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## MATTERS AT LINCOLN CITY.

The Grand Island & Wyoming Central Road to be Built.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Activity of the B. & M. Road-What is Necessary to Make a Utah Divorce Legal-Decoration Day-Sustaining Gladstone.

TEROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAUL. There can no longer be any responsible ground for controverting the proposition that the B. & M. system is to be built through Northwestern Nebraska to the rich mineral regions of Wyoming, with Fort Fetterman as the objective point, a new Eldorado, toward which the Sioux City & Pacific road is being extended at the rate of sixty feet a minute. When the possibility of the B. & M. management also having an eye on the great northwest territory representative last winter, there was men who were positive that the B. & M.

was first broached by the BEE some loud laughing indulged in by a class of men who, while claiming to know atl about the affairs and intentions of the company, insisted that the country in that section was too poor to warrant building a road through. It was these would never build beyond Broken Bow in Custer county, and that there was some doubt about even that point being reached. At the same time, however, the few close mouthed ones, on the inside, knew that surveyors were at work running preliminary lines for the extension, and that the work of construction would be undertaken inside of a year. That they were well posted is now evident from the "show down" made by the B. & M. folks in filing with the secretary of state the articles of incorporation of the Grand Island & Wyoming Central railway, an auxiliary company of which G. W. Holdrege, J. G. Taylor, C. D. Dorman, C. J. Greene, P. S. Eustis, W. A. Higgins and T. M. Marquette are directors. These gentlemen, with a capital of \$7,600,000, propose to build a road from Grand Island northwest through the counties of Hall, Buffalo, Sherman, Custer, Blaine, and Logan to the unorganized territory and across that, on through the counties of Cheyenne, Sheridan, Dawes and Sioux, to a point on the Nebraska & Wyoming line. Work on the first hundred miles of this road, from Grand Island to Broken Bow, is already under good headway, and the track will soon be going down at a rapid rate. The Omaha & North Platte road, better

known as the Ashland cutoff of the B. & M. system, a piece of work, by the way, which is fast nearing completion, will be an important link in the chain of railway communication between Fort Fetterman and Omaha. This road, as is well known, was originally intended as a wedge to force an entrance for the B. & M. to the stock yards. It was soon seen, however, that by going on to the southwest, cross Platte west of South Bend, and tapping the main line near Ashland, a great saving in distance between Omaha and Lincoln could be made, and almost before the traveling public could realize it the contracts were let, and the work of construction begun. Then came an agi tation in Omaha over a road to the north west, and again the B. & M. folks jumped to the front with the Omaha & North Platte scheme. This means nothing less than the building of an "ox-bow" route, a picking up of the line running south to Ashland, and carrying it around to the northwest. The trail, as set out in the incorporation put on the secretary of state's in the so office yesterday, "from Omaha southwest through Douglas, Sarpy and Saunders counties to Ashland; thence northwest through Saunders, Dodge, Butler and Colfax; thence west through Stanton, Platte, Madison, Boone, Ante-lope, Wheeler, Greeley, Garfield, Valley, Long, Custer and Blaine counties to a junction with the Grand Island & Wyom-ing Central." The capital of the Omaha & North Platte company is \$5,400,000, and the men at the head of it are G. W. Holdrege, J. G. Taylor and associates. ith these roads in operation the B. & M. management will be in a good posi-tion to command a large share of the traffic that is bound to originate in the rich and fast growing regions of the state through which they pass. Not only will they furnish business to the big main artery of the system, but such cities as Lincoln and Omaha must receive great penefit from this pumping in, as it were of new currents of trade SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The following decisions were handed

down in the supreme court yesterday:
Reid vs State. Error from Gage county.
Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J.
1. The fees of a witness from another state
coming into this state in obedience to a subpena issued on behalf of the state in a prosecution for felony and where the testimony ution for felony, and where the testimony of such witness is material and necessary, are taxable to a defendant wherethe prosecu-tion resulted in a conviction of the defendant

of the crime for the commission of which the prosecution was instituted.

Murphy vs Lyons, Error from Lancaster county, Reversed. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. Before service of notice of the pendency of an action against a defendant can be made by publication in a newspaper, an affidyit by publication in a newspaper, an affidavit must be filed with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, setting forth that service of summons cannot be made in the state on the defendant to be served, and

that the cause is one of those mentioned in section 77 of the Civil Code.

