

A PROTECTION FOR CATTLE.

Wyoming's Veterinarian Urges Stricter Laws in Regard to Quarantine.

DANGER OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

The Present Laws of Nebraska Entirely Too lax—New Measures Suggested—Other News From the State Capitol.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.

Dr. James B. Hopkins, territorial veterinarian for Wyoming, is in Lincoln conferring with Governor Dawes and the live stock sanitary commission as to the best means of making a co-operative and effective quarantine against the introduction of cattle diseases. Pleuro-pneumonia, the most dangerous of all the plagues, has got a firm hold in the eastern states, and is spreading rapidly. Being a disease of slow development, the period of incubation varying from eight days to three months, it is impossible to spot animals that have been exposed until the symptoms develop. Under the loose quarantine regulations in existence in many states, there is nothing to prevent the importation of such animals and there is little doubt but that it is going on to a far greater extent than most veterinarians suppose. The bad results may not be directly visible for a few years, but in the end they are bound to be terribly apparent unless measures are taken at once to draw an impenetrable barrier against the introduction of infected animals. Dr. Hopkins suggests that with proper quarantine precautions it will be a comparatively easy matter to keep the disease out of Nebraska, and that the Missouri river, at every point of entry, and owing to the nature of the river cattle cannot be crossed at other places, he would establish a quarantine station in charge of an experienced veterinarian, with strict instructions to hold every lot of eastern animals in quarantine for three months, no matter what the protest of the owner as to their not being affected may be. Exceptions could be made where the owner produced an affidavit to the effect that the animals had not been exposed to an infected locality, provided such affidavit was accompanied by a statement under seal from the clerk of the county in which the owner lives, bearing testimony to have known the animals at the end of the three months' quarantine, if there were no signs of disease, the cattle could be forwarded to their destination. If, on the contrary, the disease should appear during the quarantine, the animals should be killed at once, and the owner allowed two-thirds their value. This may by some be considered an expensive way of guarding against the plague, but when the vastness of our cattle interests are taken into account it is a small item. It has been tried in Wyoming, and found to work well.

There is a semblance of a quarantine and inspection at the five points of entry in Nebraska, but it is a matter of form only. At none of the stations are there any yards or other places where the animals held in quarantine, and therefore no attempt is made to do so. The bad working of this was illustrated yesterday by Dr. Gorth, when a telegram was received from the inspector at Billings announcing the arrival there of a car load of calves from New York state bound for Buffalo Gap. The owner had no papers, and the inspector refused to allow the calves to pass. The inspector will not allow his cars to be detained, there are no pens to put the calves in, and the state veterinarian is not empowered to engage bays for them. The only alternative seems to be to forward them to their destination and to have them quarantined at that end. But this will involve a long drive from Chadron to Buffalo Gap with the possibility of infecting the prairie over which the calves are driven and the animals with which they may come in contact.

Another imperfect part of the Nebraska law is the manner of appointing and paying the inspectors. The railways are obliged to select and support the men, fixing their compensation, and being allowed to deduct from the freight charges the salaries of the inspectors and commission having a merely nominal advisory power. Dr. Hopkins claims that it is an injustice to the road to compel them to pay the inspectors, and causes the work to be done not for the benefit but for the protection of the state at large. It also weakens the service because the men, owing their positions directly to the railway, are naturally more anxious to stretch a point to oblige them than to insist on a strict enforcement of the law, although this is the commission's assertion that they receive their support from the railways. Dr. Hopkins is trying to impress on the state officials the necessity of changing the law so that the veterinarian should have complete control of all matters pertaining to the quarantine business. To this end he advises the adoption of the Wyoming rules and regulations as follows:

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

The Names of the Vessels of the Various Transatlantic Lines.

There are now about 130 steam vessels in the transatlantic service, most of which are rapid sailers, and the Oregon was one of the most recent construction. Her name shows that she was not a born Cunarder, and this leads to the brief reference to the rules observed by different lines. The Guion ships, for instance, are named after the names of the states and territories in the northwest, including Wisconsin, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Oregon. The last-named vessel was purchased by the Cunard company from the Guion. The White Star Line prefers names ending in "ic" as the Germanic, the Celtic, the Scandinavian, and the company selects names ending in "ia," such as the Scythia, the Persia, the Servia, and the Aurlonia, and the anchor pursues the same practice. The Atlantic line very properly uses the names of nations, such as Greece, Spain, and the Inman line honors various distinguished cities, such as Chicago and Berlin. The line goes for states and names its ships Pennsylvania, Nebraska, etc.; but the Hamburg line dips into literature and calls its ships the Wieland, Gellert, and the lesser-known distinguished names. The French, on the other hand, love wines more than books, and hence the Bordeaux line names its vessels after the best brands, such as Chateau, Leon Vite and Chateau Latite. The Bremen and Hull vessels are named after birds, and the United States and the Brazil line selects names ending in "ance," such as the Finance, the Advance, the Reliance. The Monarch line, on the other hand, deals in monarchs, and its list comprises the Assyrian Monarch, the Syrian Monarch, the Grecian Monarch, etc. In this manner a remarkable degree of uniformity is preserved in the midst of a wide variety of taste.

