FINE HORSES AT HIGH PRICES

Six Head of Percherons Sold at an Average of $1,600 Each.

LAWYER WEBSTER'S BOND FEE.

Strode's Explanation of the Dogge Acquittal—Mrs. Latham Dies in Kansas—A Document From Way Back.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Six head of imported stallions were sold at auction in this city yesterday by J. W. Small at an average of $1,600 a head. Four of the animals were of the Percheron breed. Kaloma, a deep black, was bought by M. R. Stanley of Friend, for $1,700. C. W. Kauffman, of Lincoln, paid $1,550 for Pierre, also a deep black. Appollyon, a dapple grey, went to Adam Henpel, of Hickman, for $1,600. Parasis, a massive iron grey, was bid off by A. Grenemayer of Cheney for $1,615. A magnificent Clydesdale and a handsome Cleveland bay were sold at private sale to parties who did not give their names. The former brought $1,450 and the latter $1,625. These are the largest prices ever paid for six horses at one sale in this state.

MR. STRODE'S POSITION.

District Attorney Strode is engaged just now in denying the very violent language of the BEE'S assertion that he entered into a compact or bargain by which Dr. Dogge was not to be prosecuted provided he would testify against Herold. This compact, in the form of a letter addressed to R. D. Stearns, the deputy prosecutor, was signed by Mr. Strode last fall and delivered to Captain Billingsly, in whose possession it was until yesterday. When Dogge was arraigned for trial this paper was presented to the court, and a demand was made on Mr. Strode to nolle the proceedings, to which he demurred, contending that it could only be used after conviction as the basis of an application for a new trial. The court endorsed Mr. Strode's position and the trial went on. Mr. Strode then stated that he didn't want to prosecute the case himself, and turned it over to Mr. Stearns. And yet, in the face of this record, the distinguished attorney on Wednesday afternoon denounced the compact as "a d—d lie." When confronted by the original paper, however, Mr. Strode began to justify the signing of it by saying that by inducing Dogge to return to this country he succeeded in securing to the creditors of Herold some $3,200 more than they otherwise would have got. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Strode was more inclined to use the court as an agency for the collection of bad debts than to punish criminals. That Mr. Stearns tried the case with ability and vigor is not denied. That the withdrawal of the district attorney handicapped the prosecution is equally true. Mr. Strode had a legal right to promise Dr. Dogge immunity from prosecution if he saw fit to do so. He has weakened his position only by denying the facts and violently assailing those who made them public. The BEE man will nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice. His mission is to give the news to an intelligent public, and he proposes to do it without fear or favor. Mr. Strode and Mr. Stearns are both estimable gentlemen and good lawyers. That they should have placed an unwarranted and illegal construction on the BEE'S statement, is a matter of deep regret to all who know the facts in the case.

LAWYER WEBSTER'S BOND FEE.

The taking of the testimony in the case of J. R. Webster vs the commissioners of Lancaster county, which has been in progress before Referee Munger for several days, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Mr. Webster claims that under his contract with the commissioners the county owes him $14,750 for his services in refunding $250,000 of Midland Pacific bonds. The defendants insist that Webster was mistaken as to the obstacles in the way of refunding the bonds, and that he was of no earthly help or benefit to them in the matter, as the securities were appointed, and could be called in and refunded without his aid. The present taking of testimony is in connection with a suit in the supreme court brought by Webster to compel the commissioners to either allow or reject his claim. The board insists that the claim is an illegal one and that they are therefore not compelled to act on it. Mr. Munger will report on the facts as adduced by the testimony taken, within a few days. The suit is a legitimate outcome of one of the pieces of bond jobbery so often referred to by the BEE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. LATHAM.

The sudden death from pneumonia of Mrs. J. W. Latham, of this city, was announced by wire from Everest, Kansas, yesterday. Mrs. Latham was called to Everest last week to attend her mother, Mrs. Perry, who was then seriously ill. Mrs. Perry died on Monday, and on Wednesday Mr. Latham was notified that his wife was in a dangerous condition. He reached Everest just in time to see her breathe her last, the physicians having really abandoned all hopes of her recovery on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Latham was one of the most prominent and enterprising women in the Capital city, and her death will be a severe blow not only to her devoted family but to the many organizations of which she was such an energetic member. The funeral will probably be held Sunday at Nebraska City.