2. The decrees and judgments of a court of general jurisdiction and powers, are presumed to have been made in causes in which the court had jurisdiction, until the contrary is proved. But if it is shown by the record that the court had not acquired juris-diction over the subject matter, or person, such judgment or decree is void, and will be so treated in a proceeding either direct or

to prove the existence or contents of a paper,

to prove the existence or contents of a paper, claimed to have been attached to, and a part of, the files of a case in court, it must appear that dilligent search has been made in the proper office for such paper, and that it is lost or destroyed and cathoday and that it is lost or destroyed and cathoday. The form Dayly's Dakota county. Appeal from Dakota county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. A demurrer to a petition will not lie for I. A demurrer to a petition will not lie for

a misjoinder of parties plaintiff.

2. Where the owners of two tracts of land adjoining made a joint proposition to sell said land to Dakota county for a poor farm, which proposition was accepted, iteld, that such owners could join in an action to suffers said contract. action to enforce said contract.

action to enforce said contract.

 Where a board of county commissioners, in pursuance of lawful authority, invite and accept bids for a poor farm, to be paid for out of funds in the treasury for that purpose. the vendors may enforce specific performance of such contract against the county. Bissell vs. Fletcher. Error from Harian county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

. In the surveys of the public lands of the United States the meander lines are generally considered as following the windings of streams; but the question whether they do so or not is a question of fact to be deter-

mined by evidence allunde.

2. Where there is a strip of land between the bank of a river and the meander line, an entry of government land bounded by the meander line will not include such strip.

3. Where lands had formerly extended to the meander line and the testimony showed that there had been a change in the channel of a river of about three-fourths of a mile, but no accretion to the plaintiff's land. Held that the boundaries of his land did not extend to the new channel, nor beyond the meander line. Nelson v. Bevins. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Matters that have been adjudicated in a former suit will not be considered in a second 2. Where at the time of the execution of a

promisory note by the husband, he agreed that his wife should execute a mortgage on certain real estate posessed by her, to secure the same, which mortgage, a few days afterwards, was duly executed and acknowledged, and by reason of which the crediton the note was extended two years; held, that there was a sufficient consideration for the

Where a person purchases real estate while an action is pending to subject the property to the payment of a certain debt, the purchaser is chargeable with notice of the claim; and whatever the form of the decree subject to the same.

Hoyt vs Schuyler, Appeal from Richardson county, Affirmed, Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J. under the issue made by the pleadings, takes

Under section 19, chapter 43 of the revised statutes of 1886, a geed when filed for record in the county clerk's office and duly entered in the index, was constructive notice to all the world of the rights of the grantee

to all the world of the rights of the grantee conferred by such instrument.

2. Where the grantor, in a quit claim deed, had previously conveyed the real estate, which deed had been properly entered on the index, but defectively recorded, and it did not appear that the second grantee was a purchaser in good faith for a valuable consideration and without notice. Held that the second purchaser was not entitled to protection.

3. A party who claims title under a quit

3. A party who claims title under a quit 3. A party who claims title under a quit claim deed from a grantor who had previous-ly conveyed all his right, title and interest in the real estate to another, and the effect of the second deed, if sustained, will be to de-prive the first grantee of his title, must make a clear case of bona fides on his part before his deed will be sustained.

a clear case of bona fides on his part before his deed will be sustained.

Lamb vs Sherman, Error from Thayer county. Reversed, Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. A judgment was rendered in the county court of J. county, and a transcript thereof fided in the district court of said county, and a duly certified transcript from the district court of J. county was filed in the district court of J. county Was filed in the district court of T. county February 19, 1876. In January 1878, the debtor and his wife conveyed their real estate in T. county to one S. the deed being acknowledged and recorded May 6, 1878, held, that the real estate was subject to the lien of the judgment. to the lien of the judgment.

2. A purchaser at execution sale of real

2. A purchaser at execution sale of real estate, upon the payment of the purchase money and confirmation of the sale, becomes the equitable owner of the property, and in a proper case may compel the issuing of a a sheriff's deed to himself. a sherilf's deed to nimself.

3. Imperfect recitals in a sheriff's deed of the facts required by section 500 of the code, do not render the deed void.

4. The power of the court to compel the issuing of a proper deed to a purchaser at execution sale, is a continuing one, and is not exhausted by the issue of a defective

leed.
5. A sheriff's deed for land sold upon execution relates back to the time such lands became liable to the satisfaction of the judg-Dennis vs Omaha National bank. Appeal

Dennis vs Omaha National bank. Appeal from Douglas county. Reversed and decree for plaintiffs making injunction perpetual. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. The county court has authority to revive a judgment rendered by it.

