THE VALUATION BOOMING.

County Officials Making Returns of Assessments to the State Auditor.

A LARGE PER CENT OF INCREASE.

Rapid Progress of the Missouri Pacific Extension Construction—Little Doing at the State Capital—The Editorial Excursion.

The auditor of state is receiving the first installment of returns of valuations from the different counties, but as the limit of time for sending them in is the 15th of July, but few counties as yet have presented their credentials. Judging from the returns thus far received, however, Nebraska is being boomed in the line of valuation as well as in population, and the increased valuation as returned to the auditor gives promise the present year of being in per cent of increase much greater than any year heretofore. Seven counties have thus far reported, and of the seven only one reports a decrease in valuation, and that county is Saline, which records a decrease of $30,000. The county of Jefferson presents a valuation differing very slightly from the year previous, but Sarpy shows an increase of $120,000, Fillmore of $430,000, Nuckolls of $200,000, York of $25,000, and Cedar county of $40,000, so that the general average of the few can be taken as a fair index of what the increase will show up when all the returns are in. It is understood that when Lancaster county's valuation is furnished for publication that it will show an increase in value of $2,000,000,000, which will be a respectable plum toward swelling the general average.

MISSOURI PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION.

Work is now progressing on the grading contracts all along the line from Lincoln to Elmwood, where the work is nearly finished from that point to the connection with the main line at Weeping Water. It is stated that five miles of track have been laid from Weeping Water west, and material is now being shipped to this city over the B. & M. for the first five miles of the road eastward from this point. There are at work in the different grading gangs some four to five hundred teams, and at the rate of present work the company will be running trains into Lincoln by the 15th of August, thus discounting their allotted time by fifteen days. Thus far the company has located but one town in Lancaster county, and that is located near Walton postoffice. This, presumably, will be the only town on the road between Lincoln and the county line, and the three towns of McClintic, Elmwood and Wabash, located in Cass county, added, will make four stations on the Lincoln extension of this road. That all four of them have booms equal to cities of the second class goes without saying.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

At the conference committee meeting of the Republican Valley, Central Nebraska and State Press association, held in this city yesterday afternoon, it was decided to have one grand excursion under the management of the State Press association which will leave Lincoln July 24 and Omaha July 25; the route of the excursion being to Salt Lake City, Echo Canyon, the Ontario mines; then via the Denver & Rio Grande to Denver, taking in the scenery and noted points by the way. The trip will occupy twelve to fourteen days and will be made in Pullman coaches, extra low rates having been secured by President Correll from that company, and the Union Pacific and B. & M. extending the courtesies of their roads to the association free. This change from the programme as heretofore published announcing an excursion to the coast, is made so that every editor in the state may feel able to go. Circulars announcing details of the excursion will be issued by the secretary of the association as quickly as possible.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The board of public lands and buildings were out yesterday examining the salt wells on the bottom and noting the progress of the contractors. In the secretary's office yesterday the school bonds of district 38, Lancaster county, for $2,900 were registered; also the bonds of school district No. 50, of Buffalo county, for $500, and the bonds of district No. 15, Garfield county, for $1,500. The clerk's record of the board of public lands and buildings showed that the number of convicts at the state penitentiary for the month past was an average of 332, and the warrant in payment for their keeping has been drawn and delivered.

State Auditor Babcock has gone to his home at Ord, Valley county, on a visit of a few days duration.

DOINGS OF A DULL DAY.

Yesterday a man named R. A. Corbett was arraigned for stealing a lady's gold watch and chain from Cook's hotel at Waverly. When the theft was discovered Mr. Cook telephoned the police in this city to watch an incoming freight, but the thief had not taken passage that way. Marshal Beach and Policeman Fowler then drove out on the bottoms near the fair grounds, and intercepted two fellows who were entering the city on a tie pass, and one of them, when closely pressed, deposited the watch tied up in an old handkerchief in a bunch of grass by the railroad. The property was recovered, however, and the man was furnished quarters in jail, with good prospects for going over the road to the bourne from which travelers do not return in a hurry.

Sheriff Hamilton, of York county, was in the city yesterday and made the arrest of a man working on one of the street car lines here who is charged with stealing a watch in that county. He accompanied the sheriff home to answer to the state of Nebraska for the felony committed.

