THE DIFFICULTY BRIDGED

Walter J. Lamb Solves the Problem of Lincoln's Pavement.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT TEST.

Lincoln Having 25,000 May Give its Own Bonds-Which Fire Department Will be Champion?-Two Toughs Used Up.

IFROM THE BEE'S LIGHT BY CAVIL Mr. Walter J. Lamb, the well known attorney, has risen like a modern Moses to lead the people of Lincoln out of the bondage in which they are held by an antiquated and inadequate charter, into the promised land of sewered and well paved streets. The disposition of Lincoln property owners to inaugurate and carry to completion an extensive work in public improvements this year is well understood, provided the city charter, in its present shape, confers power on the municipal authorities to float bonds for such purposes. Opinion on this point is pretty well divided, and, as stated in the BEE Wednesday, the first move of the paving committee appointed by Mayor Burr was to ask the advice of the leading lawers as to whether the work could be proceeded with until the charter had been submitted

to the legislature for amendments. Up to last night no answers had been received by the committee. Mr. Lamb, in a conversation with Chairman Billingsly Wednesday evening, however, suggested a move which looks like a common-sense solution of the problem. When the Douglas county delegation had the charter of the city of Omaha amended by the legislature of 1884, the act was made a general one. Under it any city having 25,000 inhabitants can, by proclamation of the governor, be elevated into a city of the first class with all the rights and privileges belonging to such municipal corpora-tions. Among these rights is the much sought for power to earry on works of public improvements, issue bonds to pay for the same, and collect taxes to meet the bonds when due. Mr. Lamb would have the city council order a census taken, and like all other wide-awake men. is confident that the popula-tion would foot up fully 25,000. This fact could be certified to the governor, who, on petition of the interested parties, would issue a proclamation declaring Lincoln entitled to the benefits of the act governing and regulating cities of the first class. In order to make sure of the legality of the proceedings, the proceedings could be enjoined and the matter taken to the state supreme court where an affirmative opinion would set at forever whatever doubts the moss-

The plan, to be sure, emanates from a lawyer, but it will commend itself to every careful, thinking man as an easy, quick and economical way out of the mire of indecision in which the ruling newers are now floundering. If the opinion of the lawyers is clear on the point that the proposed improvements can be carried on under the present charter, well and good. If not, then let Mr. Lamb have a hand in engineering the municipal machine. What the the municipal machine. What the people of Lincoln want is good sewers and well paved streets as quickly and with as little red tape and cost as possible. If Mr. Lamb's plan will accomplish this it should be adopted. It is a strong point in its favor that Chairman Billingsly, of the paving committee, endorses it very warmly, and is, if the BEE man is not badly mistaken, entitled to a little credit for assisting at its birth.

back element might have.

HITCHING UP CONTEST. In accordance with a suggestion by the chief engineer of the Chicago fire depart-ment there will be a "hitching up" test at noon on Decoration Day in every city in the United States where there is a paid fire force. Three judges in each city will record the time and telegraph it to Washington as soon as the test is over, from which place the name of the champions will be sent out by the Associated press. The trial will consist of getting the horses hitched to the hose cart or engine as quickly as possible after the alarm gong is tap-ped, the driver to be in his seat and holding the reins ready to drive out. The distance of the stalls from the hitchingup place is to be accurately measured, and will be taken into consideration in fixing the winning time. The Lincoln boys are in training for the event and have done the work several times this week in seven seconds, the horses being stabled nearly thirty feet from the pole TWO TOUGHS ON A TEAR.

Yesterday morning two hard looking characters, giving their names as Lee and Byrnes, were held up in police court for \$25 and costs each, in default of which they were assigned quarters in jail. The evidence against them showed that on Widnesday afternoon, after working hard some time in drinking beer with come cronies on O street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Lee and Byrnes be-gan abusing a man at work wheeling brick for Contractor Hughes on a abusive and badgered the man to fight for a \$5 note. Finally Mr. Hughes went out and ordered the agitators away, and in return received a blow in the face from Lee. Hughes at once grappled him, and after choking his wind off, literally pitched him through a doctor's office next door, a window pane, wire screen, and stove that stood in the way, being badly demoralized. Byrne, in the mean-time, had started to stab Hughes in the back with a knife, but ran against a sturdy brickmason named Hardy, who took all the fight out of him. When the row was over Lee and Byrne went to their boarding house on Eighth street, where the latter got an iron knuckle and started out with the avowed intention of killing the d—d bricklayers. While engaged in the hunt for a victim the toughs were collared by the police, and for a month at least will drink blood-in their dreams—in jail.

BRIEF MENTION.

