HOW REALTY HAS JUMPED UP.

The Capital City's Boom Shown Up in Astonishing Recent Deals.

PROFITS WHICH ARE ENORMOUS.

Work of the Coming Session of the District Court—A Bad Lad Goes to the Reform School—Lincoln News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The real estate boom is fairly capturing the city and deals in dirt are increasing daily, while prices mount up higher and higher with each recurring deal. Some of the transactions bring to light marvelous prices paid that make the profit almost equal to the fortunate winner in a lottery, so great is the discrepancy from the purchase and the selling price. When C. C. Burr a few days ago paid $35,000 for fifty feet on the corner of O and Twelfth streets, the general belief was that the acme of high prices had been reached. Prices of this kind for a naked lot, with not a foot of pavement or public improvement surrounding it, would seem to be the top of the market, and yet it was freely stated on the streets yesterday that Mr. Burr had been offered and had refused $5,000 for his bargain. All this is but illustrative of the way prices are climbing in this city of 30,000 people. As illustrations of profits made in investments, Mr. D. G. Courtnay yesterday sold a tract of six acres and a fraction, lying east of Antelope creek, for $20,000 in cash. This piece of ground was purchased by J. H. Harley and J. D. McFarland, and it is understood will be platted and placed upon the market. Mr. Courtnay in 1878 paid the sum of $21 an acre for this ground that now brings him an even $20,000. West of this piece of ground Mr. Courtnay has a ten-acre tract that has never been platted, and for this he yesterday had an offer of $35,000 and he hesitates about closing the trade at that figure. Another sale illustrative of profit has recently been made by Joseph Teeter, he selling a six-acre tract northeast of the city for $10,000. This is a part of a tract of fifteen acres that cost Mr. Teeter $800 a few years ago, and he is holding now a three-acre tract of it for $10,000 before selling. Many purchases not enumerated in the above have been made in the past month that represent big profits to the purchasers.

COMING TERM OF COURT.

The coming term of the Lancaster county district court promises to be full of interest and to have the usual complement of cases up for disposal. In this term Judge Chapman will sit for the first time on the bench and R. D. Stearns will step into the work as county attorney. There are upon the civil docket exactly 280 cases recorded, and a number will be added since the publication of the docket sufficient to bring the totals up to 300. In this array there are thirty-three cases of divorce, which go to show the popularity of Lincoln courts in breaking the bonds of unhappy matrimonial alliances. The criminal docket shows a total of forty-three cases, a number of them being law and order cases not disposed of at the last term. Of these cases there are none of special importance save the case against Mrs. Shellenberger, of Nebraska City, brought to this county on a change of venue. Among the cases for trial that have been added in the past two days are W. H. H. Dunn vs Austin Riley, an appeal from justice court; Harris vs Southwick, appeal; Rhea vs Armadale et al, to recover the value of certain notes past due, and J. H. McAllister vs Fred Beckman, to remove cloud from the title to certain real estate.

The last divorce case filed is that of Mary Brennan against her husband, Michael Brennan. The petition in this case alleges that they were married in 1864 in Connecticut; that the plaintiff has been in Lancaster county for some time, and that her husband, for the past three years, has deserted her and failed in any way to contribute to her maintenance or support.

The Lancaster county bar has increased its membership since the fall term of court by the addition to its numbers of the following gentlemen: Jesse B. Strode, J. B. Archibald, George E. Hibner, Henry J. Cosgrove, Barnes, Bush & Barnes, E. P. Holmes, E. W. Metcalf, James S. West, John W. Gillespie. The new firms are Fields & Holmes, Philpot & Johnson, Lansing & Archibald, Hibner & Gillespie and Whitmore & Howard.

JUDGE PARKER'S COURT.

