FIELD AND FARM.

Economy in the Expenditure of Labor

Philadelphia Record: Work improperly done is sometimes a waste of labor, and on the farm there is often too much work done for the results gained. Nor is such work mistakenly performed always, for often it is premeditated and in defiance of experience and reason. It is well known that all plants require a sufficient amount of food, heat and moisture to enable them to reach maturity and yield to their fullest capacity, and where the ground is annually devoted to crops the great difficulty is to retain its fertility and secure from it all that should be derived under the best possible conditions. Any diminution or deterioration of the plant food in the soil must be resupplied in some shape, and the smaller the amount of plant food possessed by the farmer, and the greater the area to be supplied, the more the difficulty of recuperating the soil will be increased. In the face of this fact farmers do not always take into consideration the propriety of curtailing the area to be cultivated, by which means they would be enabled to supply a greater proportion of plant food to a limited space, and at the same time save a vast amount of labor. It is not as economical to grow thirty bushels of wheat on two acres as it is to produce twenty bushels on one acre, for, while in the one case the farmer secures an extra ten bushels by reason of cultivating more land for that purpose, yet he has been compelled to perform twice as much work and to spread his manure over double the area of surface. There should be no more land put under cultivation than can be properly manured or fertilized, as it is much better to have one acre of strong, vigorous plants than two acres of plants improperly provided for, while it requires just as much cultivation, seeding, harvesting and hauling for an inferior crop as for the better one. Nor does the influence end with a single crop. Land that has been bountifully fed will be in a better condition for a succeeding crop, while that which has been overtaxed will gradually lose fertility and entail an additional expense every year. It is an old rule that proper field culture should be the same as for a garden spot which is to use plenty of manure on small areas, work the soil to a fine condition for the seed, keep down the grass and weeds, and make every inch of space produce to its fullest capacity, instead of wasting time, labor and manure over large fields that cannot be properly cultivated.

The Cut Worms.

American Agriculturist: We are so generally asked about "the cut-worm" that it is evidently the popular idea that there is but one insect deserving that name, while in fact there are half a dozen or more, all larvæ of different species of moth. Practically they might be regarded as one, did not some of them ascend trees, shrubs and other plants in their destructive work, while most of them confine their operations to the surface, and work their mischief by cutting off young and tender plants even with the ground. Their work is done at night, and as daylight approaches they hide themselves in holes in the ground. Cabbage, when first set out, and lettuce and other plants of the garden, up to squashes and other plants of the farm, are attacked by them. Growing muskmelons and watermelons for northern markets is now an important industry in the southern states, especially within easy reach of the shipping ports, some hundreds of acres being occupied by watermelons alone. The grower of melons, as well as of cabbages, etc., finds that his greatest obstacle to success is in the attack of cut-worms. Various devices have been proposed to ward off their attacks, but among these none appear to be so sensible or so effective as that devised by Dr. A. Oemler, author of "Truck Farming for the South." Dr. Oemler kills off the cut-worms before the plants appear. Upon his watermelon fields he sets poison traps at about fifteen feet apart each way. These "traps" are cabbage or turnip leaves, which have been moistened on the concave side and then dusted with a mixture of Paris green with twenty parts of flour. These leaves are placed over the field, poisoned side down, at the distances above stated, before the plants appear. What follows? The doctor facetiously says: "Two such applications, particular in cloudy weather, at intervals of three or four days, will suffice to allow the cut-worms to make away with themselves, which they generally do with perfect success."

Hints of Various Kinds.

Marketing the produce is half the battle. A farmer should use as much judgment on this point as any other.

Pull the collars away from the shoulders while resting the horses in the field, so that the air can pass freely between them.

A poor tool on the farm imposes a tax upon the user every day it is employed, often greater in the year than the whole price of a good tool.

A grindstone conveniently placed ready for use leaves no excuse for working with a dull ax or other cutting instrument that never does good work.

The delicate fine flavor of the onion is said to be the best when it is first pulled and while it still has a green neck. When fully ripened it loses this fine flavor.

Copperas is a splendid medicine to keep on hand for poultry. When they have the roup wash their heads with a solution of it, and put some of the solution in the drinking water as a tonic. It provides them with solute iron, which is necessary.