Mrs. M. Kollerstraus, for the past five years popular with patrons of N. B. Falgout's store, has accepted a position with S. P. Morse & Co., and can now be found in charge of the embroidery and lace department at Morse's.

A GOOD RULE—PAY AS YOU GO.

The Only Safe Rule for Young Housekeepers.

Dangers of a "Running Account"—The Cash Customer is Always the Preferred Customer.

Philadelphia Record: One of the most serious and insidious obstacles in the way of thrift, of ease of mind and of true household comfort, is the "running account." Doubtless the credit system originated in a benevolent intention to do good, and, in its wider application, it is necessary to carry on the great commercial, social and financial undertakings of the world, but it is a great enemy to home economy. It is the foundation for debt and all the distressing formulae of indebtedness, duns, notes of hand, liens, mortgages, and a thousand-and-one of the miseries and incumbrances known to legal phraseology and practice which are the bane of life. Jack Leath, who got all the good out of the credit system was in it, declared: "If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forward their potatoes and addict themselves to 'cash.' But Jack was the prince of seaparcers and only remembered one-half of the 'memento' division of property. His debts never bothered him, except by the way of duty in making them. If the writer had a thousand sons and daughters the first human principle she would teach them would be never to establish a running account. No one can live with his other income who spends money in advance of earning it. Persons who live in this way, in fact, never have any income; they have only a credit on their income before it gets inside the door.

The "running account," however, is more dangerous for the housewife, because she is not used to being a creditor or the pay-master in the household. She gets what she wants on credit, because there is no particular trouble in getting it and without the appreciation of the value of the thing which grows out of the necessity for scraping the dollars together in whatever way the husband comes by his money, whether it is swinging a hammer, or hammering in throwing a weaver's shuttle, in measuring tape and molasses or in guiding the handles of his plow. She does the multifarious and never-ending work of her household, and she has to spread the house tidy, the beds aired, and the bread well-baked and nutritious, and it is not at all to be wondered at that she is not satisfied enough. The mistake is in the beginning in having things that are not paid for. The house-keeper who spends only what money she has to spend is not only relieved of the anxiety of making good, but she is made a conscious power in the pay and provider department of the household. Instead of being a drag upon her husband's energies she is made to understand for herself the limitations of the fund which she draws upon and how much may be paid out and how much she must save for the future.

Young couples who start out by running in debt should remember that they cannot, in the long run, get an inch the other way. Instead of being able to live up to their earnings after all is said and done. By running an account with the butcher, the baker and candlestick-maker, they give these several dealers an opportunity to charge them high prices for their purchases. The store-keeper who sells his wares on credit is always obliged to make good the accounts of his bad customers by taking larger profits from the good ones. Besides, it is a rule, which acute business men thoroughly understand, that money is worth and will usually fetch some rate of interest or an equivalent. They can frequently get a better rate of interest than suppose that the shopkeeper looks to his credit customers to make good the deficit in his bank account brought about by the system of running accounts. On the contrary, the buyer who buys for cash can choose where she will buy, which is a great advantage, and she can buy for lower prices. The customer who always pays in advance is always the preferred customer. It too often happens that no check is kept upon the running account. Settling day is always a day of confusion, the debtor, and big store bills are a perpetual source of family broils and discomfiture. People who pay "some other day" nine times over for the same article, and are getting into an improvidence of use. Those who are accustomed to get without care use without stint.

There is no rule in the world for large affairs or small. It is the foundation of "Pay as you go." It is the foundation not only of good finance, but of good temper and good fortune as well. And especially in the household, where it is so easy to give the matter little serious thought and determination enough to stand by her convictions will need no monitor to warn her of the folly and danger of "running accounts."

CHILD TORTURE BY BEGGARS.

A Horrible Case—Two Spaniards Speculate Through Mutilated Children.