The fifteen hundred parties who journeyed out to Durfee park to witness the Ross-McGuire broad sword contest returned to the city with elongated faces and silence on their lips. Only five out of the ninety-nine advertised rounds were indulged in, and the two great champions then stopped from loss of blood.

Police court rattled off the docket yesterday morning without delay or hindrance, the cases numbering two plain drunks, two drunks and disorderlies, and one charge of fast driving, wherein one of the principal streets in the city was used as the chariot way. The usual fines and commitments followed the hearings.

C. A. McBride, of Mansfield, Ohio, attorney for the northern division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is in Lincoln on a tour of inspection and a visit to this section of the western country.

Conductor Leonard, one of the recently removed B. & M. conductors, who formerly handled a passenger train on the Atchison & Nebraska division, was in the city yesterday.

The wedding of Mr. T. R. Stoner and Miss Carrie Ashton was celebrated at St. Paul's M. E. church last evening, a reception of friends and guests following the event at the home of the bride's parents. This unites two of the estimable young people of Lincoln. The event in social circles has been one of much pleasant anticipation.

Four complaints were lodged against Lincoln citizens yesterday before the police magistrate for neglecting to clean up their premises, as prescribed by the health ordinance. Captain Post remarked as he filed the complaints, that he had urged and talked with parties time and again to avoid compelling the court to git handle them, but that hereafter talk would cease, and every man guilty of neglect in matters of cleaning up would be made to toe the chalk line without waste of argument.

A number of students released from the state university have been given summer work with B. & M. surveying parties, and now the engineer's office is flooded with applicants from among students for like positions.

J. G. Tate, of Shelton, Buffalo county, grand master workman of the A. O. U. W., is at the state capital on business matters for his fraternity.

AT THE HOTELS.

Yesterday were registered the following Nebraskans: T. T. Mead, York; J. R. Van Buskirk, Aurora; Ike New, Omaha; C. E. Henry, Fremont; J. Hollingsworth, Grand Island; T. T. Wilcox, Blair; Jay M. White, jr., Hastings; O. M. Brooks, Omaha; R. J. Cowles, York; J. H. Hamilton, York; J. G. Tate, Shelton; William Armstrong, Staplehurst; J. R. Ayers, Waverly; H. M. Coan, Franklin; T. J. Cleaver, Orleans; James Stander, Louisville; W. L. Whedon, York; R. D. Jones, Red Cloud; E. Whitcomb, Friend; G. W. Lumbocker, Harvard.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

Queer Methods of Appraisement.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., June 22.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Some few weeks since we wrote the BEE in relation to appraisement of school land in this county. Since then another section has been appraised, and herein lies a secret, which should never be told outside of the BEE's acquaintances. Of course, section 16-3-16 was appraised honestly by the commissioners at $7 an acre—that is to say, it was appraised at $7 an acre honestly enough. This section is unquestionably the best whole section of land in this county, and one of the commissioners owns a farm which he says is worth $20 an acre. Plenty of men, honest ones, too—can be found who will swear that the section of school land is decidedly better than the commissioner's land. But, then, the commissioners say they appraised this land honestly, and we believe (?) them. A few days since they appraised the other land mentioned above, and put part of it as high as $12, and one quarter to S. Paulson at $10. Paulson asked one of the commissioners why he appraised this land so much higher than the other, and Paulson swears that the commissioner replied, "because the Bloomington paper—'Justice'—has been blowing so much we couldn't help it."

We have called the matter of this appraisement to the attention of the state board of public lands, but so far have received slight attention. Commissioner Scott acknowledges that "it looks bad," but it seems no steps have been taken to correct the mistake (?). We believe that the matter should be sifted to the bottom. An investigation will not injure the innocent. In their last appraisal the commissioners received pay per diem and mileage from two different parties, and, we are inclined to think from three; while, if we understand the law, they are to receive but $3 per day for their work and mileage from one party. At this particular time, when they are making a war on the county clerk for retaining fees which they claim do not belong to him, they should not retain fees in excess of those which the law allows. There must be "something rotten in Denmark," else why this exclusively disagreeable odor?

