THE STORY AGAIN RELATED,

Witnesses in the Hoffman Case Testify to "The Bee's" Correctness.

TOM KENNARD'S HOWE LETTERS.

What the Political Chestnut Mentions. and a Few Things He Forgot-Courtney Weary But Howling-Lincoln News.

PERON THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUILDAUA In the libel case of Hoffman in the disfriet court vesterday the interest continused unabated and the prosecution occupied the forenoon with several witnesses Mr. Barnes continued under redirect examination, corroborating and strengthening his former evidence. A very important witness named Evans, who, at the time of Hoffman's departure from Lincoln on his tour that has now become celebrated, was deputy sheriff and lived at Firth, testified that when Hoffman was in Firth in the early days of his trip in possession of Mr. Barnes' horse that he (Hoffman) offered to sell the horse in Firth for \$40; that he regarded the disposition of a valuable horse at that figure as suspicious, and that he told Mr. Barnes shortly after in Lincoln of the circumstance; that Barnes told him the horse! was not Hoffman's and gave Evans authority to follow on the trail and recover the horse of possible. Evans then stated that he had went down in Gage county and found where Hoffman had tried to sell the horse to a man named Colton for \$45. The crossexamination failed to break Mr Evans' testimony in any particular,

Secretary of State Roggen was recalled to testify in regard to any change in Hoffman's appearance after the publica-tion of the alleged libel—in answer to the testimony of Hoffman and the governor as to his anguish and suffering. Mr. Roggen testified that he saw no change of kind in Hoffman.

Mayor Kleutsch testified that he went at the time of the publication of the alleged libel with Mr. Rosewater out to Mr. Barnes' residence and that the incidents as related by Mr. Barnes and published in the BEE were identical. Mr. Kleutsch also testified that in conversation with Hoffman and others in the capitol the evening following the publi-cation that Hoffman said he didn't care about it; that he would get even with Rosewater. This witness also testified to the appearance of the plaintiff; said that he did not notice any particular change in him, and that he seemed to take it

without caring. The first part of the afternoon was taken up by the introduction of Dr. Morris, who had resided somewhere in The doctor was introduced by the prosecution. He claimed that he was in Bentonville, Ark., at the time Hoffman received a letter from Barnes; could not remember the contents; couldn't identify the handwriting. The only point sought to be made by the prosecution was that Barnes was in correspondence with Hoffman after he had discovered the loss of the horse. The cross-examination of the witness by Judge Mason drew out some facts that set the court and jury in a perfect uproar of laughter. The docin relating where he had been, first said he was down in Arkansas for the health of his family, but when pressed, he divulged the fact that he was tramping from town to town through Arkansas in partnership with Hoffman. The doctor testified that Hoffman acted as advance agent and general distributor of hand bills, composed by himself, setting forth in glowing terms the wonderful cures efoctor, and his medical skill in certain diseases.

"You were a sort of a tape worm growd," remarked Judge Mason, "ch?,"

and the crowd roared.

The doctor admitted that he divided the receipts with Hoffman during the existence of this partnership. The doctor became so confused before Judge Mason was through cross-examining him that he nad himself graduating in medicine at ten years of age.
At 2:30 o'clock Hoffman went on the

stand for rebuttal, and at the adjournment of court was still in the witness box. Hoffman denied everything, except the testimony of Governor Dawes regarding his own health. That went be recontradicted. He denied the statement of Barnes in regard to the contract for the horse; told his version, that the horse was for his use in any way he wanted, and denied all the evidence adduced by Bains, Evans, Kleutsch and the others He swore that he was not arrested at Pierce City, but produced a telegram ordering his release. How he could not have been arrested and yet be released the cross-examination to-day will show up. The Hoffman rebuttal evidence is a statement of his own that evidently his counsel are putting against all the damag-ing testimony that the defense had ad-duced through a half dozen different witnesses during the day.

KENNARD AND HIS LETTER.

