MINOR LINCOLN MATTERS.

Everything Subordinate to the Great State Republican Convention.

CHAPMAN NAMED FOR JUDGE.

Chairman Courtnay Rules the Convention with an Iron Hand—Doings of the State Supreme Court —Decisions Filed.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The second judicial district republican convention met at the district court room at 2 p. m. yesterday. There was a test of strength in the spring in securing the organization between the Warren and Chapman forces. Mr. D. G. Courtnay was nominated, and also Mr. W. J. Huston. The convention divided and Mr. Courtnay was elected temporary chairman by two majority. The Chapman delegates cheered. Mr. Courtnay, on taking the chair, spoke of the halcyon days to come in the sweet by-and-by, when the judiciary should be robbed of its present political phases and wire pullings; when it would be shorn of all personal ambitions and be removed from the struggles of primaries. No applause greeted the speaker. Mr. Teft of Cass, Mr. Paine of Lancaster, and Mr. McKee of Otoe, passed upon the credentials, and Mr. H. C. Ritchie, of Cass, was elected temporary secretary. When the committee on credentials reported Chairman Courtnay had his opportunity to get back at the Lancaster men that applied the gag rule to him in the county convention, and right merrily he used it. He held the convention down after the tactics of Cheeney, and while Olive and Cass looked amazed, Lancaster delegates understood and submitted. Phelps Paine and M. A. Hartigan were appointed tellers. The informal ballot resulted: Chapman, 21; Warren, 12; Hayward, 13; Stevenson, 1; Rawson, 1. The convention then proceeded to the formal ballot, resulting: Chapman, 24; Warren, 13; Hayward, 9; Stevenson, 1. Total vote, 47. Chapman's nomination was made unanimous.

The central committee was made up of two from each county selected by the counties, as follows: Cass county—E. H. Wooley and M. D. Polk; Otoe county—F. T. Ransom and W. T. Wilson; Lancaster county—W. J. Houston and H. H. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT DOINGS.

Court met Tuesday pursnant to adjournment. Mr. W. S. Christry was admitted to practice.

State, ex rel Thomas vs McCutchen. Peremptory writ allowed. Whiteley vs Davis. Leave to supply final judgment. Ingram vs State. Continued.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Plattsmouth vs Mitchell, Herman vs Barhydt, Richardson vs Pratt, Alexander vs Irwin, State ex rel Wood vs Hill, on motion to stay proceedings.

Court adjourned to meet Thursday, September 30, 1886, at 8:30 a. m.

DECISIONS FILED.

Bullis vs. Drake. Error from Richardson county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

1.—The evidence examined and held to sustain the verdict.

2.—Where it is alleged that an attorney in the argument of a cause on trial to a jury made misstatements of the evidence, and went outside of the record in his statements of the facts proved on the trial, the attention of the court should be called to the language and conduct of the attorney by the proper objection, and a ruling had thereon by the court. If the objection is overruled and an exception taken, the question may be reviewed in the supreme court, upon the language, objection, ruling and exception being made a part of the record by the proper bill of exceptions, but not otherwise. Bradshaw vs. The State, 17 Neb., 147.

3.—The case of the Cleveland Paper company vs. Banks, 15 Neb., 20, examined and distinguished.

Buchanan v. Griggs. Appeal from Gage county. Decree for plaintiff. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. A court of equity having obtained jurisdiction of a cause, will retain it for all purposes and render such decree as will protect the rights of the parties before it, and thus avoid unnecessary litigation.

2. Where a decree has been improperly obtained and a party defendant has been deprived of his defense by the conduct of the successful party, who had no cause for action and whose rights had been adversely adjudicated in another suit, he will be enjoined from enforcing such decrees.

Hassett v. Curtis. Appeal from Johnson county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. An answer consisting of a general denial of each and every allegation in the petition; places in issue all the allegations contained therein. Donovan v. Fowler, 17 Mo., 247.

2. In an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien on real estate for material furnished in the construction of a building thereon, an answer consisting of a general denial of the allegations of the sale of the material for the purpose alleged, and of the ownership of the real estate upon which the lien is sought to be established; and the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff to prove all facts necessary to the existence of such lien.

Hurst v. Hotaling. Appeal from Johnson county. Reversed and dismissed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where proceedings in partition were instituted by an attorney in this state who received his authority from another attorney residing in another state, who claimed to have been employed by the plaintiff, but which authority she denied, Held, there being no proof of knowledge of the pendency of the proceedings on the part of the plaintiff, or proof of the authority to bring the action, a sale under the partition would be set aside.