2. Where the transcript of a judgment rendered in a county court is filed in the district court of the same county, all proceedings should thereafter be had in such district court; but in the absence of a statute prohibcourt; but in the absence of a statute prohib

court; but in the absence of a statute prohibiting the court in which the judgment was rendered from proceeding further in the case, a judgment of revivor rendered in such court will not be invalid.

3. The wife of one D possessed a homestead in her own right in the city of O, in this state. In 1877 D, being in embarrassed circumstances, went to the Black Hills to open some mines possessed by him. In the fall of 1878 he returned to this state, and in the February following his wife died, leaving a daughter, the child of D, about three years of age. D then procured a brother-in-law and his wife to move into the house, rent free, and take care move into the house, rent free, and take care of his child, the furniture of D. remaining in the house. D. thereupon returned to the Black Hills and remained there till 1882, While there he exercised the right of suffrage at least once—perhaps three times—but the proof showed that he was there merely for a temporary purpose, and that his actual home was in O., in this state. Held, that his right of curtesy in the homestead was not subject to sale on execution—that there was no aban-

to sale on execution—that there was no abandonment of the homestead.

Boldt vs. Budwig, Error from Cuming county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

1. That there are too many plaintiffs or defendants joined in a petition is not a ground of demurrer under the code; nor is such question raised by an objection, made by the detion raised by an objection, made by the defendant at the trial, to the introduction of any testimony, for the reason that the peti-tion fails to state a cause of action.

2. There are but six grounds or causes of demurrer to a petition under the code; and to render a demurrer effective, one, at least, of such grounds or causes must be substantially stated.

3. Instructions set out at length in the public examined and found properly given

opinion, examined and found properly given 4. In an action of slander, where words set out in the petition are actionable per se, no evidence need be given of actual damage to the character, nor of the mental suffering of the plaintiff.

5. Under the provisions of the code, in an action against two defendants, the evidence being ample as to one, but insufficient as to the other defendant, the verdict and judg-ment should be against the one and for the other; and in such case, where the veralet was against both defeudants, and the one against whom there was insufficient (or no against whom there was insufficient (or no) evidence made no motion for a new trial, as to himself alone, and judgment was rendered against both, it will not be disturbed. Long and Smith vs Clapp, 15 Neb., 417.

Mapble vs Jones & Co. Error from Gage county. Reversed nuless defendants remit \$153.60 in twenty days. Opinion by Cobb. J.

Cobb. J.

1. A lumber dealer was furnishing lumber 1. A lumber dealer was furnishing lumber for a building in the course of erection under contract; the contractor applied at the lumber yard for certain pieces of lumber, stating that the immediate purpose for which he wanted them, was to prop up the brick walls; that he might use them in the erection of the building; that if he did not use them in the building, he would return them; that if he did use them, he would notify the lumberman, so that he might charge them up. Four days after the delivery of the last material for said building by the lumber dealer, other than the building by the lumber dealer, other than the pieces of lumber in question, the contractor applied at the office of the dealer, told him that he had used the said pieces of lumber in that he had used the said pieces of lumber in the building, and to charge them up held, that for the purpose of the mechanics lien law, the said pieces of lumber were furnished at the date of the notification of the lumber dealer, by the contractor, that he had used them in the building, and to charge them up. Shuman vs Willets. Appeal from Harlan county. Cause remanded to ascertain value of improvements. Opinion by Reese, J.

State ex rel Mechling vs Jaynes. Proceed-ings in attachment. Overruled. Opinion

by Reese, J.

1. Judgments for costs in mandamus cases, can only be collected by execution, in the same way as other judgments. A respondent failing to pay such judgment is not in contempt, and cannot be proceeded against therefore. Smith vs Smith. Appeal trom Sherman county. Querge modified. Opinion by

Maxweii, cit. 3.

1. The general rule is that the domicile of the wife follows that of the husband. This is based upon the unity husband and wife and generally implies continuing, though temporarily interrupted, cohabitation. Proof of the domicile of the husband is sufficient, prima facie, to establish that of the wife.

wife.

2. A divorce procured in Sait Lake City, while neither of the parties were residents of that territory, is null and void.

3. To give the court jurisdiction in an action for divorce, at least one of the parties must be a bona nide resident of the state or territory where the action was brought.

4. A denial in the language of the petition "that defendant denies that said marriage was unlawful and wrongful and denies that he has cohabited with W. S., etc., in a state of adultery," is not a denial of the cohabitation.

of adultery," is not a denial of the consoliation.

