COLD WATER POLITICIANS

Nebraska Prohibitionists Adopt Their Platform and Nominate Their Candidates.

THE PLANKS THEY FIGHT ON.

Woman's Suffrage Adopted After a Stormy Discussion—Their Organ Helped Out of the Hole—News From Lincoln.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The political prohibitionists continued their convention work yesterday. There was equally as much enthusiasm but far less harmony than characterized the opening session. The morning session was largely devoted to saving their organ, The New Republic, from the shoals of poverty on which it was threatened to be stranded, and in addition to the secret session held for that purpose the question was brought up in open convention by Sister King in a speech on voting and praying. Then the work commenced, and in a half hour's time over two hundred shares of stock at $50 a share was subscribed, and something over six hundred subscriptions were taken, all of which created such enthusiasm on the part of the promoters of the scheme that it was announced from the stage that the stockholders in the paper would soon be drawing 15 per cent dividends. When these new and enthusiastic stockholders shall have been in the newspaper business a few years they will know more than they do now about dividends, and run an elegant chance of being introduced to numerous assessments. But the organ will flourish at least for one season. The report of the committee on literature was largely in the line of recommendations for support of the party organ. When the question of acting on the resolutions came before the convention a long, animated and vigorous discussion was held upon the Sabbath resolution and upon the woman's suffrage plank. The omission of a plank for the soldiers was supplied, the Sabbath resolution revised, and the woman's suffrage plank adopted by an overwhelming vote. But before it was adopted it was vigorously combatted by a delegate from Madison county and a delegate from Lancaster. When, however, Rev. O'Neil, of Pawnee, mounted a chair and made the speech of the day in its favor, the convention went off its feet and the woman's suffrage plank passed under the wire in an immense burst of enthusiasm. The following is

THE PLATFORM.

1. The prohibition party of Nebraska, in convention assembled, acknowledge Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all men, whose laws are supreme, from whom the just powers of government are derived.

2. We recognize the absolute necessity for the absolute enforcement of the Sabbath laws upon our statute books, and we pledge ourselves to such enforcement.

3. We believe that the liquor traffic is the greatest promoter of ignorance, lawlessness and vice which now confronts our state and nation—a foe waxing in strength, cruelty and defiance, a foe which shuns sacrifice and gibbets in the republican and democratic parties.

4. The constitutional and statutory prohibition in the state and nation of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors is the most vital issue before the American people.

5. License of the traffic, high or low, is public bribery and a political crime of unequal enormity, and all political parties who favor licensing this appalling evil, and all individuals who vote in support of such parties, become accomplices to all the murders and myriad crimes growing out of their traffic.

6. To promote the general welfare is the first duty of government, for this purpose is power expressly delegated to congress, and under our form of government their duty is imperative upon all departments.

7. To the neglect of this duty, with especial reference to the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic drinks, is firstly chargable most of the disorder, crime and bloodshed in our country, as well as the prevailing financial stringency.

8. Every person should be entitled to full protection of the law in every state, county, city and locality, and the enforcement of law against public violators is obligatory upon public officials without being reminded of their duty by private individuals, and such party and party officials as hesitate to perform their duty would fail to receive the support of honest people.

9. We are in favor of the repeal of our statute which allows foreigners to vote at our state and municipal elections who are not full and complete citizens of the United States, in accordance with the naturalization laws thereof.

10. We are opposed to the present contract system of convict labor, which brings the products of the penitentiary in direct competition with the honest labor of the state, and we demand that all convicted felons be confined within the prison walls. We favor branding all articles manufactured in penal institutions as prison-made goods.

11. We are in favor of the abolition of the appointment system and the restoration of the elective power to the people, thus removing a most corruptive element of patronage from the executive and legislative departments of our government.

12. We are in favor of the abolition of the fee system of compensating public officers, and demand the enforcement of the law which makes it a felony to loan public money for private gain.

13. We condemn the republican and democratic parties for foisting upon the people of Nebraska a worthless and expensive railroad commission, in utter disregard and brazen contempt for the wishes of the people, as expressed by their ballots at the general election of 1881.

14. That while we condemn rioting and the wanton destruction of property, we sympathize with every proper effort of the wage workers to improve their moral and financial condition, recognizing the fact that labor is the source of all wealth; we therefore favor such legislation as will provide for the settlement of all differences between capital and labor, by a board of arbitration elected by a direct vote of the people.