AN OLD TIME DOCUMENT.

John G. Haskins sent into the county clerk's office Wednesday afternoon to be recorded, a land patent issued by President James Buchanan away back in 1860. The parchment recites that one John Lord, a private in Captain Bordwell's company of Massachusets militia, is entitled to 160 acres of land, under bounty No. 80,451, for services in the war of 1812; and that location had been made on the south one-half of the northwest quarter, and north half of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 8, north of range 7 east in the district of land subject to sale at Nebraska City. An assignment was made by Lord to Julian Metcalf, and by Metcalf to John W. Haskins, in whom the president declares the title rests. This document has been in Haskin's possession twenty-six years without being placed on record.

BRIEF MENTION.

The prohibitionists met at the city hall Wednesday evening and nominated the following candidates for the council: First ward, J. H. Miller; second ward, J. H. Naden; third ward, E. M. Wheeler; fourth ward, C. C. Munson. Their nominee for police judge is H. E. George, and for members of the board of education, Rev. E. H. Chapin and Mrs. Belle Bigelow.

Coroner Beachley received word yesterday afternoon that a man named John Kersch had suicided by hanging himself to a tree in Highland precinct, three miles from Crete.

At the special meeting of the city council, held Wednesday evening, $52,000 in bonds voted in June, 1885, to refund the city debt, were ordered destroyed, the election having been decided illegal and void. Kate Coakley and Christopher Tiernan were cited to appear at the next regular meeting and show cause why their licenses should not be revoked for violations of the excise law. An ordinance granting special rates to consumers of 7,000 gallons of water or over per day, was read and referred.

Sheriff Baird, of Marion county, Texas, obtained an extradition warrant from the governor yesterday for the return to the Lone Star state of one John Butler, indicted by the Marion county grand jury for murder. Butler is now in Omaha.

An old frame building on the corner of Wood and Eleventh street was destroyed by fire last night. The origin is unknown. The building was one of the oldest in the city and was used for years as an office by the Hoagland Brothers at their lumber yard.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

How Shots are Sunk in Water Four Miles Deep.

["Jean" in Baltimore Sun.]

After steaming for two days to the eastward, the line of deep-sea soundings were taken up again in the South Atlantic Ocean where the Enterprise had left off on her outward passage around the Cape of Good Hope over three years before. The soundings are taken with iron balls similar to nine-inch shot slung with wire. A hole three inches in diameter through the middle of the ball reduces its weight from ninety-six pounds (the weight of nine-inch shot) to sixty-four pounds. Through this hole a brass plunger is inserted several inches longer than the diameter of the shot. The plunger is filled with a worm, a cup and a hook, to which the shot is fastened by a reel containing 5,000 fathoms of steel wire fastened to a swivel forming the head of the plunger and led over a wheel in an iron frame several feet clear of the ship's side, and over another wheel a little below the frame. This leads the wire still further clear of the ship. The frame on which the upper wheel hangs has five hollow stanchions in which are springs, to each of which a rope is fastened, roll over roll, as in the top of a frame, and to which the wheel hangs so as to give it a chance to give way several feet to ease the strain which naturally comes on the wire, and would surely break it on a heavy roll of the ship, as it has done once, causing a loss of 1,600 fathoms of wire. When everything is ready the shot is dropped overboard and the wire runs off of the reel at the rate of 1,000 fathoms in ten minutes. As soon as the plunger reaches the bottom the hook to which the shot is fastened turns over by the slackening of the strain, and so releases it. A tell-tale on the axle of the reel tells how many fathoms of wire have run off. A little steam engine then winds the wire with the plunger on the reel, minus the shot, which forever remains at the bottom of the ocean. The plunger consists of a hollow brass tube ten inches long, in which is inserted a worm with a cup on the lower end. The worm serves for the purpose of twisting the cup into the bed of the ocean and to fetch up a sample from the bottom. The cup is the invention of Lieut. Belknap, U. S. N., and is named after him. He has invented three different cups, but the one used on board the Enterprise is Belknap Cup No. 2, and the best adapted for the purpose. The contents of the cup, after the water is drained off, are put in small bottles and labeled with latitude, longitude and depth. These bottles are packed into boxes, to be sent to the hydrographic office in Washington.