In the county court yesterday the case of Fire Warden Newbury against City Clerk Mauley and F. M. Hall was given a hearing. In June last Warden Newbury gave a written order on the city clerk in favor of F. M. Hall for $22 a month to be paid by the clerk from his salary as warden, the order running for a year. In January Mr. Newbury gave to the city clerk a verbal order to cease paying over the $22 a month, but the city clerk continued to honor the written order. The case now is brought by the warden to recover from the clerk the money paid the first of the month contrary to verbal orders. The judge has witheld his decision until Monday.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Yesterday Judge Parker heard the case against the fifteen-year-old boy Walter Sheldon who for the second time was in the court on a charge of petit larceny. The father of the boy also complained that he was wholly unable to control him, that he was disorderly, ran away and was a fit subject for correction. The examination of the lad developed all these facts, and the sentence of the court was that he be taken to the reform school for the remainder of his minority as a fit subject for that institution. Deputy Sheriff Langdon took the young offender in charge and departed westward on the noon train for Kearney.

AN OMAHA LAD IN TROUBLE.

A boy who gave his name as Charlie Vess was up in the county court yesterday morning charged with stealing from the store of Fred Schmidt. The boy plead guilty to the charge and with cries and importunities said that he wanted to go home, and as he shed tears and appeared very penitent the judge sent him to jail without sentence and wrote to his father. The boy said that his home was in Omaha, that he was the son of J. C. Vess who lived at the corner of Sixteenth and California streets, and that he had run away from home. The judge is expecting an answer from the boy's parents to-day which will determine the final disposition of the case.

ABSCONDING WITH CASH.

It was currently reported yesterday that a man named Butler, who for sometime has been bartender for Catterson, had left the city between two days, taking with him some $150 in cash that belonged to his employer. Detectives were at once put on the track and it was stated that the man had been heard from at South Bend and that officers were in pursuit and promised to overhaul him before nighttall. This is the same saloon that sometime since was burglarized, although the burglars did not succeed in getting as much as the skipping bartender.

ABOUT THE CITY.

J. H. Foxworthy, the attorney of this city who was indicted in federal court on the charge of demanding and receiving excessive fees in pension claim cases, has plead guilty in court to the charge of demanding but not to the charge of receiving such excessive fees. As the penalty is not heavy for the minor charge the proceedings of the case are practically closed.

Ex-Governor Dawes and his law partner, Attorney Foss, of Crete, have planked an even $14,000 in two lots located on the corner of O and Sixteenth streets, and the coming summer will erect a handsome four-story brick on the ground.

John J. Kuhn, the architect, is home again and has opened his office ready for the spring rush. Mrs. Kuhn remains for a few weeks in Chicago.

Only one case of burglarizing or attempt in that line was reported yesterday, and the average citizen's respiration is again normal.

A PROMISING PLACE.

Present Advantages of a "Junction Town"—Future Prospects.

VALPARAISO, Neb., Feb. 15—To the Editor of the BEE: Valparaiso is situated at a railroad junction of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, the Stromsburg branch running west and the Lincoln branch south by way of Beatrice and Marysville to Kansas City. The company has lately erected coal shutes and an ice house here, and are preparing to build a fine depot as soon as the weather will permit. About $3,000 is paid out monthly by the company to employes residing here.

There are in the town three general merchandise, two hardware, one furniture, two drug, one millinery and three grocery stores, three restaurants, three hotels, two blacksmith and wagon shops, two elevators, one lumber, one coal yard, two banks, one weekly paper, two church buildings and three civic organizations; a good school building, employing three teachers; one boot and shoe and a harness shop, besides a news stand, candy shops, etc.

F. A. Scoville and G. A. Crafts are finishing up a two-story brick block, 60x75, to be occupied as a bank, hotel and drug store, with a barber shop and bath rooms in the basement. Another large brick is contracted for, to be built as soon as warm weather comes, and several others are talked of, besides a good many dwellings. A stock company is forming to operate a creamery, and there is a splendid chance for a canning factory.

C. C. White has one of the best flouring mills in the state, and ships large quantities of flour in all directions. Land is being rapidly taken up by moneyed men from the east who are opening up rich farms and ranches.