2. In this state a widow is entitled to dower, or the use during her natural life of one-third part of all the lands whereof her husband was seized of an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage, unless she is lawfully barred thereof. A mere dower interest is not sufficient to authorize the person entitled thereto to institute a suit in partition and cause the estate of the heirs to be sold.

Wagner v. Evers. Error from Cass county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

Where in an action of replevin before a justice of the peace, the defendant filed an affidavit for a change of venue, but failed to pay the costs which had accrued prior to the application for a change, whereupon it was denied and a trial had and judgment rendered from which he appealed, Held, that an appeal would lie. Cleghorn v. Waterman, 16 Neb., 224.

State, ex rel. Osgood, vs Kinzer, and State, ex rel. Lichty vs Musselman. Quo warranto and mandamus. Dismissed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. The question of adopting township organization was submitted to the legal voters of R. county at the general election in 1883, and was adopted by a majority of the legal voters of said county voting at said election, but no organization of the board of supervisors has yet taken place. Held, that township organization is in force in R. county, to be completed upon the organization of the board of supervisors as provided by law.

2. An election to discontinue township organization, unless authorized by statute is of no avail, and votes cast thereat are nullities.

3. In a county which has adopted township organization the board of county commissioners continue to act until the board of supervisors have met and organized.

Cheney vs Janssen. Appeal from Johnson county; reversed and decree. Opinion by Maxwell, CH. J.

1. Where usury is pleaded as a defense, and the testimony before the court is that the plaintiff purchased the negotiable notes in question before maturity for an adequate valuable consideration, and without notice of the usury, he will take such notes free from the defense of usury.

2. Where an action is brought against a mortgagee to cancel certain promisory notes and a mortgage to secure the same upon real estate, and a decree is obtained against such mortgagee, a bona fide purchaser before maturity of such notes without notice, who was the owner of the same when the action was brought, and was not made a party to the action, will not be affected by the decree.

3. An action to foreclose a mortgage may be brought at any time within ten years from the time the cause of action accrues, and in such action the notes continue as evidence of the debt and may be set out in the petition to foreclose until the action of foreclosure is barred.

Richardson vs Woodruff. Appeal from Johnson county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where a non-negotiable bond secured by mortgage to which certain coupons payable to the bearer for interest were attached, was transferred for value before due and without notice to the holder, who brought an action of foreclosure on said instruments; held, that a holder took subject to the defenses between the original parties.

Bridges & White v. Bidwell. Appeal from Johnson county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where a father had certain real estate conveyed to his minor son without consideration, and received a note secured by mortgage on said real estate from said son, which mortgage he afterward assigned as collateral security for a debt, the son as against creditors is a mere trustee of such property and cannot plead his minority to defeat the mortgage.

2. An agent who purchased property without disnlosing the name of his principal is personally liable.

3. Where a mortgage upon certain real estate was duly executed and recorded, and afterwards assigned but the assignment not received, a subsequent deed by the mortgagor and mortgagee will not discharge the mortgage in the hands of a bona fide holder, the mortgage remaining on record unsatisfied.

4. Held, that the proof fails to show duress, or that the real estate was purchased with the money of the wife.

SEWARD'S BIG FAIR.

A Large List of Entries—Programme of Attractions.

SEWARD, Neb., Sept. 28.—[Correspondence of The BEE.]—The Seward county fair commences to-morrow, September 29, lasting until Saturday October 2. Every thing goes to show that it will be a grand success. The grounds are now the property of the society, clear of all incumberance, and under a new management. A fine floral hall has been built, 80x30, which will be a credit to any society. The management has just completed an new amthitheatre, also 200 cattle and horse stalls the same style as those on the state fair grounds. There is on the grounds one of the best half mile tracks, which is in excellent condition for the races. The secretary informs your correspondent that the demand for space in the floral hall is far in excess of any year in the history of the society. Over 150 stalls are already engaged for stock.

There will be numerous attractions offered in way of racing, etc. Hon Robert W. Furnas, of the state board, will deliver an address on the grounds, Saturday October 2, at 11 a. m. The following program has been made out. Wednesday, general preparation day. Thursday, green trotting race for horses owned in the county and a running race one-half mile heats. Friday, green running race for horses owned in the county; bicycle race, one-half mile, for residents of the county; a trotting race, three minute class, and novelty race one-half mile. Saturday, grand exhibition of stock at 10:30 a. m., free-for-all trotting race, bicycle race one mile, running race mile heats.

How Grant Learned Strategy.

Eli Perkins, in Washington Post: Once while talking with General Grant, I asked him how he got his strategic knowledge.