15. We demand that the rates for the transportation of freights upon the various railroads in this state be so adjusted that remuneration for the services performed by them shall be just and equitable, but that they shall not be permitted to establish rates to raise a revenue for the purpose of paying dividends on illegal and excessive issues of stock or interest on fictitious indebtedness, and we pledge ourselves to support such legislation as may be necessary to prohibit such practices, and we are further opposed to monopolies of every form and character, managed by the few to the detriment of the many.

16. We favor the complete, liberal and thorough public education, a more careful and just imposition of taxes, constant watchfulness against the increasing power and exactions of individuals, a vigilant suppression of the uses to which the franchises entrusted to corporations are put, and a careful maintenance on the part of the government of a complete control of economic conditions in currency.

17. Inasmuch as the women of our country are of equal intelligence and superior morals, therefore it is the sense of this convention that the ballot should be extended to them and that their rights, privileges and immunities should be co-extensive with man's. We are in favor of extending immediate municipal suffrage to the women of Nebraska.

18. We denounce the cowardly assassination of Rev. G. C. Haddock, of Sioux City, Iowa, by the liquor fraternity, and we hold as equally responsible for the dastardly crime the party officials for failure to enforce the prohibitory laws of the state.

19. The prohibition party is already firmly established upon the grand principle which it is pledged to enforce, and we demand that our senatorial and legislative candidates in their counties and congressional nominees in the district that they enter no caucus of any other political organization, or make any compromise for the benefit of any other party.

20. We are in favor of granting pensions to all disabled soldiers of the civil war, who are dependent upon their own labor for support, without requiring other proof of such disability.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, THIRD DISTRICT.

Rev. W. G. Ollinger, of Burt county, was selected by acclamation by the delegates from the Third district in caucus, and a representative from Washington county reported the nomination to the convention in a speech in which he eulogized the candidate and predicted great events from him in the canvass.

FOR GOVERNOR.

H. W. Hardy, of Lincoln, was nominated by acclamation in a speech that recited his record at length and to which he responded.

For lieutenant governor Rev. E. B. Graham, of Omaha, was nominated by acclamation.

For secretary of state Rev. E. J. O'Neal, of Pawnee, was nominated, and when the question was about to be put a delegate from Saunders county arose and objected to the convention nominating all ministers, and the convention came near going off its feet again. The Madison county man arose again and wanted to know if Mr. O'Neal was the delegate who was in favor of disfranchising those who did not believe in woman suffrage. The convention promptly cheered the opposition down, and Mr. O'Neal was nominated, a few dissenting votes being heard. Mr. O'Neal then took the stand and said that if his toes were trod upon he proposed to tread upon others, and he followed in a speech that was received with evident satisfaction of pleasure and accepted the nomination. He said when he commenced to preach prohibition that his church said they would withhold his support, and he told them to "do so and be damned." [Great applause.]

For state treasurer, A. J. Leach, of Antelope, was nominated by acclamation. As Mr. Leach had departed homeward, no speech was made except by his friends, who eulogized him as a worker for years in the prohibition camp.

For state auditor J. E. Hopper, of Clay, was nominated on the first ballot. For commissioner of lands and buildings L. B. Palmer, of Adams, was nominated by acclamation. For attorney-general County Judge W. J. Brower, of Nance, was nominated by acclamation, and for superintendent of public instruction Prof. J. A. Smith, of Tekamah, Burt county, was the nominee. After selecting a state committee of one from each county, and arranging for 300 volunteer campaign speeches, the prohibitionists ended their labors and adjourned sine die. A ratification followed in the evening.

CHURCH HOWE IN TOWN.

Church Howe arrived in town yesterday, and from the speed he made in getting to Lincoln on the heels of Judge Weaver, it looks as though Church had been down to Denton waiting for Weaver to get out of sight. There is a rumor afloat that Howe's object in coming to Lincoln at this time was to secure the prohibition nomination for congress, but he missed it by twelve hours. Perhaps this is an omen for the man from Nemaha, and may be an index of the distance he may be left in the rear by some one of his numerous competitors in the republican contest. However this may be, it is known in inside circles that Howe has a carload of barbed wire that is en route for this place over the Missouri Pacific, shipped D. H. of course, and if Weaver has left the posts in the ground the next three or four days will witness strenuous efforts on Howe's part to string the wire around Lancaster again.