It is twenty miles each way to towns of any importance, and only twenty miles to the capital of the state. Taking everything into consideration, Valparaiso and vicinity offer as great inducements to men of means, who wish to invest, as any town in the state. With three churches and a Young Men's Christian association in active working order to look after the morals of our citizens, and no saloon for several years, Valparaiso can boast of being a model town, and can show the largest proportion of quiet, peaceful, law abiding citizens of any town in the state without exception. The prospects are that we shall double our population in the next two years.

Didn't our girl graduates look lovely? Yes, indeed; they all use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Soaping a Geyser.

From a Yellowstone Park Letter: I learned of a curious circumstance while at Upper Geyser basin, which is not generally known to the public and which is unquestionably true. Many of the geysers are inactive, others merely bubble and steam without erupting, while others spout with clock-like regularity. I held the watch on Old Faithful again and again, but this beautiful geyser, true to its name, sent up a magnificent stream, nearly two hundred feet high, every fifty-five minutes. Nor once was there a failure or the slightest variation in the time. I saw it in the moonlight, and no spectacle on earth can compare with this sublime spectacle.

The Castle Geyser also treated me to a rare exhibition, but I was informed by the proprietor of the hotel that the "Splendid," one of the finest geysers in the basin, and which once had a record almost as good as Old Faithful, had completely failed, and had lain dormant for nearly six months. I strolled over to the Splendid, and saw a man busily at work dropping bars of soap into the crater.

"What in the world are you doing that for?" I inquired, totally unable to restrain my curiosity.

"Just wait and see," said the stranger.

He kept steadily at work, dropping bar after bar down the yellow-coated throat, until the monster began to rumble and sputter, and finally behaved in a very boisterous manner. Eleven, twelve, thirteen, and, as the fourteenth bar was swallowed up, away went the Splendid 150 feet into the air, as magnificent and as grand as I had ever seen.

"There!" exclaimed the experimental stranger, "I reckon I have made as big a discovery as either of those scientific cusses, Wiggins or Proctor, ever did in their lives."

It was an odd way of setting geysers to work, and no doubt strictly original with the gentleman whom I saw trying it.

He set the Fan going and started the Lion, Lioness and Cubs to growling. The Bee-Hive, once the most beautiful of them all, is rapidly sinking into decay. The handsome cone still remains, but the geyser is no longer active. He dropped a half a box of soap down the chimney of the Bee-Hive, which certainly started it rumbling and grumbling, and actually brought the scalding water half way up the cone, but it came no further, and gradually sunk away into the depths of the earth from which it had been unwillingly forced.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet.

A white, pure deliciously scented toilet soap, which never roughens the most delicate skin.

Patti's Conquest in Mexico.

Boston Herald: I had a letter from the City of Mexico the other day containing some interesting gossip about Mme. Patti, or Mme. Patti-Nicolini, as she prefers so be called. Her appearance there, it seems, was attended with an eclat that could hardly be surpassed were the object of similar attentions highest royalty itself. She was feted, and dined, and banqueted like a princess. Among her audiences were rich hacienda owners who came enormous distances to hear the little diva. Mrs. President Diaz showered attentions of the most pronounced type upon Mme. Patti, and presented her with a superb fan, ornamented in the center with a Mexican eagle in diamonds. President Diaz also gave her a number of handsome gifts, one of them being an elegant box covered with velvet, in which was a palette with a beautiful oil painting on it of a view of the valley of Mexico, which when Patti first beheld it in all its splendid beauty from the terrace of Chapultepec, called forth the exclamation: "I never in my life have seen such a picture." President Diaz had the casket inscribed: "Recourde de Chapultepec a Adelina Patti.-Mexico, Enero, 13, de 1887."

Wants His Goods.