Tuffield, the man matched to run
Hourihan of Omaha a twenty-five mile
race in this city on Wednesday next for
\$200, is in active training, and makes a showing very satisfactory to his backers. In a trial spin of 124 miles yesterday morning he finished strong in time that made the record look very sick. The best mark for twenty-five miles is 2:81:44, but it is likely to be less when the race is

over.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hyde's bright little son, who died Tuesday from scarlet fever, took place yesterday morning at the family residence, No. 1721 K

The people of Dannebre have organized a stock company to build a bridge over Oak creek. The corporation is known as the Dannebrog Improvement company, and has a capital of \$700.

Secretary Sutton of the Irish National league has entered the service of John Fitzgerald, and gone to Kansas City to look after some work in that section Mr. Sutton will continue as secretary of

look after some work in that section Mr. Sutton will continue as secretary of the league, and expects to return to a home in Lincoln when the work in hand is finished. He has taken with him, as a token of esteem, a beautiful watch charm, presented by his friends.

Bohannon Brothers are getting ready to put up a \$30,000 building on their lots at the corner of Tenth and N streets.

A sudden and alarmingly fatal outbreak of some unknown plague is reported from Sterling, where since Sun-

day the herd of W. S. Amos has been seriously decimated.

J. M. Endlich, the insape man from Ohio, was started east on No. 2, Wednesday afternoon, but the conductor reported yesterday that he left the train at Ashland. He got off at Greenwood, but was coaxed back.

was coaxed back.

W. H. Cox, Omaha; Pat Lang, Fremont; F. H. Prout, Blue Springs; W. O. Southwick, Friend; F. P. Ireland, Nebraska City; John F. Montgomery and wife, Minden; John A. Sayler, Omaha; J. H. Betzger, Seward; H. N. Bell, Aurora; F. L. Williams, Geneva, Edwin Jeary, Greenwood; Charles D. Soden, Omaha; Greenwood; Charles D. Soden, Omaha; W. E. Bailey, Grand Island; D. B. Fuller, J. W. Her, Omaha; R. S. Maloney, jr., Humboldt; G. W. Culp, Nemaha; John Stewart, Kearney; J. H. Culver, W. S. Stow, Milford

TRAGEDIES OF MONTE CARLO

A Swiss Guide's Description of the Excitement and the Suicides

Among Gamblers. New York Sun: "My impression of Monte Carlo," said Prof. Joseph Bauer, yesterday, "I have but one—it is a dream. On entering one is delighted, surprised, amazed astounded and stunned seriatim Flowers and music, coin and notes, des pair, and success, beauty, fashion, wealth—all combined to impress the beholder, and it is some time before he can begin to study systematically his surroundings. It is only when he emerges again the cool air that one can appreciate his

own identity.
"Do not credit the recent denials of suicides at Monte Carlo," continued the professor. "They are inspired. I have visited the gambling hall there fifteen times professionally, in addition to a number of trips made for my own pleasure. I was born in French Switzerland. 200 miles from Monte Carlo, and am familiar with its ghastly history during the last twelve years. You may take my word for it that the number of suicides caused directly by the Monte Carlo gaming tables averages at least one for every day in the year. The real total probably exceeds this."

Prof. Bauer is one of the youngest handsomest, and most popular guides in central Europe. He has just returned from Brazit to take charge of a party of twenty American tourists, of whom twelve have already engaged passage with him. The party will probably sail from this city on the steamer Normandie May 12th for Havre, returning by way of Liverpool three months later. Prof. Bauer speaks English, German, French, ish, and Italian, and every notelkeeper and hack-driver on the route is his sworn friend. As so much has been written and so little accurately told concerning Monte Carlo, he was requested to describ the world's most famous gambling hall.

"I can close my eyes and mentally see everything in and about Monte Carlo," he continued. "but it is not so easy to re produce such a picture in words on short

Prof. Bauer talked interestingly what he had seen of the tragedies at the gaming tables. He said: "I have spent many months there altogether, and it was a rare day when no ruined and despair-ing man killed himself. Some days we had as high as three or four such casual-ties. If a stranger kills himself his body is dragged away, the blood cleansed from the floor and the game goes on. I have heard players mutter curses at a corpse for having interrupted their 'series' or confused their 'system.' If the victim be a stranger, nobody knows what becomes of the body, except some of the special police, whose duty it is to conduct such funerals in their own mysterious way. If the ruined player goes out into the grounds before shooting or stabbing him-self, or drowns himself in one of the beautiful fountains, even the players who sat beside him a moment before never learn of his death. These things are known to the habitues of the tables, but they never speak of them outside.
The newspapers of Monaco and Nice are heavily subsidized, and those of Paris,
Lyons, and Marseilles pay no attention to such trifles. Letters to the editors on this forbidden subject are quickly thrown into the great international waste-basket. With a large and well-trained police force constantly at hand, with an indifferent set of patrons, and a willfully blind press, these little episodes are much more easily screened than you would imagine. If the suicide be a powerful noble or a celebrity in any way, the affair is men-tioned briefly in the French and English newspapers and the announcement cabled to this country. Everybody knows why the man made away with himself, and the only question is: 'Who will be next?' "It is almost impossible to prevent these self-murders, as the act is usually committed under some powerful impulse.