"I got it on a farm when I was a boy," said the general. "I learned it when I was driving oxen, feeding calves and breaking horses. One day, when I was on the old farm in Ohio, my father taught me a valuable lesson in strategy."

"How?" I asked.

"Well, father took me into the stable one day, where a row of cattle stood in their uncleaned stalls."

"Said he: 'Ulysses, the stable window is pretty high for a boy, but do you think you could take this shovel and clean out the stable?'

"'I don't know, father,' says I; 'I never have done it.'

"'Well, my boy, if you will do it this morning I'll give you this bright silver dollar,' said my father, patting me on my head, while he held the silver dollar before my eyes.

"'Good,' says I; 'I'll try,' and then I went to work. I tugged and pulled and lifted and puffed, and finally it was done, and father gave me the bright silver dollar, saying:

"'That's right, Ulysses, you did it splendidly, and now I find you can do it so nicely I shall have you do it every morning all winter.'"

Adventures of a Spry Baby.

A woman came into town, says the Boston Record, the other day, from one of the near suburbs trundling her baby, a year and a half old, in a baby carriage, and looking into the shop windows as she went along. There was a milliner's window that was particulaly resplendent and the suburban mother stood looking at the bonnets for a long time. Then she started on he way across the street trundling the carriage before her. On the other corner a groceryman, who stood in front of his store with a peck measure in his hand, said to her:

"Ain't you dropped something, ma'am?"

"Why no, I guess not," she replied. "What makes you ask?"

"Nothing, only you seemed to be shoving that baby carriage kind o' careful like, as if there was something in it, and there ain't narry baby there."

"Oh, mercy!" screamed the mother. She looked into the carriage and it was empty. There was no telling how soon she would have fainted if she had not heard a faint cry from the other side of the street. Her offspring had amused himself, while she was looking at the bonnets, by climbing down out of the carriage and moving on to the next store.

Searching for the Buffalo.

FORT KEOGH, Montana, Sept. 26.—W. L. Harnada and W. H. Brown, the Smithsonian buffalo-hunters sent out by the National museum at Washington, left here yesterday for the Big Dry and Mussel-Shell country, where they will remain until December. They were fitted out with teams, provisions and a military escort from this point, in addition to which a party of experienced men accompanied them from Miles City. The only buffalo left in the whole northwest are now roaming just where this party is going. Four years ago there were more than 200,000 head grazing in the Mussel-Shell valley. To-day there are less than 200 head in the same district.

FIELD, FARM AND GARDEN.

The Cost of Poor Roads.

A number of experiences made by Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural college show that on a moist dirt road a force equal to 487 pounds was necessary to move a load of 3,965 pounds, or 57 per cent more than was needed to move the same load on a gravel road having a grade of one foot in twenty-eight. On a level gravel road the force needed was only one-fourth as much as on the dirt, and on a plank floor but one-seventh as much power was required as was needed in moving the load over the dirt road. This made no allowance for energy wasted by the horse in pulling his feet from the mud and in lifting them over the little elevations always before them on a muddy road. These facts suggest a few calculations that may not be entirely without interest to those who have to haul loads in town or in country.

Supposing that the highways on each alternate section line be well made of gravel or other equally good material at a cost of, say, $2,080 per mile, and that this cost be equally divided between the sections adjoining the improved highways, the annual interest to be paid by each section of land at 6 per cent. will be $124, or 19.5 cents per acre per year. Can farmers afford to pay this tax for the sake of having well-graded, hard, smooth roads every day in the year from their doors to the market town? How many loads must each haul to save enough in the time and wear of men, horses, harness and wagons to equal the interest, assuming that a fair day's work should average fifteen miles of hauling, and be worth $3 per load, of whatever weight could be safely hauled over dirt roads. According to the conclusions reached through the experiments mentioned, forty-two loads on the dirt road, twenty-seven loads on a well-graveled road having an incline of one foot in twenty-eight, and ten a half loads on a level, well-graveled road would equal the interest, on the above basis of $3 per day. If wagons strong enough to bear the burden were used, the number of loads on smooth and level macadam might be reduced to six. The pay would practically be, for hauing loads over the several kinds of roads, equal to $3 on dirt, $4.67 on inclined graveled, and $12 on leveled graveled roads respectively, per load, while on level smooth macadam it would be equal to $21 per load.