When under steam alone the engines are stopped for sounding, but when under sail alone steam has to be gotten up and all sail taken in, as the ship has to lay perfectly still, and to be under control, which is impossible under sail. Soundings were taken about every 100 miles, the depth usually being 2,000 or 3,000 fathoms. The greatest encounter was 3,800 fathoms, or about four and a half miles. In lattitude 30 degrees south and longitude 30 degrees west shoal water of about 400 or 500 fathoms was found, revealing the existence of a range of mountains on the bottom of the ocean. These the Challenger, an English man-of-war, on a deep-sea sounding expedition around the world the years ago, had failed to discover. That day fifteen soundings were taken, one every five miles, till deep water was found again. The cost of a shot is $4. Lieut. Marix, the navigator, had charge of the work, and it required a quartermaster, an assistant and and a fireman to run the engine to take a sounding, which altogether lasts about one hour. Should the shot fail to discharge, as it did once during the cruise, the whole has to be wound up again by hand, which takes three hours for a depth of 3,000 fathoms, as the engine is not powerful enough to wind up wire, shot and all.

SELLING WISDOM DIRT CHEAP.

A Queer Fake in Chicago, Where Recipes Are Peddled Cheap.

Chicago Herald: "The old man made a new discovery yesterday," said the Stranger last night. "You know the old man, don't you? Every time he comes in he makes some break or another. He used to cash checks and buy lottery tickets and take chances in queer raffles, but I got him cured o' that, and was beginning to think it was safe to let him go around alone. Yesterday he struck up Madison street. In front of one o' these tumble-down frame buildings between Canal and Union he run across a sure-thing fake shop. There was a sign out in front: 'Hydrophobia cured while you wait.' 'Drop in and try our sure cure for drunkenness.' 'A barrel of ink for a nickel.' You know the snap. Well, the old man 'lowed he'd take a fall out of that. He went up stairs to a seven-by-nine room occupied by a young fellow and a trunk. The old man sat down on the trunk and said he thought he'd come up and see what it was like. He gave the young fellow a wink, intended to convey the hint that he was no spring chicken and it was a cold day when he got fooled. The young fellow, I suppose, saw what a soft mark he had, and the way he worked the old man was cruel. He took out a list of secret receipts as long as your arm, and asked the old man to pick out what he wanted. The elderly victim selected about twenty, and was told he could have the lot for $5—less than half the price. To make a long story short, the old man gave up his $5 and took the outfit, a score or so of dirty, sealed envelopes." "I found him this morning," continued the stranger, with a sigh, "looking over his purchase and, as I said, he was mad. He swore he'd be dodbinged if he didn't go home and keep out o' this tarnation place. He showed me some of the receipts: 'How to keep burglars out of the house: Feed the baby green apples.' 'How to put a screw in the wall without the plaster coming off: Just spit on the screw and put it right in.' 'How to make a fire without wood: Use coal.'

"Felon cure—As soon as the pulsation which indicates the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister the size of your thumb nail. Let it remain six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, can be seen a felon, which can be lifted out on the point of a needle or lancet."

"Secret art of catching fish—Put the oil of phodium on your bait when fishing with hooks, and you will always be successful; will probably be of use to our anglers who complain of bad luck."

"How to make cider without apples—Cold water, one gallon, brown sugar, one pound; tartaric acid, half ounce; yeast, three tablespoonfuls. Shake well together, and it will be fit for use in one day."

"How to remove ink from paper—Wash with a camel's hair brush dipped in a solution of oxalic acid and cyanide of potassium."