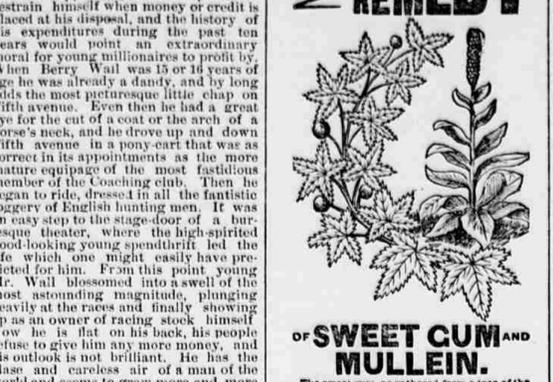
A horrible case of child torture, says a Paris correspondent, was tried Saturday before the Seine assize court. The accused parties were two Spaniards, Gonzalez and Vazquez, who had speculated on public charity through the instrumentality of mutilated children. The children were sent out every day to beg, and often to steal, and were all kept in a house on the streets. One of them, aged 9, was twisted in a position on a board set on rollers to simulate a cripple. Three grown-up persons held, twisted and stretched the child, and he was held on a covered pad. This child became nearly paralyzed and was often left black and blue from thrashings. The laundry was carried by the child, and he had to take him out of the van, and found that he could walk, although losing the use of his limbs. His owners caught her and beat her mercilessly, and she was kept in a cage of iron bars. In the month of June her other tenants were kept awake by the cries of Manuel Nanton, but they were too much afraid of the Spaniards to go and ask what it was that made him scream. Mme Cabrollet went. The child said that he had cramps, and she saw that his legs were hurt. She had a watch made for him, and she was able to deny to examine the member, and found on it a horrible wound like a cancer of great size. She wept from pity. The Young Man had his last year his leg was burned in the same way at Montauban, and that a little leprosy girl dressed as a boy, who had been similarly treated, was one night, which left a victim was examined as a witness, but was in such fear of his torturers that he hardly dared to tell how they operated upon him. He said that at Montilles he was burned in the same way, which left a foot a mass of putrefaction, both by Vega and Gonzalez. The two also burned his leg at Montauban. He had been at both places strapped to a board on rollers and sent as a cripple to beg. Vega and Gonzalez were condemned to two years' penal servitude.

Ex-King of the Dudes.

New York Letter: It would be difficult to find in fiction, to say nothing of real life, a more striking illustration of the power for ill which money may wield than that presented by E. J. Clary, who for a time was known as the "king of the dudes." Before long he will be consorting largely with the knights of the green cloth, and they are his chosen companions in the theatres and other public places. He turns up in the papers as defendant or plaintiff in suits of every variety, from those brought by tailors to those of a rather pathetic kind which he has lost at the card table. A vast amount of fun has been poked at Berry Wall, but to old New Yorkers there is something rather pathetic in his career. That he is an incorrigible spendthrift is certain. Apparently he has no power to restrain himself when money or credit is placed at his disposal, and the history of his expenditures during the past ten years would point an extraordinary moral for young millionaires to profit by. When Berry Wall was 15 or 16 years of age he was treated by a long-continued illness to the most picturesque little chap on Fifth avenue. Even then he had a great eye for the cut of an arch of a horse's neck, and he drove up and down the city in a pony car that was as correct in its appointments as the more mature equipage of the most fastidious member of the Coaching club. Then he began to ride, dressed in all the fantastic toggery of English hunting men. It was an easy step to the stage-door of a burlesque theater, where the high-spirited good-looking young spendthrift led the life which he has since made so notorious for him. From this point young Mr. Wall blossomed into a swell of the most astounding magnitude, plunging heavily at the most expensive games, and setting up as an owner of racing stock himself. Now he is flat on his back, his people refuse to give him any more money, and his outlook is not brilliant. He has the care and control of a part of the world and seems to grow more and more unhappy as his financial troubles multiply. Instead of the bright and handsome man of the past, he is a faded, shabby, up and down Fifth avenue, there is a shabby and heavy-eyed man who looks 40 years of age, with shoulders that are rounded to a point of deformity, a mottled face, and a hat shot with the souvenirs of the fortunes he has squandered.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY.

The sweet gum, as gathered from the trees of the same name, growing along the small streams in the southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm from the chest, and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat. It is a powerful and safe remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption, and is especially adapted for the young. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents. For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., and all Druggists.