FOR BIGAMY.

August Stone, a party who lately came to Lincoln from Kansas City, was arrested by Sheriff Melick and lies in the county jail awaiting a hearing on the charge of bigamy, it being claimed that he has a wife in Kansas City as well as one in Lincoln. Stone, in conversation with the officials, states that it is all false, and that he was joking when he told parties that he was married down below, and that he can establish his innocence.

OTHER CRIMINAL MATTER.

W. C. Goodenow, living eight miles out in the county, filed a complaint with the officials against E. F. Beck, who lives with Elizabeth Russell, a widow, claiming that Beck had willfully assaulted and beaten a daughter of Mrs. Russell, and not only the complaining witness but the entire neighborhood seemed excited over the matter and hinted at gross and improper relations existing between Beck and Mrs. Russell. When the officers went out to make the arrest at night they experience some difficulty in getting in their house, but they secured the parties and arrived in the city at 4 o'clock this morning. They were having a hearing in county court yesterday.

Officers were down at Bennett yesterday armed with a warrant for the arrest of Leonard King, the party who disturbed the camp meeting there last week and who caused the officers a good deal of trouble. He will be given a chance to explain matters in court.

Detective Pound was expected home from Illinois yesterday where he went to bring back the party who is suspicioned of murdering Eichorn near this city recently.

HOTEL GUESTS

from among Nebraskans at Lincoln yesterday were: D. H. Harris, Bennett; A. R. Whiteman, Fairmont; A. S. Cole, Nebraska City; C. Thompson, Ashland; R. S. Norval, Seward; S. W. Van Doran, North Platte; E. J. O'Neal, Pawnee City.

Panned Out the Wrong Way.

Chicago News: One summer day Kenward Philp and Will McConnell found themselves "broke" in New York. There wasn't a nickel in the pockets of either and things looked rather blue. Philp proposed to take a free bath. They found one of the free bathing establishments and disrobed. Suddenly they caught sight of a sign which read thus:

> The superintendency is authorized to pay $10 to any one rescuing a drowning person. Five dollars will be paid for the recovery of a dead body.

"There's one chance, McConnell!" said Philp.

"I don't see it," said Will.

"Why, yes," said his friend. "Come over in the corner away from the others and fail in. Pretend to be downing; I spring in and rescue you; we get ten."

"Well, we'll get the same amount if you do the drowning act, won't we?" asked McConnell, anxiously.

"My dear boy, do as I tell you. It'll be all right. I assure you. Hurry up, so we can get the ten. That's five apiece."

McConnell dropped off into the water and uttered a cry of alarm as he went under. Several people swam up, but Philp assured them in his blandest tones that his friend was an expert swimmer, and they went off. McConnell came puffing and spluttering to the surface. Philp was coolly lighting a cigarette.

"Here," yelled McConnell, "give us a hand. I've enough of this. Help me out!"

"I would, my dear boy," said Philp, blowing a cloud of smoke, "but, unfortunately, I can't swim, you know." Just then McConnell went down with a gurgle for the second time. When he came up again he was thoroughly frightened, and he yelled out, lustily:

"Help! help a drowning man! Hurry up, Philp, or we'll only have five to divide!"

"You see it is this way," said Philp. "If I go in and help you, you'll probably drag me down, and we'll both drown. So I prefer to wait. I'm sure of five, anyway." But he waited too long, for a stranger rushed up just then, sprang in and pulled the exhausted McConnell upon the platform. The superintendent came up immediately and paid the stranger $10.

A Broken Hack.

Yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock one of the freight trains at the Tenth street crossing of the Union Pacific with the engine at Eighth street, backed into one of Kennard's hacks as it was passing and one of the wheels was badly broken.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD WILL

That Can't be Broken After Death---An Old Lawyer's Opinion on Bequests.

Some of the Testamentary Acts of Noted People—Tilden's One Which Nobody Will Undertake to Fool With.