The ancient political chestnut, Tom
Kennard, who was whipped at the polis in his own ward, and who helped deliver Lancaster county to Howe by sitting in the convention by proxy, has taken to writing letters for the State Journal urging support of his chum Church, whom honest voters are deserting like rats a sinking ship. Kennard in his appeal cites what Howe has done for the city of Lincoln, what a great friend he has been to Lincoln; but Tom fails to record just how much it cost the people of Lincoln to make Howe their friend; how deep they, the citizens of Lincoln, had to go down in their pockets to satisfy Church's avaricious greed, and how many years Church Howe was a barnacle upon Lincoin industries for revenue only. The elegant Mr. Kennard, who never falls to bob up serenely when a corruptionist like Church Howe needs bracing up.

ought to strike a balance sheet between the city of Lincoln and Church Howe in debits and credits and exhibit it, and let the people see for themselves if Howe has not had about enough. Howe's work for Lincoln, and a howl to awaken preju-dice against Omaha on a sectional issue, Howe, and he very judiciously refrains from arguing against Howe's record in attempting to sell the state to Tilden, against Howe's record as a prohibitionist, and against his record, as cited by a member of the western salt company, who, in remitting lobby cash to Howe, referred to him as the man from Nemaha

who would rather rob than work. None of these records of Howe are hinted at in the frantic letter of the Honorable Tom. and the Nemaha man, who boasts of bor-ing with an augur, is only using a very small gimlet in the personage of Ken-nard and his letters.

COURTNAY GROWING WEARY.
"Chairman Courtnay, of the republican congressional committee, is getting hourse and haggard trying to make a showing for flowe since the congressional campaign has been largely in his hands." said a well known Lincolnite. sional campaign has been largely in his hands." said a well known Lincolnite.
"D. G. Courtnay is a rustler in the law, but from the way he looks now, it is evident he never had to rustle in his life before the way he does at present and make capital for his candidate." "Mr. Courtnay." said another, "had better contine himself to his law business and let Howe elect himself if he knows what is good for him."

But the sweat on the part of Courtnay still keeps up, and he doesn't how! and harrangue for the Nemaha trickster as

though it was a possible case of life in-stead of death and burial for the man who alternates between prohibition, and free whiskey talk, and who threatens to stop railroad building in the state if an dready outraged community elect him to congress. Lawyer Courtney will know a good deal more about the inwritten law of politics after be is through with the Howe campaign and will find that he has got too large a jury to handle in this case

SUPPLEMENT OF STREET ISLOWS Court met pursuant to adjournment, all parties present except Judge Maxwell. Mr A.A. Whitman, of Fillmore county, and Mr, T. L. Warrington, of Dawson county, were admitted to practice. Carkins vs Andrews was continued. The following causes were argued and

Fenton: Kuder vs Twidale. All other cases from the Fifth judicial district not heretofore disposed of were placed at the foot of the docket and court adjourned to Tuesday the 25th, when the docket of causes from the Sixth judicial district will be taken up.

The sheriff of Lancaster county land up before County Judge Parsons for preliminary hearing vesterday a man named William Spear, who is held on telegraphic information from Sherifi Atkins, of Cheyenne, Wyo., until Friday, when if Wyoming officials come to time and find him the right man, he will be taken to that territory to answer for a murder committed over two years ago. Spear's appearance and manner tallies well with the description of the party wanted, and if he be the right man the parties making the arrest will be enriched a couple of hundred or such a matter. Spear, the hundred or such a matter. man held here, has a Nebraska history that commenced very shortly after the time that the murder was committed in Wyoming. He came to this state and was arrested in Butler county for stealing cattle, was tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His arrest in this case, however, was not accomplished without a good deal of trouble, for he was found at that time in Columbus, O. He entered the penitentiary in December, 1884, and was released the 15th of August last having shortened his term of service by good behavior. Since his release he has been in different parts of the state until his apprehension at the request of the Wyoming authorities. Spears claims, what may prove to be the case, that he is not at all the man wanted and it will probably be determined in a day or two whether his claim is good. R. D. Stearn appeared for the state in the matter, and L. C. Burr was the attor-

DR. REYNOLDS AGAIN.