"To make hens lay—Mix cayenne pepper, fine pulverized, in proportion to one teaspoonful to every dozen fowls."

"To make the mustache or whiskers grow—Cologne, two ounces; liquor hartshorn, one drachm; tincture cantharides, two drachms; oil rosemary, nutmeg and lavender, each twelve drops."

"How to make one quart of ink for 10 cents—Extract of logwood, one ounce; bi-chromate of potash, ten grains (don't make a mistake and get the simple chromate), dissolve in a quart of hot rain water. When cool pour in a glass bottle, leaving it uncorked and exposed to the air for one or two weeks. It is first an intense blue, then deep black."

Valued at $5, and certainly worth it if efficient, is the "Certain Cure for Drunkenness:" Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

"Yes," I said to him, "you'd better go home; this is no place for you." I swear if he comes up again I'm going to hire a private detective to take care of him. Who'll watch the detective? Well, that's worth thinking of, too.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.

Rushville a Growing Young City—Population Nearly Five Hundred.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., March 21.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Here in Northwest Nebraska, in a beautiful strip of agriculture country, 105 miles west of Valentine and 31 miles east of Chadron, lies the beautiful town of Rushville, a town whose existence dates back to July, 1885, and whose population now numbers nearly 500 souls, all of the thrifty, energetic and enterprising class which compose the booming town of the west. Monied men from the east, whose desire had been to settle in a western town where the rush of life was perceptible, have located here and built up a town, which now rivals all the neighboring ones, and which is composed of fine, costly buildings, equal to those found in the east. The buildings of Rushville number over a hundred, and many more are under construction. Rushville is the county seat of Sheridan county, a county which for agricultural purposes is equal to perhaps any in the state and superior to the majority. With wood and water in abundance, and with land of as fine a soil as any in the state, there is no doubt but what Sheridan county will, within the course of a few years, be at the head of all others in the state for farming and grazing. Being a newly organized county, of course the improvements are not so great as those of older settled ones, but these will come with time, and this county will then stand forth as one without an equal—in the northwest or, for that matter in the state of Nebraska. What we now need here is more of the same class of people as we already have—people who come here to make this country their future home and who wish to turn the prairie into farms, and who are alive to every interest which will make the country assume a civilized state. As we have before stated, Rushville is the county seat and is composed of as reliable and substantial business men as any town need to have. Men whose ambition is for the future welfare of the place and prosperity of the country. Among the most prominent of the business firms of the flourishing young city of Rushville is that of Morse & Shepherd, dealers in dry-goods and groceries, who carry a stock of $5,000 and upwards. They came to this place from Washington county, Nebraska, and have been located here nearly a year. Besides their stock they also own considerable real estate.

O. T. Farnum has a fine drug store stocked to the value of $4,000, and has erected a building at the cost of $2,000. He came here from Neligh and has been in the state for nine years. In the drug store, in connection therein, is a fine jewelry store conducted by S. W. Williams.

Mosler & Tully, dealers in dry goods and general merchandise, has perhaps as fine a stocked store as can be found in northwest Nebraska. It was with pleasure that we visited the above firm and noticed the heavy stocked store. They carry $20,000 worth of merchandise and their large commodious store room cost $3,000 more. They came here from Valentine, but were formerly of Fremont and were the first firm to locate in Rushville. Mr. Mosler has lately erected the finest and certainly the most costly residence in Sheridan county, the cost of which exceeds $2,000.

Hathaway & Fruitt, real estate dealers and land locaters, are doing a good business. They came to this place from Valley county, and are gentlemen of first class business ability. The above firm commenced business here Aug. 1, 1885.

Barnes & Godfrey, one of the oldest hardware firms in the city, carry goods to the amount of $5,000 and have erected a building at an additional expense of $1,500. Commencing business in May, 1885, they still hold the large business which they first attained.

Emmett & McEachron is another drug firm who established their business here in April last. They carry $3,000 worth of drugs and fancy articles and their building was built at a cost of $2,000.

The Parker house has accommodations equal to any west of Omaha and the traveling public can do no better than to stop at this hotel while in Rushville.