Everybody's mind and eyes are, of course, intent on the game, and so many naggard men get up from the tables that the sight is too common to engage the attention of the ever-present detectives. It is but just, however, to say that the managers do everything in their power to prevent suicides, except closing their doors. Mechanics and artisans are not permitted to live either in Monaco or

Monte Carlo.
"If an unfortunate player gets up from a table and acts wildly-'crazy,' they call it, for all suicides are by courtesy es teemed crazy at Monte Carlo-he hustled off by a couple of stalwart police-men and put on a train for Nice. A men and put on a train for Nice. A guard is constantly with him, his board bill at Nice is paid by the company, and if he finally talks reasonably he is given enough money to take him home in first class style. The management also endeavor to discourage dying on the premises by aiding destitute gamblers. If one has lost heavily and frankly states his condition of temporary poverty, his case will be promptly investigated. Should it be found as narated, he will be given two or three hundred dollars to take him home, or an order for two take him home, or an order for two weeks' board at one of the company's first class hotels."

Bill Nye on Jeff Davis. I see that Mr Jefferson Davis, who has recently entered the lecture field, says that there could have been no nobler cause for which to die, no opportunity more glorious for a proud and honorable death, than that afforded the confederate soldier who espoused the cause of the south twenty years ago. Looking at it in that way, I ask, in all candor, why did not Mr. Davis improve that glorious op-portunity? Feeling that way about it, why did he not remove his polonaise and die like a man? Why did he let such a chance go by, in order that he might en-ter the fecture field and crowd out better men, and then die of old age, when he could have hung up his hoopskirt on a

could have hung up his hoopskirt on a tree and died in a way that would have endeared him to every southern heart?

I agree with the lamented A. Ward that "it would have been \$25 in Mr. Davis's pocket if he had never been born." but after he was born and it was too late to consider his rash act, he should have died as young as possible. With characteristic tardiness, however, he allowed himself to grow up, and then with the full knowledge, as he now admits, that the war of the rebellion afforded a beautiful opportunity for a man who ed a beautiful opportunity for a man who yearned to die in a neat and attractive way, he fritted away that golden moment and continued to destroy the high-priced groceries of the despondent

There is certainly "a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," and Mr. Davis surely missed it when he neglected to make a funeral tableau of himself.

Battle of Gettysburg Open every day; 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Mary's ave. and 18th st. FIELD AND FARM.

The Education of Horses, New York Herald: Denton Offutt who printed in 1856 a book on horse education, which he furnished to his pupils under a bond of secreey and at a cost of three hundred dollars cach, emphasized the fact that there was a wide difference between breaking an animal and teaching it to obey. Breaking a horse, he insisted, commonly meant spoiling it. The

system which he thought was based upon judgment, study of temperament and firmness divorced from cruelty. He classed under three heads the one-toed animals which stood in greatest need of education-"the wild, the stubborn and the fighting horse." And his first cau-tion was, "Be kind to them in all things," The rules laid down by Offutt for teach-

ing horses to heed the word of command are essentially the same as those practised by his followers. The most careful of the instructors have enlarged upon his method of treatment, but they have not attempted to get away from the roots of plan. In the quaint dialogue "between man and horse," as written by Denton Offutt, and which contained the essence of all that the painstaking instructor Rarey ever taught, these golden words drop from equine lips:—"You must let see that you will not hurt me, nor will have anything about you that will, nor anything that smells badly. I am a stranger to you, all that will offend any of the five senses I will be compelled to guard agaist, and those senses must have proof that you will not hurt me before I will allow your hands to be on

Every man who in the last thirty odd years has successfully illustrated the art of subduing horses has stuck to the rule which requires an appeal to the understanding of the animal. The devices which Offutt used for throwing and getting full control of unruly horses cruder than those in present use, but the principle has undergone no change. And he advice which Offutt gave his class in 1854 is valuable to those who seek instruc tion now: "You must have some judgment of your own, for I cannot point out the case to suit you all. If I teach you the rules and principles you must work out the sum.'

