LINCOLN SPREADS HERSELF.

Capital City Inhabitants Turn Out in Force on Their Fair Day.

MAGNIFICENT FISH EXHIBIT.

Commissioner May's Display the Grandest Thing on the Grounds-Other Features of the Fair-Lincoln City News.

IFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BURGAU. Late Wednesday night rain began falling and continued at intervals till 9 o'clock Thursday morning, when the clouds began breaking, and the people began moving in great surging masses by train, conveyance and on foot to the center of attraction. It really does look as though the kind hand of providence was with Governor Furnas and the state fair, as the rains come at the right time and in good quantities to keep the track and dust in good condition and yet no mud. In the new and commodious building near

the headquarters building in the fair grounds may be seen the most interesting and instructing exhibit ever shown on a fair ground. It is the exhibit of the Nebraska fish commission, made by Commissioner W. I. May, of Fremont, to whom the vast throng of visitors are indebted for this novel and in teresting feature and who has the credit of making the first complete fishery exhibition ever made at a state fair in the United States. To say that Mr. May is an enthusiast in piscatorial mattters is but a mild statement, and he has devoted six months time in preparatory work for the gratifying results now reached, work that required extended visits on his part through the eastern states in making the collection now displayed to Nebraskans and Nebraska visitors. At the winter meeting of the state board of agriculture Mr. May secured that body's co-operation and interest sufficient so that they made an appropriation for a build-ing on the grounds for an exclusive fish exhibit; with that secured Mr. May went at the work new happily and successfully consum ated. The building containing the fish exhibit is built especially for the purpose of its use and is nicely finished and furnished. In one corner is Mr. May's private office and through the center of the building is the long aquariums brought from the state y at South Bend. These are fed and supplied with constantly moving water from the mains of the city water works on the grounds, and in the center of the line of acquariums is a large tank and fountain filled with specimens.

swims around on the surface. IN THE AQUARIUMS
are shown specimens of the native fish of
the state and the fish cultivated by the state
fish commission at the South Bend hatchery.
The cultivated fishes are shown by specimens of brook trout one, two and three years
of age, menutain trout six months, one and of age: mountain trout six months, one and two years; black bass, three years old; wall eyed pike, six months of age; German carp, the mirrer and scale varieties, of one and two years of age—magnificent specimens, all of them. The selection of native fishes fexhibited includes pickers, buffalo fish, quill backs, catish, sunfish, bullheads, bickory shads, besides the assortment of turtles, craw fishes, water beetles and such. In addition to these live exhibits the commission show forty jars from their hatchery containing alcoholia specimens of all of the above va-rieties, as well as fish spawn, frog spawn, toad spawn, water beetles, water fleas, etc.

in and out and a fine specimen of mud hen the black mallard of amateur sportsmen

from the hatchery includes jars, cans, trays and other articles used in caring for the spawn and very young fish, illustrative of the way water is kept moving in and out among hem, and the modes of handling and caring

them, and the modes of handling and caring for the young.

MR. MAY'S DONATIONS to the exhibit from his own private property is no small item in the aggregated whole. Along the walls are twenty elegant pictures 22x28 each in size, representing the game fishes of Anerica. These are copies from water colors painted by Kilbourne, the great sketch artist and producer of game fish upon canvas.

A large life-size crayon portrait of Spencer F. Baird, United Stress ish commissioner, the portrait the property of Mr. May, also oc-

F. Baird, United States fish commissioner, the portrait the property of Mr. May, also occupies a conspicuous place on the right side of the hall. Thirty pictures, sketches in colors of fish, and two dozen embossed pictures of game fish, all of which aid in adorning the walls, are from Mr. May's private collection, and from the same person are exhibited sixty lithograph views of occan and inland fishes. But perhaps the finest of all of Mr. May's collection on exhibition are found in his collection of marine invertebre and deep sea fishes that are exhibited in fifty jurs, the specfishes that are exhibited in fifty jurs, the spec-imens being preserved in alcohol. These are all of more than absorbing interest and are equal to eurosities in the government department at Washington. Mr. May also has in his exhibit 100 photographs, 10x14 in size, representing all phases of ishing life. the coast stations, boats, manner and meth ment coast series of views referring to hali-but, mackerel, cod fisheries, etc. These photos are the work of Smille, the govern-ment photographer at the Smithsonian Insti-

PINE ART IN PISHEDY SCHOOL can be seen and appreciated in a study of fitteen large pictures, 30x40 in size, repre-senting the ushing industries of the country. These are entarged views from photographs and were loaned for the present exhibit at the Nebrasha state for the Present exhibit at the Nebraska state fair by Prof. Spencer F. Baird and are a part of the exhibit in the national museum at Washington. They are very choice pictures that have never been on exhibition before outside of the national nusseum. A collection of marine invertebrates are shown that came from the government collection at Washington, also fifty 16x20 pictures of secan and fresh water fishes that adorn the south wall of the building and make a most attractive part of the exhibit.

a most attractive part of the exhibit.