The subject of wills, said a lawyer to a Chicago Herald representative, has a peculiar interest for us, particularly where a considerable estate is devised. We are not only curious to know how a man wishes his property to go after he is through with it, but it seems like a voice from the dead declaring how it shall go. It is usually written in the most solemn moment of a man's life. At that moment one realizes to the full that he brought nothing into this world and can take nothing out, and that, after the tongue is hushed and the heart stilled, his commands will be spoken and his desires obeyed. Associated as it is with such thoughts as these, it is not strange that we are eager to know how Mr. Vanderbilt, or Mr. Astor, or Mr. Tilden, or Mr. Storey disposes of his fortune. As a matter of fact, being strangers to them, we do not care whether they endow a college or a cat, but if their wills happen to be published in the morning papers, we read them first, as the most toothsome items of news.

The clause in Mr. Tilden's will providing that if any one of the devisees contest it he shall forfeit his share is a valid one, and may be often found in the wills of astute persons, like the departed statesman. It has a tendency to induce caution on the part of heirs. If one can lose nothing by a contest and may gain something, he may rush into court as a sort of speculation, and in that way much of the estate be lost. Our Uncle Sammy knew enough about law and lawyers to wish to keep his estate free from their care. As nobody ever drove a coach and four through any document or statute he wrote, so you may be sure his will, drawn by his own hand, is equally ironclad.

There are many very curious and eccentric wills described in the books, and some strange phases of human nature are illustrated in them. Some men who in life would not have given a cup of water to a beggar by their wills leave enormous sums to charity. Those are the wills that usually take a course through the courts, with handsome pickings for the lawyers on the way. All charitable bequests are construed with the utmost strictness. About ten years ago A. H. Taylor, of this city, died, leaving a will drawn by himself. After providing for his wife and son, as he thought quite liberally, he devised the residue of his estate, about $500,000, to seven trustees to found a charitable institution such as they should deem best. In case they elected not to do so the trustees were to turn over the estate to the Home of the Friendless. As a matter of course the will was contested, and, after thorough legal inquiry, it was found that the charitable clause would not hold water. After considerable litigation the case was compromised, and the Home of the Friendless got $200,000 and the heirs the remainder.

A man in New Jersey, not long since, left his estate to pay off the national debt. The will was contested of course, but the courts have recently held it valid. In the last century Sir Joseph Jeckyll did the same thing in England. When Lord Mansfield heard of it he said: "Sir Joseph was a very good man and a good lawyer, but his bequest was a very foolish one; he might as well attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriars Bridge with his full-buttoned wig."

Simple a matter as it really is, lawyers have not always been successful in drawing their own wills. Lord St. Leonard, high chancellor of England, who, as Edward Sugden, was the most eminent chancery lawyer in England, and who with a number of law books, one particularly with a very elaborate chapter on drawing wills, drew his own will, and it required an expensive lawsuit and the decision of a court of chancery to give it proper effect. The will of Lord Westbury, another lord high chancellor, drawn by himself, met with the same fate. I could give you many similar instances.

There have been devises to animals or for their benefit which have been held valid to cats, dogs, horses, and even parrots. Not infrequently people have undertaken to show their spite and hatred, and sometimes their humors, in wills.

The will of Lord Pembroke in the seventeenth century has several items of that kind—for instance: "I give nothing to my Lord Saye, and I do make him this legacy willingly, because I know that he will faithfully distribute it unto the poor. Item—I give up the ghost."

Lord Bacon had no property to leave, but he left a regularly executed will, in which he bequeathed his name and memory to "men's charitable speeches, to foreign nations and the next ages." Shakespeare left an elaborate will, which contains a clause that has puzzled the Shakespeareans not a little.

"I give unto my wife my second best bed, with the furniture." Why did he only give Ann Hathaway his second best, and not his best bed? Nothing else did she get, and the world has sought in vain to know the reason why.

Lord Nelson left a will, drawn just before he went into the battle of Trafalgar, by which he bequeathed Lady Hamilton and her daughter to his king and country, but neither king nor country accepted the legacy, and they both came to want, Lady Hamilton dying in abject poverty.

Napoleon in his will left a handsome legacy to a wretch named Chatillon, who had attempted the assassination of Wellington.

The will of Rabelais has this clause: "I have no available property; I owe a great deal; the rest I give to the poor." His last words when dying were: "I go to see the great Perhaps." A famous French abbe had this pithy clause in his will: "To my steward I leave nothing, because he has been in my service for eighteen years."