Improved Stock. Western Agriculturist: The great masses of western farmers are now act ively interested in the improvement of their live stock. Many of our leading public spirited men are importing and breeding the best pure blood stock to be found in the civilized world, and all the different breeds have their enthusiastic admirers. The professional importers and breeders supply to the farmer the full bloods with which the great work of improvement is so successfully being ac complished all over our land for a thou sand miles each way, in which the great state of Illinois as a central tigure, take the lead. The improved stock and more grass makes our farmers more inde pendent of failing crops or wet and dry seasons. The progressive farmers grad ing up their farm stock, using only full blood sires, rrise good grade stock at a handsome profit.

Short-Horns as Milkers. The generality of American Short-Horn breeders have bred to beef almost exclusively, allowing this once famous milking as well as beef breed to become a thing of the past as regards milk. English breeders, however, are waking up to the importance of the Short-Horns as milkers, and are beginning to show milk and butter records as a means o selling these cattle. This is presented for the first time in a sale of Short-Horns by Mr. Edwards, of St. Albans, in which, to quote from an English journal, he presents a new and interesting feature in his catalogue. It consists of nineteen young bulls and ten heifers to be sold, and notes are attached at the bottom of each pedigree showing the milk yield of dam of each bull, and in some case of the grandam. A sample foot note reads as tollows: "Flower of Spring was in milk 357 days, and gave pounds of milk; average per day, 28 pounds 14 ounces; percentage of cream, 12.0; fat, 3.2; solids, 13.6; specific gravity,

The English are scientific or nothing. The American would have stated at once how much butter or cheese the milk made, and also the profit of feeding the skim milk to hogs. The departure, how-ever, is in the right direction in respect to bringing this once famous milking breed back to its original excellence. These animals have the heredity in them. It only wants bringing out by using bulls of milking strains to again arouse this dormant faculty of giving milk and plenty of it. The herds here and there n America that have been bred with relation to this and atavism, among many herds, resulting in an occasional dinary milker, would prove that this here litary milk faculty is difficult to cultivate.

Enemies of Seed Corn.

A New England contemporary gives plan for preventing crows from pulling corn. It is to soak the corn in a weak solution of copperas (sulphate of iron twenty-four hours before planting. To make it easy to drop, and to prevent the iron from injuring the hands, rub the corn in gypsum or plaster. This method it says, will prevent crows from destroy ing the corn and save the farmer much annoyance and labor.

The west is not much troubled with

crows, but the crow blackbird commits great depredations in some sections of the west by pulling corn. The great dif-ficulty in the west is from the ravages of the cut-worm, heart-worm and wire worm. The soaking of corn in any liquid, medicated or otherwise, is not practicable in the west, since soaked corn cannot be properly distributed from machines. If some experimenter would only devise some means to prevent the depredations of insect pests on the seed and sprouted corn he would indeed be a benefactor. A thorough smoking of the seed has been recommended, but experi ments have not been so conclusively made as to learn how far the smoking of corr may be carried without injury to the germ and at the same time rendering it obnox ious to the larvae of insects.

Importance of Food in the Develop-

ment of Breeding Stock. The breeding of all farm animals requires not only skill in mating, so that proper conformation may be brought about, but during the growing life of the animal the food must be of such a status as best to develop the animal for nature as best to develop the animal for the purpose for which it is required.

The breeding animals in cattle, sheep and swine must receive different breed ing from that where the short life ends at the slaughter house. The breeding ani-mal must be fully developed in every part. The animal brought to the block at 1, 3, or 3 years of age requires only such bony and muscular development as

such bony and muscular development as will enable it to lay on the proper amount of fat to bring the muscle into the best condition for food. But the breeding animal must be developed in the specific qualities to be inherited by the offspring.

In the breeding of horses all this must receive the most careful attention. The bone and muscle giving strength and speed to the horse, together with the form and perfect symmetry that always accompany these attributes, must be carefully guarded. Here the similarity in the rearing of horses and other live stock fully guarded. Here the similarity in the rearing of horses and other live stock ends. Whether for breeding, labor or work, every colt must be fed from colt-hood up with a view to the perfect devel-opment of bone and muscle. Full as much depends upon the feeding as invthe breeding of the horse. Not only this, however good the food, if the proper care

be not given as to shelter and no less in exercise, the end can only result in loss, for however good the strain of blood the horse cannot feach that perfection to bring the best profit for the money in-vested.

Idaho and Horses.