These figures are all based upon a comparison between the forces necessary to move a specified weight over a dirt road only slightly moist and those required for moving the same weight over the other descriptions of roads. The advantages of the improved over the dirt roads would not fully appear until wet weather of spring or a mild winter should come to make channels of deep mud of the highways through districts where the soil is rich like that of the fertile bottom lands or the unctuous prairies of Illinois. At such times work with teams becomes extremely difficult, if not quite impossible, so far as the roads are concerned; and in the fields no hauling should be done for reasons that will appear to any good farmer. In such seasons horses and men lie idle, thus wasting time and food that, with better highways, might be made of those days when work with teams could not be done in fields without cutting up their surface and overworking the horses.

Selecting the Breed of Swine.

A writer in the Rural York Yorker says: There is no better time than during the summer growth of swine, or during annual fairs, for the intended beginner to select a breed to adhere to. It may not be to his interest to grow very large swine; but it certainly is to every man's interest, not only to select a breed, but the specimens of a breed that will grow to a fair marketable size at an early age. The color, as in cattle, is mainly a matter of fancy, for, while it may not be denied that some swine are liable to ailments of the skin, that do not commonly affect others having the hair and outer coating of the skin differently colored, yet the color cuts no figure in fixing the fattening tendency or in determining the quality of the flesh. By examining different herds of breeding swine, and the off-shoots of those that are being fed for markets, the latter on some farms being made up of the leavings—such as did not meet the demands for breeding purposes—as these are upon grass, depending mainly upon this for sustenance, one can make a better estimate of the value of a given herd, as "self-tenders," than where they are kept up in close quarters and fed on rich food prepared from grains, oil cake meal, etc.

Then again, it is an aid of no mean importance in making selections, to be able to look over a lot of brood sows having their litters with them, as in this way we are enabled to see what the tendencies are in breeding; that is, whether they are inclined to breed good litters as to numbers, and good also in the matters of growth, form, and tendency to fatten promptly. If one will keep an eye open for pointers that will aid him, he will get these by observing a not unusual sight—namely, that a portion of the sows so fine looking themselves are followed by one or two good pigs, another not so good, and a puny runt. These are some of the advantages secured by visiting herds in the summer as one can then most easily trace family characteristics, in the matter of prolificness, not only of the older sows, but of the offshoots of those that have been put to breeding. There is a natural tendency to variation in all kinds of domestic animals and swine stock coming into breeding so early and maturing so rapidly, it is unreasonable to expect striking variations. Hence, if we can find within a given herd a family line more uniform in important features than other family lines in the collection, reasonably prolific as breeders, good growers and shapely in form, these are the families out of which we should select, getting our male from a different, and if necessary, a distant herd.

How to Prune.

Fruit Recorder: We look upon the roots as the parts that nourish, but the roots are the mouths through which food is taken. It is more correct to say that the stomach nourishes rather than the mouth, and the leaves of the tree rather than the roots. By severely cutting back heads of trees I can almost suspend growth. Thus we often leave branches that I know must come off next season, simply to induce growth of the part that is to remain permanently. Some people seek to urge the growth of scions in newly grafted trees by removing all large limbs. They should remember that they thus remove that which induces growth, and after such severe slaughter many of the fibrous roots will be found dead; for if they have no work to perform they become feeble and short lived. We must distinguish the difference between trees and vines. If we wish the grape to grow vigorously we cut it back closely, for its leaves are very large, and it has the faculty of covering a trellis with only a few buds. Thus we cut feeble growing vines back more closely than strong growing, for by close cutting we get more foliage than by leaving canes long. Therefore, in pruning trees the danger lies in cutting too much, and with vines in not cutting away enough. If you wish the tree to spread, cut to an outside bud; if to run higher or closer, to an upper or inside bud. Leave no crotches, as they are certain to break when laden. Cut close to the shoulder, but do not cut the shoulder. Remember that he who does not trim at all gets the most growth of tree, yet he who trims often and wisely has the best orchard and fattest pocketbook.

Hints and Suggestions.

If a pure male is bred to mixed females the issue is toward the type of the pure breed so long as such male is used.

Extra feeding should not consist so much in increasing the quantity as in bettering the quality of the food, if such a thing can be done.

Give the sheep a mess of ground oats every evening from now until the lambing period. As soon as grass fails give them all the hay they can eat.

Throughout the entire year turkeys are salable in lesser quantities for the city hotels and restaurants chiefly, and they average well the year through.

Make cuttings of currants and gooseberries now; six inches long will answer. Mellow the soil, insert them vertically, and press the soil firmly about them.

One of the greatest drawbacks that new beginners in poultry raising have is the desire to crowd fifty fowls into the space that half that number should occupy.