Prosperous Humboldt.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., June 22.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Humboldt is progressing and growing steadily and is bound to remain one of the best towns in southeastern Nebraska. It now has a population of about fifteen hundred souls. It has one of the best school houses as well as one of the best schools in the state, six churches of different denominations, twenty substantial brick business houses, each and every one of which is doing a good business. It has also a carriage factory, a churn factory, a creamery, and a good prospect to get a canning factory shortly. Humboldt can also boast of having one of the best train-tracks, and our breeders of fast stock are among the foremost in the state. Notable among them are Ed Pyle, who at the present time is in Omaha with several of his fine horses, and Ed Dorland, the owner of Calamity Dick, the only standard bred son of the late famous Maxey Cobb.

As to the crops in the county we will say that corn is now looking fine although some of the late listed had been suffering from the drouth a few days ago, but the recent rains have brought it out all right again. Fall wheat looks well and is about ready for harvest. Spring wheat and oats will not be very heavy. Tame grass is said to be almost a failure in some parts of the county. The apple crop promises to be good. There will also be a few peaches. The prices of farm produce of every description are very low, in fact, lower than they have been for many years.

Politics is not very much stirred up as yet, but we look for a lively time this fall. The Hon. A. J. Weaver seems to control the entire republican county press as well as some of the democratic sheets, judging from the way they join hands in flinging smut at our senior United States senator. But nevertheless our farmers will make a noble fight at the polls this fall to elect men to the legislature whom they know will work and vote to return the farmer's friend, Hon. Chas. H. Van Wyck, to the United States senate for another term. We have spoken with many farmers on the senatorial question, and in spite of the county papers booming Weaver as a home candidate, have yet to find the first granger who favors Weaver as against Van Wyck. The farmers of this county are not the dupes some of these Weaver, Howe, railroad organs seem to think. They will not go back on the man who has done more for them than any other man in congress, Weaver of Falls city not excepted. Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck, for United States senator, Gen. Jno. M. Thayer, for governor, is our ticket.

What God Does with the Pennies.

Chicago Herald: "What queer notions children do get into their heads," said a suburbanite last evening. "This morning my little five-year-old girl attended Sunday school for the first time, and she came home full of the idea that the must take some pennies with her next Sunday.

"'No more pennies for candy papa,' she exclaimed; 'they must all be saved for the Sunday school.'

"'And what do they do with the pennies at Sunday school?'

"'Oh, they send them up to God.'

"'And what does God do with them?'

"'Oh,' she said, after a moment's hesitation, 'he throws them down again to see little children scramble for them. That's the way he has fun.'"

The Prayer Meeting Broke Up.

A Missourian, who darted into a house just before a tornado, found a group of affrighted women who besought him to offer prayer. The Kansas City Journal says he couldn't think of anything. He was dumb. Soon he became desperate, and, without a thought as to the appropriateness, he pronounced the following brief exhortation, which he remembered having formed a part of the grace his father used to say many years ago: "Oh, Lord, make us thankful for what we are about to receive." Just then three or four windows blew in, a couple of chimneys blew over, and the prayer meeting broke up in confusion.

THE SEASON OF ACTIVITY.

Practical Points for Producers of Food Staples.

Notes from Nebraska Farms—The Pork and Beef Products—The Poultry Yard and Beehive—Notes and Suggestions.

Nebraska Farm Notes.

Arapahoe Pioneer: Several parties from the broom corn district inform us the average is very little if any larger than last year and the stand is very poor, many acres being replanted. The Pioneer regrets this exceedingly, as the report of a poor stand elsewhere will make good prices for this year's crop and this section could stand a good crop and prices for at least one year.

Cambridge Democrat: Nebraska is rapidly becoming a state of forests—and the best part of it is the trees are where they are wanted and best serve their owners, and of the most desirable varieties. The time is coming when a man can ride in his canopy-top carriage from one end of the state to the other under protection from the sun by beautiful shade trees on either side of the road and indulge in fruit of all kinds at a trifling expense.

Long Pine Bugle: A sample of wheat left at our office Tuesday, and which is the raising of Mr. T. Winter, justifies us in saying that this is the year of rich harvests for Brown county farmers. The sample measures nearly three feet in height and has a most healthy color of pure green, is beginning to head and has a large stock with which to amply support what is sure to be a heavy yield. Mr. Winter has twenty acres of this wheat in fine growing condition on his beautiful farm four miles north and east of the Pine and is confident that a rich reward will attend his efforts in reaping a heavy production.