Sellors & Enderly keep a full supply of general merchandise of all sorts and are one of the largest dealers of merchandise of any in town. They located here in May nearly a year ago, and were formerly engaged in business at Ainsworth. Mr. Enderly was also a former resident of St. Louis, Mo.

Rushville has also several physicians among which is J. C. Davis, a former resident of Aurora, Neb., and now a successful M. D. of this place. The first physician was A. H. Hazlett, who has been engaged in his practice here for six months, and is also a very successful one.

In the legal fraternity we have W. W. Wood, attorney-at-law, land and loan office, and is the most successful lawyer in the county.

Mr. C. Patterson, otherwise "Judge" Patterson, has out his shingle, "attorney-at-law, and is one of the most popular men in the northwest.

There are now published here two newspapers, both being bright newsy sheets, and both up to the standard in excellency for a country newspaper. One is democratic and the other republican in politics.

Rushville does not soon expect to rival Omaha, as a metropolis, but she has hopes of maintaining a lively western town and a business center. The inhabitants pride themselves on the fertility of the soil of the surrounding country, and beautiful lay of the land, and expect a large rush of immigration during the coming spring and summer to mononolize the vacant lands in the surroundings, of which many beautiful, valuable farms can be made.

And now there is but little more to be said either about the town or its people, but, as aforesaid, with land, which in richness of soil is unexcelled, and with the enterprising class of people of which Sheridan county, and Rushville in particular, is composed, there is no doubt in the eyes of any fair-minded journalist or traveler but that Rushville's permanency is assured; and now, with a tearful regret at parting, we will bid the town and its inhabitants farewell.

FRANK D. ALLEN.

Makers of brooms report an extraordinary scarcity of broom corn, which now brings an extremely high price in the wholesale market, and they predict that the price of brooms will soon be doubled

MAKING LARGE PICTURES.

The Process of Painting Panoramas of Great Battles.

A Profitabe Enterprise For Artists and Proprietors.

Knoxville Chronicle: The question is a natural one as to how these great panoramas are made. This is about the process: A hexagonal building of brick is constructed with dimensions generally about 150 feet in diameter and walls say 50 feet in length. A conical roof, with sky light and cupola, surmounts the walls. A canvass of cotton cloth is then stretched inside the rough walls from ground to roof, but protected from touching the walls by a wooden framework, which is so fitted to the inequalties of the building as to leave a symmetrical inside surface on which the cloth is stretched. When complete there is a canvas say 450 yards in length by 50 in height, and containing 2,500 yards of cloth. This cloth is heavily sized with a heavy coating of glue and whiting, and over this a coating of paint. The surface, thus prepared, is then ready for the artists. The director-in-chief on the work of Shiloh, Second Bull Run, and the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac, was Theo. Phillpot, of Paris. He brought with him as co-laborers thirteen skilled artists, each one of whom was an expert. They have been engaged fourteen months in producing the panoramas already named. Their habit is to visit the battle fields selected for a painting, and spending five or six weeks in studying it and sketching it. The field is divided into sections, and each artist takes a section. He makes a sketch of the surface of the ground, the the trees, the fences, the building, and the camera of the photographer pays no insignificent part in this preliminary work. These sketches by section are then ready for the canvas. First of all the sky is painted in durable colors, then the landscape, then trees, foliage, buildings, etc. Then come the artillery wagons, dismounted cannons, broken muskets, and all the wreck which a great battle makes of the inanimate machinery of war. Then are painted the war horses in all colors and sizes and attitudes, living and dead. Some look as large as elephants, and to the spectator, out of all proportion to their appropriate size, but this is a necessity to lay the foundation for perspective. Last of all, the painters create the human warriors. For this purpose the artists themselves pose as models for each other—in a bayonet charge, in defense, in retreat, at rest, as wounded, as dying, as dead. The models of these soldiers on the canvas were living bodies, but the faces on the bodies were evolved from the artists' inner consciousness, and each face in form and expression must differ from every other face. To enable all these artists to work on the convas at one time, a railway track is constructed upon which are placed movable staging of different heights, so that all sections of the work can be reached. As each artist is unable to judge accurately when standing close to the canvas, of the proper effect of his lights and shades, the superintendent, standing on the platform where the spectators will stand, directs the processess—a little more red in such a spot, a little less brown in another, too much blue here, not enough of green there. He fights his battle on canvas very much as the commandment of the real forces fought his viz., through orders to his subordinates. After the canvass has been completed, then comes the background—the blending of real earth, and grass, and trees, and rocks, and straw-stacks, and railfences with shadowy ones, and the beginning and ending of each, so artistically done that the beholder can hardly distinguish the real from the imaginary line of separation. All the arrangement of these material objects are just as much the work of artists as the strokes of the brush upon the canvas. The foundation of that steep hill upon which is a living tree and wide-spreading branches, is a platform of hemlock boards with about two inches of earth scattered on top The roots of that tree are in a wash-tub underneath a wooden staging, and the moisture which keeps the tree alive goes into the tub underneath the staging through water-pots. When the foliage at last succumbs from lack of sunlight and fresh air, as it will, sprays of analine dyes are showered upon the leaves to make death look like life.