Since the value of dairy calves is becoming more and more acknowledged, the breeder should study the merits of sires. It is not so much as to what the appearance of the bull may be as it is to know how many daughters of his can produce fourteen pounds of butter per week.

The simultaneous development of the bone, wool, fat and muscle in the sheep requires a wide diversity of elements in the food. It would be impossible, for instance, to get ewes to thrive well on a diet of corn alone; they would grow too fat and would amount to nothing. Variety is absolutely essential.

An analysis of hop refuse shows it to be worth $3.62 per ton. Supplemented by some phosphoric acid and potash, it might serve in place of barn-yard manure. The average barn-yard manure (partly rotten) usually containg but 0.5 per cent of nitrogen, 0.26 of phosphoric acid and 0.6 of potash.

It is an easy matter to stunt the growth of the wool of the sheep and the lambs, and a stunted growth is never desirable in anything. The longer we farm the more thoroughly satisfied do we become that it pays to keep stock growing steadily all the time, just the same as a crop, and that any failure to do this is a failure to secure as much profit as we could.

We often speak of farm, cow, stable and hen manure, as if a fixed value attached to either. Hen manure is especially variable in its manuriel elements. An analysis made by Dr. Goessmann of one sample (dry) shows a value of $10.55 per ton. It contained the usual mixture of feathers, earthy substances, etc. Of another (fresh) the analysis shows it to worth but $3.42 per ton.

Why not have hoe-handles flat or oval, like ax-handles? With such a handle the workman can strike more accurately and so work nearer to plants, because the hoe will not turn in his hands. The edge will wear evenly and the hoe last longer than with the old round handle. The wrist is not so soon tired nor the hands cramped with the flat handle. When you home to repair the old hoes put an oval candle in one of them.

It is not a mistaken plan to give the boys a calf or a pig to raise. It teaches them at an early age to take an interest in farm stock.

Egg plants are tropical by nature, and even a cool night will sometimes injure them; hence do not take them from the hot-bed too early.

Hot red pepper tea is the newest remedy for the cabbage worm. It is sprinkled over the cabbage while the tea is in nearly boiling condition.

The war on insects should be made now, so as to kill them in their younger stages. Every moth or miller hatched becomes the parent of thousands.

It is better to keep the spring calves until fall if the pasture be large and plentiful, as the cost will be but little, while better prices can then be obtained if they be first put in good condition.

Small as is the little bantam fowl it lays a proportionately larger egg than any other breed. It pays, also, as well as the others according to cost, requiring less room for shelter and yard.

It is better to plow deep in the fall and cross-plow again in the spring, if large quantities of fertilizers be used; but the cultivator should be used frequently in order to keep the earth fine and free from weeds.

The best mode of treating a barren spot in the fields is to manure it and then sow some kind of crop (such as buckwheat or millet), to be turned under in a green state. Then scatter lime on it and leave it till spring.

Grow a crop of pumpkins, as they will keep well for winter use and make an excellent change for the pigs. A farm kettle for cooking pumpkins will enable the farmer to utilize the crop to better advantage and as they can be grown in a cornfield after the last working of the corn, they entail but little labor and yield well in proportion to cost, while they are very highly relished by all classes of stock.

In attempting to make the food of the calf too rich when it is being raised by hand the digestion may be impaired, and scours be the result. Skim milk not soured given somewhat warm is the best, but oat-meal gruel may be added three times a week a gill of linseed meal twice a week with advantage. Do not however, change the food suddenly.

If the calves and pigs were compelled to forage for a living, like the hens, they would soon become a nuisance, and fail to pay, yet the hen is sometimes expected to lay under the most adverse conditions. If she is to pay a profit she must receive the attention necessary to enable her to perform all that may be required of her.

A remedy for maggots on sheep is said to be kerosene oil. Saturate the sore (and also the wool around it), and inject the kerosene as deeply as possible with the use of a syringe. It will kill them instantly. As kerosene is very irritating and painful the use of crude petroleum would perhaps be better.

It is claimed that if a sow be fed on flesh food, such as a piece of liver or cheap beef, first having the meat slightly sprinkled with salt, she will not be so liable to devour her young, as the habit is said to be prompted by a desire for flesh food. If she continue the practice it will be cheaper to butcher her.