5. Permanent alimony, held to be excessive,
and reduced to \$4,000.

Hull vs Strodes. Error from Cass county.
Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. One S., an attorney-at-law, brought an
action in favor of Mrs. C. against the city of
P. for injuries sustained by her by falling
into an excavation, and afterwards recovered
\$1,000, which judgment he afterwards purchased and took an assignment of. Afterwards one H, the physician who had attended Mrs. C. brought an action against S.
and alleged in his petition, in substaince, that
he had employed S as an attorney to collect
his claim against Mrs. C. while the action
against the city was pending; that as such
attorney S had control of the judgment in
favor of Mrs. C, who was willing to pay the
claim of H, but that S "failed, refused and
neglected to collect said claim or any part
thereof, as he had agreed to do," and in disregard of his duties purchased said judgment
and took an assignment thereof to himself,

whereby H lost his claim, the answer being a denial. Held, that the issue raised by the pleadings was whether or not Mrs. C would have paid the claim out of the judgment, if S had sought to have such payment made, and was prevented from doing so by the assignment to S, and whether S was employed as an attorney for H, and the question of the legal liability of Mrs. C was not in the issue.

2. A case should be submitted to the jury on the issues made by the pleadings.

3. If a defect of parties does not appear on the face of the petition, and is thereby corrected by demurrer, it must be pleaded in the answer or it will be waived.

Krum vs State. Error from Stanton county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. In a prosecution for an assault with intent to commit a rape, an instruction that, "There must be an assault and also an accompanying intent; and this intent may be gathered or inferred from any circumstances attending in any manner to show such intent in the mind of the defendant at the time," is erroneous.

2. To warrant a conviction in such a case, the circumstances, when taken together, must be of so conclusive a nature as to show the

the circumstances, when taken together, must the of so conclusive a nature as to show the intent beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mattis vs. Boggs. Error from Washington county. Reversed with instructions as to anending pleadings. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. In ejectment by a tenant in common

against a person in possession without right, the plaintiff can recover only to the extent of his title. as title.

2. Tenants in common may join in an action for the possession of real estate held by one without title, or they may sue severally and recover according to their several

tevens vs. State. Error from Cass county, Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J. L. It is by statute made the duty of the district attorney to indorse on an informa-tion the names of the witnesses known to him at the time of filing the same, and at such time, before the trial of any case, as the court may by rule or otherwise prescribe, he shall endorse the names of such other witnesses as shall then be known to him. There is no provision authorizing the endorsement of additional names during the trial.

2. Where a party feloniously took a coat which contained a watch in the pocket, of which he claimed not to be aware at the time of the taking, ibut which he appropriated. Held, that he was liable for all the property taken by him. 3. To constitute robbery the property must

5. To constitute robbery the property must be taken by force or violence, and with the intent to rob or steal.

4. A person charged in an information with robbery may be convicted of larceny, as the greater includes the less offense.

Bradshaw vs State. Dismissed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. The grounds man which a new trial may

 The grounds upon which a new trial may be granted in a criminal case, are prescribed by statute, and the motion therefore, must be filed at the term at which the verdict is ren-dered, and, except for newly discovered evi-dence, within three days after the verdict was rendered, unless unavoidably prevented One B. was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprison-ment for life. More than two years after the judgment was rendered he filed a motion for a new trial in the district court where he was tried, upon the ground of newly discov

ered evidence, and supported the motion by affidavits. The district court dismissed the proceedings. Held, not erroneous. Cummings vs. Winters. Error from Clay county, Reversed, Opinion by Maxwell 1. In a notice to quit in foreibly entry and detainer, a description of the land by num-bers, as "the ne. 3 of section 28, t. 7, r. 7," "the premises now occupied by you" is suffi-

cient. 2. A verdict that is against the clear weight of evidence will be set aside.

3. The admission of a party to an action can be proved against him when they are so connected with the main transactions in-volved in the litigation as to be material to the issue. Hooper vs Browning, 27 N. W. R., 419,

BRIEF MENTION. A girl of 16 was arrested Wednes-day night on a charge of prostitution, the complainant being her father, a Bohemian sausage vender, with an unpro-nounceable name. The old man said that the girl was incorrigibly bad, and wanted her sent to the Reform school. Judge Parsons, however, was inclined to believe the child's promise to behave herself was sincere, and turned her loose.

A horse belonging to Hammill & Malone, the liverymen, was badly cut up in a runaway scrape yesterday, the direct cause being a driver with too heavy a side D. B. Welch and Richard Lyons, men

of means, from Cadiz, Ohio, are in Lincoln, looking about with an idea of in vesting. Memorial, or Decoration Day, service will be held on Monday next under the joint supervision of Farragut and Appo-mattox posts. G. A. R. Lieutenant Dud-ley, U. S. A., has been charged with the luty of organizing the various civic and secret societies in line, and those willing

to take part in the parade should notify him at once, Hon. Amasa Cobb will have charge of the services at the ceme-tery, where an address will be delivered by Comrade Woodward, of Post 25. On Sunday Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Con-gregational church, will preach a ser-mon on "Decoration Day," at which both local posts of the G. A. R. will be present in force on invitation of Comrade West and Chency.