Yesterday morning Frank E. Romankoff replevined a number of household goods valued at about $200, which had been attached on a writ from Justice Anderson's court. The replevin was issued by Judge Berka on affidavit that the goods belonged to Romankoff.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.

FIELD AND FARM.

Deep or Shallow Corn Culture.

A Harlan county (Nebraska) correspondent of the Prairie Farmer has this to say on the subject of deep or shallow corn culture: Probably nineteen-twentieths of the farmers who raise corn believe that "deep cultivation is necessary to its perfection." Some think that during dry weather especially they must cultivate deep; that corn roots attain only about eight to ten inches in length at maturity; while others believe that corn has more roots than needed, and advocate cutting off a large portion of these. In fact, when the plant is from four to six inches high, the roots are from fifteen to eighteen inches long. Soon after the roots invariably meet in the row, and often crowd each other, from three to four inches under the surface. The writer traced a corn root last season (when the corn was about thirty inches high), twenty-three feet from the hill. That the root is the life of the plant, no one will dispute. Those who have taken the trouble to examine the roots of corn know that they form a complete network of fibrous roots; and surely a plant must have an abundance of roots to mature its grain in from ninety to one hundred days. What has given people the idea of deep cultivation? It is probably this: If the shovel plow is used and not run pretty deep it will do no good. It will not kill the weeds and grass, and with weeds and grass there cannot be good corn. Hence, as deep plowing will kill the weeds, and not totally kill the corn, many think it the best method.

The writer saw a field of corn last season that did not have a cultivator put into it until it was more than twenty inches high. This field had been harrowed with an ordinary slanting tooth harrow, from the time it was planted until it attained that height—not when the ground was wet, not early in the morning or late in the evening—at such times the plant is tender and brittle, and liable to break—but in the heat of the day, when one can kill weeds and not injure the corn. This field was absolutely free from weeds and grass when the harrowing was discontinued, and in about ten days or two weeks, it was "laid by" with an ordinary cultivator, set so as to not go over three to four inches deep. This man cut very few, if any corn roots. His field of forty acres yielded eighty bushels per acre, while a field adjoining that was cultivated deep, and kept clear with an equal stand, and similar conditions with regard to soil and previous cultivation, yielded but forty-three bushels per acre. All admit that fall plowing holds moisture longer than spring plowing, the soil becomes compact, and if slightly worked on the surface, so as to prevent "baking," the warm sun will draw the moisture nearly to the surface. It will cost but a trifle to try this experiment on a small piece adjoining the regular crop. A slanting tooth harrow will not injure young corn plants, if worked in the heat of the day.

Benefit of Working by System.

Every farmer who would work to the best advantage should employ a portion of his leisure hours in the winter in deciding what crops he will grow on each field, and the particular method of cultivation. By thus laying his plans for the future, when he has time for deliberate thought, he will be likely to make less mistakes than if no plans are laid until the busy season arrives, and he is obliged to act without time for reflection. There are many reasons why it is best to mature plans in advance. It gives time for reflection and review, and the changes of any details that careful examination may suggest, and it also gives time for preparation without haste, which, as a rule, is the saving of both time and money; the seed may be purchased while passing the seed store on other business, and thus save a special trip in the busy season, and by purchasing early in the season better seed can often be secured, if not at a lower price. When the seed is purchased early in the season its germinating qualities may be tried by planting a few seeds in a box set in a warm place; it is well to do this, even if the seeds are grown on the farm, and thus make sure that a crop will not be lost by planting bad seed.

By deciding what crops it is the best to grow early in the season, when the busy season comes the farmer has only to follow out the general plans carefully laid out during the winter, thus leaving his mind free to plan the details as the season advances. A farm thus run will always be conducted to much better advantage than one that is run without any plans, except what are made at the latest moment possible.

Raising Young Turkeys.