An Idaho contemporary acknowledges that Kentucky beid the paim during many years for raising fine horses, that her reputation was deserved, and that the state is still producing fine horses, and alleges that now "the country west of the Rocky Mountains must be given the palm for producing the best and finest horses to be found anywhere in the world." It is also remarked that "it costs no more to raise a horse that worth from \$100 to \$300 or more than i does to raise a \$40 cayuse; besides good horses command a readier sale than poor ones, and in numberless ways the advantage is in raising good horses.

The person who inspired the article pest horses are produced as he does of the relative cost of raising "pings" as against blooded horses. The service of the blood stallion sometimes amount to \$1,000 or more, to say nothing of the extreme care used in raising the progeny. It will be a long time before fine stock preeding establishments are removed from the great stock-breeding centres of the states east of and immediately west of the Mississippi to the mountain valleys of Idaho, valuable as that region may be for the summer and winter graz ing of large herds. A gelding that sells for over \$300 must have training as well as speed and bottom. All this costs money.

Hints and Suggestions. The roots of the strawberry often reach out five feet from the main stem, and

hence the plants should not be set out too thickly. Early gardening lengthens the growing season, and permits, at times, of two crops on the same land, as ternips may follow peas, and time is thereby gained

for putting in late crops. Hybrid perpetual roses should be well pruned back, and old or weak shoots should be cut off entirely. The strong shoots should not be left longer than three or four buds or joints from the

Dry soil is an excellent mulch, especially if kept loose, when it becomes a cushion of air, to a certain extent, and as the air is a non-conductor of heat the roots of the plants are thereby partially protected during times of drought.

Pork can be made at the least cost when the hogs are fed on a variety of food. Corn for fattening is the best food and cannot be excelled, but as a sole diet it is very expensive compared with mixed diet of bulky and concentrated

As the weather is becoming warmer the cellars should be thoroughly cleaned, in order that no decaying substance may be present when the crops of this season are ready for storage. Not only should they be cleaned but, the walls should be whitewashed and the ceiling thoroughly disinfected.

A cow that is well fed, in order to induce her to yield as much as her capacity will permit, gives a profit not only in milk and butter, but the value of her manure is greater than that from a cow which has been neglected. The average estimate of the value of the manure from a herd of well-fed cows is \$10 per annum Squash and sweet-potato vines having rootlets that grow out from the under sides of the joints, which anchor them and prevent the wind from dislodging them, should be lifted very carefully when growing, as the rootlets not only hold the plants in place but assist in procuring nouishment, and any damage done in handlink retards the vines.

Mr. H. C. Stoll, an experienced breede of swine, thinks pine tar should be given treely to keep the kidneys in good work ing order and promotes the appetite. He does not believe there is any remedy known for curing hog cholera, but believes it may be prevented by cleanliness and a variable diet.

In England the Shorthorns are regard ed as excellent dairy cattle, followed by the Ayrshires. In Ireland the Kerry cow is the favorite, while in this country the Holstein is considered the heaviest milker. The Jersey and Guernsey cattle are regarded as superior butter-pro-ducers in America and Europe, the Devons make the best oxen, Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus and Galloways the best and greatest proportions of

Slush and snow,-feet wet,-chilblains. St. Jacobs Oil cures chilblains. Fifty ets.

Bad Handwriting. In spite of the old-fashioned theory-

upheld by bad penmen undoubtedlythat the poorer a man's handwriting is the more character it has, the majority of letter-writers, authors, scholars, and journalists are envious of the clerk and copyist with their one talent for writing a clear and beautiful hand. As a nation we have 'sadly degenerated in the art of using the pen. Comparing the beautiful and uniform handwriting of the last century with the skim-along, spider-track rail-fence style of the present day, one almost regrets the fact that the goosequil has gone out of fashion and a stiff and awkward writing implement been sub stituted in its stead. A fortune awaits the man who will invent a flexible writing stick-not a gold pen tipped with platinum-of some non-corrosive mate-

It is so hard to break in a pen; and having worn down the point to suit your style, they are likely to snap or spluttes before you have tossed off a dozen pages of manuscript. Then there is the annoy ance of getting a fibre between the nibs analogous to that of getting a bit of meat between the bi-cuspids at the dinner table; and nine persons out of ten will wipe the pen frantically on the occi-put to rid it of the filament—and catch a hair. A new steel pen is as awkward as a phenomenally stiff collar, or a pair of new shoes; and, moreover, as the average penman is in continual danger of "impaling himself on his own; pothooks," perhaps the only relief is found in the type-writer, which seldom betrays one into a loose and slovenly style of handwriting.