The police made a raid upon the already notorious Dr. Reynolds again and had him up in court yesterday. The doctor's latest break has been on a level with numerous other escapades of his own, and it is as natural as life to see him behind the bars again. Tuesday a lady came to the police and informed them that Dr. Reynolds had gone to her house on south Twelfth street and rented a furnished room of her, saying that his wife was coming to the city and they wanted accommodations. She not knowing the chap, rented the room to him and he occupied it Monday night with a female friend, and was in like occupancy when the police raided the nest about midnight Tuesday. The woman plead that the doctor had seduced her under promise of marriage, but the police know the female to be a party of easy virtue lately from Hastings. As the doctor has no wife in Lincoln his deception in securing a room made the lady from whom he rented justly indignant at the rascal.
MINOR MATTERS.

ney for the prisoner.

The railroad commissioners under the law are required to inspect wrecks and accidents of any magnitude, and yester day Commissioner Buschow with Stenographer Warring went out to Fairfield to learn the particulars of the terrible wreck of the constructive train with accompanying loss of life that occured on the Blue Hill extension a couple of days

Church Howe with a grist of assistant strikers was down at the town of Bennett Tuesday night and an old citizen of the place says it is worse and worse for the trickster who was conveyed by a woman on his prohibition racket to catch votes. and who the next morning on the depot platform before a larger audience than he met the night before had the humiliat-ing satisfaction of hearing his campaign

ertions denounced as falsehoods The police and justice courts have been running light of late in Lincoln and it looks as though the fee system was knocking arrests as well as itself out of the ring. Only two cases of ordinary drunknesspresented themselves at police Loadquarters yesterday for disposal.

John T. Gues, of Lexington, Ky., an old friend and comrade of Major N. G.

Franklin, of the secretary of state's oftice, is visiting in Lincoln. The grand jury is piling up the indict-ments for district court, no less than eleven coming into court yesterday. some of which are quite important and will require immediate steps to put some

parties in custody. A delegation consisting of E. H. Worley, John Chase and D. T. Dudley were Weeping Water business men at the capital city yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS. Yesterday were noted among others the following Nebraskans: D. H. Leashley, Beaver City; O. Frost, Princeton; H. H. Shedd, Ashland; L. W. Gilchrist, Sidney; W. E. Post, Broken Bow; J. M. Campbell, Omaha; F. Elhott, Frierd; A. Aliee, Omaha; A. H. Bowen, Hastings; John I. Tidball, Crete; W. S. Borman, Sterling; George D. Aspinwall, C. D. Ayers, C. H. Cutting, Kearney; W. H. Keckly, York; L. M. Pemberton, Beatrice; S. D. Mayer, J. McWilliams, Piattsmouth; W. J. Agnew, Alex Laverty, Ashmouth; W. J. Agnew, Alex Laverty, Ashmouth; W. J. Agnew, Alex Laverty, Ashland; A. J. Weaver; Falls City; T. L. Warrington, Plum Creek.

Hellman's Addition.

The work upon the new story of Hellman's building is progressing quite sat-isfactorily. The roof has been torn off the southern end and already the wall has been bricked up to the required

The Harvard Annex continues to flour ish. At the spring and fall examinations forty young women applied for admission. The freshman class contains about twenty-five, and there are in all nearly one hundred. Among them are many advanced special students, graduates of Smith, Wellesley and other colleges.



MICE BURNE POWDER OR DISCUSS 200 St LOUIS

THE MAD LOVER.