Keep all the suckers that start from the roots of trees removed. They not only make the tree unsightly, but will injure its growth. Remove them early and often.

A sunflower only three and a half feet high, with 5616 square inches exposed to the air, gives off every twelve hours twenty to thirty ounces avoirdupois in perspiration.

Only a knowledge of bees, faithful attention to the apiary, and a thorough and timely preparation for the honey flow, swarming and wintering will make a successful beekeeper.

Don't begin feeding corn to the pigs too soon. Grass, milk, roots and refuse vegetables will be better until cold weather approaches. Warm quarters will greatly reduce the expense of feeding during the winter.

Whenever fowls can run at large without detriment to the garden, they should be allowed to do so by all means. Nine-tenths of the trouble and diseases among poultry as the result of keeping fowls too close.

Save the corn fodder before it is injured by frost. When cut before frost it is green and nutritious, full of starch and sugar. Frost tends to change these to woody fibre. This portion of the corn crop is often equal to the grain.

Plow the heavy land, and leave it in rough condition, so that the frost can penetrate and render it fine. There is no better agency for pulverizing tough soils than frost. It will also at the same time destroy the cut-worm.

If your hogs begin to cough, look out for malignant lung troubles. If they mope and lie about their beds, intestinal difficulties may be suspected. Plenty of pure air, pure water and varied food will scare away malignant diseases.

Irregularity in the amount of food given the cow will cause her sometimes to gradually dry up. So will worrying, fast driving or excitement of any kind. An animal giving milk is very sensitive to bad treatment or surrounding influences.

Butter takes nothing from the soil that affects its fertilization as do crops of cereals. It is almost wholly carbon, which is derived by the plants from the air. Batter, though sometimes high in price, is really produced from the cheapest element known.

Farmers who have kept a strict account with their stock say that a pound of poultry can be made for less than a pound of pork, yet the laboring man who has to buy both feels that he cannot afford to buy poultry very often, as it costs more than other meats.

It pays to burn the garden over after the grass, weeds, etc., are fully dried. By so doing many seeds will be destroyed and a clean appearance will be given. Fire will perform a great service against the weeds if freely used in the fall, and will save labor in the spring.

When a tree is to be transplanted never leave more branches than are wanted for mains, four or five at most; never grow a mass of unnecessary limbs to be crowding, which must be cut out afterward, much to the injury of the tree; remove them from the head at first.

Good tillage is the strongest weapon with which the farmer can fight hard times and gain success. Imperfect culture, on the other hand, will scarcely enable him to gain a living from the richest soil, and the soil will deteriorate rapidly in quality from such treatment besides.

Corn-stalks have much less sweetness in them before they blossom or tassel, as it is usually called. Analysis shows this, and a cow given her choice of the two confirms the verdict of chemical science. The stalks improve until the ears are fully formed and begin to harden.

It will surprise old poultry-growers to learn that the common hawk is regarded as a valuable bird. He destroys 100 field mice to every chicken, and if there be a fair amount of shrubbery around the hen-yard very few chickens will be lost from his depredations.

No particular variety of fruit will suit all sections. Choice is a local question, varying on each side of a creek, between two seasons, or two different and equally correct methods of treatment. Hence choice can only be made of those varieties that have been tried and tested.

When wheat is sown on very dry soil the condition may be greatly improved by thoroughly harrowing the field, which will bring the seed in close contact with earth reduced to the finest tilth, fitted to receive and condense atmospheric vapor until the requisite moisture for gemination is obtained.

It has been repeatedly shown that the amount of butter that can be obtained from milk by any of the ordinary processes is no guide to the amount of fat that may be in milk. Hence to assume that a poor butter cow may not be a good cheese cow, or that she necessarily gives poor milk, is a gross error.

Both red and black raspberries are inclined to grow too many canes, and will bear better if part are removed. The side shoots of red raspberries may be used for new plantations, but with the Black Caps new plants are better derived from roots which form the tips inserted in the grass grown the previous season.

Save the best tomatoes for seed, says the Rural New Yorker, no matter whether they are the earliest or latest, so that they are varieties suitably early for your soil and climate. We cannot compete with the south for earliness, hence we should give greater consideration to solidity, smoothness, quality and productiveness.

Trampled, bruised and suffering from thirst, most of the poultry that comes to market is wholly unfit to use directly from the coop. While it is not practicable to send chickens to market in palace cars, it is possible to ship them with some regard to the comfort of the fowls and for the stomachs of those who pay for and who are to eat them.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer says there is a very simple remedy for the tapeworm in sheep. Take squash or pumpkin seeds, crush them, and boil them in sufficient water to make a strong tea. Give each lamb two or three teaspoonfuls in a cup of water. If preferred, the seeds may be crushed and mixed with ground grain, allowing a handful to fifty lambs.