It is not unusual for a man to leave all his property to his wife, with the proviso that if she marries again she is to have only what the law allows her. I have drawn a number of such wills. Governor Morris, the celebrated American statesman, did not treat his wife so. He had married, very late in life, Ann Randolph, a cousin of John, of Roanoke, a woman much younger than himself, and with whom he lived very happily. He bequeathed a very handsome income to her, and then provided that in case she married again the income should be doubled.

A soldier or a sailor is allowed to make a nuncupative will—that is, a will by word of mouth, by which personal estate may be disposed of, but you, being a civilian, must make yours in writing. It don't matter much what the writing is on—it may be on a slate, or a table top, or even a wall, though it is advisable that it should be on paper or parchment. You may write it and sign your name in pencil if you like, but it is better to do it in ink.

You may make your will in Choctaw, if you happen to understand that language, or it may, as Hamlet says, "be writ in the choicest Italian;" you may write it in shorthand, or in abbreviations, or in cipher, so long as you leave the key behind you. Courts are not martinets as to the spelling, and if your orthography is not perfectly ultra, they will not mind it, if they can make it out. If you wish to drop into poetry, even that is permitted, as the following case of a valid will show:

I give and bequeath,
When I'm laid underneath,
To my two loving sisters most dear,
The whole of my store,
Were it twice as much more,
Which God's goodness has granted to me.
And that none may prevent
This my will and intent,
Or occasion the least of law racket,
With a solemn appeal,
I confirm, sign and seal,
This, the true act and deed of Will Jacket.

You may sign your will by your initials, and if your hand is unsteady you may get some one to guide it. You must have at least two witnesses, and though you may not actually see the witnesses sign their names, you must be in such a position that you could do so if you "felt so disposed," as Mrs. Gamp might remark. That was Judge Rogers' ruling in the Storey will case, and it is good law.

If you are going to leave anything to me don't ask me to be a witness, for, although I could be a good witness, my legacy would be void. John Bouvier was an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia some years ago, and the author of several standard law books. A lady left him a very handsome bequest in her will, which he himself drew and witnessed. There was no doubt about the intention of the lady, but Bouvier failed to get his legacy.

Having signed and sealed your will, you can revoke it by destroying it, but not by simply running your pen through your name or through the lines, but you can revoke it by a subsequent will properly executed. Marriage also revokes a will.

An Extraordinary Table.

The Northwestern Lancet gives space to a remarkable story taken from L'Universe, relating to an attempt made to secure for the exhibition of the Franklin institute, of Philadelphia, a most remarkable table, at present in the Pitti palace in Florence. Of this table L'Universe says: "It was made by Giuseppe Sagatti, who spent many years in finishing it. So far as one can see, it appears to be a curious work of marbles of various hues, for it looks like polished stone, and yet it is composed only of the muscles, hearts and intestines of human bodies. One hundred cadavers were required to make it.

"The table is round, one meter in diameter, with a pedestal and four clawed feet, the whole made of petrified human flesh. The author of this work died fifty years ago. After having passed through the hands of three owners, the last of whom committed suicide and sprinkled the table with his blood, it reached the Pitti palace.

"Sagatti succeeded in solidifying the bodies by plunging them into many mineral baths. He obtained the cadavers from a hospital. The intestines serve for ornaments of the pedestal; the claws are made of hearts, livers, and lungs, and preserve the colors of those tissues. The table is made of muscles artistically arranged; around it are a hundred eyes and ears, which produce the most strange effect. The eyes, it is said, seem to live, and they look at you at whatever point you place yourself. This was the most difficult work of the artist. He was satisfied with his achievement and communicated his methods to scientists.

