A DOUBLE-DEALING ORGAN.

The State Journal's Republicanism in Lancaster and Democracy in Saline.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Annual Report of the Officers of the Institution-Supreme Court Doings -Happenings at the State Capital.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLS BUREAU.]

It is remarkable the way the State Jourand sweats broad for the grand old party in Lancaster county and coddles the democracy of Saline county. It is joyful when it quotes from democratic papers which are opposed to the re-election of bar. Senator Van Wyck, and are as greedy to acknowledge their good judgment as that of any other hide-bound corporation thing who sing the song of the railroads and their bosses. In fact, they are beginning to find that most of their comfort is coming from the democratic press of the state. However, the people are taking a hand in the election this fall, and, despite the efforts of the Burlington & Missouri railroad and the State Journal, including the lesser lights who are bowing to their idols, the people will teach them a lesson both at the polls and in the legislature that will abide with them for at least six years. With corn at thirty-six cents in Chicago and fourteen to eighteen cents in Nebraska, the people are not disposed to longer be subservient, and when the ballot box is closed next November the Journalites will think they were surrounded by a Charleston earthquake. Indeed the leaves will not be all that are withered by the bleak November blast. The republicans claim there is a fighting hope to carry Lancaster county for Church Howe, and they are using every effort that money and work can bring to dupe the people into the belief that Church Howe is a honest man. Their most recent investment, as reported on the streets, is the purchase of the Anzeiger, a German paper published here. They feel that the large deflection among the republicans. together with the loss of the German vote, will work ruin to their gang and Church Howe. They will find it harder to buy up the people than it was for the gamblers to buy Howe off on his gam-

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS. The following is a summary of the annual report of the Home of the Friendless, as made by its officers: Report of Miss L. P. Elliott, cor-

umber of auxilliaries at present...... atters written in January
Alters written in March
otters written in May etters written in July
etters written in August
etters written in September. ********** Cotal letters during year. Report of Mrs. H. H. Wilson, financial Received from dues......

Received from greenhouse since June 1, 1886.... Total..... 8 2,620.77 Report of the physician, Mrs. Margaret

595,65

Number of deaths during each month:
April, 4; May, 6; June, 1; July, 1; August, 2;
September, 2. Total, 16.
The following are the mortality statistics:
Deaths from marasmus, 4; cerebral congestion, 1; cyanosis, 1; enteric fever, 1; convulsions, 1; exposure, 1; inanition, 2; gastrocentaritis, 2; from drinking, ive provious to sions, 1; exposite, 1; inantion, 2; enstro-enterlis, 2; from drinking tye previous to coming to the Home, 1. Total, 16. The ages of the dead are as follows: Less than one month, 2; from one to two months, 4; from two to four months, 5; from four to

4: from two to four months, 5; from four to six months, 8; two years, 1; twenty-one years, 1. Total, 16.

The total number of cases of sickness in the Home has been less than last year. The infant mortality is mostly due to hereditary disease, exposure and neglect previous to being brought to the Home, and inability to assimilate artificial food. Numbers of infants have been taken from the Home in a healthy condition and returned sick.

Report of the treasurer Mrs. A M.

Report of the treasurer, Mrs. A. M.

Balance October 8, 1885. 26, 84, 209, 18

Balance October 8, 1886. 26, 86

Greenhouse S213, 63

Groceries and bread 1, 363, 89

Stationary 11, 363, 89 Stationery, printing and let-205,20 same Ment Feed abor and repairs..... \$4,209,15

Miscellaneous... 54,20
Total BILLS AUDITED AND NOT PAID.
M. A. Disbrow, sash for greenhouse. 5 100.00
F. L. Newton, kitchen range. 112.17
Whitebreast Coal company. 144.99
Walvoord & Co. 32.35 Walvoord & Co. 32,35
Total \$335
Title SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
Admitted during the year: \$399.43

Total......183 ults...... 58 nildren..... Placed into homes... Kept for mothers and friends until a home

Kept for mothers and friends until a home could be provided.

There were 1,000 letters written.

Inmates have been received from the following counties: Adams, Antelope, Boone, Burt, Buffalo, Butler, Cass, Clay, Douglas, Dodge, Franklin, Gage, Harlan, Hamilton, Howard, Kearney, Lancaster Lincoln, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Platte, Richardson, Red Willow, Saline, Stanton, Seward, Saunders, Thayer, Webster, and Wyoming territory, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, England,

SUPREME COURT DOINGS. Court met pursuant to adjournment vesterday, and the case of McGuire vs Murray was dismissed. The following causes were argued and submitted: Grimson vs Rusself, Sang vs Beers, Buckmaster vs McEiroy. Parks vs

Court adjourns to Tuesday, October 19, when docket of causes from the Fifth Judicial district will be called.

Alexander vs Goodwin. Error from Cass county. Reversed. Opinion by Cobb. J.

1. The power of attorney, copied at length in the opinion, held to be sufficient authority for the execution of the deed, also copied in the opinion.

2. The above-mentioned deed was sufficient to yest in the grantee therein

cient to vest in the grantee therein named all the rights of the grantor to the money paid for the real estate therein described, at tax sale, and the several amounts paid by such purchaser, for taxes subsequently assessed thereon; and the right to reclaim the same from such real estate, upon the tallure of the tax

title thereto.

Dimmett vs. 'Appleton. Frror from Otoe county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. In actions of forcibic entry or de-

tention of real property, the notice to quit should particularly and specifically LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR describe the premises the possession of which is required; but substantial accuracy is all that is required. Hence, where the occupancy of a tenant covered all of the Lreal estate described in the notice, a part of one story of the building being held by others, it was held in-What the Law Makers Have Done During

Bartling vs. Behrens. Error from Otoe county, Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J. 1. Evidence examined and found to

2. It is proper for a trial court to in-

A GREEN INSURANCE AGENT.

In a recent issue of an insurance paper published in Chlengo, is the letter of a party writing from Washington, D.C., in which he says be is going west to start

an insurance company and wants the publishers to send him some of the latest

and best works on insurance, as he would

like to post up a little. This is indicative that someone is awful green or that

the laws on insurance need some repairs,

when a clerk in some of the departments

thinks he can come here and start a com-

pany to protect property, without money

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The cattle sale held by Mr. Quick at his farm was one of the most successful

held in this vicinity this season, espec-ially considering the stock was only

grades. The total amount realized was

The first dress parade of the university

Auditor of State Babcock left vester-

If you want to see Judge Parsons look

as if he had a joke on someone, ask him if he knows whose \$50 was put apagainst

his good, hard carned money that he squandered on Church Howe's chances.

Yesterday a young lady named Lou Patterson arrived in Lincoln from Van-dalia, Ilis., and was soon united in the

bonds of wedlock to W. Upshaw, of this

Recently a paper was filed with the

county court which is known in law as an uncupative will, the deceased being

Mrs. Isabella B. Clark, of this county.

The instrument was witnessed by four

persons and represents about \$2,000 in

real estate. It is the first instrument of the kind ever filed in this county, and

possibly the first in the state. The case comes up for hearing on the 30th, and will be of interest to attorneys.

Mrs. Jackson, of Illinois, sister of Mrs.

Joseph Scott, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Judge Savage and two children,
of Mount Vernon, Iowa, and spending the

week with friends here, and enjoys the old fashioned Nebraska weather with

The organization of Battery "A" at the University has been completed, with the

following roster: Herbert Webber, chief of section, and C. P. Walters, gunner. The cannoneers are Messrs. Almy, Ans-

ley, Cope. Huling, Englehart, Beecher, Pound, Thurber and Storrs. Artillery

"B" is composed of the following cadets: Chief of section, G. W. Gerwig; gunner, George M. Spurlock; cannoneers, Messrs.

Gere, Hicks, Lewis, Livingstone, Maghee, Moore, Newcomer, Nicodemus, Platt and

Up to yesterday noon seven indict-ments had been returned by the grand

jury, and they were still rustling with the evil doers.

J. B. Brown, of Colfax county, and J. E. Smith, of Douglass county, were ad-

mitted to practice in the supreme court.

J. E. Pugh, was sentenced to two years

in the pen for an assault on conductor Ballinger of the B. & M. with intent to kill, the weapon used was a large knife.

He plead guilty.

No cases were before the police court

showing that our city is certainly grow-

ing better. Marshal Beach has received a telegram

from Nat Brown, of Omaha, to be on the lookout for W. J. Jackman who is wanted

there for drawing checks too freely. Mr. Jackman was a bright, intelligent

man, but the society he has been frequent

ing for the past six months will ruin even

better men.
Sheriff Coburn, of Douglas county, landed the tough C. S. Howard in the pen for the term of eighteen months.
Mr. Chapman, of Council Bluffs, carried

off one of Lincoln's finest daughters yes-terday in the person of Miss Alice Carter,

daughter of Dr. Carter. But few were present and soon after the wedding the young couple took the train for their new

home at the Bluffs accompanied with the kindest wishes of a host of friends.

A. L. Rinker, an eighteen-year-old young man residing at Oxford, was ar-rested yesterday on complaint of his

father, who charges him with having

grown beyond his control, and desires

to have the insane board sit on the young man. With the prospect of boarding

with Matthewson it is enough to scare

the young man into good behavior.

The skeleton found in an outhouse

created quite a stir among the police until they were found to be the legitimate

property of Dr. Robbins, who, by order,

removed them to more appropriate

A couple of young people from Bird City, Kan., appeared before Judge

Parker yesterday, requesting the judge to issue a license, but the young lady being less than eighteen years, had to wait till she could get the consent of her

Use St Jacobs Oil and prove than 'an

A correspondent in Mexico explains

why the Mexican calls the American a "Gringo." She says that when the American army invaded Mexico a favorite song in the camps was Burns' "Green Grow the Rushes, O." The Mexican Company of the Company of the Mexican Company of the Company of the

icans heard it repeated over and over,

and finally began to call the Americans

by the first two words, which they pro-nounced "grin go." Hence "Gringo."

ounce of prevention is worth a pound of

parents, and the gent will wait too.

quarters.

cure.

which we are now blessed.

cadets will be held on the parade ground

day to look after some private business interests at his old home in Valley

sustain the verdiet.

or experience.

\$3,408.25.

to-morrow.

county.

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY

New Federal and State Laws-Some Rather Peculiar Legislation.

the Year 1885-86.

struct a jury as to the law applicable to all theories of a case on trial, leaving the New York Sun: A very interesting animary of legislation in the United jury to find the facts and apply the law States for the year 1885-86 was given by to the facts found,
3. The instructions given to a jury Mr. William Allen Butler in his address as president before the annual meeting must be construed together, and if, when considered as a whole, they propof the American Bar association at Saraerly state the law, it is sufficient.
4. Instructions examined and found to toga last August. The address which is now published in a pamphlet, reviews correct as applicable to the case at legislation of congress and of sixteen

> The extent to which the system of biennial sessions has been adopted is shown by the circumstances that legislatures were convened in less than half of the states. It also appears that the time of the lawmakers was largely, if not chiefly, occupied with attempts at unnecessary or impracticable legislation, and in the consideration of laws which promote private and local interests rather than those of general public concern. In ten states 12,449 bills were introduced, and only 3,393 passed. In congress 12,006 bills, exclusive of 277 joint resolutions, were introduced in both houses during the last session, and only 1,101 bills, or less than ten per cent. were passed. Even in states where constitutional restraints exist, the vice of special and local legislation Mr. Butler describes as still a crying evil. Excluding the appropriation bills for carrying on the government and those intended to cure the mistakes of former legislatures, he finds that "the residuum of measures passed by any state, as well as by congress, really public in their character, is very insignificant, not to say ludierous, in the comparison." The expense of all this law-making and these attempts at legislation he estimates at \$19,000,000. Yet only one statute was passed during

> the year for the purpose of bringing about reform in legislative methods. During the past four years the bulk of the lation of South Carolina has related to private and local interests, only 256 measures out of an aggregate of nearly 900 being of general public concern. Many of these private acts, too, are never availed of. There are on the statute availed of. There are on the statute books of the state, for instance, more than 100 railroad charters under which no railroads have ever been built. Accordingly the legislature passed at its last session a bill providing agaist hasty and ill-

> advised legislative action,
> Mr. Butler reviews the legislation of
> the year under nine heads, the first of which is the care and protection of children. Connecticut has prohibited the employment of children under thirteen in factories, and the playing of games in pool or billiard rooms by minors under sixteen, or their loitering in or about such rooms. Both Massachusetts and New Hampshire prohibited by fine-\$50 in the first state and \$20 in the second— the selling of eigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors under 16; and in Massachusetts the penalty is also imposed on any person, except the parents or guardian, who gives the prohibited articles to such a minor. New Hampshire has prohibited, under fine of \$25, the putting up or maintaining of barbed wire fences on any land adjacent to school lots, thus protecting the bodies and the clothes of the youngsters. The same state has prohibited, under penalty

of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any minor to sell or give away books, magazines or newspapers devoted to the publication or illustration of bloodshed, lust or erime. New Jersey forbids, under heavy penalties, the employment of children under twelve for singing, playing on musical instruments, or any other like calling to be followed in the streets and highways. Maryland has enacted a eigarette statute similar to that of Massachusetts. Ohio provides against the adulteration of candy, and Maryland in-cludes cakes also. Michigan forbids factory employment as to children under 10, and children under 14 unless they have attended school for at least four months of the year preceding their em ployment. It also requires the provision of seats for female employes when not necessarily engaged in active duties.
"The child labor bill" in New York proects children from being overworked, and Massachusetts increases the penalties for seduction and enticement and raises

the age of consent from fourteen to As to women and the domestic relations, there are only a few enactments. Massachusetts makes the procurement of a fraudulent divorce a érime punishable by fine or imprisonment, and requires a bellant who has moved into the state for the purpose of procuring a divorce to have a residence of five years. New Jersey fixes the term at three years, Maryland at two years. New York permits women to vote at school meetings, and they are made eligible to serve as over-seers of the poor in Massachnsetts. Connecticut requires registration of the in-tent to marry, and Maryland a marriage license or the publication of banns. South Carolina has adopted the rule prevailing in some other states, entitling a husband to the same share of a deceased wife's estate that a widow gets out of the estate of her husband. Mississippi makes punishable the teaching of polygamy, the inducing to embrace it, and emigration to other states and territories for the purpose of practicing it. Husbands and wives are made, by the same state, competent witnesses against each other in all controversies between them. There has now been in Mississippi complete removal of the common law disabilities of

married women. Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia prohibit the sale of mor-phine or any of its salts, unless in searet wrapping, with prescribed label, and New Jersey and Michigan have also made pharmacy and the practice of medi-cine the subject of special statutes, and in Georgia the regulations extend to dentists. Legizlation with regard to ex-plosives is also general. Mississippi plosives is also general. Mississippi protects travelers who do not smoke by providing that the payment of first class fares shall entitle them to first class pas-sage, which is defined to be in "any suitable car in which smoking is not allowed." Michigan requires full and equal accommodations, facilities and privileges for all citizens alike, of every race and color, in public conveyances, nns, restaurants, barber shops, and places of accommodation or amusement Kentucky punishes professional gamblers by fine or imprisonment, makes the offenders infamous, and disqualifies them from voting or holding office. Iowa has strengthered one of the most sweeping provisions of its prohibitory law. Georgia and Mississippi have passed local option laws. Onto has levied a direct tax on the proceeds of sales of iquor. Rhode Island passed a sweeping prohibitive law, which went into effect on the first of last July. Connecticut and Iowa require that instruction as to the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system shall be given in the public schools, and congress passed a law of the same pur-port with respect to the District of Columbia, the territories, and the military and naval schools. After January 1, 1888, applicants as teachers in the public

hools must pass an examination as to Statutes of Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, ton has ordered the p Massachusetts and New York provide to a central location.

for tribunals of arbitration to settle disputes between employer and employed. Massachosetts has provided for the weekly payment, of wages by corporations. Rhode Island requires employers to give employes notice of intention to discharge them, like that which they exact of the employed in respect to an intention to give up work, as a condition in either case of forfeiture of wages. New Hampshire forbids by a very stringent law the intermedding by strikers with other laborers, and also the speaking of offensive or derisive words addressed to any person passing along the street, with view to preventing his pursuing his

Lawful business Ohio surrounds her dairies with a cordon of protective regulations, and other states have been severe in dealing with imitation butter and cheese, whole the omargarine law of congress is well known. Michigan has passed an act to guard against adulteration of honey; Ohio, one to prevent deceptions in deal-ings in grain; New Hampshire has made new regulations of the sale of veal; Iowa pronibits traffic in diseased hogs; Maryland, Michigan and Kentucky regulate their sale; South Carolina has passed a special act prohibiting the stealing of vegetables; Georgia, by a statute, en-courages the search for phosphates, and Connecticut and New Hampshire establish an annual 'arbor day' for the plant-

New Hampshire has shut out fifty-eight foreign insurance companies, representng an aggregate capital of \$120,000,000, by its now notorious statute prohibiting ill corporations not created by the lawof the state from entering into any compact for regulating rates of insurance and providing that in all cases of total loss by fire the insured shall recover the amount expressed in the policy. consequence is that the only present means of protection against lire are the bome companies, with a capital of only \$2,000,000. Iowa has also placed insurance companies under disabilities. Michigan has a law for the incorporaspecial tion of mutual insurance companies to insure against cyclones, wind storms, and tornadoes, and a law providing for minority representation in boards of directors of corporations by cumulative voting. Massachusetts has authorized corporations employing labor to issue special stock, to be held only by their employes, at the par value of \$10 per share, to be paid for in monthly install-ments of \$1 on each share, and to be en-titled to dividends, when declared, in the proportion in which the par value of such special shares bears to the par value of the general stock. Connecticut permits corporations, if they see fit, to distribute a portion of their profits among employes. New York makes six months the extreme period of confinement in the debtor's jail or within the jail liberties, and also has passed a statute providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report to the next legisthe most humane and practical method known to modern science of earrying into effect the sentence of death.

Some of the legislation is very peculiar. Some of the legislation is very peculiar. Kentucky pursues the lightning rod man with a requirement of a license fee of \$250. Maryland has passed an act to prevent "incompetent persons from practising the plambing business in Balti-more." Kansas punishes as a misdemeanor the misrepresentation of any fruit, shade or ornamental tree, vine, shrub, plant, bulb or root, or the substitution of inferior or different varieties, or the false representation of the name. age, or class of such natural objects. This law, as Mr. Butler suggests, was probably the work of some statesman who had fallen a victim to the enterpris-ing tree agent. New Jersey, however, has passed an act not very dissimilar.

These are the more generally interesting features of the year's legislation. Out of the 1,101 acts which have passed both houses of congress, and the 987 which became laws. Mr. Butler finds that those of general interest to the courter as distributed from legal are larger to the courter as distributed from legal are larger. try, as distinguished from local or class legislation, or the satisfaction of claims on the treasury, can be counted on the fingers of one he

There has been, it is stated, a great awakening among the Boers (Dutch set-tlers) of Natal, South Africa. They have been so busy with prayer meetings that the worldly have complained that have spoiled the annual races. leader among the converts is a Mr. Nel, who says he can count over two hundred in his sparsely settled district who have experienced a change of heart. The work was a very quiet one, beginning without the aid of evangelistic meetings. Those awakened showed great anxiety for the heathen Kaffirs, and many natives have been converted.

The pain and misery sufferred by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief that is given by Hood's Sarsaparfilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsa-

Frank B. Graham and Lottie Peilegrint, of Atlanta, wanted to marry, but her parents said "No." So Frank and Lottie went to the park and sat down and waited until a friend brought a cler-gyman. Then, not rising, for fear of at-tracting the attention of the many passing pedestrians, they joined hands, the ceremony was performed, the minister gave them some good advice and walked away, and the bride went to her home and the groom to his. Three or four days later Lottie's parents heard of all this and told her to bring her husband home and be just as happy as she could be.

Disease lies in ambush for the week, a feeble constitution is ill adapted to encounter a malarious atmosphere and sudden changes of temperature, and the least robust are usually the easiest vic-tims; Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier will give tone and vitality and strength to your entire

During a heavy gate in the South Pacific Seaman Kelly, of the ship Reaper, fell from aloft and shattered his leg. Mortification soon set in, and it was plain that the leg must come off or the man die. Captain Bosworth read up on the subject of amoutation, sharpened his carving knife, and with this and the carponter's saw tock off the injured limb above the kneel and when Kelly reached San Francisco the other day he was doing quite as well as though the operation had been performed by a skillful surgeon.

Mansion House clerk, Mr. C. H. Ramsey, Buffe to-Red Star Cough Cure cured my bold.

A citizen of Port Jervis, N. Y., who has kept a record for thirty years, says that he has never known the Delaware river at that point to be as low as now. It can be waded with dry ankles at the rifts, and the old swimming holes are hardly waist deep.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy,

A band of regulators in the neighbor-hood of State Mills, Rappahannock coun-ty, Virginia, are reported as doing many ugly things, such as burnining property and administering whippings to persons of doubtful moral propriety.

Four hundred people boycotted the Grand Lodge, Mich., postoffice because it was removed from the business center of the town. The department at Washington has ordered the postmaster to go back

FIELD, FARM AND GARDEN. Some Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

Strong unbleached muslin lis excellent n place of glass for poultry houses or chicken runs, and is much less expensive. Mulch the rose bushes with leaves or cut straw, placing some kind of heavy material on the mulch to keep in in place. Make a harness fit properly and a horse an wenr it without distress, provided that it is also kept decently clean and

Warm and cold milk should not b mixed. The new milk should be rid of its animal heat before adding it to that of previous milking's. Pienty of rubbing will produce a good

cont on your horse. 'Elbow grease' opens the pores, softens the skin and promotes the general health. Should the wheat field appear uneven or grass appear, go over it with a harrow. It will not injure the wheat. Early in the spring it should be harrowed again

Tee depression in wool has induced many farmers to give their attention to the strictly mutton-breeds of sheep, and the change has been found to be a profit able one. Lay off the walkways now, and have them made hard with gravel. The grass plots adjoining may be worked over and re-sowed and the location for next

easons' flower-beds arranged. Much may be done to prevent the spread of noxious weeds by mowing the edge rows by the walls and fence cor pers and about the borders of the plower fields before they go to seed.

The Farm Journal is authority for the statement that the so-called "appetizers" for fattening stock consist largely of sugar. All animals like sugar, and will eat it when other food is refused. If geese and ducks are plucked at this

season they must be kept in a warm, dry place, and fed highly, in order to induce a new growth of feathers as rapidly as possible before cold weather. Too much can hardly be said in praise of onions for fowls. They are a pre-ventive and a remedy for many of the

liseases to which domestic fowls liable. For gapes onions are the best things that can be fed. In potting geraniums in the fall use soil containing a very little manure, but a liberal quantity of sand if the soil is a rather stiff loam; on the contrary, the

soil in the spring should be rich and con-tain little or no sand. Feed the breeding ewes plenty of oats at this season, especially at night, and do not depend upon the pastures. As the grass begins to fail so does its quality. If the ewes are expected to produce strong early lambs grain must be fed

To show the difference between the good and inferior it may be stated that a first-class Holstein will give as much milk m a year as three ordinary cows, yet she only requires one stall, and entails no greater labor or expense in proportion to her usefulness than the others.

Professor Arnold, who has been in specting the English modes of agriculture states that the English dairymen are far in advance of the American. They use greater skill in feeding and husband the manure better, as well as using economy in every department. He states that it our dairymen would economize as well they would make their farms fertile and become wealthier.

Hardy bulbs should be transplanted

when necessary in the fall, and the earlier when necessary in the rail, and the earlier in the fall the better. They will do pretty well up to frost. All this applies to Dutch bulbs as well as others. Bulbs like to be rather deep, and to have the soil rather rich and rather damp. It is the low reclaimed mud of Holland which helps their bulbs quite as much as the still of the Dutch cardenous. skill of the Dutch gardeners.

Many farmers believe that potatoes should be dug as soon as the tops are dead; potatoes are certainly not improved by lying in the ground through the fall rains—but when they commence rotting it is better to let them remain in the ground than to dig them and have them decay in the cellar. Potatoes should not remain in the light for any great length of time, or their eating qualities will be injured

The Poland China is the favorite of the western farmers, and the Husbandman says it is due to the fact that the breed is not so closely inbred as are the Berk-shires and Essexs. There are several strains of Poland China and they are all strong and somewhat heavy boned, which accounts for their vigor and hardiness, the strictly pure English breeds being bred fine in the bone and too close to

The exterior characteristics of a good heavy draft-horse are a large, deep chest straight shoulders, a little inclined, fleshy, a thick body, yet not too much belly, straight loin, the hindquarters a little depressed, thick through the thighs and a long perineum. The horse that has a long perineum, prolonged down from the anus, and thick and short muscles of the thighs, is very strong and a good draft animal.

A writer in the London Gardeners' Chronicle has had excellent success in the cultivation of chrysanthemums by the use twice a week of a teaspoonful of sulphate of ammonia in a gatlon water. The effect was marked both in leaf and flower, even contrasted with plants regularly watered with liquid cow manure. The system will apply to plants generally, and will be worth attention in winter window-gardening.

The charming effect of Italian growing vases renders them very popular, says the Farmer's Tribune. The vase should be immersed in water for at least twelve hours, then as soon as taken out of the water, and while it is still wet, cover with the seed by sprinkling it on, taking care not to leave any part uncovered; then at once fill it with water, and every morn-ing refill it if the water be decreasing. In a few days the vase will be covered with a beautiful green foliage.

He Was Not Walking. Savannah News: Jabe Mathis, of the Thirteenth Georgia, was a good soldier, out one day when the confederates were retreating from the gory field of Gettysburg, Jabe threw his musket on the ground, seated himself by the roadside, and exclaimed with much vehemence:
"I'll be dashed if I walk another step!
I'm broke down! I can't do it!" And labe was the picture of despair.

"Git up, man, exclaimed his captain, "don't you know the Yankees are following us? They'll git you, sure!"
"Can't help it," said Jabe, "I'm done for. I'll not walk another step!"

The confederates passed along over the

crest of a hill, and fost sight of poor, dejected Jabe.
In a moment there was a fresh rattle of musketry and a renewed erash of shells. Suddenly Jabe appeared on the crest of the hill moving like a hurricane and followed by a cloud of dust. As he

"Hello! Jabe; thought you wasn't going to walk any more."
"Thunder!", replied Jabe, as he hit the dust with renewed vigor, "you don't call this walking, do you."

dashed past his captain that officer

A Bridgeport paper says that a detective of that city recently received the following letter: "Will you oblige me by going to some picture gallery and set for my pictures I will pay you. My children and relations are bothering me to have one took as I am growin old, and as I am buzzy gitting in crops I can't spair time to come down. I hear you have disgizes so you can do as well as me. Have on red side-whiskers and good clothes. Make red side-whiskers and good clothes. Make the picture good lookin and when you laff show your teeth as I have a bran new set of false ones. I am forty-eight years old and a widower."

CRAMPS:
(HOLERA MORBUS
CR DIARRHEA EVERYBODY-IS-SUBJECT-TO--COMPLAINTS OF ITUS KIND O'NO TAMILY IS SAPE WITHOUT HAVING A BOTTLE OF 0000 ERRY: EST WITHIN EASY REACH IT IS A SAFE & SPEEDY ·CURE SO ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Nebraska National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Paid up Capital \$250,000 Surplus.80,000 H. W. Yates, President, A. E. Touzalin, Vice President, W. H. S. Hughes, Cashler,

DIRECTORS: W. V. Morse, H. W. Yates, A. E. Touzalin,

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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. & O. B. from the B. & M. depot all others from the Union Pacific depot.

a M. depot. all others from the Union Pacing depot.

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

Leave Transfer for Omaha at 7:12-B8:15-9:30-6:42-B10:35-10:37-11:37 a. m.: 1:37-2:13-2:37-6:30-3:37-4:37-5:50-6:42-7:20:-7:5)-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 tha

Arrival and departure of trains from the Transfer Depot at Council Bluffs: DEPART. ARRIV CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC. B 7:15 A. M. B 9:15 A. M. C 6:40 P. M. D 9:15 A. M. B 5:30 P. M. B 7:00 P. V. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. CHICAGO, BUPLINGTON & QUINCY. A 9:15 A. M. B 6:20 P. M. A 7:00 P. M. CRICAGO, MILWAUKER & A 9:15 A. M. A 6:40 P. M. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS. A 10:00 A. M. C 8:55 P. M. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.

A 3:30 P. M.

P. M. A PACIFIC. Depart. WESTWARD. A.M. P. M. UNION PACIFIC. J. M. P. M. B:20a Pacific Express 7:50a 5:20a Denver Express 5:20a 5:20a Local Express 11:00a B. & M. IN NB1 11:00a B. & M. IN NB1 6:40a Night Express 10:40a Depart. SOUTHWARD, Arrive. Dopart NORTHWARD, Arrive.

A.M. P. M. C., ST. P., M. & O. A. M. P. M.

8:15a Sioux City Express. 5:45c Dakland Accommod's 10:30a

Arrive. | Depart, EASTWARD Arrive. | A.M. | P. M. | C., B. & Q. | Z. M. | P. M. | 9:20 | 7:10 | T:10 NOTE A trains daily; B. daily except Sunday; C. daily except Saturday; D. daily except Monday

STOCK YARD THAINS

will leave II. P. depot, Omaha at *6:40—7:35—

8:351—0:00 a. m: 2:00—5:00—4:05—5:35—8:00 p. in

I Pacific Express, 8:30 p. m.; Denver hx, 10:35

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—8:25 p. m.

Atlantic Ex., le S. O. 7:35 a. m.; Chicaro Ex., le S. O. 5:07 p. m.; 24 M. P. Ex., 6:09 a. m.; 25 M. P. Ex., 6:09 a. Except Sunday.

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