The following is said to be a cheap, simple and efficient way to cure sore backs and old sores of any kind on horses: Take white oak bark, peel the ross or outside off, add water and boil it down till it is as thick as black ink. When cool, add to a gallon of the bark extract two ounces of alum. Wash the affected part two or three times a day until cured.

A difference of four quarts of milk per day at the low price of 2 cents a quart makes for 300 days $24, which is the interest on $400 for a year. This does not represent the entire difference in value, as the progeny of superior milkers will be worth many times as much to raise as will the progeny of the inferior animal. No farmer is rich enough to keep poor cows.

Nearly all the fruit growers make the mistake of setting out a greater number of kinds than can be marketed with profit. For a family supply a number of varieties are admissible, though, even then, nearly the entire supply will be procured for a few favorite trees. For market, at present, good size and showy appearance are more important than quality, so that if a fruit be fairly good there is no paying demand for the very best.

Alway fatten a fowl as quickly as possible. Ten days is long enough to get a fowl fat, and it should be confined either in a coop or a number in a small yard. Give plenty of fresh water and feed four times a day, beginning early and giving the last meal late. A mixture of corn meal three parts, ground oats one part, shorts one part, scalded, is the best for the first three meals, with all the corn and wheat that can be eaten up clean at night. —Mirror.

A French journal gives the following method of preserving grapes, as described by the inventor of the process: At the end of October cut the bunches with a portion of wood attached, I trim the base of this last to a point, and stick it into a potato. Afterward I spread the grapes upon straw or very dry hay, and as much as possible, so that they do not touch each other. Thus prepared these grapes keep quite as well as if the stems were placed in bottles of water.

Fundamental Bombardment.

To the Editor of the BEE: In last week's BEE is a statement of the live stock of Iowa for 1886. It gives the cattle as 2,500,000 head, swine 2,200,000; sheep, 309,000. This does not vary much from that for 1885 save in respect to some which were two million more. Now these statements have no meaning to most readers unless compared with these for some years proceeding.

In 1860 Iowa had almost as many sheep as she has to-day, much more if population be considered. And in 1870 she had more than twice as many. In 1880 she had almost 4,000,000 more swine! She had 125,000 more cattle and about as many horses and mules and 150,000 more sheep.

Now, there is not a more flourishing state in the northwest than Iowa. Bear in mind that all the surplus wealth of our northwest ultimates into live stock. To show what short views are taken—a friend suggests that "this decline is owing to Iowa people going into the dairy business." What becomes of their butter?" "sold for money." "What of the money?" "more cows bought." Another says, "hog cholera. Two years ago he lost nine tenths of his hogs thus." "How many have you now?" I asked. More than twice as many? I look for hogs to rise.

Missouri is in the same condition as Iowa, and so are all western states except your new growing ones. Perhaps your old counties may exhibit the same.

This depression of agriculture reacts fatally on eastern manufacturers. Their surplus must be consumed by the millions west of the Mississippi and south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, or it must perish unprofitably to producers, for neither of them have the markets of the world, until prices get so very low that empty ships can come here to purchase direct. And so we must decline until all surplus is consumed by man or time. Then we spring up and prices go away up. Yes, up so high that railway profits leave a good margin for our western and southern producers. And it is astonishing if one will compare freights for past years, to see how they vary. There is nothing like studying these figures, dull as it is. We all know what a mortgage-eaten farmer is. Year by year he went down, on the average, though some years he went up a little. What is the difference in effect, whether it be mortgage or tax, or freight charges moving up or down as the thing carried will bear? Is not the last the worst. Imagine a rent or interest thus movable. By heavens! when men talk to me of other causes for this unsettlement of all the upper stories of business, while this bombardment of the one sole foundation that all rest on is continued, I am amazed at their blindness. HOLT.

One of the first symptoms of a derangement of the digestive organs is constipation, and should be promptly attended to or inflammation of the bowels may follow. Dr. J. H. McLean's Kidney and Liver Pillets will promptly cure and are agreeable to take. 25 cents per vial.

Vessels soon to be added to the British war fleet include a Nile, a Trafalgar, a Sans Pareil, a Renown, an Edinburgh, a Hero, a Benbow, a Camperdown, an Anson, a Howe, an Undaunted, an Immortalite, an Orlando and a Narcissus. One armored cruiser of 5,000 tons is to be christened the Australia.