"The last owner of this table, Giacomo Rittaboca, had placed it in the center of his salon, and took pleasure in showing it to guests, saying that it was the work of an original sculptor; then in the evening he would explain its origin. One Christmas night he had gathered together some friends and they were playing cards on this table. Rittaboca lost, and the eyes of the table fascinated him; he became pale, agitated; at last he rose and walked about with hurried steps, then came and sat down again and lost still, disconcerted by the fixity of the looks which followed him. It was proposed to change their place, and the importunate eyes were covered over. 'It is useless,' said he, and he told his friends the whole story of the table made up of parts of human bodies. 'It is not marble,' said he, 'it is flesh, real eyes, real muscles, real hearts. See! they are still alive. The eyes speak to you. I cannot endure them, they make me sad.' Then suddenly he seized a dagger, and before any one had time to stop his arm he had stabbed himself to the heart, exclaiming to his friends: 'I am rid of them.' His blood poured over the table and his corpse rolled upon the floor. His heirs were glad to sell the peace of furniture to the government, and if the guardian of the Pitti palace is willing to lent it to the exposition Americans who are fond of strong emotions may be satisfied."

The Evolution of Shopping.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Those who shop nowadays and those who wait behind the counters scarcely appreciate the reforms that have taken place in this line in the last few years; for, if they did, they would be thankful indeed. Every art and industry has improved and advanced in the past quarter of a century, and shopping with the others, but so slowly and gradually that few have noticed the changes in it. Those who recall the shops of old must remember that all the employes were men; that there was no chance or opportunity for women in them, and that ladies sometimes found it unpleasant to deal with the male clerks. Then stores were kept open until nearly midnight, the best business being done by gaslight. Saturday half-holidays were unknown, for Saturday was the favorite time for shopping; and, in fine, the life of a clerk in a dry goods store was the worst kind of slavery on the continent.

In those "good old days" the shoppers themselves were subjected to not a few hardships. It was only a score of years ago that A. T. Stewart introduced the novelty of chairs in his stores for shoppers. Formerly they had been compelled to stand until served. Nor should the "fixed price" be forgotten as one of the great innovations and improvements of modern shopping. Of old bargaining was an important part of purchasing, and the best bargainers got the best prices. To-day with few exceptions the stores have their prices marked on the goods, there is no variation, and one knows at once what he must give for an article. Those who cannot appreciate these great improvements do not fully understand the progress and advance the world is making from day to day in shopping as well as in everything else.

If you would eat with appetite, digest with comfort and sleep with tranquility, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

During the recent balloon voyage of Messrs. L'Hoste and Mangot, between Cherbourg and London, M. L'Hoste made some interesting experiments to determine the feasibility of using balloons for war purposes. The aeronauts maneuvered while passing over ships, and threw down unloaded torpedoes, which, if charged with dynamite, would have played sad havoc, for the aim was almost uniformly successful. The result seems to establish the importance of the balloon in future warfare.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

Conscience money is rarely received by newspapers, but the Indiana Messenger takes pleasure in reporting that one day last week it received a letter enclosing the sum of $5.10. The sender did not sign his name, and only stated that the amount was justly due and should have been paid ten years ago; that he had gone west without paying for his paper, and without notifying the publisher of the fact. He said his conscience had troubled him off and on ever since, and he now hoped for rest.

AGRICULTURAL.

Breeding Horses for Profit.

Correspondence Country Gentleman: That horses be bred to advantage the business requires to be in suitable hands. It is well to breed for something out of which considerable value may be developed, through having size, style, and fair ability for travel. But the qualification we interpose, "in suitable hands," has no little force in settling the question, as a good deal of knowledge of horse matters is required to enable a man to select material for the combination named, and the very best of judgment is needed to enable any man to maintain it in his breeding operations. As is well known of trotting horses, we may secure what appears to be a fair trotting formation, yet not secure the indespensible trotting instinct; or, as it may not be inaptly termed, a genius for trotting. In breeding, the higher class of horses having sufficient size to command good figures in the larger cities, where stately double teams are wanted, it is not with every team, in fact with very few, that we secure the size in combination with an ability to reach out and move with attractive elasticity.

These combinations of size and gait, combined with good looks, have been so difficult to secure, with a reasonable uniformity of success, that what do we see as the result? Nothing less than that a large proportion of our city carriage teams are bred in part from the two leading draft-horse strains, perhaps most frequently from the Percheron, because possibly from the less surplus hair upon the legs, and for some strains of the French-bred horse, we get something quite a remove from the strictly draft horse, with a height of sixteen hands and a weight of twelve hundred or thirteen hundred pounds, with a clever amount of good looks, an intelligent disposition, free at his work, and, withal, a pretty free stepper, being able to go along at a good business gait—say eight or ten miles an hour. Now, a horse of this sort never comes amiss. He is rarely, if ever, so mettlesome as not to be well adapted to all classes of farm work and teaming, and in every sense to make an excellent "all-work" horse.