E. G. M. ACKFORD.

of the New York ish commission, has loaned for the display a fine collection of occan fish, stuffed specimens that are as natural and true to nature as life atself. These specimens comprise the following list of ocean fish, varying in leadth from six feet down. The list comprises the porpoise, thrasher shark, parrot lish, short-nosed gar, sucking fish, dusky shark, trigger lish, lump fish, red snapper, dolphin, hog fish, smooth puffer, cobia long-nosed gar, hammer-headed shark, moon fish, startshettens in the building, and if the parties who have kindly aided Mr. May in making his collection could see the crowds they would realize how much the show is appreciated.

PROM MICHIGAN,
Mr. F. N. Clark, in charge of the branch
United States hatchery at Northville, Mich,
has ionned for this exhibit a large assortment of alcoholic specimens, as follows:
Twelve specimens California trout, twelve
specimens broak front pine specimens form specimens brook trout, nine specimens German tlout, six specimens Loch Leven trout, one Battle lake trout, six specimens of white fish, six specimens of graylings. Mr. Clark's specimens as furnished ary very correct and

Mr. May has secured one of the most attractive set of exhibits to be seen in the building. These are plaster casts of the fish common to the waters of Illinois, and number twenty-five specimens, that are loaned by the Illinois sish commission. These casts were prepared for the New Orleans exposition, and exhibited there, and are as life-like us the real fish in the sireams. Mr. May secured these landsome spectmens through the kindness of Mr. S. C. Bartlett, secretary of the Illinois commission. FROM ILLINOIS.

the greatest fresh fish dealer in the Unined States, whose headquarters are in Chicago. has loaned Mr. May a fine collection of fish specimens, including a stuffed porcupine rish, shark's law, bills of saw and sword lish, horse shee erab, et cetera. These specimens occupy a panel in the north wall and are always viewed by an eager growd. vays viewed by an eager growd.

Commissioner May has had taken and they are exhibited with the rest of the handsome things in the building six large views of the state ishery of Nebraska, located on the Platte river opposite the sillage of South Bend, also one large frame of views of the same place, hung in close broximity to the larger picture. Another picture on the wall is a collection of cabinet photographs of the commencement of business. The corporation commencement of business. The corporation commences business on the

These pictures include those of the following: President William M. Hudson, of Hartford, Coom.; VicePresident W. L. May, Premont, Neb.; Recording Secretary Fred Matuer, of New York: Corresponding Secretary William A. Butter, Jr., of Defroit, Mich., and Treasurer E. G. Blackford, of New York, Another frame near at hand con-tains the pictures of the Nebraska ish com-mission, Messrs, Livingston, Kennedy and

is most heartly extended to every visitor to the handsome exhibit on the fair grounds, and no building from morning until night witnesses the crowis that are always gathered at this interesting place. Commissioner May and Superintendent M. E. O'Brien, of the state hatcheries, have been on the ground all the time, showing visitors around and making it pleasant for all. Mr. O'Brien keeps a watchful eve over his numerous charges sporting in the aquarinus, and Mr. May has a hand extended to all. The little office room is always open to friends and the wayfaring newspaper man, and even the chait room comes in for its always interesting and entertaining investigations. To say that the ash exhibit at this present state fair is a grand and unqualified success is but A CORDIAL BECEPTION is a grand and unqualified success is but voicing the sentiment that 50,000 people ex-press who have seen the work Mr. May has done and pronounce it the feature of the great fair of 1886.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

W. J. Cooper has the largest and most complete exhibit of pumps, both iron and wood power and hand pumps on the ground. He also has a fine line of water and steam heating apparatus. He is well known as one of the prominent steam heater men in the state, having placed in some of the largest public buildings in the state his line of goods. Eastern implement, wagon and plow companies are on the grounds in great numbers, among the more prominent being Deere.