Does art of this kind pay the artist? The reader can judge for himself. The last and far the best work completed by by Mons. Philpot and his staff was the panorama of the second battle of Bull Run, now on exhibition in Washington. They spent say six weeks in studying and sketching the battle-field, and something more than two months in painting the picture, and their pay amounted to $50,000, not in certificates of panorama stock, but in cold cash. Of course the amount might have been larger, but as the man in the play said, "It will serve."

GREATEST OF THE BEECHERS.

A Brother of the Brooklyn Divine Nominated for Mayor.

Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch: "You have another noted politician in Elmira of rather a different stripe, who has recently been nominated for mayor?"

"Oh, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. Yes, we have nominated Thomas K., the greatest of the Beechers, for mayor, and I guess he will be elected. If he is, it will be something of a novelty in his somewhat eratic political course. He has been candidate for different offices at different times on the democratic, greenback and republican tickets, but has never been elected. He considers it to be the duty of every citizen to accept the duties of any office to which he may be elected, and to accept the nomination to any office, whether there is any chance of his being elected or not."

"In saying that Thomas K. is the greatest of the Beechers, I am sincere. I really consider him the most remarkable of old Lyman Beecher's most remarkable family There were four sons and two daughters of them. Catharine was the eldest, a woman of remarkable ability. She devoted her life to teaching and writing up to the time of her death, which occurred about six years ago, in Elmira. Edward Beecher, the eldest son, is a preacher at Hartford, Conn., and was at one time principal of a college in Ohio. Henry Ward Beecher was the next, and every one is familiar with his record. Harriet, the second daughter, married Prof. Stowe, and has been familiar ever since she wrote 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' James went into the ministry also, but left the pulpit several years ago on account of his health. Thomas K. came to Elmira thirty years ago and founded a church. It is a good deal of a go-as-you-please kind. It is an independent Congregational church, with no especial affiliation with any other. The membership is immense, the Sunday school alone number about 800 pupils. The church building cost $130,000, and has never been dedicated. Mr. Beecher didn't believe in dedicating it until it was out of debt' and since the debt has been lifted no dedicatory services have ever been held. It was always his idea to make the church as much like a family as possible, and his great aim has always been to develop social intercourse and goodfellowship among his flock, and to a marked degree he has succeeded.

"WHEN HE RAN FOR CONGRESS three or four years ago he would have been elected but for his congregation, nearly all of whom worked against him because they thought he did not care to be elected and because they did not want to lose him.

"Mr. Beecher dresses very plainly, and summer or winter wears a slouched velvet cap, very rusty looking, and much the same shape as you sometimes see on German immigrants. Almost his entire salary, aside from his living, which is a very simple sum, goes for charity. Day after day either he or Mrs. Beecher may be seen in their dilapidated chaise, with a bushel of potatoes, a sack of flour, or a bundle of clothing, driving around to visit their pensioners. With all his eccentricity, no one ever accused him of being sensational, or striving after effect. Until a few years ago it was not an uncommon thing to see him step into a saloon, order a glass of beer, pay for it and drink it like any other customer, but he would never drink with another or treat another. He has stopped his beer, because he thought it disagreed with him, not because of the remarks it caused. He has a great taste for science and mechanics, and has for years taken care of the city clock and corrected its time, making the observations himself without cost to the city."