If the farmer confines his efforts to breeding a heavy class of horses, the sires used being first-class and the dams good country mares, he will get a strong, growthy lot of colts, good feeders and hardy, because pretty much all fresh crosses made in this way—new blood being used—will be found to result in producing young stock possessing extra vitality and vigor, such as will show strong, elastic motion at all ages and at every gait, giving in growth a good return for the food they consume. If he happens to have among his brood mares one or more that are well-bred, of other strains than draft, having respectable size and good action, the kind of a sire we speak of will, from such mares, quite generally bring something better than will be doomed to mere farm drudgery, or to hauling brick or stone about the streets of a city; in other words, the class of horses that are wanted for heavy family carriages are likely to spring from this union of nice, up-headed, good-sized mares and the finest lookers and the best steppers of the class referred to. The heavy horse necessarily has power, because his mere weight is an unvarying source of power when he leans forward in the collar. Hence, is you breed in such manner as will always give weight, you are pretty sure to get no property that you will have practically to give away, as is so commonly done with much of the runty, mongrel stock forced off in third-class markets in the cities of the country.

Healthy Hogs.

It has been pretty definitely proved that filth, impure water, and general want of care are largely conducive to epidemics of so-called hog cholera, a number of diseases—lung, intestinal, and blood diseases—going under that name when more than usually fatal. In view of the fact that water-courses and ponds are especially low this season, owing to the drought, those who have droves of hogs should be especially careful that swine do not get water from these sources. Such water will be more than likely to carry the germs of malignant disease. The better plan would be to use only the water of wells, even at the expense of considerable extra labor. In addition to this great care should be used that all the surroundings be kept perfectly clean. No less important is a diversity of food. The man who places his dependence on corn as a diet for hogs, old and young, is generally the first to suffer when malignant diseases become epidemic. Swine are not only gregarious in their habits, but they are dependent upon a variety of food, and cannot be kept on one single article even as well as other farm animals. The sagacious man will easily understand the necessity of changing the grain food of swine, as well as supplying a daily quantity of vegetable food. This may consists of any plants the hogs will eat, including clover. So far as roots are concerned artichokes and potatoes will be indicated, and if swine can be allowed to gather these for themselves so much the better. At the first symptoms of disease the feeder should look to the surroundings and remove all the animals to clean pastures, separating the sick from the well. When we find drooping ears, low hanging head, diarrhæ, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light, the hog is far on the road to death.

Two Ends of Farming.

Without good seed there cannot be the most successful farming, for however good the cultivation, it is partially thrown away on imperfect seed. As well as may one expect to get high caste animals from scrub stock. Yet selection of perfect seed requires less care than the selection of superior breeding stock. Nevertheless, the man who prepares the soil carefully and cultivates well an indifferent seed, is a better farmer than he who is careful in the selection of seed and cultivates indifferently, just as the man is more successful who feeds common stock liberally than he who neglects the proper feeding of improved stock.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

It is useless to attempt to keep fowls profitably without giving them good attention.

A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice may bring the average price down below the line of profit.

The pigs farrowed last spring if kept on clover will weigh nearly as much at Christmas as those farrowed last fall.

Milk is good for chicks even in the hot weather of August. But do not set out enough at once to last two or three days.

Encourage the poultry to forage in grain and hay fields after harvest. Give a light breakfast and nothing until evening.

At this season, if young chicks and turkeys droop, the lice may be the cause. Whenever a young one is sick examine closely for lice.

Do not overfeed the young pigs. Let them make all the growth possible, but do not attempt to make them fat. Fat in summer should be avoided. A good moderate condition is best.

Plow the wheat land early so as to get it in good condition before seeding time. Many crops of wheat are injured by hurry when preparing the land. A fine seedbed is of great importance with wheat.

Tarred paper applied to the outside of the building and exposed to all kinds of weather, if put on with care, will last two seasons. Tarred paper applied to the inside of buildings will be of some service in protecting fowls against vermin.

Fowls should never be allowed in barns, stables or carriage-house. Their houses should be fumigated by burning half a pound of sulphur every spring and fall, while the fowls are out for the day, and be well aired before roosting-time.