Every time you use the cultivator in order to kill out the grass and weeds you are at the same time stirring the soil, thereby admitting more air to the roots of the plants, providing a greater amount of moisture and converting the insoluble substances into plant food.

Level culture is better than hilling, as it enables the cultivator and harrow to be used with greater facility, while the rains do not flow off as rapidly, which is a very important matter during dry seasons, when light showers occur only at long intervals.

Milch cows and steers do not require the same food and should not be kept in the same pasture if it can be avoided, as both kinds of cattle will thrive better from the separation, while the labor of managing them will be lessened.

To avoid the forgetting of the practice of salting stock when it is given at stated periods it is suggested that a lump of rock salt be placed in the manger, so as to have it within easy reach of the animal whenever it may desire salt.

Stagnant water is detrimental to all kind of crops, and for that reason all fields should be tiled or underdrained in some manner. Underdrainings carries off the surplus water and allows more air and heat to enter the earth.

Small fruits come in bearing in a year or two after the vines have been planted, while peach trees often bear when three years old. Every family having a small plot of ground should be able to have them every season.

THEY ARE SUPERSTITIOUS.

What An Old Fakir Says About Country People—How They Are Worked.

"One who thinks the agricultural districts have been worked," said an old fakir the other day, "has very little real knowledge of country folks. I don't care how many newspapers a farmer takes, or how hard or how often these papers seek to put him on his guard, he is gullible in some direction. You may not be able to sell him a patent hay fork which won't work, or a patent gate, which is a bold face infringment, and will bring him a lawsuit. He may not bite at a $200 piano for $400, or a new thing in lightning rods. You may not be able to sell him a fire-proof paint, or prevail upon him to have the shingles on his roof replaced with sheets of Iron, but if the hook is properly baited he is certain to bite. I don't know as this is against him, for I have known towns-people to swallow almost everything, but most of my work has been among farmers."

"What is your particular lay?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you for the publication of it won't reduce the number of gudgeons by ten. I am now working the fortune-telling and buried-treasure racket, and I should be off among the hills and valleys now if my partner was not ill with typhoid fever."

"Please explain."

"Well, the general modus operandi, in brief, is this: My partner is an agent. Sometimes he is taking subscribers to a family bible, and sometimes he is selling county rights to manufacture a churn or cheese press. He enters a populous and wealthy neighborhood, secures board at the nearest inn or with some leading farmer, and while seeming to push his business he is making cautious and particular inquiries. He finds who is ailing, and what the complaint; who has lost money or stock in a mysterious way; who is inclined to superstition, and in what particular direction; who has lost relatives, and whether they were old or young, good or bad. He picks up and jots down in a memorandum book a perfect encyclopædia of facts and incidents, and the book is sent to me at a point and at a time agreed upon. I am working another neighborhood, and some weeks after he has passed out of sight and mind, I suddenly appear upon the scene. I reach the farm house of John Smith about dark, and arrange to stay over night. After supper I ask him about his sister Helen, who died of consumption ten years before; about the horse that was stolen from his barn on the night of September 21, 1879; about the lightning striking his barn in 1880; about his mother falling out of a wagon and breaking her leg twenty-one years before, and so on and so on, proving, to the unbounded astonishment of the family, that I am entirely conversant with their history. How did I know all these things? I am the seventh son of a seventh son,

and it all came to me as I entered th gate.

"That's the starter, my dear boy, and it never fails to catch on. I am entreated to tell where that horse went to; whether there isn't treasure buried on the farm; what member of the family is to go next; when the hog cholera will appear next, and so on and so forth. My terms are from $25 to $200 according to the gullibility of the victim and his ability to fork over the needful. If he simply wants the past and future, I can accommodate him for about $25. If he wants to know anything about buried treasure, I set my figures at high-water mark. Out of, say twenty families in a neighborhood, eighteen will want my service and pay me well for them, and I will live in clover for a couple of weeks."

"But about the buried treasure?"