Barnett Blade: The amount of small fruits that can be raised on a mere garden patch is almost incredible. From a plat of about one-half acre Mr. Hale has shipped so many bushels of berries that he is at a loss to compute them. He is now shipping berries as far west as Chadron and to a great many of the intermediate points. He is thinking seriously (which means that he is going to do it) of putting in ten acres next year to various small fruits. This will give employment, at profitable wages, to a large force of men, women and children, and will be a source of big profit to him. An acre of small fruits will yield as much profit as an eighty-acre farm under cultivation.

Exeter Advance: A few days ago we visited the home of J. A. Haner, four miles northeast of town. Mr. H. homesteaded his farm about fourteen years ago, and now has one of the finest farms in this part of the country. In that time he has given considerable care to forest and fruit trees, and has been well repaid for his labor, his house being surrounded by beautiful groves, flowers, shrubbery and fruit. Among the fruits are apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, grape vines, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, mulberry, currants and strawberries, and the outlook is good for a very bountiful crop of each except cherries. Three or four years ago it was said the butternut would not grow in this latitude; and he tried the experiment and planted a number of seeds; to-day he has several fine butternut trees, all bearing this year. He also has two fields of timothy and red clover, which is as luxuriant in growth as it seems is possible in any country, being so thick that in going through your feet do not touch the ground. No one, after seeing this would have a doubt of its growing here. Mr. Haner lives at home in every sense of the word. Surrounded by comforts that nearly every farmer might also enjoy who has lived here so long had they taken the time to plant and care for trees and shrubs.

Pork Productions.

During the past few years there has been very little profit in raising hogs in most parts of the country. The exclusion of our hog products from several European countries has had the effect of bringing down prices at home. The periodic scares about trichinæ have caused many cautious persons to abandon the use of pork. No pork products except ham, lard, and fancy sausage are any longer favorite articles of food among the more wealthy classes in large towns. They demand fine beef, spring lamb, game, and poultry. The greatest discouragement, however, has been the prevalence of the swine plague, ordinarily known as the hog cholera. This disease has produced larger losses in a much shorter time than any malady that has appeared among any kind of domesticated animals in this country. Thus far but little light has been thrown on the origin of the disease and the manner in which it is spread. Many theories have been propounded, but in the opinion of most persons none of them have accounted for the phenomena that have been presented. It is certain that very few are competent to treat the disease or to prevent its spreading through a herd or from one farm to another.

Still, with all the discouragements that attend it, pork production will probably always continue to be one of the leading farm industries in this country. This is the greatest pork-producing country in the world, and most likely it will always remain so. The climate and the products of the soil are admirably suited to the production of pork. Corn can be produced cheaper here than in any foreign country, and corn is the best food to use in fattening hogs. Clover, rye, apples and potatoes are also produced in great abundance, and these are all very valuable for feeding to hogs in any stage of their growth. This is a great milk-producing country, and whey, skimmed and sour milk can be fed to hogs to better advantage than to other animals. The climate is very favorable to hogs. The heat in any part of the country is rarely so great as to injure them. With cheap protection they can be kept with profit in the most northern tier of states and territories. In most parts of the country they require no shelter from the time they are dropped till they are ready for the market. Buildings for the protection of hogs are unknown on many farms that are chiefly devoted to the production of pork.

Still, with all those advantages many farmers in those portions of the country where the largest crops of clover and corn are raised are giving up keeping hogs on an extensive scale. They think that the profits are too small for the large risks involved. They will continue to raise pork for their own use, but will raise but little for the market. Most likely wealthy farmers will devote more attention to horses and cattle and thereby give farmers who have smaller means a better chance to make money by keeping hogs. Apparently the swine disease is more frequent as well as more likely to prove fatal on the flat prairies, where very large crops of corn are raised, than on rolling and high land. The risks on account of swine plague are much greater where all the land is embraced in improved farms than in parts of the country that are sparsely settled. The disease appears to be carried from one farm to those near to it, and often carries off nearly all the hogs kept in a town that is thickly settled. On isolated farms there is much less danger from infection, as one lot of hogs is not likely to come in contact with another.