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ADDITIONAL COUNCIL BLUFFS NEWS

Col. Cochran is again in the city. Arch Coffman, of Avoca, was here yesterday. Mrs. D. McGinnis has gone east on a two months visit. W. S. Pettibone is slowly recovering from his long illness. J. F. Clayton was shaking hands with his home-coming wife yesterday for Memphis, Tenn., where his race horses now are. Miss Laura Scanlan, daughter of Matt Scanlan, left last evening for Philadelphia where she has made a dramatic engagement. James Collins, of Garner township, who broke his leg a few weeks ago, was in the city yesterday, getting about by the aid of crutches. W. Ed. Elias, who has been confined to his room in the Pacific house for some time past, with injured kneecap, yesterday morning left for Petersburg, Ill., his old home where his family are now residing. Henry Lund leaves for Hyde, Colorado, to-day, to there open up in the agricultural implement and hardware business. Mr. Lund is a young man who is most likely to live up to their earnings after all is said and done. By running an account with the butcher, the baker and candlestick-maker, they give these several dealers an opportunity to charge them high prices for their purchases. The store-keeper who sells his wares on credit is always obliged to make good the accounts of his bad customers by taking larger profits from the good ones. Besides, it is a rule, which acute business men thoroughly understand, that money is worth and will usually fetch some rate of interest or an equivalent. They can frequently get a better rate of interest than suppose that the shopkeeper looks to his credit customers to make good the deficit in his bank account brought about by the system of running accounts. On the contrary, the buyer who buys for cash can choose where she will buy, which is a great advantage, and she can buy for lower prices. The customer who always pays in advance is always the preferred customer. It too often happens that no check is kept upon the running account. Settling day is always a day of confusion, the debtor, and big store bills are a perpetual source of family broils and discomfiture. People who pay "some other day" nine times over for the same article, and are getting into an improvidence of use. Those who are accustomed to get without care use without stint.

Has Used Them Forty Years.

R. S. Day, of Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co., California, writes February 3, 1886: "When my wife was seventy-three years old she was troubled with a very bad cough, and it looked as if she would die with consumption. She would not call in a doctor, but commenced taking Brandreth's Pills, two and three every night. In three weeks she was completely cured, and her health is now very good, and am sure the Pills have prolonged her life as well as my own, for I have used them forty years, and am now eighty-four years old. They have been my only medicine."

"Some particular persons at Lenton dinners," says the Boston Journal, "have floral decorations entirely of violets."

Red Star Cough Cure supercedes old time preparations for the cure of coughs, 25 cents.

Switzerland is about to regulate by law the amount of corset pressure the ladies may put upon themselves.

Beware of imitations. St. Jacobs Oil is in round bottles. Price, fifty cents a bottle.

Two thousand dollars an hour is what it costs to entertain the Princes of Wales during a recent visit to Liverpool.

J. M. Fincher, of Newton Factory, Ga., has a baby girl two years old that knows the alphabet perfectly.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads, Freckles, Blisters and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Headache, Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Standsthe Ucers.

Mount Etna has become a fountain of fire again, and is trying to shoot the man in the moon with red hot rocks.

Henry Watkins, a Sulley county farmer, has 100 acres of wheat seeded early in March which is now two inches high.

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.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

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A STANDARD MEDICAL WORK FOR YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POSTPAID. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLER FREE TO ALL. KNOW YOURSELF. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the most serious ailments of middle age, are cured by this work. A book for every man, young, middle-aged, and old, who is afflicted with any of the above ailments, such as nervousness, headache, dizziness, etc. It is a complete and reliable work, and is the only one of its kind. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents. For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., and all Druggists.

FOR SALE!

60 HEAD OF CATTLE. Consisting of 3 Registered Cows, 35 High Grade Cows, 15 Yearling Bulls, 15 Yearling Heifers. These are all of the best quality, and are well adapted for the farm. They are sold at a low price, and are a great bargain. For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., and all Druggists.

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Rooms 12 and 13 Granite Block, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Grade Systems and Sewerage Plans for Cities and Towns a specialty. Plans, Estimates and Specifications for Public and Private Works, such as Bridges, Docks, Harbors, and all kinds of Public Improvements.

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State Agents for Nebraska. Type-writing taught. Remington Standard Typewriter. Remington Standard Typewriter. Remington Standard Typewriter.

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Packet Company. A DIRECT LINE FOR England, France & Germany. The steamships of this well known line are built of iron, and are of the latest construction, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage both safe and agreeable. They carry the United States and European mails, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Liverpool, London, and other ports in the North Atlantic. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Messrs. P. BOYER & CO., 61 Broadway, New York; Washington and La Salle Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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THE SHORT LINE AND BEST ROUTE FROM OMAHA TO THE EAST.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago

The only road to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Des Moines, Iowa, and other points in the West. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Messrs. P. BOYER & CO., 61 Broadway, New York; Washington and La Salle Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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