The hardest task the farmer's wife is called upon to perform is to raise the young turkeys. It is not difficult to hatch them, as the turkey hen is a persistent sitter and does her duty faithfully, while the eggs are nearly always fertile. A single union of the gobbler and hen will fertilize all the eggs the hen may lay during the season. Like the human being, the turkey is very feeble and tender when young, but hardy when matured. The most important matter is to never allow them to get wet. They must not even be allowed on damp ground, especially at night. Keep them, with the hen, in a roomy run, dry and sheltered from winds for a week. Then let them out on clear days after the dew is off in the morning, and shut them up early at night. Feed on ground oats and milk, cooked together as bread, with chopped onion in it, and give finely chopped meat and bone meal at least once a day. Feed often, and vary the food to anything they will eat after they are a week old, but always feed meat. Always look out for lice, as that is often the cause of young turkeys dying off. Give chopped eggs the first two days, in addition to the other food, but give nothing the first thirty-six hours. Do not let the hen ramble too far or tire the young ones. Watch them closely till they are past danger.

Produce a Greater Variety.

Practical Farmer: During the present season of comparative leisure on the farm it will be well for cultivators, while maturing their plans for the ensuing summer, to consider whether it would not be advisable to raise a greater variety of crops than formerly. Farmers who practice "mixed husbandry" are generally more successful, especially those remote from good markets, than such who rely upon one or two crops, or specialties, and then, instead of growing them, as they might easily do, purchase several soil products for consumption in their families. Alluding to this subject a Pacific coast journal tersely remarks that "in the matter of production the Californian is peculiar. He will plant 100 to 500 acres in grain, and then purchase his table vegetables from a neighbor. He will pasture a herd of cattle, and rely upon the peddler for the milk that supplies his family. He will go abroad for goods that he could as well manufacture at home. And thus it goes through numerous branches of the trade."

The truthfulness of the foregoing assertions is of wide application, and by no means confined to Californians. It applies with almost equal force to the farmers of other and more widely separated portions of the country, east and west, north and south, and notably to those of the latter region, in some parts of which so much attention is given to cotton-growing that other valuable crops are almost entirely neglected. Even in the New England and middle states very few farmers grow one-half the variety of products they could and should for their own use or that might be profitably marketed. Especially is this true in regard to fruits, vegetables, etc., the general neglect of which by many cultivators seems unaccountable. The families of men who, having suitable soil, in a favorable climate, from year to year defet the planting of fruit trees, and rarely, if ever, raise any vegetables fit for table use, are surely to be pitied on account of their deprivation of what might be easily supplied, while the heads of such unfortunate families should be liable to indictment for neglecting to discharge their duty in the premises. Such husbandmen must not only lack in the true spirit of progress, but be deficient in knowledge and appreciation of the benefits derivable from the cause indicated, for if they realized how much of health and comfort might emanate from the frequent use of fruits and vegetables they would certainly devote more attention to their production for that purpose, to say nothing of raising them for the market, which latter, it is needless to add, is a profitable industry in many localities. By the way, it is surprising that so few farmers located near cities and villages, do not cultivate small fruits, vegetables, and the like for marketing. Were they to give proper attention to this branch, growing choice varieties, and sending to market in good condition—assorted, and in neat boxes and attractive packages—they would soon find the business profitable.

But if the farmers of old, long-cultivated regions are derelict in growing fruits and vegetables, as many of them proverbially are, what shall be said of those occupying large and fertile farms and plantations in the west and south, those well-to-do farmers and planters who live on "hog and hominy" year in and year out, without apparently the least premonitory reluctance or twinge of conscience? And it is still true, as it was years ago, that in the west, as a rule, corn, wheat and live stock are almost solely depended upon—and often only one of these—while other, and, for the family, equally important products receive little or no attention. The planters of the south have been wont to confine themselves to cotton, sugar and tobacco, ignoring most other crops, and depending chiefly upon the north for supplies for family consumption. The great majority have not only neglected the culture of fruits and vegetables, even in the most favorable localities for the production, but also the cereal and other crops necessary to their sustenance, and which they might easily raise. This has been the custom for years, so long that in some sections it appears to have become chronic and unchangeable; and yet the benefits of mixed husbandry are at least coming to be known and appreciated, as its advantages have been clearly demonstrated by many intelligent and progressive cultivators since "the late unpleasantness." These advantages are many but they need not be mentioned in this connection, as they will be readily suggested to the intelligent reader. The adoption of a judicious system of mixed husbandry would no doubt prove largely beneficial to numerous cultivators in the west and south (aye, and in the east and north), who now rely chiefly on one or two staples. Indeed, we confidently believe that it would be for the pecuniary interest of the great mass of farmers throughout the country to produce a greater variety.