The risks attending the keeping of hogs may be greatly reduced by hastening their growth as fast as possible. The longer a hog is kept the more likely it is to contract the swine plague and die. There is as great advantage in having hogs mature early as in having cattle ready to turn off while they are still young. As a rule, there is little profit in keeping hogs over the winter unless they are designed for breeding purposes. Pigs dropped early in the spring can be made to weigh two hundred pounds before very cold weather occurs. For many years packers have shown a preference for hogs of moderate size. Country butchers like well-fattened hogs that will weigh when dressed about two hundred pounds. They are better adapted to the retail trade than very large hogs. They are also better for use in the family. It is difficult to cure the meat of very heavy hogs so that it will be certain to keep through the summer. When the meat is to be smoked, light hogs are preferable to very heavy ones. Few families wish to boil a ham that weighs over twelve pounds, while thin sides make the finest breakfast bacon.

Producing Large Fowls for Market.

Farm, Field and Stockman: Just in the same manner as our steers are produced for the butcher so may the best fowls for market be raised. At nearly all our fat stock shows the best steers were those bred with the native as a foundation. First there was a cross of the Shorthorn, then the Hereford, and sometimes of the black Scotch breeds. If we will begin with the large, coarse-boned hens, and cross them with a Brahma rooster, we will largely increase the size and add hardiness. The pullets of this cross, mated with a Dorking or Houdan, produce fowls much larger than either parent, and when the cross is still carried on, and the next generation is half Plymouth Rock, the result will be a bird that grows very rapidly, is hardy, and attains the greatest weight possible.

In experimenting with crosses we used a pure Light Brahma hen with a Houdan cock. The chicks were forced in growth in order to observe how fast they would grow and how quickly they would be made to reach a given weight, and the result was that they averaged two pounds the day they were nine weeks old, when dressed and ready to be drawn. The weight was such as to create doubt, and as a second experiment a Plymouth Rock cock was used with a Bramha hen, and the chicks also reached the weight of two pounds each when nine weeks old. The Plymouth Rock was then crossed on the pullets of the Houdan-Bramha cross, and at the end of sixteen weeks they weighed four and one-fourth pounds each, or more than a pound for each month's growth, the greater weight having been made during the last two weeks. Here was the result of good breeding, and, we may add, of good feeding, too, for they were fed for the purpose of making rapid growth from the start. There was no secret mode of feeding. The chicks were given all they could eat, and received all the attention possible of being bestowed.

Beekeeping.

In proportion to the population the number of persons who keep bees is very small, yet there is no branch of farming (for it should be connected with farming) more profitable at certain seasons than the keeping of bees. A good, strong colony, in the midst of the busy season, will collect and store four or five pounds of honey daily; but the amount of work done by the bees depends upon the forage and the strength of the colony. As soon as a colony becomes weak and incapable of defense it will be attacted by the stronger ones and robbed. Hence, in order to keep each hive up to its fullest capacity, the beekeeper must provide plenty of comb-foundation in order to lessen the work to be performed, and sow such crops as will afford honey later in the season, when the flowers have finished blossoming.

The swarming process is nothing more than the departure of the old queen and her working bees, in order to abandon the hive to the younger queen and bees. By being on the alert and hiving the swarms as they alight, the number of colonies may be largely increased, but the weak colonies seldom swarm. The moth usually attack the weak colonies, and only the stronger ones are able to pass safely through the winter.

The common bees may be gradually replaced with the Italian or Cyprian bees by removing the old queen and substituting a new fertilized queen of either kind preferred. If she is carefully guarded in a small cage for a few days, the bees soon recognize her, and in the course of a few months the old bees will all be dead, and the new ones will be of the desired kind. The queen is compelled to lay large numbers of eggs daily in order to supply the great loss constantly occurring by the destruction from birds, storms and other difficulties. They should be left plenty of honey for a winter supply, and the hives should be well protected from the storms.

What the beekeeper should aim to do is to sow such crops as will enable the bees to lay in a large supply of honey, and he can well afford to do so if he has a number of hives. At this season the bees find plenty to do in working on the flowers, but later the crop of buckwheat affords ample forage while it is in blossom. Enterprising beekeepers combine beekeeping and poultry raising, finding that a small piece of ground may in that manner return large profit. How to manage bees cannot well be explained in a single article. All who are interested should first make themselves familiar with the details, before beginning, by consulting authorities on the subject. That beekeeping is a profitable occupation, however, has been demonstrated satisfactorily to all so engaged.

Spaying.