"Oh's that's all right. In every populous country, no matter what state is in, there are legends of treasure buried by the Indians or robbers. My partner fixed all that. He picks up an old Mexican dollar in some door yard or barnyard, and asserts that it must have been a portion of some treasure buried many years before. I never saw a farmer yet who couldn't be convinced that he owned a] farm with a pot of gold and silver waiting to be dug up. We bought $300 worth of old gold and silver coin in New York as a starter. My partner has two or three ancient looking pots and jugs among his baggage, and he manages to make a burial somewhere in each good workable neighborhood. It is close to some prominent object, and I have no difficulty in pointing out the place. When it is profitable to work the treasury racket I go into a trance, and see three pots or jugs full of money under ground. One is more accessible than the others, but it contains by far the smallest sum of money. That can be found in half an hour; the others will require days of careful search and digging. If the farmer comes to my terms I locate a pot containing from $40 to $60. He finds the pot and the money is in it. If the one pot is there why shouldn't the other two be? Ths one find excites all his cupidity, and he is ready to believe any story I may tell him. The treasure racket is worked only when I am about to leave a neighborhood."

"And you impose on people in this manner?"

"Sorry to say that we do, but the people themselves are to blame for it. Any one of sense ought to know that it is imposition. I have great luck in finding stolen or lost articles. If a horse has been stolen, I follow him into some other county, and locate him on a given farm. I give the name of the thief and locate him. This is also done just before I leave, for reasons which will be apparent. A very singular incident occurred to me in Indiana last summer. I was in a neighborhood where a rich old lady had lost $16,000 in bonds and jewelry. The box had been taken out of her house during her absence, and there was absolutely no clue to the robber. She offered me $500 to recover the property. I knew I couldn't do it, but she hung on and was so urgent that to get rid of her I went into a trance and 'saw' the box in the loft of an old log house which I remembered seeing on the highway four or five miles from her house. I told her that if the box had been removed from there it was during a thunder storm, at which time I could not see. Well, take my head for a football if she didn't send a man off on a horse that very evening, and inside of an hour he was back with the box! Yes, sir, found it exactly where I said it was, and the old lady counted me out $500 in the cleanest kind of greenbacks. My stock in that neighborhood went up 100 per cent. at once, and I reaped a golden harvest before I left. I suppose the box was taken by a tramp, and he was just sharp enough to realize that any attempt to sell the stuff would result in sending him to state prison. He hid it away, perhaps intending to recover it some, day, but my trance came in ahead of him."

A Curious Incident.

New York Truth: The badness of high hued dyes in hosiery is responsible for a curious incident at a recent fancy dress kettledrum. The girls who served the tea wore peasant gowns which disclosed their ankles. Among the merry maidens was one young and pretty widow, as bewitching as they, and twice as audacious in a discreet way. Their sub-rosa conversation turned on their display of ankles, and the widow whispered to a companion: "I'll bet you a box of gloves that I will take off my stockings altogether, serve out tea for the rest of the afternoon with bare ankles and nobody will discover it."

The wager was made. An impromptu committee of the amatuer peasant girls accompanied the widow to the dressing room. It was very warm in the apartment and the stockings belonging to the costume were exceedingly gay in color. She drew off her hosiery. As she had calculated her smooth skin underneath was printed with the pattern of the stockings, and in tints not much dimmer or blurred. When her slippers were put on again no unsuspicious spectator would have imagined that her shapely ankles were bare. She won her wager.

The Invalide Russe, the official journal of the minister of war, gives the effective forces of the czar on the 1st of January, 1886. According to this account the Russian regular army numbered at that time 824,762 soldiers and 30,655 generals and officers. The reserves amounted to 1,600,815 men. The militia of the first call counted 2,160,000 men. And this without counting the Finland regiments.

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS

General Produce.

Saturday, June 4.

The following prices are for round lots of produce, as sold on the market to-day.

EGGS—The bulk of the stock is moving at 10½c.

BUTTER—The great bulk of the receipts is selling at10@12c, with the greater proportion at the less price. An occasional package of the best is sold to the retail trade at 13@14c, but it has to be strictly choice to bring that price. The shipping demand is good and the shippers are able to keep the market cleaned up and prevent any accumulation of stock.

CHEESE.—Full cream cheddars, single, 14c; full cream flats, twins, 14c; Young Americas, 14½c; fancy Swiss, 18c; Swiss, imported, 25c; Limburger, 15c; brick, 15@16c.