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 30 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, (partic darly 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, Sait Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

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

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

The unusual severity of the past winter gave Englishmen an opportunity of in-dalging in many sports common to colder countries, but rarely enjoyed there. Skating has been general, and during the week that followed the new year many toboggans and sleighs were seen in and about the vicinity of London; but all these amusements were eclipsed by a man who built anice yacht and was able to sail in it for two weeks in January on the frozen surface of the Reading reservoir, to the delight of the whole neighborhood.

BLAINE COUNTY LETTER. Rapid Development of Central Nebraska, Better Known as the

"Great American Desert."

BREWSTER, Neb., May 10, 1886 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |-As many of your readers may not be aware of the rapid development of central Nebraska, the heart of the "Great American Desert," a few lines from a resident of Blaine county may be of value to those seeking homes. Two years ago this county had not to exceed lifteen to twenty-five people within its present limit, which can now boast of between six and eight hundred intelligent, soher and industrious people, who almost exclusively speak the English language. Blaine county is, without doubt, the most pro-lific portion of the sand-hill country. four-fifths of our territory producing the finest wheat, oats, rye, barley or corn that can be grown in the state. Potatoes, turnips, vegetables of all kinds, pumpkins, squashes, melons, sweet potatoes and peanuts being especially adapted to our soil and climate, have proved a com plete success.

Four-fifths of the land of Blaine county is yet unoccupied, and is open for homestead, pre-emption or timber-claim entry, there being no railroad or specula-tor land in the county. Claims are near-ly all taken along the North Loup valley, though some could be bought at a low figure by persons wishing to make an immediate residence.
Brewster, the only platted and sur-

veyed town in the county, is located on the North Loup river, the most beautiful stream of the county, and will doubtless be announced the county seat of Blaine county before this article reaches the The town has a postoffice, with two mail routes, a newspaper—the Brew-ster News—with one of the best printing offices of the interior part of the state. blacksmith shop, a hotel, while a harness shop, drug store, and loan, insurance and real estate office are among the cer-tainties for the near future. A dry goods, general merchandise, hardware store and every other line of business would in this town and wanted at once. Lots are now worth from \$25 to \$250, but the proprietor of the town is giving lots away to persons mak-ing immediate and valuable improvements. It is only two weeks since Brew-ster was surveyed, but many lots have already been disposed of. A special effort will be made to secure a good flouring mill at this place before fall, as the North Loup river will furnish abun dant power to run all the machinery our people wish to attach to it. There is government land within from one to five miles of town yet unoccupied, while the smoothest and best land near the place is taken.

The soil of Blaine county is spotted. sandy soil, with a clay subsoil. Water is all soft and very abundant, secured in wells by digging from five to forty fee anywhere on the highest lands, while the North Loup, Middle Loup and Dismal rivers and Goose creek, all beautiful, clear streams, fed by springs, and never overflowing their banks, traverse the county. This is one of the best-watered and healthiest tracts of country in the state, and by the hand of the industrious farmer may be made the Eden we all so much covet

Every reader of the BEE, who has no land of his own, is renting land, and ever expects to use his or her homestead rights, should make no delay in securing heir home in Central Nebraska, which i warm enough to raise corn or any other crop grown in Nebraska, and is over 200 miles east of the famous White river SAND-HILL CRANE. country.

Land Reform and the Labor Troubles New York Herald.

When an American workingman now adays feels deeply dissatisfied with his condition he has open to him a refuge on the public lands. He is entitled by law to one hundred and sixty acres of land, free of cost except the small fee for secur ng his title. He has only to select it and take his family there to live on it. From the day they are settled on this homestead they are independent people—no man's hirelings. While the man who takes this step may not have the good fortune to accumulate a competency, he will be his own master, and he has the sure expectation that if he is industrious and economical his children will he left in a better condition of life. They will "grow up with the country." as the saying is.

There can be no prolonged or serious la-

bor troubles in this country while we have still a great area of public lands fit for the settlement of our people, held for their homesteads, and open to them as a harbor of refuge. While this alternative of settlement on free lands remains the thriftiesi, the most energetic, the shrewd-est and most intelligent of those millions who earn their living by laboring for others will always take advantage of it. Thousands of them do this every year; hundreds of thousands, when they uncomfortable or uneasy as the servants of corporatious look forward to this way of independence and are quieted in spirit because they know that if they want to they can go west and take up a "home

Herein lies the extreme importance of vigilantly guarding our public domain, of reclaiming for the public use and benefit every acre wrongly claimed by corpo-rations, syndicates or other land grab-bers, and of repealing at once all laws which favor the grabbing of these lands by speculators of whatever kind.