HINTS TO SETTLERS.

How to Build up a Home on Government Land.

Correspondence Shasta Free Press: With persons of moderate means who are in search of homes it is a serious question where to locate. While preferring the climate of California to that of any other state, they find great difficulty in making correct calculations in regard to the cost of building up a home and the length of time required to receive an income from their investment. I have had some excellent opportunities for studying this question in all its phases. There is in this state, as in many others, a great deal of good government land unoccupied which may be had by homestead preemption. In the northern part of the state and in the foothills generally, the land is timbered and requires clearing, which will cost from $15 to $50 per acre, either in money or labor. One year's time will be necessary for the preparation of from ten to twenty acres ready for the plow. The second year the soil will not produce on account of its wild nature, and it will be the third year before any returns can be received. From the time of settlement until the farm does pay it is all out-go, and the amount depends upon the size of the family. I would estimate the amount requisite to take a quarter section of government land and improve it at not less than $3,000 cash. The person who has no means, or but a very limited amount, may build up a home on government land by six or eight years of patient labor, and by working for his neighbor when he can and working on his farm when he cannot get work out. Improved farm land can be bought near the railroad at from $30 to $50 per acre. Now if the homeseeker would be content with a few acres he could on such land receive an income from the start, and by degrees get a vineyard or orchard planted, which would be in full bearing in four years. Let us suppose that the average yield of a fruit tree is 250 pounds, and for this you receive one-fifth of a cent per pound in the orchard; the result would be fifty cents per tree, and one hundred trees per acre would be $50. Forty acres of land cultivated in this way would bring a yearly return of $2,000, and be a sure and steady income. Fruit-raising and vine-growing must and will be the principal industries in this state, and the home-seeker should bear this in mind and also the fact that it requires three to five years to receive an income from that industry. A system of general culture to a certain extent may be followed on these lands. Small grains, vegetables, etc., can be grown for home use, but not for profit. On the prairie lands of the west, as good a crop of wheat or corn may be grown the second year on new lands as in any subsequent one, and a small yearly revenue be received as long as the land is well cultivated. Here we must wait longer for our first returns, but when they do come they are enough larger and surer to more than cast the balance in our favor.

PILES! PILES! PILES

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 50 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

It is said that the larch timber of which the cottages in the canton of Valois were built in the fourteenth century is still sound.

Three Reasons

Why every one needs and should take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring:—

1st: Because the system is now in its greatest need. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength.

2d: Because the blood is sluggish and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies.

3d: Because, from the above facts, Hood's Sarsaparilla will do a greater amount of good now than at any other time. Take it now.

An eminent professor who died in Paris recently willed his body to Surgeon Cornill for dissection, and it was duly cut up.

HOUSEKEEPERS that fail to acquaint themselves with the value of JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE in the kitchen and laundry deprive themselves of the most convenient and useful article of the age.

At the sale of the Hazletine collection in New York a Meissonier brought the highest price—$7,900 for "Taking an Afternoon Ride."

Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

In the battle of flowers at Nice the other day "the most delicious thing," in the eyes of a fair spectator, "was a small donkey cart, covered with yellow flowers, died with blue ribbons, in which two lovely children were seated.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.

IS AT

DEWEY & STONES'

One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the U.S. to Select from.

No Stairs to Climb. Elegant Passenger Elevator.

M. BURKE & SONS,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GEO. BURKE, Manager,
UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

REFERENCES: Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, David City, Neb.; Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Neb.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Neb.; McDonald's Bank, North Platte, Neb.; Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.
Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached for two-thirds value of stock.