BEANS.-Inferior stock,75c@$1.00;good clean country, $1.00@1.25 ;medium, hand picked, $1.40@1.50; hand picked navy, $1.50@1.60.

LIVE POULTRY—The receipts of chickens are not heavy and the market is firm. Old fowls of fair size sell readily at $3.25@3.50. There have been no spring chickens in of any account this week. Good sized spring chickens would sell well. A few small ducks were received and sold at $3.50 per dozen.

POTATOES.—There is a strong demand for old potatoes but very few coming in. On account of the scarcity of new potatoes, old potatoes are still higher than last week. Good stock sells quickly at $1.00@1.10 per bushel. New potatoes have advanced on account of the scarcity and there are very few to be had at any price. Home grown, $1.00@1.10; new potatoes, per bbl, $6.00@6.25.

CABBAGE—The market is about cleared up of all stock. California cabbage, new per lb, 3½c.

NEW VEGETABLES.—Local gardners are now supplying the demand for most kinds of vegetables, such as top onions, radishes, lettuce pie plant and peas, and there is not much sale for stock of that kind shipped in. Peas are being sold by the gardners direct to the trade at about $1.00 per bushel. Top-onions, per doz bunches, 10@20c; radishes, per doz bunches 10@80c; lettuce, per doz bunches, 30@35c; pieplant, per lb, 1½c; cucumbers, per doz, 60@75c; wax beans, per two-thirds bushel box, $2.50; string beans, per two-thirds bushel box, $1.25: cauliflower, per doz, $1.75@2.00; new southern beets, per dozen bunches, 50c.

LEMONS—Reports from New York indicat that the cheap lemons have been mostly worked off and that there is a demand for good keeping stock. Prices there are advancing. The market here is abont steady with an active demand. Messina, choice, per doz bunches, $4.50@5.00.

ORANGES—The season for California oranges is rapidly drawing to a close and only a few more cars are expected to arrive. Mediterranean sweets, $3.50@3.75; Messina imperial, fancy, $4.25@4.50; Riverside, $4.25@4.50; Paper Rinds, $3.50; Los Angeles; $3.25@3.50.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts have averaged a little uneven this week. On Wednesday they were very heavy. Those sold early in the morning went at $7.00@8.00 per stand for choice stock while later in the day in order to close out some sold as low as $5.00 per stand. Yesterday the receipts were light and hardly equal to the demand. Today good stock is moving at $8.00 per stand.

CHERRIES—There is a fair supply on the market and the average price for 10-lb boxes is $2.50.

BANANAS—There is a fair supply of choice large bunches on the market. Largebunches, per bunch, $3.00@4.50.

TOMATOES—There are a few southern tomatoes on the market; 10-lb. boxes, $1.00.

PROVISIONS.—Ham, 12c; breakfast bacon rib, 10; breakfast bacon, plain, 10½c; dry salt sides, 8½@8¾; dried beef, regular, 10@11; dried beef, ham pieces, 13c; lard, 50 lb cans, 6¾c; lard, 20 lb cans, Fairbanks, 7c; lard, 10 lb cans, Fairbanks, 7⅛c; lard 5 lb cans, Fairbanks, 7¼c; lard, 3 lb cans, Fairbanks, 7⅜c.

General Markets.

VARNISHES—Barrels, per gallon, Furniture, extra, $1.10; furniture, No. 1, $1.00; coach, extra, $1.40; coach, No. 1, $1.20; Damar, extra, $1.75; Japan, 70c; asphaltum, extra, 85c; shellac, $3.50; hard oil finish, $1.50.