Considering that the selling value of female cattle that have been spayed is much greater than on those which are unspayed—in fact right close up to steer prices—it is not a little surprising that in all the vast number of cattle owners there are not more who have paid serious attention to the subject of spaying cows and heifers, in its relations to a larger return of beef and profit from the female portion of their herds.

When the operation is performed by a bungling hand there are possibilities that enough animals will be lost from that alone to destroy any hope of profit, says the Kansas City Indicator, but in the few cases we have known where it was done by persons familiar with animal surgery and anatomy, the rate of loss was no greater than from castrating a like number of males, and no more serious inconvenience resulted to the animals, while their thrift growth, fattening and killing qualities were greatly improved. Heifers, after being spayed, grow with wonderful rapidity, and being relieved of the wear and tear consequent on being in heat two or three days in a month, they attain much more nearly the size of steers than when kept in their normal condition.

While all classes of cattle are as high as in the past two years, the temptation is of course strong to use every female for breeding purposes, but it is doubtful if in a course of years greater profits as well as more rapid and substantial improvements would not come from each year putting the more inferior animals in a shape to bring their highest possible price as beef and send them promptly to market.

The subject is one which should be more thoroughly discussed, and the Indicator will be glad to hear at length from any of its readers who have had experience, either much or little, handling, marketing or butchering spayed cattle. Mr. C. K. Beckett, of Rice county, Kan., relates for us a little experience of his this year, he having spayed in April eighty head of yearlings, twenty two-year olds, and thirteen cows ranging in age from four to eight years. He says:

"After spaying I turned them all into a rye pasture that was not fenced from

the river, which, they being feverish, crossed, and the water was so deep it ran into three of the yearling heifers where they were spayed, causing them to die. With that exception they all did well and never stopped eating. I sent to Macon county, Ill., for the man who spayed them. He certainly understands his business, and claims there is no more risk in spaying an old cow than a yearling. It was an experiment with me, so I would not risk but the thirteen old cows, though I had some forty head which I now wish were spayed. When I ride among our cattle and see the spayed cows getting so fat and others bulling and romping around, it convinces me that spaying (if a man understands his business) is the best thing for us to adopt."

Mr. W. W. Dickey, an old reader of the Indicator and one of the most enterprising young ranchmen in the west, says he had spayed on the Dickey brothers ranch in the San Luis valley, Colorado, in 1877, besides a lot of young heifers, 500 old cows, and out of the lot the losses were only 3 per cent. He engaged an old Englishman who had long experience in herding in Australia, to do the work, and says the only trouble to be feared is bungling work and danger of other cattle injuying the cows after they have been spayed. They kept their spayed cows by themselves a couple of weeks, until the wounds healed, and then turned them out to rustle with the herd.

Hints and Suggestions.

The advice to put a cow before calving on short rations to prevent milk fever is bad. The food should be regular, not forced.

Now is an excellent time to push young pigs, as they grow very rapidly after the weather commences to grow warm.

The best bred stock cost the most money, but its produce brings a deal more than the produce of that which is badly bred.

In feeding you want to notice that some animals are more dainty as to their choice than others. Their likes should be respected.

Calves kept gaining vigorously through the first year are worth at the end twice as much as others that have been retarded in growth.

Irregularity in salting will not conduce to the laying on of flesh. Especially in dairying will irregularity in salting show in the milk.

Vigorous growth of plants is the best protection against insect enemies, and timely cultivation comes in as a most effective auxiliary force.

Trees in a cultivated field are troublesome, but where they are not numerous they add enough to the beauty of the landscape to compensate.

A soil but five inches deep cannot be worth as much as another that gives free scope to the roots of plants to whatever depth they may penetrate in search of nutriment.

A second brood of currant worms usually makes its appearance just as the fruit begins to ripen, and is quite as injurious to the crop as the first if not promptly destroyed.

It is said that calves begin to form cuds and ruminate as soon as they are allowed on the pasture, but three months is soon enough to allow them to do so or the result will be scours.

Public water troughs, it is claimed, are places at which infectious diseases are spread; hence the water should always be flowing in them instead of turning it on when wanted.

Roots of plants that go by choice ten or twelve inches in the soil fail to bring up full support when they are restricted to four or five inches by reason of impenetrable earth beneath.

It is said that the best mode of using sulphur about plants, in order to destroy insects, is to sprinkle it on the ground during a warm day, when it will prove beneficial without injuring the plant.