Care of Young Lambs.

Early lambs need close looking after this month if they are to be made to grow fast; let them have plenty of meal where they can get it and be away from the sheep. The sheep must be well cared for and fed so as to secure the largest amount of milk possible. For early lambs, one lamb to a sheep is enough. It is important to have good quarters, not too warm and tight, but dry and plenty of room. Sheep and lambs after a few days old need fresh air and sunshine; they will rarely suffer with the cold if kept dry. It is a mistake to keep sheep in a small, close house; even in cold weather they naturally require exercise in the open air, and should have it in fair weather; but in stormy weather they should be kept under cover where there is plenty of room and pure air.

If the gentleman whose lips pressed the lady's snowy brow and thus caught a severe cold had but used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, no doctor's bill would have been necessary.

Some genius proposes to introduce paper shirts. Wearing paper shirts means bearing rheumatism. With Salvation Oil, however, paper shirts might still be a success. Price 25 cents.

Another Dancer With a History.

Town Topics: It is said that Kate Vaughan, the Gaiety dancer, is coming over to America. She is nothing for us if she has no scandal attached to her. Kate Vaughan is a particularly graceful, dilicate-looking girl, who has made herself popular on the burlesque stage by the supple elegance of her style and the picturesque tightness of her dresses. She was originally in the smallest of London music halls, and first appeared on the regular stage of Drury Lane in a pantomime. From thence she came to the Gaiety theatre, and for several years was one of the popular quartette headed by Terry Royce and Nellie Farren. Kate Vaughan was soon notorious. Her first serious flirtation was with a well known criminal barrister who has since been made judge in India. The next man who was known to have thrown his cap and gloves over the windmills for her was John Delacour, one of the best looking swells in London. His good looks were of no avail in the end, for the nephew of the duke of Wellington, Colonel Fred Wellesley, of the guards, carried her off to Vienna, where he was pursued by the indignant John with sword and pistols. Colonel Wellesley, however, did not care to meet his predecessor, and made a rapid exit with the beautiful Kate—an exit hastened, perhaps, by the fact that his (the colonel's) own wife was then staying at the Grand hotel in the Kaiserstadt.

From a Consumptive.

LAKEVILLE, MASS., Sept. 14, 1885.

I was very sick in 1865 with consumption; had severe pain in my left side; lungs were very sore and tender; a friend told me of ALLCOCK'S POUROUS PLASTERS. I tried one, cut it in strips, and placed it over the painful places; they gave me almost immediate relief. I continued the use of them in connection with tonic medicines until I was cured. I have used hundreds of them for myself and family. My husband was attacked about two weeks ago with a terrible pain in the right side; he could not breathe without crying out. I had one in the house. I applied it and he received relief. He continued to wear it a day or so, when he was well again.

JEANNETTE M. PLUMMER.

A Fund For Mrs. Alten.

The family of Charles Alten, the young man who committed suicide a few days ago in a saloon on the corner of St. Mary's avenue and Eighteenth street, was left destitute in circumstances. The suicide had not been at work for some months, and all the money he had saved had been expended. Yesterday, however, a former partner in the restaurant business, Julius Kortlang, assisted by Fritz Hickstein, took up a collection for the suffering ones amounting to $144. It is intended to continue the subscriptions until they amount to $200.