panies are on the grounds in great numbers, among the more prominent being Deere, Wells & Co., Keystone Manufacturing company, Moline Plow company, Studebaker company, Grand Detour Plow company, Peru Plow company, Shugart, Walte & Wies and the David Bradley company of Council Binffs, Now that steam is being applied to everything movable, so in the case of threshing machines. Among the many line ones noticed on the grounds are J. L. Case T. M. company, Nichols Shepard company, Aultman, Taylor & Co., Chicago, and the Minnesota Chief, on the side of which is a fine picture of the Custer massacre. Among the harvesting machine exhibits which is a fine picture of the Custer massa-cre, Among the harvesting machine exhibits are the Esterly, D. M. Osborn, Deering, Walter A. Woods, Plano, Buckeye, Milwau-kee, jr., and the famous McCormick. All these companies show a nice line of their entire goods, Among the manufacturing interests the Lincoln cider works should re-ceive favorable notice, as it is the largest in the state, all of which is satisfactory, as many of its patrons throughout the state

many of its patrons throughout the state Machinery hall is the noisiest place on the grounds, owing to the continual buzz of machines, conversation among the thousands of visitors who are constantly circulating through the building, and the never ceasing

through the building, and the never ceasing chattering of the many agents. The entire power of this immense building is furnished by the Fremont Foundry and Machine company, of Fremont. Neb.

A walk through floral hall demonstrates that our people have great taste for the beauties of nature. From the Missouri river to Colorado and Niobrara to the Kansas line are well represented. Several of the collections of greenwith specimens. In this tank, sunk in the ground, eight or ten varieties of fish disport themseives while turtles keep them company, crawfish move around the edges, frogs splash resented. Several of the collections of green-houses are profuse with choice flowers of this and foreign climes, but by no means are the private exhibits of Nebraska's ladies cast in the shade by these larger exhibits; one can readily understand that thousands of our rairie homes are made glad and pleasant by

the presence of these beauties.

Art hall has been materially improved within the last twenty-four hours, so that now it exceeds the display in grandeur and number of entries over last year. Two very attractive features for the young people in this hall is the spaces occupied by the Omaha and Lincoln business colleges. Their exhibit of penmanship and pen pictures are certainly as fine as can be produced anywhere. The inducements they hold out for a business education are quite liberal,

The following cattle awards were made on Wednesday:
Sweepstakes in their order: N. S. Olin, Streetsboro, O., class 2, lot 1; L. Miller, Marysville, Mo., class 2, lot 1; L. W. Dean, Marysville, Mo., class 2, lot 1; J. W. Dean, Marysville, Mo., class 2, lot 1. Sweepstakes, class 3, lot 2; J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kan.; Shoekey & Gibb, Lawrence, Kan. Sweepstakes, class 2, lot 3; E. W. Nelson, Tecumseh; E. W. Nelson, Tecumseh; E. W. Nelson, Tecumsek, Sweepstakes, class 2, lot 4; E. C. Hill, of Stella, Neb., captured them all, also first and second premiums in same lot and class except on bull calf, which was taken by C. T. Boggs, of Lincoln. In lot 2, class 5, Sam Clark, of Diller, Neb., captured class 5, Sam Clark, of Diller, Neb., captured the premiums, including sweepstakes. Buffalo county captured the first premium on yellow corn, awarded to Dr. S. D. Steer,

The following special award was made in class 18: For best collection of fine varieties of Nebraska fruit to B. Brainard, Table Rock, by Union Pacific railroad company. In the dairy exhibit the Sutton creamery was awarded first premium on best two packages of creamery butter of not less than

thirty pounds, first premium on granulated butter and first premium on largest display. Gibbon creamery took second premium on best two packages of creamery butter, also second on largest and best display.

Table Rock creamery first on print butter and second on granulated butter.

and second on granulated butter.

The creamery butter was judged by experts on a scale consisting of 100 pounds. The Sutton creamery scored 97 points, the Gibbon creamery 96%, Table Rock 96, Fremont 94. One of the experts assisting in the awards had acted as expert and judge at the Minnesota and Iowa fairs this year, and remarked that the Nebraska creamery butter scaled betthat the Nebraska creamery butter scaled bet-ter than that of the above mentioned states. In farm dairies first premium was awarded to A. G. Porlin, Lincoln, on packed butter, George H. Silvernail, of Gibbon, second on George H. Silvernall, or Groces,
packed butter.
There was but one entry of cheese, Martin
There was but one entry to whom was awarded

Scherer, of Steel City, to whom was awarded second premium.

As this will be the last day for this year that the Bee will be distributed upon the state fair grounds, we take pleasure in tendering our thanks to the president, secretary, and all other officers of the fair for courtesies extended to its working force both on and off the grounds, an are proud to be able to say that aside from the briffiant success of the fair financially and otherwise, everything has passed off smoothly and pleasantly, no mishaps or accidents worthy of note, and hope to meet them in full biast next year. In the meantime our compliments follow each through the year to come.

through the year to come.