Bad slough water will make milk that contains fermentive organisms and that is liable to decay. Made into butter or cheese, the latter will not keep. See that the cows do not quench their thirst in barn yard pools.

In order to produce the "bunch" celery that is so famous in the Boston markets, the plants are given plenty of room in which to grow, so that the suckers or side branches will start simultaneously with the central shoot.

By keeping land in clover, cutting the first crop, and plowing under the second, a New York farmer produced 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The fertilizer used was a handful of hen manure around each hill of corn.

The Rural Home thinks that if the farmers will keep good mutton sheep and send fine carcasses to market, they need not bother about the wool, as the profit in sheep is from the mutton and early lambs, to say nothing of the fact that sheep greatly improve the soil.

The Fort Omaha Bill.

To the Editor of the BEE: Your editorial regarding the re-location of Fort Omaha was opportune and entirely correct, as the BEE generally is, but outside of the facts you stated there is another and far more important point in this matter which you inadvertently overlooked.

Human passion, envy and temper naturally dispose us to depress the merit of any one prominently fixed in the eye of the public, but I trust that the following statement will do no injustice to Senator Manderson, whom we all know to be, if not a Webster or a Clay in statemanship, at any rate a "jolly good fellow."

In the Fort Omaha bill the senator has built his superstructure on a foundation of sand. When the government decided to make Omaha the headquarters of the department of the Platte, generous citizens donated the present location by contributions made up among themselves, each giving what his inclination and purse deemed proper.

I believe that Herman Kountze was chiefly instrumental in securing the prize for Omaha and was the heaviest donor towards the purchase of the property upon which Fort Omaha stands.

The title to the land passed to the government, subject to a revertionary clause that when it ceased to be used for a military post it should revert to the donors. It thus stands to-day and the clause is as operative now as it was the moment the government received the gift. Can it be possible that Senator Manderson, in a presumed wish to serve a syndicate of interested capitalists who desire to dispose of their outside land at a heavy price has left himself unimformed of this vital fact? NORTH OMAHA.

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

Gasoline and Coal Oil. J A. Fuller & Co., cor. 4th and Douglas s..

Dr. J. C. Denise

begs leave to say that during his absence in Europe the present summer Dr. W. F. Milroy will be at his office, No. 1114 Farnam street, to serve those of his patrons needing medical aid.

The Bible Society has Bibles for sale cheap. Depository in Y.M. C. A. rooms.

O. S. Wood, M. D. Homœopathist, cor. 15th and Capitol av. Res. 2430 Davenport

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ROMANCE.	REALITY.
Mr. Henry Cutaway, a valued atache of the firm of Sharp, Flat & Co., has tendered his resignation, which has been regretfully accepted.	Henry has been incontiently bounced.
Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Flapjack of Wabash ave., have closed their palatial residence, and with their interesting family will make a tour of the leading eastern summer resorts.	The Flapjacks have discharged their servants, barred up the front windows, and are living on crackers and cheese in the basement of their palatial residence, economizing prior to the opening of the fall season.
Miss Sophia Snorkins, one of Chicago's fairest daughters, is a reigning beauty at Saratoga and Newport this summer.	Sophia is imposing upon the hospitality of Ezekel Snorkins, her rural uncle, at Strawberry Patch, Ia., getting board for the summer and a chance to wear out her old clothes.
Mr. Lambkin Wolfe, superintendent of the New Bethel Sabbath school, has transferred his evangelistic efforts to Canada.	Superintendent Wolfe's little shortage having been detected, he found it beneficial for his spiritual welfare to skip by the light of the moon.
Miss Anastasia Fargone, the belle of Twenty-seventh street, after reigning queen of society for several seasons, will be led to the altar by Charles Callcash, a promising young merchant.	Anastasia, who was always homely, and just now is budding into antique womanhood, has finally caught one of her father's clerks, the presiding genius of a ribbon counter.
Mr. Isaac Rosenheimer and family have gone south for the summer.	Mr. Rosenheimer having realized well from a sale of unredeemed pledges, has moved from the north to the south side.
Mr. Claude Creosote, one of the most witty and talented young men of the west side society, is considered a most eligible bachelor by match-making mammas and husband-hunting heiresses.	Mr. Creosote asked the reporter to have a beer. The reporter accepted.

—[*Chicago Rambler.*

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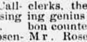

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