Whenever the American workman is discontented, and discovers that he has

no way out of the situation which has be-come unpleasant to him, this American workman will be an uncommonly dan-gerous person. He is more intelligent than the European workman. He has a stronger will. He is fonder of his family and looks further ahead for their welfare. While he can go and take up a free homestead and make himself and his wife and children independent, though he may not actually do this, he yet will not go to any extremes, because that way is open to him. But whenever our pub lic domain is exhausted, or nearly so, the labor problem will assume in this country a very different, a very much more serious phase than it bears now.

Speculators, syndicates, land grabbers of many varieties are seizing on millions of acres every year. The lands unjustly claimed by railroads slone, over and above what they are justly entitled to, amount to nearly a hundred million acres—enough to give five million people in a million families a hundred-acre farm

In twenty-five years, with the greatest care, the public domain will be narrowdangerously small. That is why the Herald has exposed land grabbers; why it defends Land Commissioner Sparks; who so bravely faces the land sharkss why it urges the president and congres, to take this matter of land reform in band. hand, Our future peace and welfare depend on it.

John H. Kimball, of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes May 20, 1835, that he was suffering with rheumatic fever, and had constipation so bad that many times he went twelve days without an evacuation. Given up by physicians, he, as a last resort, took Brandreth's Pills, two every night for seven weeks Now he is an entirely well man and never uses any other medicine for himself or family. He will answer any in-

A Wonderful Freak of Nature is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, uleers and kindred affections. By drug-

gists A fish-figuring philosopher has esti-mated that 160,000 vessels are engaged in the fishing business of the world, that their annual catch amounts to 1,500,000 tons, that a ton of fish is equal to the mutton supply of twenty-eight sheep, and that, consequently, a year's catch is equal to 42,000,000 sheep. It is a pity he did not continue his figures until he found that fish must have wool, or at least until he proved that an angler can go half crazy from the bite of a sheepshead.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be baid, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. Eighty Per Cent of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes talls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hun-

ton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its omposition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality. DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH. When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follice is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

with the single, using them alternately.
Price, single strength, \$1,00; double strength, \$2.00; triple strength, \$3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it ed on receipt of price.
BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.

Cleveland, O. Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.

Sheriff Coons, of Srcramento, Cal., last winter was in the habit of putting his knee upon the edge of a table in his office in order to reach the gas burner, but after doing so a number of times he found that the sharp edge of the taple was hurting his leg, and afterwards he stood upon a chair when lighting up. Recently the leg began to trouble him, growing worse daily, and the result is that amputation of the limb will be necessary to save his life.

A Buffalo man was surprised the other morning when he saw a very rich and very stingy citizen out on his lawn with a pan of bread crumbs feeding a big flock of sparrows. He at once decided that there was a soft spot in the old man's he art and that he had been misjudged, and as he bade him good morning, said: "I see you are up early and engaged in a most numane and kind-hearted act. Feeding bread to the little birds, ch?' Kind-hearted be d—d,' answered the rich man. "I'm feeding the blamed things poison, d-n'em.

Down to zero, -throat sore. Red Star Cough Cure at once heals it. No opiates.

Maine boys are demanding an international standard of exchange in the mar-ble trade. In Auburn any kind of a "glasser," "bull's eye," "crystal," or "agate," big or little, goes for ten commoners. In Lewiston the glasser has practically been demonetized, and only the large-sized "crystals" can be put in for the limit of ten, while most of the ordinary aristocratic taws, even a "blue dutch," don't stand in for more than three to seven.

Halford Sauce-Invaluable to all good



The Great Southern Remedy for all BOWEL TROUBLES AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this little bush growing alongside of our mountains and hills: but very few realize the fact, that the little purple berry, which so many of us have eaten in most every shape, there is a principle in it inaving a wonderful effect on the bowels. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is the order southern Reinery that restores the little one teething, and cures Diarrhea Dysentery and Cramp Collc.

When it is considered that at this season of the year sudden and dangerous attacks of the bowels are so frequent, and we hear of so many deaths occurring before a physician can be called in, it is important that every household should provide themselves with some speedy relief, a dose of which will relieve the pain and save much anxiety. Dr. Higgere Huckleberry Cordial is a simple remedy which any child is pleased to take.

Price. 30 cents a bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Taylor's Cherokee Hemedy of Sweet Gun. Taylor's Cherokee Hemedy of Sweet (fun-and Muliein will cure Coughs, Croup and Con-sumption. Price 25 cts. and \$1 a bottle.