"O. Alice, you ought to have been with us; we had a lovely time;" and then she added, as a truer thought lighted hereye, "the inmates seemed to enloy our music so much that I think I never tried herour to acquit myself well, and I flatter myself

"Well, Amy, I am glad you went," relied her friend; "but visiting insane sylums, to entertain the inmates, is not exactly in my line; I always had an uncomfortable aversion to every being who is not in his right mind. I had a little dventure once, too, which I can never

"An adventure! I dote on anything of hat kind; do tell me about it," and Miss Any foliad her pretty hands prepared to

'It isn't much of a story, Amy, but it was a serious matter to me at the time. You remember the visit I made to father's latives in the eastern part of the state. Soon after my arrival at cousin Julia's I met at a little party one evening the most peculiar and at the same time the most fascinating man I ever saw. He was very large swarthy as an Italian; he wore a heavy beard, black as night; his hair, which was of the same color, had the up from his forehead, in an aggressive Bless me! You call that a fascinating

Just wait till I tell you of his wonderful eyes. His eye-brows were very heavy and almost met: of course his eyes were black; but they had such a peculiar expression; they seemed to draw somehow, even against your will. most trivial remark he made assumed an

importance that no one else ever im-

'From the first I was rather awed by him, and he seemed to be quite attracted by little me. I forgot to tell you his name was Mr. Chase. He sent me music, and then gazed at me while I sang it until I felt impelled to sing better than I ever did before. He sent me flowers, and I wore his carnations, though you know I don't admire them at all, and I never want to see one again. Of course, I was tensed a good deal about my conquest, and I really began to dread his calls, and contrived to have some one present always, as I feared he would ask me to marry him, and I did not know how to answer him. One evening he found me alone, and had just begun a most touching remark, when to my relief Ettie ran into the room and ually put a stop to sentiment. He left very soon with a sort of longing in his which impressed me strangely The next evening my host remarked

"Poor Chase has been obliged to go back to the asylum; they took him to

Harrisburg to-day.'
"So here was the end of my romance, and the solution of the mysterious influence he had over me. I had always felt there was something uncanny about him, and this explained it. I had heard of insane persons having such power over others, and I must say I breathed easier to know he was out of the way before I had been borne entirely under the spell of those wonderous eyes. Imagine my feelings when, a few days after, the servant brought me his eard and told me he had asked to see me alone. Cousin Julia was out, else I would have insisted on her going to the parlor with me. I thought of all the tricks of insane people that I had read. The more I thought the more nervous I grew, but at length, summoning all my self-possession, I went down stairs. He was moving restlessly about the room when I entered, came at once to meet me, and taking my hand exclaimed D"At last! It seems an age since I saw

"Terrified as I was, my innate love of truth compelled me to say:

"'It is just a week.'
"'Ah, yes,' he murmured, 'but time is measured by what we enjoy or suffer, and so it seems to me a long, weary time since I saw you. Perhaps you have heard I was obliged to go out of town after I saw you last and I have just now returned from Harrisburg; indeed I have not been home yet. I felt I must see you first 1

He was sitting close by me and leanng caressingly toward me he said:

I was wearying for the sight of your dear face, for you must surely know that you are very dear to me.'

"I felt as if I was slowly turning to stone. Here I was a mere mite, in the complete power of this giant of an es-caped lunatic. I shall never forget the horror of it. Just here fate in the person of Cousin Julia interposed before I had in anyway committed myself."

"'Ah, Mr. Chase,' she said, 'I am glad
to see you. When did you return? I was

sorry for the occasion of your absence; how did you leave your brother He was more quiet when I left him, but I fear he will never be entirely cured." I sat as one in a maze. What did it

"I sat as one in a maze. What did it ean? He soon took his leave, and l immediately asked my cousin why I had never heard of Mr. Chase's brother be Well, I don't know, I am sure.

never thought of it, and he would not be apt to speak of it. People, as a rule, do not parade their family skeletons. Poor Al has been greatly tried with his brother and has been devoted to him, trying every way to help him, but I see he is discouraged now. By the way, what did I interrupt? I did not think he seemed delighted to see me; nothing serious, I hope, for I esteem him too highly to thwart him in any way.

"I wisely kept my own counsel, and to this day Cousin Julia does not know of my absurd mistake, and wonders why came home so suddenly. And I never think of the insane without a shudder, as I recall the creeping horror of that

"Why, Mr. Browning is coming through the gate, and he looks just like the luna-tic you have been describing."

"Well, so he is. He followed me home; he assured me that lunacy was not a hereditary trait; that his brother's had been brought on by business troubles; that he had returned from the asylum cured; and what could I do? I loved the man, and so I married him after all."

FIELD, FARM AND GARDEN.

Grade Holsteins for the Dairy. J. C. Wade, in Holsteins-Friesian Register: A few months since I visted a dairyman in New York who had for years kept good common cows. Four years ago he bought a fine, pure-breed Holstein bull and crossed upon his cows. Last year his two-year-old heifers gave the quantity of milk his common cows did: or, in other words, he received 8,000 pounds of milk instead of 4,000. which at one cent a pound at first glance would seem to be just double \$80 to \$40. But, see a moment. Times were hard and feed high, and it cost \$30 each to keep the common cows and \$10 each to keep the grade Holsteins, which left a profit of four times as much for the Holsteins, He has also sold his three-fourths grade Holstein calves for \$30 each, when com-mon calves were worth only \$5 each. mon calves were worth only \$5 each. Here is another four-fold profit. I saw a pair of grade Holstein steers at the breeding Iarm of F. C. Stevens, Esq.. Attica, N.Y., which at twenty-six months old weighed 3,550 pounds. I believe they are to be exhibited at the Chicago Fat Stock show. I have a yearling bull (one year old last March), that weighs 1,200 pounds; also a two-year old helfer that weighs 1,400 pounds. They are thoroughbreds, and only a little heavier than other members of the herd, and hence I think the claim just that the Holstein is the coming cow—ahead of all stein is the coming cow-ahead of all

or more cows can afford to buy a pure-blood bull calf to use next spring, and make money from the first year.

Large Horses for the Farm. Prairie Farmer: There can be no doubt but that the immortation of French. English and Scotch draft horses has greatly improved the standard of the farm horse in this country. While pure or nearly pure blood horses of these breeds may prove too large for farm work, it is que certain that the native borses, on

The introduction of self-binding reapers, sulky plows and other implements of heavy draft, has created an increased demand for heavier horses for farm work. While in the way of general utility, activity and strength, our native horses are very good, it is evident that they cannot cope with larger horses in doing the heavier part of farm work, with the machinery and implements now in Progressive farmers see the wisdo of crossing with the large and powerful foreign breeds. The result of these crosses can now be seen in nearly every part of the country. It is doubtful if the sulky-plow, self-binding reaper, and many other useful implements, would be in so general use to-day, were it not for such causes. Another thing in their favor is that any surplus stock can al-ways find a ready sale. Indeed, so great is the demand for grades of the draft breeds in the cities and in the lumber camps of the north, and prices offered are so tempting to farmers, that they find it difficult to retain a team of such horses for their own use. The great increase in the importation of draft horses for breeding purposes shows that the popular demand for them is general and perma-

Disappointing a Balky Horse. The Fitchburg, Mass., Sentinel says: A Leominster farmer broke his horse of a "balky" freak in a very quiet and, as he claims, not a cruel manner. His horse is in excellent flesh and shows no signs of neglect on the part of his master. He drove him, attached to a rack-wagon to the wood lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and "let him stand. went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "when that horse went to the barn he would take that load of wood. The night was not cold. I went to the barn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw, but as soon as he saw me start for the house he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone, as much so as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is far less cruel and is better for both horse and man than to beat the animal with a ciub

The Keeping of Butter.

An English dairy woman gives the fol-owing rules for practice in farm dairies: Butter that has been properly worked, salted and packed, will go moldy and rancid unless due care is taken to exclude damp air, etc. Premising that butter is properly packed to within half an inch of the top of the crock, make it perfectly level and smooth, and spread over it a square of cotton or linen rag a little larger than the top of the crock; press it over the butter, and on this put a layer of finely ground salt to the thickness of a quarter inch; see that it is quite to the edge of the crock all round, and gently turn up the edges of the linen and fold it over the salt. Stand the crock in a shady corner of the dairy table, and in a few days a natural brine will probably have formed, or the butter may be so dry that the sait will hardly melt; in either case have found the butter keep perfectly, and at present there are crocks in our dairy put up in June, and the butter is as sweet and as good a color as if newly Petked. Another advantage of the sys-tem is that the butter can be looked after by simply raising the edge of the cotton covering, and if showing any sign of too much damp, a dry cloth and fresh salt can be put on.

Farm Experiments.

Farm, Field and Stockman: Whatever may be the value of investigations at the public experiment stations of the several states instituting them, they are no less valuable on the farm. Experiment stations may demonstrate generally, but each farmer to receive the best results from these experiments must investigate

Here is a case in point. An experiment station investigating the values of per-haps twenty varieties of wheat, gives the several values of these varieties in that special climate and that soil. It does not follow that these varieties stated to do best there will do so in another locality even though the soil may be similar so far as the farmer may be able to judge. But the probability is they will do so aside from liability to freeze out, mildew, rust, or the occurence of other disease Experiments by the farmers may easily

How to do this most economically it is well to know. The cheapest and best means we have found, where small packages are received for experiment, is to lay out the land selected into regular plots, with spaces between for separaion, one from the other. Sow the seed in regular drills one foot or more apart. For wheat or rye the seed may be dropped four to six inches apart, for barley somewhat thicker, and for oats, say three inches apart. These plots may easily be kept clean, and a careful record being kept, a fair determination of the several values of the varieties may be arrived at.

But one season's experiment does not satisfy absolutely. As soon as a yield is obtained sufficient to show the broadcast, or to drill by a machine, cultivate in the ordinary manner. Thus, in a few years, the value of a variety may be fairly determined in accordance with varying seasons. In the mean time very little will have been lost in conducting the experiments, and each farmer will have gotten varieties best adapted to his cli-

mate and situation. In the same manner the farmer may experiment in relation to the application of fertilizers for special crops, or thick of thin, early or late seeding, or methods of seeding, methods of cultivation, winter protection, etc., etc. In examining varie-ties with a view of forming an opinion as to comparative values, the habit, growth, appearance of the plant and the grain must be taken into careful consideration The time of seeding will also be a necessary record, especially since earline's in Tipening is one of the most important values in a variety of grain. If these points are carefully written down they will form a most valuable record in de termining the actual value of a grain of plant after several years' cultivation, under which its average value one year with another may be correctly estimated.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions Do not send any turkeys to market til they have been first penned up and fat-tened. It adds to both the weight and

A good feed for young pigs that are nearly ready for weaning is equal parts of meal, ground oats and shorts, one quart of the mixture in a pail of skim milk, al lowing them all they can drink of it, three or four times a day.

others for milk, butter and cheese, and crowding the others for beef. Every farmer of neighborhoods which have ten

washed and made to look as bright and Evcellent saddle horses can be produced by crossing the common mares with thoroughbred stations. The thoroughbred possesses great endurance, is active, speedy and powerful in proper Such a horse can be used

also for other purposes. The smaller breeds of sheep being more active than the targer breeds, car better subsist on barren hillsides and give better returns. If given proper attention any of the breeds will thrive where the land is not low and marshy Wet feet often results in foot-rot.

Bees are not given that attention they deserve. They can be kept on ever farm. In Switzerland there are over 200,000 colonies. In some cautons 10,000 colonies were reported, a census being taken for that purpose. We have all the facilities in this country for honey pro-Clean up the weeds and burn them.

hay rake will take up the weeds and dead grass after they become dry, and they can then be put in large piles and con-sumed. Thousands of seeds will thus be lestroyed and the work of plowing the field rendered easier.

In triuming a hedge something else should be considered as well as the matter of cutting off the extra growth Some kind of shape should be given it There is nothing so attractive or orn mental as a shapery, well kept hedge and it adds value to the farm. Clover is a most valuable fertilizer to

worn-out soil. It affords complete pro-tection to the soil from burning summer suns, its perpetually falling leaves forming a delicate covering for shade, which yet easily penetrated by the air, which carries to the earth fertilizing atmosheric elements.

The New Hampshire Mirror says that there is a habit of retiring the old hens and using pullets under the supposition that the former are useress after their second year. This is a mistake hen is in her prime in her fourth year and her eggs will hatch a larger percent age of chicks than will eggs from pullets. Rather than turn under a heavy growth of woods upon land where the wheat is to be sown, better go to the trouble of cutting, raking and burning them, for i is impossible to grow maximum crop-upon a bed of weeds. But better than cutting, raking and burning is to plow before the weeds have made much

A fruit-grower who desired to clear off A POSITIVE cine, Patented Octohis raspberries without destroying the new plants cut them all down close to the ground. A larger number of new plants came up than had before occupied the ground, which made the clearing away of the whole lot a profitable one, the obeet being to save as many young plant as possible The price of draft horses does not go

down with the breeding of increased numbers, the more there are the more demand. People are finding out that it is better to go slow and take larger loads. The wear and tare of horses and vehicles are not so great. It is not too late to breed a colt. There are advantages in having colts come in autumn. The type of sheep most desired is the

one that can be best adapted to the farm. In other words, something depends on the farm, the shelter, kind of grass, qualty of pasture and mode of management. Mutton sheep may pay best with one farmer, and Merino with another, but whatever kind is kept let them be the best of their respective breeds.

"A better article it is impossible to get, ar: I have tried them all and unbesitat ngly pronounce Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup superior to any."—Ex.
The old story.—Trivial symptoms were neglected until rheumatism became es-tablished, whereas all the suffering could have been prevented by the prompt use

of Salvation Cil. 25 cents. Parisians are buying bouquets of lilaes grown in the environs. In the Philadelphia suburbs the honeysuckles are blo ing as though it were June-at least they were so on the sunshiny Wednesday before the present "nipping and eager air" began to nip.

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 cen-ter, given away with every 10-cent pack-age of Virgin Salt. Virgin salt has no equal for household purposes. 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.

Our novelists need not seek any further than Lake George, where "The Mystery of the Mohican House," with a veiled lady, young and beautiful, guarded by an attendant dunena or corresponding ugliness, affords all the necessary basis for a thrilling romance.

No Trouble to Swallow Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "lit-tle liver pills") and no pain or griping. cure sick or billious headache, sour stom-ach, and cleause the system and bowels.

A party of Champaign, Ill., fishermen went to the Kaskaskia river in a buggy to catch fish. They found the river was mained were thousands of fish. They waded into the water, and soon caught with their hands enough fish to fill the buggy.

FAULTS of digestion cause disorders of the liver, and the whole system becomes deranged. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strength-ening Cordial and Blood Purifier perfects process of digestion and assimilation and thus makes pure blood.

On the four sides of a handsome tomb on the four sides of a handsome tomb-stone, erected by a man in Niles, Mich., over the grave of his wife, are these in-scriptions: "The more Saints the more Hypocrites," "The more Priests the more Plenty," "The more Priests the more Poverty," "The more Religion the more Lying."

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

COUGH-OR CROUP REMEDY, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

STRICTLY PURE. Contains no Opium in Any Form.

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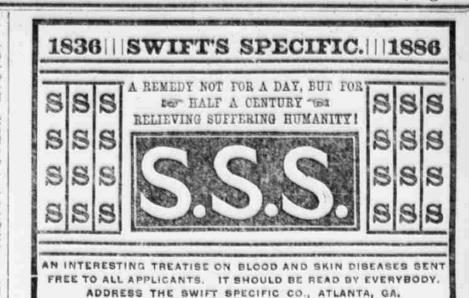
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