An Iowa man bought a tree claim in Kansas, and supposing from the name that his property was covered with old trees and stumps, he took a stump puller along when he went to see his purchase. Discovering his mistake, he sent back home for some willow sprouts to plant on his claim.

Why Is It

That the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla continues at 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 affected 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.

Nine-year-old Tommy McCloud was caught stealing in the Chesapeake & Ohio freight depot at Louisville and soundly spanked. In revenge he stole a switch key, waited for a passenger train, and then turned the switch. If the engineer hadn't seen the danger in time the train would undoubtedly have gone off the embankment.

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. 15th and Cumings.

A Beautiful Present.

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

A convict in the jail at Athens, Ga., stripped the iron hoops from his cell tub, made them into saw blades, sawed through an iron bar an inch square, making a hole in the window fourteen inches square, soaped his naked body, and thus slipped through it, and was then detected by the sheriff. He said that he had to get out his dark cell.

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the results of ailments peculiar to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, is certain, safe and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great healer of women.

The story comes from White Sulphur Springs, Va., that at a champagne party a young married lady of fashion pulled off her slipper and, filling it with champagne, gave it to a young lawyer in the party and he quaffed it down.

"Cured a severe cough with Red Star Cough Cure."—Mr. E. W. Goggin, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas Brooke, of Des Moines, Iowa, writes to the World accepting the offer of the sum of $1,500 "to any one who will slide down the exterior of the Washington monument without scratching it."

MOST PERFECT MADE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

Railway Time Table

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard Time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M. C. B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:35—B7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—B10:00—11:00 a. m.; B1:00—1:20—1:50—2:00—3:00—B4:00—5:00—5:30—6:10—7:00—11:10 p. m.

Leave Transfer for Omaha at 7:12—B8:15—9:30—9:42—B10:35—10:37—11:37 a. m.1:37—2:13—2:37—3:30—3:37—4:37—5:50—6:42—7:20;—7:50—8:50—11:52 p. m.

Leave Broadway 10:35 p. m; Arive Omaha 11:00. Lv. Omaha 10:00 p. m.; Ar. Broadway 10:25. In effect August 29th until further notice. This is additional to present train service.

J. W. MORSE, G. P. A.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the Transfer Depot at Council Bluffs:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.	
B 7:15 A. M.	D 9:15 A. M.
B 9:15 A. M.	B 5:30 P. M.
C 6:40 P. M.	B 7:00 P. M.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	
A 9:15 A. M.	A 9:15 A. M.
A 6:40 P. M.	A 7:00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.	
A 9:35 A. M.	A 9:15 A. M.
B 6:40 P. M.	B 6:20 P. M.
	A 7:00 P. M.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.	
A 9:15 A. M.	A 9:15 A. M.
A 6:40 P. M.	A 7:00 P. M.
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.	
A 10:00 A. M.	D 6:35 A. M.
C 8:55 P. M.	A 5:35 P. M.
WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.	
A 3:00 P. M.	A 3:30 P. M.
SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.	
A 7:05 A. M.	A 9:35 A. M.
A 6:25 P. M.	A 8:50 P. M.

Depart. A. M.	Depart. P. M.	WESTWARD. UNION PACIFIC.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.
	8:20a	Pacific Express	7:50a	
10:55a		Denver Express		5:20a
	5:05a	Local Express		11:00a
		B. & M. IN NEB.		
8:10a		Mail and Express		6:40a
	6:25a	Night Express	10:40a	

Depart. A. M.	Depart. P. M.	SOUTHWARD. MISSOURI PACIFIC.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.
11:10a		Day Express	6:25d	
	9:10b	Night Express		6:00a
		K. C., ST. J. & C. B.		
9:20a	8:45b	Via Plattsmouth	7:00d	7:10

Depart. A. M.	Depart. P. M.	NORTHWARD. C., ST. P., M. & O.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.
8:15a		Sioux City Express		5:45c
	5:45c	Oakland Accommod'n	10:30a	

Depart. A. M.	Depart. P. M.	EASTWARD. C., B. & Q.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.
9:20	6:00	Via Plattsmouth	9:20	7:10

NOTE—A, trains daily; B, daily except Sunday; C, daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

STOCK YARD TRAINS

will leave U. P. depot, Omaha, at *6:40—7:35—8:35—0:00 a. m; 2:00—3:05—4:05—5:25—8:00 p. m.; Pacific Express, 8:20 p. m.; Denver Ex., 10:55 a. m.; Local Ex., 5:05 p. m.