A Sudden Death

from heart disease is now quite common Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy. Chronic irritation, palpatation, excessive or defective action of the heart, shortness of breath, and pain, are removed by it in a short period. It also cures all the diseases relating to the liver, stomach, bowels, blood and skin.

IS THERE ANY ROPE?

New and Important Opinions of Pulmonary Experts—Can the Universal Consumption be Successfully Treated?

Dr. Borgeon, a leading French doctor, has a new treatment for consumption!

He gives an enema of carbonic acid and sulphurated hydrogen gases, the latter gas carrying the former into every part of the throat and lungs.

This treatment, too, is directed at effects—the cause remains undisturbed.

What this cause is has been stated by perhaps the highest pulmonary authority in the world, i. e., the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, in London, Eng.

This malady every year carries off from one-seventh to one-fifth of the entire population of England!

Dr. Payne, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, is authority for this statement.

The same or a greater proportion of deaths obtains in America.

Dr. Payne also says that one-half the total number of deaths from all *other* causes have seeds of this disease in the system which only require some irritant to develop!

Dr. Hermann Brehmer, an eminent German authority, says that consumption is caused by deficient nutrition of the lungs, by poor blood.

These authorities cannot be disputed. The medical world recognizes them. The uric acid is the irritant in the blood that causes the development of the seeds which Dr. Brehmer says lie dormant in the blood.

Every particle of blood which passes through the lungs and heart, also goes through the kidneys, and if they are in the least deranged they cannot rid the blood of its killing poison. The thousand little half-inch tubes or tubes of the kidneys very easily get blocked up and diseased; and when they do, they corrupt instead of purifying the blood. Kidney disease may exist, and yet no pain occur in that organ, because it is deficient in nerves of sensation.

Dip your finger in acid every day and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid poisoned blood through the lungs every second, and they soon give way.

The Brompton Hospital investigation showed that 52 per cent. of the victims of consumption were afflicted with deranged kidneys, which permitted the uric acid poison to remain in the blood and irritate the lungs. This uric acid is always fighting every vital organ, and if there be any inherent weakness in the lungs it inevitably causes pneumonia, cough and consumption.

The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritatively shown to be faulty even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant which inflames and burns up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to the great specific, Warner's safe cure. This remedy has now the favor of medical men all over the world purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases, caused by uric acid, will not only be cured, but will be prevented.

When the kidney is healthy, no albumen appears in the water, but albumen is found in the water of more than half of those who die of consumption!

This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; retained uric acid, poisoning the blood; third, the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of flesh and strength, with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help, he is put on cod liver oil which his stomach, weakened also by uric acid in the blood, cannot digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think they are affected, but the kidney acid is doing its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by-and-by the disease of the lungs has advanced until pus is developed, then come hemorrhages, and at last the glassy stare which denotes that the end is near!

A post mortem examination of such cases shows that the terrible uric acid has completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung disease when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Howard, in Miner county, have succeeded in obtaining strong flows of good water by means of testing augurs constructed by attaching ordinary carpenters' bits to iron rods.

FULL WEIGHT PURE. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. GOLD ONLY IN CANS. DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS. NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

MOST PERFECT MADE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2813 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

FOR SALE.

A large number of recorded Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions. Also Home Bred Colts. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Prices reasonable and terms easy. Our stock has been selected with reference to both individual merit and pedigree. A large number of our Stallions are acclimated and Colts of their get can be shown. York is on the B. & M. R. R., two hours' ride west of Lincoln. For catalogues and further information, address

FRY & FAHRBACH, York, Neb.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

We believe your "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigar to be the best in America for the money.

W. D. SEWELL & Co, Juniata, Neb.

Tansill's Punch" is the best 5c cigar in the market. C. M. TOWNSEND, Wallingford, Vermont.

1887 Spring Valley Stock Farm. 1887.

OMAHA, NEB.

George Wilkes 519. Record 2:22.

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