Throughout the entire year turkeys are salable in lesser quantities, for the city hotels and restaurants chiefly, and there is no kind of common poultry, perhaps that will average the year through better or steadier in price than will these fine fowls.

On thousands of farms where sheep, unmolested by dogs, might give satisfactory profit in sales, besides adding to fertility of the soil, the privilege is denied by prowling canines that are a curse to agriculture worse than drought or the meanest insect pest.

A calf that runs with its dam is seldom afflicted with scours. It then always gets its milk warm, sweet, often, but in small quantities. When raised by hand, however, the calf usually gets its milk cold, and it may be sour, while the time of feeding is irregular. By conforming to the natural conditions as nearly as possible the scours may be avoided.

While it is necessary to see that the chicks have plenty of shade during the heated portion of the day and protection from chillness during the cool nights, their diet must be specially attended to. All laxative articles should be avoided, and as prevention is better than cure, this must be observed from the time they are able to eat.

The hogs should have undisputed sway in the orchard during the fruit season, and they will eat up all the fallen and wormy apples, and hunt out many of the grubs, etc., which are injurious to the trees. In this way they destroy many of the enemies of sound fruit and sound trees and in other ways greatly benefit orchards.

Save all the manure. A quarter of a century ago many western farmers dumped their manure in the rivers, not supposing that manure or fertilizers would be required, but the question of fertilizers is now being discussed as well as the best methods of restoring fertility.

Every farmer should make it a point to fight the weeds. To get rid of the annual varieties all that is necessary is to cut them off before they seed. Those that are perennial require more work, but may be destroyed by persistently cutting them down during the prevalence of a hot, dry spell. Some of them may require being dug up by the roots, but any labor that may be bestowed on their eradication will be a saving in the future.

The late Professor Diek found that a horse not working could be kept in fair condition on twelve pounds of hay and five pounds of oats; but where a good amount of work had to be done it required fourteen pounds of hay and fourteen pounds of grain. Horses used for very fast work are fed considerably more grain—as much as eighteen pounds, or even twenty pounds where they are continuously employed and have to be kept in prime condition.

Why Is It

That the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla continues at such a rapidly increasing rate? It is—

1st, Because of the positive curative value of Hood's Sarsaparilla itself.

2d, Because of the conclusive evidence of remarkable cures effected by it, unsurpassed and seldom equalled by any other medicine. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for book containing many statements of cures.

Richard Oliver and Mary Swain, who said they were from Brighton, N. J., appeared in Baltimore the other day, and with the aid of three newspaper reporters they got a marriage license and found a parson, the editor of the Baltimore Methodist, to marry them. Then they returned to surprise their friends in Brighton as Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.

An Unfailing Remedy.

Brandreth's Pills cure dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, inflamation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two pills every n ight for a weeksre sufficient.

To kill one fly in March is estimated to be as good a work as killing 8,100,000,000 in August, the increase and multiplication of the fly population being figured as follows: One fly on the 20th of March is represented by 300 on the 24th of April; by 300 times 300, equaling 9,000, on the 28th of May; by 27,000,000 on the 2d of July, and by 8,100,000,000 on the 8th of August.

Benton's Hair Grower

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be bald, 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 falls 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 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.

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

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition 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.

Price, single strength, $1.00; double strength, $2.00; triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepared on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co. 15th and Douglas, 13th and Cumings

A husband reading, while his wife near him sat embroidering a pair of slippers, remarked: "What surprises there are in statistics. A German physician affirms and proves by figures that half of the female sex are touched with insanity." "He is right," replied the wife dryl, "for more than half the women prove it by getting married."

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor delicously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

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Professor of Medicine at the Royal University; Knight of the Royal Austrian Order of the Iron Crown; Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabella; Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc., says:

"LIEBIG CO'S COCA BEEF TONIC should not be confounded with the horde of trashy cure alls. It is in no sense of the word a patent remedy. I am thoroughly conversant with its mode of preparation and know it to be not only a legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy of the high commendations it has received in all parts of the world. It contains peptone of Beef, Coca, Quinine, Iron and Calisaya, which are dissolved in pure genuine Spanish Imperial Crown Sherry.

Invaluable to all who are Run Down, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Malarious or afflicted with weak kidneys. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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