DRY PAINTS—White lead, 7c; French zinc, 12c; Paris whiting, 2½c; whiting, gilders, 2⅜c; whiting, com'l, 1¼c; lampblack, Germanstown, 12c; lampblack, ordinary, 8c; Prussian blue, 55c; ultramarine, 18c; vandyke brown, 8c; umber, burnt, 4c; umber, raw, 4c; sienna, burnt, 4c; sienna, raw, 4c; Paris green, genuine, 25c; Paris green, common, 22c; chrome green, N. Y., 20c; vermillion, American, 18c; Indian, raw and burnt umber, 1-lb cans, 12c; raw and burnt sienna, 12c; vandyke brown, 13c; refined lampblack, 12c; coach black and ivory black, 16c; drop black, 16c; Prussian blue, 40c; ultramarine black, 18c; chrome green, L., M. & D., 16; blind and shutter green, L. M. & D., 16c; Paris green, 18c; Indian red 15c; Venetian red, 9c; Tuscan, 22c; American vermillion, L. & D., 20c; yellow ochre, 2c; L. M. & O. D, 18c; good ochre, 16c; patent dryer, 8c; graining color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, chestnut and ash, 12c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Acid carbolic, 60c; acid tartaric, 52c; balsam copaiba, per lb, 50c; bark sasafrass, per lb, 10c; calomel, per lb, 78c; chinchonidia, per oz, 40c; chloroform, per lb, 50c; Dover's powders, per lb, $1.25; epsom salts, per lb, 3½c; glycerine, pure, per lb, 30c; lead, acetate, per lb, 21c; oil, castor, No. 1, per gal, $1.50; oil, castor, No. 2, per gal, $1.40c; oil, olive, per gal, $1.40; oil, origannum, 50c; opium, $4.50; quinine, P. & W. and R. & S., per; oz, 70c; potossium, iodide, per lb, $3.50c; salicin, per oz, 40c; sulphate morphine, per oz, $3.25; sulphur, per lb, 4c; strychnine, per oz, $1.20.

PAINTS IN OIL.—White lead, Omaha, P. P., 6½c; white lead, St. Louis, pure, 7c; Marseilles, green, 1 lb cans, 2c; French zinc, green seal, 12c; French zinc, red seal, 11c; French zinc, in varnish asst., 20c; French zinc, 75c; vermillion, English, in oil, 75c; red, 10c; rose pink, 14c; Venetian red, Cookson's, 2¾c; Venetian red, American, 1½c; red lead, 7½c; chrome yellow, genuine, 20c; chrome yellow, K, 12c; ochre, rochelle, 3c; ochre, French, 2¾c; ochre, American, 1½c; Winter's mineral, 2½c; Lehigh brown, 2½c; Spanish brown, 2½c; Prince's mineral, 3c.

SPIRITS—Cologne spirits, 188 proof, $1.10; do 101 proof, $1.12; spirits, second quality, 101 proof, $1.10; do 188 proof, $1.09. Alcohol, 188 proof, $2.10 per wine gallon. Red distilled whiskies, $1.00@1.50. Gin, blended, $1.50@2.00; Kentucky bourbons, $2.00@6.00, Kentucky and Pennsylvania ryes, $2.00@6.50; Golden Sheaf bourbon and rye whiskies, $1.50@3.00. Brandies, imported, $5.00@8.50; domestic, $1.30@3.00. Gins, imported, $4.50@6.00; domestic, $1.25@3.00. Champagnes, imported, per case, $28.00@33.00; American, red case, $10.00@16.00.

HIDES—Green butchers, 5⅝@6c; green cured, 7c; dry flint, 11@12c; dry salt, 9@10c; green calf skins, 8c; damaged hides, two-thirds price. Tallow—3c. Grease—Prime white, 3c; yellow, 2c; brown, 1½c. Sheep pelts, 25@75c.

HEAVY HARDWARE—Iron, rate $2.70; plow steel, special cast, 4½c; crucible steel, 6½c; cast tools, do, 12@18c; wagon spokes, per set, $2.00@3.50; hubs, per set, $1.25; felloes, sawed, dry, $1.60; tongues, each, 80c; axles, each, 75c; square nuts, per lb, 61@71c; coil chain, per lb, 6½@13c; malleable, 8@10c; iron wedges, 6c; crowbars, 6c; harrow teeth, 4½c; spring steel, 7@9c; Burden's horse shoes, $4.75; Burden's mule shoes, $5.75. Barbed wire, in car lots, $4.00 per 100 lbs. Nails, rates, 10 to 50, $3.90; steel nails, $2.75, Shot, $1.35; buckshot, $1.60. Hazard powder, kegs, $5.00; do, half kegs, $2.75; do, quarter kegs, $1.50; blasting, kegs, $2.10; fuse, per 10 feet, 65c. Lead bar, $16.00.

Grocer's List.