For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., and a



Royal Havana Lottery (A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)

Drawn at Havana, Cuba, May 1,15,20, 1886 TICKETS IN FIFTHS. Wholes \$5.00. Fractions Pro rata. Tickets in Fifths: Wholes \$5: Fractionspen

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 SHIPSEY & CO., 1219 Broadway, N. Y. City: M. OTTENS & CO., 619 Mai street Kansas City, Mo. 22 masks

JOHN SIMMONS,

FLORIST

All kinds of bedding plants for sale. GREEN HOUSE ON STATE ST, 8 Blocks North of L. B. Williams' residence.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS.

Potter & Megeath,

Law Reporters and Copyists,



Type-writer supplies and paper kept in stock. Send for estalogue. OMARA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING ONAHA.

ROSEWATER & CHRISTIE,

CIVIL & SANITARY ENGINEERS Rooms 12 and 13 Granite Bock,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Grade Systems and Sewerage Plans for Cities and Towns a specialty. Plans, Estimates and Specifications for Public and other Engineering works furnished. Surveys and Report made on Public Improvements.

Andrew Rosswater, Member American Soc e Gty Civil Engineers, City Engineer of Omaha go, Ik Christie, Civil Engineer.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN

Packet Company. A DIRECT LINE FOR

England, France & Germany.

The steamships of this well known line are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage both safe and agreeable. They carry the United States and European malis, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Pivmouth, (LONDON), Cherboug, (PARIS and HAMBURG).

Returning, the steamers leave Hamburg on Wednesdays and Southampton and London.

First cabin \$50, \$60 and \$75; Steerage \$33.
Railroad tickets from Plymouth to Bristol, Cardiff. London, or to any place in the South of England, FREE. Steerage from Europe only \$25. Send for "Tourist Gazette."

C. B. Richard & Co., General Passenger Agents.

General Passenger Agents,
Gl Broadway, New York; Washington and Saile Sts. Chicago, Ili.

Manhood Proc. — A victim of youth full imprintence causing the first condition of the first

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively

Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Special.

It can be given in a cup of coffee of tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmiess, and will effect a permanent and appealy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an anonolic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Speciac, it becomes an uter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. FOR SALE BY FOLLOWING DEC KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 18th & Cuming Sts., Omaha, Neb.

A. D. FOSTER & BRO., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of textimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.
Sab and atways Reliable. Beware of worthless Initiations.
Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Dramples by
"Onlehester's Lagilah" and take no other, or feelow to
(mamps to us for particulars to letter by return mail.
NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co.,
18513 Madison Equator Philade, FaSold by Druggista every whore. Ask or "Chichester's English" Pannyroyal Pilla. Take as other.

Nebraska National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

H. W. YATES, President. W. V. Mosse, H. W. Yates, President.
W. H. S. Hughes, Cashler, DIRECTORS:
W. V. Mosse, John S. Colling, H. W. Yates, A. E. Touzalin,

BANKING OFFICE: THE IRON BANK. Cor. 12th and Farnam Streets. General Banking Business Transactal

The Old Dector

NERYOUS OF ALE - DEATE OF

Alife experience. Remarkable and quiet surse. Trial pass

sees. Sand tham for easied particulars. Address.

Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, Ma.

Railway Time Table OMARA. 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. a O. arrive and depots. Trains of the B. at M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. E. from the B. & M. depot: all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS. BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains w.il leave U. P. dopot at 6: 8-87:33-8:00-8:40-8:50-8 10:00-11:00 a. m., B.

1:00-1:20-1:50-2:00-3:00-8 4:00-5:00-5:32-6:10-7:00-11:10 p. m., B.

Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12-8 8:15-4:20

-9:42-8 10:35-19:37-11:37:a.] m.: 11:37-3:18-2:38-2:37-3:30-3:37-4:37-5:5)-6:12-7:30-7:50-8:5-11:52 p. m.

8:5;—11:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the transferdepot at Council Bluffs:

DEPART. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIN B 7:15 A. M B 9:15 A. h.
C 8:40 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.
A 9:35 A. M.
B 8:20 F. M.
A 7:00 P. M. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.
D 9:15 A. M
B 7:00 P. M

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUF C 8:55 P. M A 7:30 A. M SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC A 3:30 P. M WESTWARD

Depart. Arrive 10:40n 0:40n 6:00a

7:004 7:10 NORTHWARD. Depart.

A.M. P. M. Via Plattsio (uth. A.M. P. M. STOCK YARDS THATSIS

STOCK YARDS TRAINS
Will leave U. P. depot, Omaha, at 6:40-8:3510:45-10:55 a. m.; 2:40-3:50-5:25 p. m.
Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 1:50-10:25 s.
12:01-1:20-4:40-5:07-6:20 p. m.
NOTE-A trains daily; B. daily except lunday; G daily except Saturday; D. daily except Saturday.