A MASS CONVENTION.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening a conference of prominent and representative men of the state held a meeting at the Lindei hotel and decided to issue a call for a mass convention to be held in this city during the first week in October. Countles will be entitled to representation in this mass convention on a basis of one vote for each 100 votes cast in their counties at the last prevotes cast in their counties at the last pre ceding general election.

ceding general election.

Jim Paul has come down from the north on the heels of his affidavit and was stalking through the state house yesterday announcing in his deep bass volce to all who cared to listen, that he was still in the ring for the republican nomination for governor. It was amusing to note the expression on the faces of visiting statesmen present when Paul's back would turn to them and disgust would be mingled with smiles of amusement at the elegant gall of the man from St. Paul, who seemed to have the idea that the scamless and scarified balloon could ever again be inflated.

MISSOURI PACIFIC METHODS IN CASS. Some of the sturdy and staunch republi-cans of western Cass county, through which the new Missouri Pacific extensions run, are the new Missouri Pacific extensions run, are attendents at the state fair, and the stories recite that at precinct primaries the gang were brought forth in numbers and the Gage county tactics were attempted, but heroically failed, and as a result the primaries were carried by representative men from among the residents, and Church Howe will not be fixed to turn his railroad in that section to his individual count. All this is evidence of the terrific work that is resorted to to accomplish congressional ends.

EXTENSION OF CHARTEE.

plish congressional ends.

EXTENSION OF CHARTEE.

The secretary of state of Kansas has sent a certified copy of the Atchison & Nebraska railway's certificate for extending the duration of their charter. This certificate gives in full the proceedings of a called meeting of the stockholders held at Atchison on the 24th day of July, when by unanimous vote it was decreed that the corporation be extended under the laws of the state 100 years from the said 24th day of July, 1886. The certificate of the change bears the signatures of W. W. Guthrie, president, and Samuel Woodworth, secretary of the company.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

13th day of September, A. D. 1886, and continues twenty-five years. The highest indebtedness allowed is \$1,000, and the directors chosen annually control the business. The incorporators are A. McKinney, L. McKinney, Joseph E. Gillespe, and D. T. Taylor.

HOUSEBIEAKER GOODWIN, Yesterday morning about 6 a.m. a young chap named John Goodwin broke into a room in a building adjoining the Clifton room in a building adjoining the Cliffonhouse, where three young men were sleeping. With the aid of a gan he accomplished the robbery of a purse containg \$11, but he was quickly caught and turned over to the police authorities. At 9 a.m. he went to trial and on a hearing of his case was bound over to answer at the coming term of the district court in the sum of \$500. At last accounts he had not given the buil, in which event he will board at the jail.

who was chased down after entering Thompson's house across Antelope creek, in East Lincoln, was to have his preliminary hearing parties who made the raid and secured some miles the place by the neighbors and the of-licers have no doubt but that the evidence necessary to hold him to the district court will be forthernesses. will be forthcoming on the trial.

will be forthcoming on the trial,
MISOR NOTES.

A young man from the town of Seward
was arrested at the B. & M. depot Wednesday for attempting to force his way on the
fair train with a common railroad ticket instead of one for the fair train. He was
given a cordial reception to the city cooler,
and yesterday had the officers telegraphing
to his brother at Seward to get money for his
release. release.

racket gambling scheme were pulled up to court yesterday, and were having a hearing Dr. Gerth, the state vetrenarian, intimates there is some Texas fever among some cattle in the vicinity of Chadron. He goes there to-day for the purpose of investigation.

Congressman Dorsey, Senator VanWyck,
James Laird, A. J. Wenver, Church Howe,
H. T. Clark, J. N. Paul, and others were men
talked about politically who were at Lincoln

The parties arrested for working the shell

A CONDUCTOR'S GRIEVANCES.

His Temper Badly Ruffled by the Crowds that Attend Country

Fairs.
Philadelphia Press: "Do 1 look like a enusylvania railroad conductor? The blue and silvery gentleman leaned gloomiv against the fireless stove and viciously kicked over the array of lan terns which the brakeman had just lighted and set in the forward end of the rear car of the 9:45 accommodation from

Harrisburg.
"Well, John, you're no dude," said the traveling man who teetered over the arm of the third seat from the door, and there by contrived frequent occasions to beg the pardon of the pretty girl who had got in at Coatesville as the accommoda tion jog trot sent him tipping over on

"I should say not," said the conductor. "Why, I've been too sick of it to get shaved for the last two days. I ain't had my boots blacked since yesterday. I don't care whether my clothes are dusty

or not. What's the use?"
The conductor's tone was really des perate for a blue and silver gentleman The traveling man tipped over on the Contesville girl again, joined in her laughter inspired by the suggestive sound of some vitreous article in his pocket as it clanked against the ash of the seat arm, and attempted to console his

"Oh, never mind, John," he said, "it won't be long. S'pose you was running reg'lar out of Atchison or somewhere else in the cowboy country." Why "I don't have to run out any Atchison," replied the conductor, somewhat offended at the idea of his dignity being lowered to any point west of Chicago. The brakeman stuck his head in the

door and drawled Powelton avenue in the parish clerk manner of the well conducted brakeman. There was a huddled rush of countrymen for the door. traveling man picked himself out of the pretty girl's lap with genuine occasion to ask her pardon. The conductor planted himself, colossus fashion, across the aisle and began a speech. "Passengers will please remain scated until the train comes to a full stop—There is no necessity— No, sir, we are nowhere near Bristol Madam. I can't tell whether your hus band is outside there or not-Great Scott!

With the last exclamation the conque tor undammed the crowd of country people, rushed out on the platform, jumpdown and snatched a drunken rustic from the path of a west bound freight and re-appeared to throw a little boy' cap, which the mother had forgotten, after him. Then as the train started again he resumed his place against the stove with a look of injured innocence triumphant at the traveling man, which seemed to say: "Can the cowboy coun-

There was the silence of assent to the conductor's facial inquiry, and he went on: "It's fairs—not f-a-r-e-s, but f-a-r-r-s —county fairs. County fairs. This crowd has been drawn to see prize hogs and pumpkins, patchwork and thrashing machines. It's been so for a week, and it'll be so for a month. It's so every yearr This gang's mostly from the Lancastet We had just such another crowd a Harrisburg, from the grangers' pienic but we got rid of most of them by the time we got to Columbia. Eight car loads of people, and not one-tenth of them ever travel except this once a year. I've run the theatre train out of Jersey City on the New York division every week day night for a week, and Satur days it was pretty fough, but it wasn't a marker to this. You might have half a dozen drunks, but those drunks were used to traveling and used to being drunk. But take a man who ain't used to traveling and am't used to being drunk, and have him traveling and drunk at the same time, and it's a great combination.

Listen to that, will you?"

The tipsy howis of the four young men

who had a bottle filled with Highspire whisky at Lancaster filled the car. There was a slight chain of circumstantial evidence in their warble that the "Mikado" had get on his trayels in the back counties

"Frazers!" called the brakeman stick ing his head in the door again. When man had managed to somersault himselinto the acquaintance of the Coatesville girl, and without an auditor the blue and silver gentleman housed his grievances to Broad street.

Thomas J. Nolan, of Louisville, an actor who once gave promise of more than ordinary ability, but who of late years has been glad to do anything required about the variety theatres of tha has just been allowed a pension with back pay, amounting to over \$4,000. He was a New York boy and served



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SOME HINTS ON HUSBANDRY

The Importance of Graded Stock as Milk

and Beef Producers.

Profits of Sheep Raising-Rye for Fall and Spring Pasturage-Short Chunks of Farm Wisdom.

Red Polled Cattle.

R. E. Loffit, in English Live Stock Journal: The origin of the present breed of Red Polls is perfectly well known, About a hundred years ago the native cow of Norfolk, a variety peculiar to the county, of a red color, with a white face, and horned, was crossed with the Suffolk Polled bull with a view, mainly, no doubt, to improve the milking qualities of the breed, as well as to do away with The present value of Red Polled cattle

consists quite as much in their adaptation to butchers' uses as to dairy purposes, When crossed with the short horn either way they give an admirable animal, shorter-legged and deeper sided, and with a more copious bred-basket-an important requirement in a milking cowoften a first rate milker as well as a good carcass of beef. I saw a short time ago a Suffolk cow that gave in her flesh when milked three times a day, as much as ten gallons. The cow was a Red Polled cow of great size, with some amount of white on the lower part of her body. She had possibly, even probably, a cross of some other breed. The Red Polled cows of the present do not, as a rule, milk so well as they did years ago unless they are bred specially for milk.

As bred for beef Red Polls, in the main present that same absence of roughness or patchiness as in the case of the Gallo ways, being short-legged and smooth For the most part they weigh more than might be thought, and as they lay on their fat inside instead of out they are deservedly popular with the butchers. Their color is also in their favor, as

mixing well with the Devon and Sussex, as well as the red and roan Short-horn.

Cost of Making Milk. Those who keep but one or two cows in

ities, villages, and at suburban homeare as much interested in the cost of the production of milk as the farmer or dairy man who feeds many. A series of care-ful experiments have been made at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment station to determine the cost of making milk from various foods tried and by several combinations of foods. These were bran, shorts, corn-meal, glutenmeal (the refuse from glucose factories) hay, corn-fodder, and corn-ensilage A synopsis of the published re-suits shows that in feeding bran or shorts, corn-meal and gluten-meal, three and a quarter pounds' weight of each were used. Two of the foods were also combined, making six and a half pounds to feed each cow daily, and at times a combination of three times was used, making nine and three-quarters pounds' feed daily to each cow. The remaining food was either hay, dry-corn fodder, or corn ensilage. The highest amount of hay eaten by any cow in one day was twenty pounds and of ensilage fifty-five pounds. The apparent bulk of the ensilage over the hay, as shown by weight, may be understood when it is re membered that the hay is dry while ensilage is jury. The highest cost of milk per quart was from a liberal hay and grain feed, being two and three-tenths cents per quart. The milk pro-duced at the lowest cost was from a moderate feeding of ensilage and cornmeal, and was but eighty-three hundredths cents per quart. Practically, it will be seen from the above that a quart of milk produced by feeding hay and grain costs as much as two and onefourth quarts produced by feeding ensilage and corn-meal. It is also stated that, so far as the quality of the milk was concerned, under the various conditions of feed given, no serious alteration in its composition was noticed.

Clydesdale Exportation. North British Agriculturist: As far as he present season has gone it has been a fairly busy one in connection with the exportation of Scotch-bred horses. Apart from the large shipment from the Blackhall stables already noticed, close upon 399 pedigreed Clydesdales have been exported since the beginning of this year. Canadian buyers have been very numerous, and buyers from the United States, although not so plentiful as they were three years ago, have still been numerous enough to make a brisk Messrs, Galbraith Brothers, Janesville Wis., have from time to time made several shipments of superior horses, and this week the Allan liner Norwegian had on board another carefully selected lot for the same firm. To their Clydesdale business the Galbraith's have now added the importation of English Shire horses, for which there is a fair demand in the United States. The Norwegian carried a good lot of twelve Clydesdales, and purchased by Mr. William Rennie, Rennie Toronto, and selected by himself from various studs in this country. Four horses were shipped by the Alcides, which have been purchased from Mr. M'Nab's well-known stud at Glenochil A draft has lately been sold from Mr. Weir's stud at Sandilands; and Mr. Hunter, Causewayend, Newton-Stewart, exported five pedigree horses same day. Prospects for this season are as bright as they were last year; it is satisfactory to find that the American demand for Clydesdales still continues as brisk as i

Rye for Fall and Spring Pasturage. Correspondence Iowa Homestead: Al low me to urge every farmer to sow rye on every available acre just as soon as the ground is in proper condition. It is now evident that the dry weather will shorten our crops, and we should at once look for some means by which to replace the loss. By the early and extensive sowing of rye an immense amount of pasturage can be seenred for stock, which will add very greatly in carrying the cattle and horses through till another season. If rains come soon and the sowing be done promptly, a large amount of pasture can be secured for use this fall, but if circumstances are such as to prevent sowing in time for fall purposes, it will be ready for early spring, and may be pastured into May, and with a favor-able spring a fair crop can still be se-cured, or if the land is then wanted for corn, pasture close and turn under After years of experience it has been the conclusion of the writer that there was no crop which, all things considered, paid better than ryg except, of course, grass, which is the crop for Iowa. After the rains some sowing may be done at almost any time before the ground is frozen. Having purchased a farm late in the fall a few years ago, I was delayed in sowing that place till the 29th of October. The ground being wet at the time the gram sprouted at once, and was just beginning to come through the surface when everything froze up for the winter, but the rye came through all right and vielded a bountiful crop the next season.

Sheep Give Profits Under Difficulties. Rural World: Again we would urge our readers, those who do not keep sheep, to buy a small flock while they can be got so cheanly. Even though prices of wool and mutton are thought to be below a paying basis where wool and mutton growing is made a distinct business (which we do not believe), many a farmer would

find that a small flock of well bred sheep a good investment with prices remaining as they are. When asked why they do not keep sheep the general answer is, "I cannot because of the dogs." It is admitted that a flock of sheep would on many farms increase the value of the land 5 per acre by keeping the weeds and briers down in the pasture, eating products which would otherwise be wasted, and enriching the land with their dropings, to say nothing of the wool and mutton produced. We admit that the miserable dogs are a serious obstacle to sheep raising; that they have destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property of this and other kinds, and prevent the production of hundreds upon hundreds of thousands more, man is not going to sit down and admit that he is beaten by the miserable mangy curs. A united effort on the part of farmers would easily rid them of this curse; but each man for himself can, if he sets his wits to work, greatly mitigate the evil. As is well known, the most of the destruction done by the sneaking brutes is after daylight. It is not a difficult matter to construct a dog-proof fence, and with a yard inclosed with such a one and the sheep put in every night they would be safe. If keeping sheep on a 200 hundred acre farm increases its value \$5 per acre, or \$1,000, it would seem to be a good investment to hire a boy to go with the sheep to the pasture every day for six or eight months if need be and look after the flock, which could be done for a small per cent, of the increase value of the farm.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions, Secure early, before fall rains or winter snow begins a bountiful supply of dry straw to be used about and under the stock at night.

Give the young turkeys meat three times a week, and force them in growth as much as possible, in order to secure a large size by Thanksgiving.

Bring the sheep up at night and give each a meal of oats. If pasturage be comes short allow out straw and hav. One of our sheep breeders, says the Indiana Farmer, who tried the recommendation of a pint of sweet milk with

an egg, stirred in it, says it cured the scouring in every case in his flock. Although it may not be objectionable to have the strawberry runners root and fill up the rows, yet the space between the rows should be kept clean and well

cultivated until frost sets in. Incubator chieks are increasing in the market every season, and yet the prices are still very high during the period be

tween Christmas and June. A mixture of several kinds of grain for feeding stock is always better than one kind alone. Variety in grain is as important as variety in bulky food,

A few still hold to the idea that sheep need no water; therefore, when it is hard to obtain, anything else will be attended to before supplying them, and then make them do on half rations or less. This is cruel, to say the least of it, and shows absurd and wicked ignorance of the commonest requirements of all animal life.

The colt that has been turned out on the pasture should be given a mess of bruised or ground oats in the morning, with whole oats at night. Keep the colf grow-ing, and he will be much more valuable when matured. If early lambs are desired the rams and ewes should be coupled at this season, and as the difference in the price of early

and late lambs is very great the profit depends upon when the ewes lamb and on the care bestowed. Do not feed corn too heavily to breeding stock, or too much fat will be the re-suit, which is detrimental to fecundity. Ground oats and shorts make an exce lent grain diet if given once a day with

plenty of grass. If straw is run through a cutter before being used for bedding it more easily absorbs droppings, more quickly decom-poses in the manure pile, is more eventy and readily spread upon the soil with the manure when it is actually used, and is more easily plowed in than when left in

it original lenghts. The National Live Stock Journal says f one sets about building up a herd for slaughter there are points he need not be over nice about. Prominent among these is color. The shipper or butcher will ouy a good white steer as quick as though he were of any color, while the breeder recognizes no merit as sufficient to warrant the use of a white bull in his herd.

A trial is being made by the Rural New Yorker of hybridizing the blackberry and raspberry. The anthers of the flowers of both blackberries and raspberries were removed before maturity, and pollen of each was applied to the stigmas of the other. The flowers so treated were covered with tissue paper until the berries set, when mosquito netting was substituted.

In the absence of meat, potatoes boiled in milk, where there is plenty of the lat-ter, is an admirable preparation for feeding to young growing chickens. A mix-ture of one-third corn meal and wheat bran with the above will make the young chicks grow wonderfutly if given fresh day. The best feed for setting every hens is plenty of good, sound whole corn They should have plenty of fresh water

When cornstalks are to be used for fodder husk the corn as soon as hard and the stalks are cured, and all the stalks in at once, or if that be not possible stack them carefully temporarily and allow them to be exposed as little as possible to rain, as the butt ends pump the water up rom the ground and ruin the fodder Keep them in a mow, and if convenient mix them with a little dry straw. They are sweet and nourishing.

Some easy milkers will suddenly be-come hard milkers. Probably nothing will produce this effect quicker than dragging the udder through mud or muddy water. The cow may wade through mud to drink or in crossing a spring run, and the same application for one that milks too easily and leaks her milk would be far better than alum water or oak bark tea. It will make the skin as rough as a toad's back in a short time.

Why will not the owners of worthless orchards destroy them and remove a nuisance? Such old orchards breed destructive insects, which scatter in all directions. Select one ree in your orchard and give it an ample dressing of manure and wood ashes. Then compare its growth

and productiveness with those not thus Professor Sanborn of Missouri says that the corn-fodder wasted by allowing the corn to stand in the hill until it is as dry as a parchment is enough to nearly winter the stock.

A good sharp fodder cutter, used at every feeding, will save more than its cost, as well as pay for the labor of cutting every season. All the coarse food should be passed through the fodder The small Yorkshire is an excellent

very early, and make a large proportion of pork for the amount of food provided It is very easy to get good farm profits on paper, but that kind of work never brings anything tangible except as it is supplemented by faithful performance, which is the mild euphemism for hard knowles

breed of hogs for crossing on common stock. They are white in color, mature

knocks. If when young sheep are shedding their teeth they look poor and ailing, separate them awhile from the rest of the flock and pamper them a little with extra food easily eaten. They will soon

regain their wonted appearance. With the use of bulls of the beef-producing breeds steers are now raised that DR. PRICE'S CREAM

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reach nearly eight hundred pounds when one year old, and this shows the value of the breeds, the best results being obtained from choice grades and liberal feeding.

Bees do not work as well in a hive exposed to the sun. In midday, when very hot, all work on the inside, such as combbuilding and storing honey, has to be suspended. Sometimes combs melt down, and the brood dies in the heat of the sun. In shearing sheep speed is secondary in importance to a number of considera-

such as evenness of work, absence of double cutting, mjury to sheep, tear-ing and mixing portions of fleece, and for worry and fatigue of both workman and Sand is not a substitute for gravel in the poultry yard. The hens usually pick up the sharpest and most irregular pieces. When oyster shells are provided

they should be broken into pieces the size of grains of corn, and not ground to a fine powder. To know the right combination of grass, grain and other feeds available for hogs in any given locality and to be able to use them in connection with fresh air. pure water and healthful exercises are

points in hog raising well worthy of care ful study. The Rural World advises shepherds, when the lambs are separated from dams to be weaned, to examine the ewe's bags daily for a few days and milk away a part of the milk if the udder is full. If the milk flow continues feed on dry hay for a few days.

Sulphide of potash has been tried for mildew on roses, crysanthenums and other greenhouse plants with success. A quarter of an ounce in a gallon of water, thrown on the affected foliage with a finerosed syringe, will destroy the fungus without minry to the plants

The varnish on carriages is often ruined by being housed where amonia arises from horse manure therein. This may be avoided by sprinkling plaster freely. It also makes the stables healthier for horses. But carriages should be kept in a separate building.

Some of the large mutton breeds of sheep, such as the Oxfords, often shear from twelve to twenty pounds of wool; and this fact, with their ability to attain very heavy weights, should be a strong inducement to farmers to use rams of that breed for crossing on the native ewes.

The catalpa and the deciduous cypress grow well in low moist ground, as does also the weeping willow; but the latter should be planted very sparingly, else the effect is not agreeable. They look best grouped at some point along a stream, with their branches drooping into the

Poultry affected with cholera can be restored to health by the use of St. Jacobs

A correspondent visiting from Aix-les-Bains tells of a teacher who said he began his duties each morning with a lesson in the catechism. It was, however, a free thought catechism in which the first question, "What is God?" was answered: question, "What is God?" was answ "God is a lie; there is no God." this, the correspondent says, is the style of doctrine with which they dose the children in the communal schools of

Affections of the bronchial tubes are promptly cured by Red Star Cough Cure

The Boston Transcript gives a touching illustration of the association of ideas. She and he had been listening to the music of the insect world. "Arthur," she ex-claimed breaking the noisy silence, "how delightful, and yet how sad, is the monot-onous chorus of those toadstools!" "Toadstools! my dear!" replied Arthur; "I think you mean crickets." "Yes, crickets; that's what I mean. I knew it was something to sit on.'

A Beautiful Present.

The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven Conn., to introduce Virgin Sait into every family are making this grand offer: A Crazy Patchwork Block, enameled in welve beautiful colors, and containing the latest Fancy Stitches, on a large Lith-ographed Card having a beautiful gold mounted Ideal Portrait in the center, given away with every 10-cont package of Virgin Salt. Virgin Salt has no equal for household purposes. It is the clean-est, purest and whitest Salt ever seen or Remember that a large package costs only 10 cents, with the above present. Ask your grocer for it.

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A Nova acotia magistrate was taken to task for delaying a suit, is reported to have used this argument in justification of his delay: "Look here, if you know anything about the first principles of law or the revised statutes, you must know that five clear days must clapse after the summons is served, and it's been raining now for three days, and it may not clear up for a week."

An old Saratoga beau says that to be attractive to the male sex a girl should dress "in the neatest and sweetest light dresses. Her hair should be bathed so as to look airy and fleecy like a mermaid's tresses. No man will ever fall in love with a woman who does not look to him sweet enough to kiss. A man don't fall in love with a dress. A sweet muslin dress will attract him, a somber \$300-worth satin will drive him away. Men don't marry dresses, they marry women."

* * * * A disease of so delicate a na ture as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms: 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street

Klanat, an Indian chief in Alaska, hel a mountain pass through which traveler-had to go on the way to the new mines or the river Yukon. He made all pay trib-ute, and on Archbishop Seghers expost lating on being taxed a double sum laid violent hands on him and robbed him of all he had. This led to Klanat suppression by the United States author



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