PICKELS—Medium, in bbls, $7.00; do in half bbls, $4.00; small, in bbls, $8.00; do, in half bbls, $4.50; gherkins, in bbls, $9.00; do, in half bbls, $5.00.

SUGAR—Granulated, 6½@6⅝c; conf. A, 6@6½c; white extra C, 5⅝@5¾c; extra C, 5½@5⅝c; yellow C, 5¼@5⅜c; cut loaf, 6¾@6⅞c; powdered, 6⅞@7c.

COFFEE—Ordinary grades, 19@20c; fair, 21@22c; prime, 22@23; choice, 23@24; fancy green and yellow, 24@25c; old government Java, 23@28c; interior Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 22@24c; Arbuckle's, roasted 27¼c; McLaughlin's XXXX, 27½c; Dilworth's, 27c; Red Cross, 27¼c.

SYRUP—No. 70, 4-gallon kegs, $1.28@1.30; New Orleans, per gallon, 38@46c; maple syrup, half bbls, "old time," per gallon, 70c; 1-gallon cans, per doz, $10.00; half gallon cans, per doz, $5.50; quart cans, $3.00.

CANDY—Mixed, 8½@11c; stick, 8½@9½c.

CRACKERS—Garneau's soda, butter and picnic, 5½c; creams, 8½c; ginger snaps, 8½c; city soda, 7½c.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, standard, per case, $2.90@3.10; strawberries, 2 lb. per case, $2.30; raspberries, 2 lb. per case, $2.25@2.45; California pears, per case, $4.50; apricots, per case, $4.30; peaches, per case, $4.90; white cherries, per case, $5.50; plums, per case, $3.50; blueberries, per case, $1.85; egg plums, 2 lb. per case, $2.50; pineapples, 2 lb. per case, $3.20@5.75; 1 lb. mackerel, per doz, $1.40; 1 lb. salmon, per doz, $1.50@1.55; 2 lb. gooseberries, per case, $1.75; 2 lb. string beans, per case, $1.70; 2 lb. lima beans, per case, $1.60; 2 lb. marrowfat peas, per case, $2.40@2.50; 2 lb. early June peas, per case, $2.75; 3 lb. tomatoes, $2.40@2.50; 2 lb. corn, $2.50.

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Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of DAY COACHES, which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create. Its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance. Its PARLOR DRAWING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any, and its widely celebrated PALATIAL DINING CARS the equal of which cannot be found elsewhere. At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all eastern lines.

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

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

H. HUGHITT, Genl. Manager,
E. P. WILSON, Genl. Pass'r Agent
Chicago, Ill.
W. M. BABCOCK, Western Agent,
L. B. BOLLES, City Pass'r Agent,
Omaha, Nebraska.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Ten Railroads, and more are coming. 150 Trains Daily.

Packing Houses, Canning Factories, 20 first-class Schools and Churches, Penitentiary, Insane Asylum, Stock Yards.

Population increased from 400 to 40,000 in 19 years. 10,000 gain last year, and now growing faster than ever.

State University, Wesleyan University, State Capital.

Most of the Business Lots have doubled in price in the last 12 months. Acre-land, within 2 miles of the city ,increased over two hundred per cent.

Lincoln is the greatest Railroad Center of its age in the world. Brick blocks pay 8 to 20 per cent. Vacant ots have averaged 100 per cent per annum on first cost, for 19 years.

Lincoln is a great distributing point. Some wholesale dealers have made princely fortunes.

Buildings going up in all directions. Business generally good. Bankers, retail merchants, mechanics, etc., getting rich.

A. J. CROPSEY & CO.

Room 41, Richards Block,

eal Estate Agents & Loan Brokers

Have for sale brick blocks, business lots, all kinds of real estate, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 320 and 640 acre tracts farms and cheap lands.

MONEY LOANED. INVESTMENTS MADE.

REFERENCES:—First and Lincoln Nat'l Banks, Governor Thayer, Judge Cobb, Rev. Dr Creighton, Lincoln; Senator S. M. Cullom, Il and General Ben. Harrison, Indiana

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

OMAHA.