Leave stock yards for Omaha at *7:05—8:10—9:30—11:35 a. m.; 2:30—3:35—4:35—6:05—*8:15 p. m. Atlantic Ex., le S. O. 7:35 a. m.; Chicago Ex., le S. O. 5:07 p. m.; Local Ex., le S. O. 10:51 a. m.; Mo. Pac. Ex., le S. O. 5:47 p. m.; 2d M. P. Ex., 6:09 a. m.

*Except Sunday.

Red Star Line

Carrying the Belgium Royal and United States Mail, sailing every Saturday

Between Antwerp & New York

TO THE RHINE, GERMANY, ITALY, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

FALL AND WINTER.

Salon from $60 to $75. Excursion trip from $110 to $135. Second Cabin, outward, $45; prepaid, $45; excursion, $90. Steerage passage at low rates. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, 55 Broadway, New York.

Henry Pundt, 1218 Farnam st.; Paulsen & Co. 1428 Farnam st.; D. O. Freeman, 1324 Farnam st.

WOODBRIDGE BRO'S.,

State Agents FOR THE

DeckerBro's Pianos

Omaha, Neb.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs And Chicago.

The only road to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east. To the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California, it offers superior advantages not possible by any other line.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create. Its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance. Its PARLOR DRAWING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any, and its widely celebrated PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which cannot be found elsewhere.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all eastern lines.

For Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points in the east, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the "NORTHWESTERN."

If you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

M. HUGHITT, General Manager. R. S. HAIR, Gen. Pass. Agent. CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE —OF THE— Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y

THE BEST ROUTE from OMAHA and COUNCIL BLUFFS to THE EAST.

TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN OMAHA COUNCIL BLUFFS

	—AND—	
Chicago,	Milwaukee,	
St. Paul,	Minneapolis,	Cedar Rapids,
Clinton,	Dubuque,	Davenport,
Rock Island,	Freeport,	Rockford,
Elgin,	Madison,	Janesville,
Beloit,	Winona,	La Crosse,

And all other important points East, Northeast and Southeast.

For through tickets call on the Ticket Agent at 1401 Farnam street (in Paxton Hotel), or at Union Pacific Depot.

Pullman Sleepers and the finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the company.

R. MILLER, General Manager.
J. F. TUCKER, Assistant General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. E. HEAFFORD, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. T. CLARK, General Superintendent.

SARATOGA Hot Springs Hotel SARATOGA, WYOMING.

These waters contain Iron, Potassium, Lime, Soda, Magnesia, Chloride of Sodium and Sulphur, and are a positive cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. A certain specific for Rheumatism.

Daily Stage and Mail Line to and from Fort Steele.

Good Physician in Attendance

W. H. CADWELL.

Geo. J. Armbrust, 2203 Cuming st.
D. H. Bowman, 1217 Farnam st.
John Hussio, 2497 Cuming st.
Herman Kunde, 619 South 10th st.
O. Lange, 318 South 13th st.
W. F. Stoetzel, 1621 Howard st.
M. L. Van Seoten, 1516 Dodge st.
C. W. Sleeper, 507 South 13th st.

P. BOYER & CO. DEALERS IN Hall's Safes, Vaults, Time Locks and Jail Work. 1020 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

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Recently Built. Newly Furnished

The Tremont, J. C. FITZGERALD & SON, Proprietors. Cor. 8th and P Sts., Lincoln, Neb. Rates $1.50 per day. Street cars from house to any part of the city.

J. H. W. HAWKINS, Architect, Offices—33, 34 and 42, Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb. Elevator on 11th street.

Breeder of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Breeder of SHORT HORN CATTLE. F. M. WOODS, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the U. S. at fair rates. Room 3, State Block, Lincoln, Neb. Galloway and Short Horn bulls for sale.

B. H. GOULDING, Farm Loans and Insurance. Correspondence in regard to loans solicited. Room 4, Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Riverside Short Horns

Of strictly pure Bates and Bates Tapped cattle. Herd numbers about 65 head. Families represented: Filberts, Craggs, Acombs, Renicks, Rose of Sharons, Moss Roses, Knightly Duchesses, Flat Creek Young Marys, Phyllises, Louans and True Loves. Bulls for sale, 1 Pure Bates Filbert, 1 Pure Bates Cragg, 1 Rose of Sharon, 1 Young Mary, 1 Pure Cruick Shank and others. Come and inspect the herd. Address, CHAS. M. BRANSON, Lincoln, Neb.

When in Lincoln stop at National Hotel, And get a good dinner for 25c. A. FEDAWAY Prop.