At the special meeting of the city council held Wednesday evening the ordinance calling for an election for the purpose of voting on the issue of \$70,000 in bonds for building sewers was passed under a suspension of the rules.

A mass meeting of Lincolnites will be held in the city hail Saturday evening of this week for the purpose of giving ex-pression to the approval of lovers of liberty and justice, to the heroic efforts now being made by Hon. W. E. Gladstone to

secure home rule for Ireland. The game of ball played Wednesday afternoon between the State House club and a nine picked from the four national banks, was won by the former, 42 to 8 Six innings only were played, notwith standing the immense audience, in their enthusiasm over the brilliant play of Cox and Bowerman, demanded that the game

D. F. Smith, the ex-policeman, called at the BEE office yesterday to impart the important information that the hot weather had knocked him out of sixteen

pounds of flesh. George Coutant, a convict from Doug las county, who escaped from the peni-tentiary in September last, returned Wednesday and gave himself up. time of his escape Contant had but four months of a two years' sentence to serve. Now he will have to put in eight months having lost all his good time. He gives as a reason for coming back to the that he learned from his relatives at Mankato, Minn., that Warden Nobles was hot on his trail and thinking his gr rest liable to occur at any moment decided to end the suspense by marching coldly back to his prison.

Miss May Pickett entertained her riends at a delightful lawn party Wednes day evening.
It cost John Thompson \$9.70 to square himself with the police judge yesterday for being drunk and disorderly the pre-

ceding night. STATE ARRIVALS F. G. Simmons, Seward; Harry White York; W. T. Richardson, David City; J Stephens, Valparaiso; W. B. Barrett C. Stephens, Valparaiso; W. B. Barrett, Seward; J. E. McCracken, Omana; Charles S. Wicker, Hastings; W. B. Stout, Omaha; E. Rosewater, Omaha; George Humphrey, Pawnee City; N. Rob-inson, Hastings; C. N. Folsom and David Dean, Ashland; John J. Cagney, Platts-month; Holmes Blair, McCook; C. H. Bingham, Wahoo; W. A. Bridges, Crete; D. P. Rolfe, Nebraska City; J. B. Strode, Plattsmouth; William Valentine, Ne-braska City; Jessic Goodall, Wilber, D. E. Champion, Firth: J. H. Culver, Mil-E. Champion, Firth; J. H. Culver, Mil

Among spring preparations, do you neglect that which is most important to all—your own body. During the winter the blood absorbs many impurities, which, if not expelled, are liable to break out in scrofuls or other disease. The best spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla It expels every impurity from the blood, and gives strength to every function of the body. Sold by all druggists.

### FARM FACTS AND FIGURES.

Progress of Spring Work in Nebraska-Stock Shipments.

The Harvest of Small Fruit and Vegetables-Cheap Grain and Fast Horses Various Hints and Suggestions.

#### Nebraska Farm Matters

WINTER-FED STOCK. Wood River Gazette: Since there has een an improvement in the cattle market very many of the cattle that were fed here during the past winter have been sold and shipped to the eastern markets. Feeding has not been a very remunerative business of late in these parts, but a number of farmers tell us they are coming out much better this spring than they expected.

SHIPMENTS OF STOCK. Norfolk News: Mr. Chas. Rudat shipped on Sunday to the eastern market seven carloads of cattle and two of hogs, making altogether about \$9,000 worth of stock. Messrs. Dan Desmond and E. Durland shipped seven carloads of cattle Monday.

ROSES ON APPLE TREES.

Wahoo Gazette: Did our readers ever hear of a crab apple tree producing white Well, such is the case. In John roses. Well, such is the case. In John McMillan's yard there is a crab apple tree heavily laden with apples, and on the topmost branches of the tree are several white roses as perfect and fragrant as you would care to see. Whether they were grafted or how they came to grow there is not known.

POOR CORN SEED. Neligh Leader: Farmers report all the corn is not planted yet but the most of it is in and much of it up. Some few fields are up large enough to plow. In most sections of the county there is very little complaint of poor seed, most pieces hav ing come up in good shape...