In London now there are nearly one hundred clubs—that is, tavern clubs where men eat, drink, and be sad—and some of them are a full century old. Indeed, calves ate veal at the Calf's Head club much longer than 100 years ago.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membranes in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough and consumption; and so palatable any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25c. and $1.00.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Railway Time Table.

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:75—B 7:35—8:00—8:40—9:50—B 10:00—11:00 a. m., B 1:00—1:20—1:50—2:00—3:00—B 4:00—5:00—5:50—6:10—7:00—11:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12—B 8:15—9:30—9:42—B 10:35—10:37—11:37 a. m.; 1:37—2:13—2:37—3:30—3:37—4:37—5:30—6:12—7:20—7:50—8:5 1—11:52 p. m.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.	
B 7:15 A. M	D 9:15 A. M
B 9:15 A. M	B 5:30 P. M
C 6:40 P. M	B 7:00 P. M
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	
B 9:15 A. M	D 9:15 A. M
C 6:40 P. M	B 7:00 P. M
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.	
A 9.55 A. M	A 9:15 A. M
B 6:40 P. M	B 6:20 P. M
	A 7:00 P. M
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.	
B 9:15 A. M	D 9:15 A. M
C 6:40 P. M	B 7:00 P. M
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.	
A 10:00 A. M	D 6:35 A. M
C 8:55 P. M	A 5:40 P. M
WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.	
A 3:00 P. M	A 8:30 P. M
SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.	
A 7:05 A. M	A 9:35 A. M
A 6:25 P. M	A 8:50 P. M

Depart.		WESTWARD		Arrive.
A. M.	P. M.	UNION PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	8:20a	....Pacific Express....	7:50a	.....
10:55a	.....	....Denver Express....	.....	5:20a
.....	2:40a	O. & REP. VALLEY. ...Mail and Express...	.....	1:45a
8:10a	.....	B. & M. IN NEB. ...Mail and Express...	.....	6:40a
.....	6:25a	....Night Express....	10:40a	.....
Depart.		SOUTHWARD.		Arrive
A. M.	P. M.	MISSOURI PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
10:30a	.....	....Day Express.....	6:25d	.....
.....	8:45b	....Night Express....	.....	6:35a
9:20a	8:45b	K. C., ST. J. & C. B. ...Via Plattsmouth...	7:00d	7:10
Depart.		NORTHWARD.		Arrive.
A. M.	P. M.	C., ST. P., M. & O.	A. M.	P. M.
8:30a	.....	....Sioux City Express	.....	5:15a
.....	5:45c	Oakland Accommod'n	10:00c	.....
Depart.		EASTWARD.		Arrive
A. M.	P. M.	C., B. & Q.	A. M.	P. M.
9:20	6:00	....Via Plattsmouth....	9:20	7:10

STOCK YARDS TRAINS

Will leave U. P. depot, Omaha, at 6:40—8:35—10:45—10:55 a. m.; 2:40—3:50—5:25 p. m.

Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55—10:25 a. 12:01—1:29—4:40—5:07—6:20 p. m.

NOTE—A trains daily; B, daily except Sunday; C daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA GOULD & CO'S

IS DECIDED BY

Royal Havana Lottery

(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)
Drawn at Havana, Cuba, April 17, 1886
(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)
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Whole $5.00. Fractions Prorata.
Tickets in Fifths: Whole $5; Fractions pr rata.
Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing in the nature of chance in existence.
For tickets apply to SHIPSY & CO., 1212 Broadway, N. Y. City; M. OTTENS & CO., 619 Main street, Kansas City, Mo. 4Mtu2aw

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

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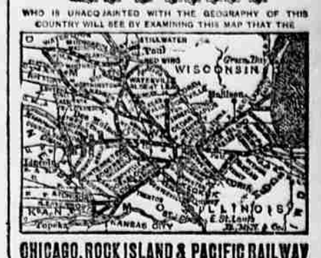
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid Fraud. Over 9,000 cured. Send Stamp for pamphlet.
ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Great Rock Island Route

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted roadbed, smooth tracks of continuous steel rail, substantially built culverts and bridges, rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it, the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air brakes, and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed com