

SETTLING UP THE STATE FAIR

The Board of Agriculture Meets and Closes All Unsettled Business.

\$9,500 LEFT IN THE TREASURY.

Lancaster's Vote For United States Senator—Doings in District Court—State House News—Lincoln Happenings.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN NUMBER. The officers and directors of the Nebraska state board of agriculture met at the Capital hotel Thursday evening in a called session to transact business unsettled at the close of the annual fair.

There were present S. M. Barker, president of Silver Creek; L. A. Kent, treasurer of Minden; Robert W. Furnas, secretary of Brownville; J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton; Martin Dunham, Omaha; E. McIntyre, Seward; E. N. Grennell, Fort Calhoun; J. D. McFarland, and other Lincoln citizens who were active as assistants at the state fair. The directors took up the unpaid claims that had not been audited, passed upon them and ordered them paid. The premiums awarded for horticultural exhibits under the management of the State Horticultural society were paid in full and the board at the close of its meeting were highly delighted with the treasurer, Mr. Kent, announced that there would be a balance of \$9,500 in the treasury after meeting every existing claim.

To the citizens of Lincoln also this announcement comes home with a good deal of satisfaction as well, for the board has expressed the opinion that Lincoln people have done a great deal toward making the exhibition a financial success. The Bee, in cooperation with a member of the board, learned that no steps had been taken and in all probability none would be taken until the annual meeting, looking toward the fair of 1887. Secretary Furnas goes to Chicago to meet with the other officers of the state fair circuit, which includes the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin and Missouri. This meeting will arrange the circuit of dates for the different state fairs for the coming year, and take other action to tend to a general harmony in the holding of state exhibitions. At the close of this business session of the Nebraska board an instrument was taken to the annual meeting in January, which will be followed by the winter meeting of the state horticultural society.

Despite the herculean attempts of the State Journal to prove the voting of a preference for a United States senator fraudulent, and parties voting ballots having stickers on them, or Van Wyck's name printed upon them, subjects for the penitentiary, such tickets were voted and voted by a good many who were not frightened by the threats made. There were but a few more of the same kind voted in some of the country precincts the ballots containing Van Wyck's name had not been taken up and destroyed. The vote, too, after being counted, was the subject of attack, and in some of the polling places the boards were worked the hardest kind, and in a few instances they failed to canvass the votes. But when the county clerk canvassed the precinct returns the vote of preference for United States senator was canvassed and entered upon record. The record is as follows:

Charles Van Wyck.....\$0
Amasa Cobb.....17
J. Sterling Morton.....46
A. S. Paddock.....10
Church Howe.....3

In district court Judge Hayward was occupied until after the noon hour in hearing further evidence in the Bookwalter-Lansing case, which was inaugurated the day previous. This case was tried to a jury, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, which was not surprising, as the legal talent was noticeable especially on the part of the defense, who, if Mr. Bookwalter makes his case, will be placed in an unenviable position. From the vigor exercised in this trial it is very evident that the supreme court will have the case before final settlement.

Judge Pound was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of the state vs. Danforth, one of the gang of four who set upon Reddy the hack driver, in July last, and came very near murdering him. The four parties implicated in the fracas, and who have been held for trial, will each take a separate hearing and this one stabbing affray promises to occupy the court a couple of days before final results are reached. It was one of the best cases recently escaped from jail and who has not as yet been recaptured.

FIELD AND FARM.

Cultivated Grasses in Nebraska.

The editor of the Farmer, during a recent tour of the fair, gives his impressions in relation to the adaptability of the plains for the cultivation of domesticated grasses. It is well known that the plains up to the region of what is now Central Kansas, were formerly covered with a dense growth of wild grasses, forming a regular sward analogous to the ordinary prairie sod. Gradually as the mountain country was reached the character of the grasses changed. In the mountain region the so-called bunch grasses began to appear, and yet in the valleys could be found the same dense growth of natural grasses. Dr. Aughey states that there are over 100 varieties of wild grass in Nebraska, and the variety of the cultivated grasses at Washington show that the whole plains region and the mountain beyond are rich in species of wild grasses many of them having a high feeding value. In the mountains of the west the herds of cattle and horses that have succeeded the millions of buffaloes that within the last thirty years roamed the plains at will. In reference to the grasses the editor of the Farmer, an acute observer, says:

"Of all the tame grasses blue grass, timothy and clover are the best and the highest value. On the plains of the West the timothy crop this year was splendid, if we may judge from the samples we saw at the fairs and that growing along the line of the railroad. Many find here a perfect climate for its production and this, with the richness of the soil, conduces to its luxuriant growth. When once firmly fixed in the soil it is not easily trampled out, nor can it be cropped closely enough to destroy its growth, as is the case with the plant in more northern latitudes.

Nebraska farmers and stockmen some time ago that tree planting and the cultivation of tame grasses were two of the requisites to successful agricultural practice in that state, and in consequence its eastern portion is thickly settled with farmers. The western counties realized this fact more quickly than their eastern neighbors, and are carpeting the table land with alfalfa, timothy and other grasses of young and thrifty trees.

But the work must not rest here. Loss of exclusive corn raising and more of mixed husbandry must be introduced. The raising of better grass and the feeding of better stock upon this grass is essential to the most successful agricultural practice, not only in Nebraska but throughout the whole northwest.

The Use of Straw. Whatever may be the value of straw as a partial food for stock, its true economy is in the use of it as a bedding for stock as well as for manure.

Why not, when stock is put into the yards for wintering, cover the ground thickly with straw, and especially under the sheds? Thus the manure, instead of going to waste, would be soaked up by the straw, and at length become thoroughly moistened. In the winter the straw should be added to manure from time to time, especially after snow storms, so there may be plenty for cattle to lie on. Thus the manure will be comfortable at the same time it is increasing in value, for the ultimate value of straw is in proportion to its saturation with the liquid waste of the yards and sheds.

Straw of little value, except to properly distend the stomachs of animals that are fed grain. Rotted down by itself, many good farmers claim that its true economy is in the use of it as a bedding for stock as well as for manure. It may pay in such cases to plow under with dry, but if the value of straw is to be increased by being first used as bedding as well as any other soil, for before serving its ultimate purpose in any soil it must first be brought into contact with water. No more is lost by deep bedding than by thin bedding. It is only the fouled portions that need be thrown out. Little if any more will be lost when the straw is used as a bedding, for when there is only a light covering to the floor, and very much less feed is required when animals lie warm and are comfortable in other ways than when they are lying on a shivering and uncomfortable on nearly bare planking or on the hard ground. Stock never cluster so when allowed their freedom. Then you see the water where the wind is broken, and where there is the comfort of the leaves with straw is scarce it will pay to gather leaves for bedding. And when the straw is in portions may be dried and again used as bedding if necessary.

Make All Sings for Winter. The man who leaves either his house out of repair or his barn, stable, or other outbuildings in a dilapidated state until the storms of winter set in not only runs a great risk of health to his family and stock but also incurs a heavy loss in the money cost of their keeping. Warmth is now so generally considered of prime importance in lessening the cost of keeping that no sensible man questions its economy. No matter how rough the structure is made if it be warm. If simply a shed of poles and straw, make the roof water-tight and one side at least impervious to wind. If the structure is of L-yon have virtually two sides protected, so, if ample in size, from whatever direction the storm comes, the stock may escape its full force. It is not to be kept in—and this as a rule is most economical in the long run—the structure should be impervious to wind and snow, but always with sufficient ventilation to admit air and prevent the opportunity to that from which the wind comes. In any ordinary structure made of timber and lumber when air is in motion there is no such risk of ventilation. It is, nevertheless, provided in still weather. The man difficultly in relation to repairs is that they are needlessly put off. The time to repair is when there may be an opportunity. Lighten his harness and doze, batten cracks, put up any little convenience that may be required, make a closet for harness away from the direct line of the wind, arrange the harness so that the provender may be delivered directly from a chute, put up a rack for whips and light tools and implements, and shelves for various conveniences. These are a few of the things that should be done before the winter sets in. Others will suggest themselves, but in any event do not put off providing for the actual comfort of the animals on the farm, or the family either. Many a doctor's bill has been contracted from the failure to provide water-tight boots or clothing for some emergency.

Cattle Sheds. Practical Farmer. Ain't it about time, brother farmers, that we begin to think and talk about sheds for our cattle, sheep and hogs for the coming winter? You have not forgotten how our cows and young stock huddled together, humped up, vainly seeking protection from the bleak winds and chilling blasts, how our sheep were saturated to the skin with water and weighed down with ice and snow until they could scarcely walk, and in their agony munched the flinty cornstalks and filthy, unsavory hay made so by being trampled under foot; how the pigs squealed and roared all night, vainly seeking a dry, sheltered

FIELD AND FARM.

nook to lie down and enjoy a little comfortable sleep. You remember all this very distinctly, certainly. And you also remember, to your sorrow, the bony, angular, ghastly appearance of your stock when spring came. Languid and lony, every one of them tottered as it walked, and when down scarcely able to rise—in fact, some of them had not the strength to get up at all. You remember, too, your dumb admirer, Gabriel of their own words tooting horns will wake them to life and action again.

The recollection of our past shortcoming is a pleasant one. Experience has also shown that our neglect has been an unprofitable one. Why, just look at John Thorpold, (you know him) he will winter stock on less feed than any of us; with a lot of better made from his sick cows when the price of butter was high? See how strong and thrifty his young heifers and steers were when turned to grass, and the wonderful growth they made the past summer. Dry, warm sheds and the curycomb occasionally did it for him. What an immense clip of wool he took from his sheep, and what heavy fleeces. He has the eyes brought forth, no feeble ones among them to pine and die for want of nourishment from the mother. Shelter and care did it for him. And his hogs! Floor is and never will rise, comparisons. They were pigs—great big hogs, too. A warm pen, with plenty of straw bedding did it for him.

How to Have Good Butter. Prairie Farmer. Farmers and dairymen are not entirely responsible for the quality of their butter. Much that would otherwise have reached the consumer in fair condition is ruined in the grocers' hands by being stored in badly ventilated cellars and other places where it is exposed to dampness and the indiscriminate taste of the general public is also a great hindrance to improvement in the manufacture of butter.

Some few there are who must have really good butter, and will pay a high price for it, but it has been rare for an ordinary farmer to meet with such customers as these. The general run of the public know little of the class from inferior butter, unless the butter is very bad. The story is well known of the clever grocer, who when he got a firkin of butter, used to saw it in half, and sell the good half to the other 25 cents, customers tasted and looked knowing, and generally came to the conclusion that for the sake of 5 cents they had better take the best, and a firkin of one of the two grades would produce for every one that was sold at twenty cents. The fact is, there has been such a quantity of inferior butter forced upon the public that they have learned to do it. The most that can be said is that some is less bad than others. Few of the delicate aroma and nutty flavor of the best sweet cream butter. The great majority of the butter that is sold is get butter devoid of strong taste or smell, hence the opening for buttermilk, which is free from bad odor and has no unpleasant taste. It is not a very good kind. But the remedy lies largely in the hands of the butter producer. In the first place every effort should be made to manufacture a good article, and market it as such. The farmer should know who can and do make good butter should seek a market where such products are appreciated. If the local dealer pays one price for all butter, regardless of quality, the farmer should transfer his business to some dealer more nearly abreast with the times. The "one-price" dealer will thus only get the inferior article, and the farmer will be forced to practice the practice of paying for butter according to quality becomes general, but little bad butter will be produced.

A Good Horse. Rural New Yorker. We examined a horse last week that came as near our ideal of the perfect farm horse as we have seen. Broad and strong, gentle and kind, of good color, a willing worker, a fair roadster, and with far more than the usual equine intelligence. The first remark we made was, "What an excellent horse! It cost \$50 to sire her." There is a good deal in that remark. If you will think it over you will find that every first-class horse that you know of cost more than the common horse. A \$50 colt is a \$50 colt, and a \$50 colt is a \$50 colt, every first-class animal will be found every first-class horse that you know of wish to be understood as saying that by simply paying a large service fee a farmer may consider himself sure to get a good colt. We do mean the service of a first-class, shapely, well-trained animal is worth ten times as much as that of a scrub. There is no law of nature that can enable scrubs to produce anything but scrubs.

How Vegetables are Wintered. Seed Time and Harvest. Only a few vegetables can be wintered outdoors in the north without protection. Turnips are among the exceptional vegetables which the winter does not destroy, and except for use while the ground is frozen, may be left in the soil. Salsify or vegetable oyster is of a similar nature, but beets, turnips and carrots will not stand excessive cold; to retain the fresh, crisp flavor, they should be taken up as late as possible and placed in a cold cellar or in pits, with earth and straw enough over them to prevent freezing. The latter is the method most in vogue with market gardeners, who usually know how best to present their vegetables in the finest condition. Artificial heat in any form spoils the flavor of vegetables generally. The sweet potato is an exception, and may be kept in a temperature below 50 degrees, while dryness does not injure it. Cabbage may be pulled up roots and all, and placed in a cold cellar, or they may be put together in beds six feet in width and the ground between the rows thrown over the heads. In extremely frosty weather they cannot be reached, and enough

Selection of Seed. All seed of cereal grains should be selected from the best part of the crop, and while yet enough remains to insure that only the heaviest, and of course the plumpest, is retained. After thoroughly cleaning in a mill that will sort out all seeds of weeds and the smaller grain, the seed may be still further improved by throwing it across a barn floor with a scowp, a little at a time, as heretofore stated in the Farm, Field and Stockman. The grain that flies farthest will be the heaviest. In this way you will secure seed that will hold the crops from deterioration from year to year, so far as quality is concerned. Careful preparation of the soil, careful sowing and covering will assist the farmer, not only in holding a high average, but in increasing the average from year to year, until the full maximum of production is reached.

If you have not yet saved seed corn do so at once. Dependence upon selecting seed from the crib in the spring gives irregular and slow germination even when a favorable autumn and winter has prevented serious damage to the cribbed seed. This method has been previously stated, and is not necessary now to be repeated.

Yet this much may again be said. If the corn has ripened thoroughly the seed may be selected after husking, and while being thrown into the crib, if a careful person is selected—one having a good eye to size ears that are large, even, well ripened and otherwise perfect. Those may be thoroughly dried in a narrow crib or crib in a suitable room where it may become fully dry. Suppose it cost you even \$1 a bushel. Is it not cheap at that? Yes, because every grain will grow and produce a strong, healthy plant. It is no more to be expected that seed weakened in the germ can produce a perfect, healthy plant, than that a weakly, diseased man should produce a lusty, strong, well-developed, healthy young. That like produces like is as true with plants as with animals.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. A good grooming is as refreshing to a horse as a bath is to a man. Turnips are native food for sheep. Farmers in England feed scarcely anything but turnips to their sheep. Sulphur and old tobacco leaves burned in the poultry house, the house being closed perfectly tight, will clean out the red lice. It is useless to hope to destroy the acidity of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correctives, only drainage will accomplish it. The struggle against weeds may be continued in autumn with more or less success as long as their seeds can be induced to sprout, ready for destruction by the harrow.

All giant or tall-growing cereals should be avoided; as a rule they are always more hollow, give twice the labor to work, and also inferior in flavor to the dwarf-growing sorts. The theory that fowls and turkeys injure the grain by roaming through it is not true, while the slugs they kill and their droppings made soluble by the rain increase the crop.

Where wire-fencing is not easily obtained the poultry yards may be fenced with lathe, which will last two seasons. Laths make a cheap fence, but the wire-netting is more durable.

In storing potatoes the first consideration is to keep them in perfect darkness; the next is that the bins should not be too deep, nor over three feet, else it produces warmth and causes them to sprout. There is no farm interest that tends more surely to profit than sheep on lands suited to grazing, especially where woods or bushes interfere with successful cultivation, or on lands too rough to till easily.

The best drug for poultry is carbolic acid. Get a pint of the crudest, for 50 cents, put it at once into a gallon of water and sprinkle it with a broom all over the chicken house and furniture once a month. Flowers intended for winter blooming should be potted at once, if not already attended to. As a rule geraniums that are flowered freely during the summer cannot be depended upon for winter bloom.

Bee-keeping is a profitable industry to those who are adapted to and thoroughly understand the business. A young man who has been already sold 10,000 pounds of honey this season from 135 colonies of bees. There is no better plan for freeing rooms and cellars of mildew than to burn sulphur in them. The rooms should be effectively closed, and not opened for an hour after being filled with the sulphur fumes. The best bed for pigs is one made of leaves. Fine litter of any kind is always preferred by them to that which is coarse, and the cheapest and most convenient is leaves, which require no preparation for that purpose. After frost has pinched the grasses they are no longer sufficient for cattle that must be kept in good flesh, nor for cows giving milk. Add enough grain, and the grass will serve much better to maintain good condition.

must be left in the cold root cellar for winter use. Onions require a dry barn or stable loft, and should not be packed more than eight or ten inches deep, with a foot of straw over them to keep out the frost. In the extreme north some fire protection may be necessary. For family use a string can be hung up in any part of the cellar. Onions will stand several degrees of frost without injury, if dry. Celery is best when taken from the open ground, but should be taken up and placed close together in beds with earth and litter over all to keep from freezing. Winter squashes require a dry place, free from frost.

Farm, Field and Stockman. All seed of cereal grains should be selected from the best part of the crop, and while yet enough remains to insure that only the heaviest, and of course the plumpest, is retained. After thoroughly cleaning in a mill that will sort out all seeds of weeds and the smaller grain, the seed may be still further improved by throwing it across a barn floor with a scowp, a little at a time, as heretofore stated in the Farm, Field and Stockman. The grain that flies farthest will be the heaviest. In this way you will secure seed that will hold the crops from deterioration from year to year, so far as quality is concerned. Careful preparation of the soil, careful sowing and covering will assist the farmer, not only in holding a high average, but in increasing the average from year to year, until the full maximum of production is reached.

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MANHOOD RESTORED. A Victim of Premature Debauchery, Nervous Prostration, Debility, and Nervous Exhaustion, who had been confined in the hospital, known to the medical profession as a case of "Nervous Prostration," and who had been treated by the best medical authorities, and who had been told that he would never be able to live, has been restored to health and vigor by the use of Dr. J. M. Mason's "Nervine."
Dr. J. M. Mason, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245,