GRAIN PROSPECTS IN THE NORTHEAST. Creighton Pioneer: Farmers from all sections of the country speak very encouragingly of the small grain prospects, which at present looks very fine. Very busy times are now in progress planting corn, the weather being very advantageous for such work. ENCREASED ACREAGE IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

Tecumseh Republican: Our farmers have been head over heets in work. They have been greatly hindered by excessive rains, and owing to the lateness of the season they put in every hour they can in preparing and planting corn. The farmers of Johnson county are putting in more acres of corn this spring than common.

THE JOHNSON COUNTY WHEAT CROP.
Tecumseh Journal: The wheat crop in the county generally is above the aver age as respects prospects of yield to the acre, but the acreage is much less than we have had for many years. There has been some freezing out on the hill tops, but the extra yield in protected localities will more than overcome the deficit and put the yield beyond an average, if the season continues favorable. THE SWINE PLAGUE.

Nebraska Farmér: From Table Rock comes the report that A. D. Davis lost lifty-five head of hogs during the past two weeks, several being valuable brood sows; also that Mr. Foale's hogs are again attacked by the swine plague and a number dying.

BROOM CORN.
Fremont Herald: We are informed that a number of farmers on the Platte bottoms, who have been delayed in getting in their crops by excessive damp-ness, will put in a large acreage of broom corn this year. This crop will do well planted a month later than corn is usually planted, and is generally very profitable when properly grown, although a vast amount of labor is required in harvest-

ng and getting ready for market. SUBSTANTIAL FARM IMPROVEMENTS. Grand Island Independent: There is a marked and encouraging improvement in the condition of Nebraska farms. Good frame buildings, well painted, have in most places taken the place of the old sod houses and dugouts, and on every hand is to be observed evidence of thrift and enterprise, which is more remarkable when we consider the low prices that have ruled for the past few years Most of our farmers are supplied with good barns, graneries and outbuildings and stocked with a much better grade of ive stock than was to be found a few

vears ago. DAKOTA COUNTY STOCK SHIPMENTS Jackson Criterion: Yesterday morning there were shipped from Jackson twelve car-loads of cattle, bought by J. Roth child & Co., of Sioux City, and three car lords of hogs belonging to Davy & Barry. Of this shipment of cattle nine car-loads were fed and sold by Davy & Barry, were two-year-old steers, and averaging 1,282 pounds each, the price received was \$4.80 per hundred, making the total receipts for 181 head \$11,115.20. Including the three car-loads of hogs Messrs. Davy & Barry have made the largest shipment of stock ever made by any one firm at one in north Nebraska this side of Tekamah. In this snipment were also included two car-loads of steers fed by Pat Twohig, averaging 1,286 pounds, which were sold by contract last winter at \$4.50 per hundred, and one carload by Jas. Ryan contracted about a month ago for \$4.50 per hundred. Mr. Ryan's cattle averaged 1,393 apiece.

LISTING CORN. Papillion Times: The process of listing corn is being thoroughly tested in this locality this season. A large number of farmers have supplied themselves with listers and drills and intend giving it a very fair trial. The advantages claimed for listing are that corn is planted more quickly, because it does away with the usual amount of plowing; that heavy winds will not do it as much damage on account of its being deeply rooted; that more corn can be raised to the acre and that corn will not suffer from drought as much as that planted in the ordinary way. If the process proves successful we may in a few years expect to see a complete revolution in the method of planting corn.

AS TO SMALL FRUIT.
Butler County Press: The crop of berries, small fruits, etc., promises to be very great this year. If this proves to be a good small fruit country, every farm ought to be supplied with its brier patch in some out of the way corner. It has more of the appearance of being the Lord's country, when a man can see something besides hogs, cattle and corn. With these will come canning establish ments and all those things which are ab sent. With these things growing on every farm, the people in the country will not be compelled to buy so much. If they have less to buy, they will have less need to raise fifteen cent corn. FRUIT GROWING IN DIXON COUNTY.

Ponca Journal: D. P. Sherwood, th noted fruit grower of this section, called on us yesterday and gave us some facts and conclusions concerning fruit raising. Mr. Sherwood until he was 25 years old was a resident of New York state, a state 500 miles long by 300 miles wide, and he said he had traveled extensively over it said he had traveled extensively over it and could not remember of eyer having seen a single improved farm in it without an orenard. If trees died they were re-placed, and so orchards there, were and are to day, kept up, and it is fair to pre-sume that fruit in New York is one of the most profitable products. People here in Nebraska where it has been proved that the finest of fruit can be raised, should devote more time to fruit. should devote more time to fruit. Mr Sherwood says that every farmer ought

to put out 200 to 1,000 apple trees, and take care of them, instead of raising 15 cent corn to feed cholers hogs. If trees die, set others in their place, and keep the orchard growing. That is the way Mr. Sherwood did. The first year he Mr. Sherwood did. The first year he lost every one of his trees, but he persevered and now has a bne income from his apples and grapes. Up to this spring he had 1,000 trees, 700 of them bearing and this spring he set out 3,500 additional apple trees. He also has 1,000 grape vines all of them bearing and doing well. With care, fruit growing can be made one of the most profitable of pursuits.

one of the most profitable of pursuits.

Why Grain is Cheap. Prairie Farmer: The extraordinary and unlooked for decline in ex-ports of grain during the last eight months explains why prices remain low, despite the fact that wheat "in sight'-that is, in all the markets, ele vators, and in transportation east of the Rocky mountains has fallen materially below the stock at this time last year The exports from the United States Canada from September 1, 1885, to May 1, 1886, were: Flour, 5,424,587 barrels; wheat, 32,967,845 bushels; corn, 42,720,668 bushels. In the same period last year. Flour, 7,618,558 barrels; wheat, 55,780,074 bushels; corn, 36,758,261 bushels. This shows a better appreciation abroad of our corn, the exports exceeding those of last year by about six million bushets. Great Britain and Ireland took 28,000,000 bushels of the 42,000,000 bushels this year. Reckoning the barrel of flour as four and a half bushels of wheat, the eight months' exports of wheat this year have been 57, 377,987 bushets; same time last year, 87,363,572 bushels, a decrease of full 30,000,000 bushels. This does not present a very promising outlook for our wheat growers this year. It is, how-ever, to be noted that our area is not much increased; that the reports from Kansas and some other localities indicate very poor condition of the wheat crop and that foreign nations have been consuming the surplus left over from the unprecedented general wheat crop of

Supplementary Summer Feed. Rural World: Do not neglect to plant a few acres of ground with some crop that will be available during the summer when pasturage is likely to be cut short by drouth. There are various crops that can be grown for this purpose; oats, sowed corn, sorghum, oats and peas, millet and others. Ground near the barn or feed lot, or where it will be convenien to get to and feed the stock, should be

them each night as they come from pas It should not be considered that such provision is so much extra expense. Whatever is given to the stock and is eaten by it, besides what is got in the pasture, is so much saved from the feed there. It also induces the cows to come more regularly to the barn at night, if they know that a good feed of sweet juicy fodder, awaits them.

selected. Cows, especially, will be bene tited by having some such food to give

There need be no fear that any of this extra feed will be lost, even if the pasture does not give out, for it can all be cured and saved for winter feed. These different crops can be planted at inter-vals, a small amount at a time, so as to have of succession of fresh, succulent feed. Setting aside a portion of land, having it plowed, it will take but an hour or two at different times, to plant or sow what is desired.

Farmers Raising Trotters. Rural New Yorker: When the colt is 3 years old it occurs to our farmer to see what horsemanship can do for him, and he generally sends him to some local trainer to be broken and "developed for speed." But usually the most practical thing about the trainer is his bill, and his time is the least valuable of anything which he has to give. Usually before the trainer begins the farmer thanks that the colt will be worth about as much as Maud S, or Dexter, but by the time he is through and the bills are paid he finds that \$150 is all he will bring, or \$250 at the outside. If a farmer is a sufficient horseman he will give up the idea of breeding that phenomenal creature which is known not as a horse but as a trotter There are two or three kinds of horses One is a trotter but that is not merely a horse. It is an animal that has an antitud to learn a certain trick which is called trotting. It is not natural especially, any more than it is natural for two dogs to be born with stumpy tails. If the roads are smooth enough, and if the weights on the weight, and if the weights on the feet are properly adjusted, and if the animal at the other end of the reign has got the right sort of hand and won't give it away to somebody else, the horse may make a phenomenal record. But this is not one of the pursuits of the farm, and any farmer or farmer's boy that links himself in any way with the business has deviated from the true and straight course that belong to legitimate agriculture or husbandry.

Hints and Suggestions. Diversified farming means fields of grain, meadows and pastures; a kitchen garden and orchard; a lawn with trees and flowers; breeding mares and milk-cows; sheep, swine and poultry. Live stock is the groundwork and will hold the ground fertile. To economize space in the garden:

When you sow your dwarf peas for suc-cession drop sweet corn in the drills four to six inches apart. The corn does not grow much until the peas are out of the way, and both crops are cultivated simultaneously. Molasses and a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur will relieve a sheep troubled with constipation. A quarter pound of the sulphur to one pound of salt placed

valuable factor in removing this sort of trouble from a flock. Keep a sharp lookout in the orchard for the nests of the tent catapillar. Destroy them at once by cutting off the limb, or, if out of reach, by burning out the nests by means of a small bundle of rags tied upon the end of a long pole and sat-

where the sheep can lick it will prove a

urated with kerosene oil.

Some eggs will invariably hatch a little sooner than others. Remove the young chicks at once and keep them from the hen until all are hatched. If you do not the hen will be likely to quit the nest with the first comers, leaving the unhatched chicks to chill and die, To start rose slips fill an old pan with

pure sand, stick your slips in to the depth of an inch and a balf; set where the sun will shine directly on them all day and keep them thoroughly wet all the time. Do not allow them to die out and you can raise nine out of ten. When corn is but a few inches in height, before the roots have had time to

spread, deep plowing with a shovel plow be beneficial; but after the roots have become far reaching cultivation with a cultivator or harrow may be re sorted to to stir only the surface of the A plank floor is not good for hogs; they are liable to slip on it and injure them selves, so that they have to be killed

Hegs will not move about any more than they are obliged to on a plank floor, on account of slipping, and this want of ex-ercise will help to bring on constipation As a rule, the most intelligent and faithful farm hands, those who command the highest wages, will be found much more prolitable than help which can be hired for little money. This is particularly true of those to whose care is intrusted he feeding and management of stock during the winter.

The most successful farming the past few years seems to have been done by men who had little land, and were able themselves, with their families, to do the par greatert of the work, with little ex

pense for the hired help. To such farmers the growing of small fruits on a small cale generally pays well.

The evolution of the tomato is going on in a remarkable way. Not many years ago the fruit was mostly skin and seeds, but the newest varieties are almost solid but the newest varieties are almost solid pulp, with very few seeds. Possibly, as the case of the banana, the seeds will n the case of the banana, the seeds will get disappear altogether, and the plants will have to be propagated by cuttings.

As the warm weather approaches shade must be supplied for the fowls and chicks if they are expected to thrive. Fowls ufter greatly from cold in winter, not so much as they do from heat in the summer if compelled to be under the un's rays at all times. Farmers usually let their fowls run at large, and in that case they can always find plenty of shade.

The great flow of milk of cows is truly artificial. In a state of nature the cov gives only the necessary quantity and gives it only the necessary time to sus tain the calf. The greater and longer yield of milk is the result of better feed-ing, better treatment and longer manipulation of the teats. Hence, to increase the yield of milk, feed and milk well.

The dust bath to the fowl is what the wash bowl is to the individual. With th dust bath the hen cleans her body. She uses it also for exercise. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best of methods for ridding herself of lice. Selling the best fowls and breeding

those that are left, as many do, is like

planting seed peas or beans from the vines that have supplied the table until they are no longer worth picking. poultry raiser, as the stock breeder, should breed from the finest specimens, those that will give him the most profit for the outlay. Most crops, excepting clover, derive their food mainly from the first five or six inches in depth of the soil. If we can

keep the surface fertile nothing more is needed. Pulverizing the sub-soil by the sub-soil plow is useful mainly to enable it to hold more moisture and to open it so that roots may go down in search of it. If by letting a horse stand in the stable

one day without exercise you injure him, how much more are horses injured which are compelled to stand in narrow stalls for weeks at a time without any liberty whatever? Yet there are plenty of farmers who, when they are not using their horses, will keep them imprisoned for days or weeks at a time, and then wonder why they have trouble in keep-ing them in good condition. The white and brown grubs that ea

corn, cabbage and other vegetables in spring and early summer keep far enough underground to be undisturbed by sudden changes. If the fields they infest are fall-plowed or turned over early in spring their retreats are broken up and large numbers of them perish. Many also fall victims to the blackbird and the erow, which often follow the plow to pick up these delicate morsels as they are turned over to the surface. In this way these birds render their most valuable services to the farmer. The skunk is also a great destroyer of the cut-worm, though otherwise both he and the crow are intolerable nuisances.

A good cow demands a good pasture. Having been bred for a capacity to convert food into milk and butter, she must be provided with a sufficiency or she will prove a failure. The change of location will entirely alter the yield of a cow, and yet many ascribe the fault to the animal, when the true cause is the pasture. Nor is a full supply of grass in the pasture sure indication that the cow is satisfied. The appetites of cows differ; and they will often lose time by traveling restlessly from one portion to another, overlooking certain grasses that are plentiful in order to seek a more favored kind. For that reason the pasture should consist of a variety and contain an abundant supply, in order that the cow may have ample opportunity for filling herself quickly, so that she may rest and masticate her food properly.

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