	Arrive Omaha	Leave Omaha
UNION PACIFIC. Depot 10th and Pierce sts.		
Pacific Express	7:50 am	8:20 pm
Denver Express	5:20 pm	10:55 am
*Local Express	11:00 am	5:05 pm
*Except Sunday.		
B. & M. R. R. R. Depot 10th and Pacific sts.		
Mail and Express	5:45 pm	10:00 am
Night Express	10:00 am	7:45 pm
C. B. & Q. R. R. Depot 10th and Pacific sts.		
Mail and Express	9:20 am	6:00 pm
Chicago Express	7:05 pm	8:40 am
K. C. St. J. & C. B. Depot 10th and Pacific st		
Mail	7:05 pm	8:10 am
Express	7:00 am	8:50 pm
C. St. P. M. & O. Depot 15th and Webster st.		
Sioux City Express	*4:45 pm	8:15 am
Bancroft Express	10:40 am	*4:45 pm
Blair Passenger	7:40 pm	5:35 pm
*Except Sunday		
MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot 15th and Webster st.		
Day Express	6.25 am	11:10 am
Night Express	5:30 pm	9:10 pm
Lincoln Express	11:10 am	6:10 pm

DUMMY TRAINS.

Running between Council Bluffs and South Omaha. In addition to the stations mentioned, trains stop at Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets, and at Summit, in Omaha.

Westward.

Broadway.	Transfer.	Omaha.	Sheel'ys	Stock Yards.
		6:15	6:27	6:35
6:40	6:47	7:05	7:17	7:25
7:40	7:47	8:05	8:17	8:25
8:40	8:47	9:05	9:17	9:25
9:40	9:47	10:05	10:17	10:25
10:40	10:47	11:05	11:17	11:25
11:40	11:47	12:05	12:17	12:25
12:40	12:47	1:05	1:17	1:25
1:40	1:47	2:05	2:17	2:25
2:40	2:47	3:05	3:17	3:25
3:40	3:47	4:05	4:17	4:25
4:50	4:57	5:15	5:22	5:32
5:45	5:52	6:15	6:22	6:32
6:30	6:37	7:00	7:11	7:18
7:25	7:32	10:06	10:12	10:20
9:08	9:15			
10:25	10:32	11:20	11:32	11:40
11:45	11:52	12:05		

Eastward.

Stock Yards.	Sheel'ys	Omaha.	Transfer.	Broadway.
		6:15	6:28	6:35
6:50	6:58	7:15	7:28	7:35
7:50	7:58	8:15	8:28	8:35
8:50	8:58	9:15	9:28	9:35
19:50	9:58	10:15	10:28	10:35
10:35	10:43	11:00	11:13	11:20
11:50	11:58	12:15	12:28	12:35
2:50	12:58	1:15	1:28	1:35
1:50	1:58	2:15	2:28	2:35
2:50	2:58	3:15	3:28	3:35
3:50	3:58	4:15	4:28	4:35
4:50	4:58	5:15	5:28	5:35
5:40	5:47	6:05	6:18	6:25
6:40	6:47	7:00	7:13	7:20
7:25	7:33	8:15	8:28	8:35
		10:00	10:13	10:20
10:30	10:38	11:20	11:32	11:40
11:45	11:53	12:05		

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CONNECTING LINES	Leave Transfer depot	Ar'v Trans depo
C. R. I. & P.: All Trains run Daily.	7:15 a m 9:15 a m 6:40 p m	9:15 a m 5:25 p m 7:00 p m
C. & N. W. All trains run daily	9:15 a m 6:40 p m	9:15 a m 7:00 p m
C. B. & Q. All trains run daily	9:35 a m 6:35 p m	9:15 a m 7:00 p m
C. M. & St. P. All trains run daily	9:15 a m 6:40 p m	9:15 a m 7:00 p m
K. C. St. J. & C. B. *Except Saturday. †Except Monday.	10:00 m *8:55 p m	†6:35 a m 5:30 p m
W. St. L. & P. All trains run daily	2:15 p m	12:15 p m
S C. & P. All trains run daily	7:05 a m 6:25 p m	: a m 8:50 p m

THE

CHICAGO SHORT LINE

—OF THE—

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y

The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to

THE EAST

Two Trains Daily Between Omaha, Council Bluffs

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

And all other important points East, Northeast and Southeast.

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

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

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

Omaha Jobbers' Directory.

Agricultural Implements.

CHURCHILL PARKER,
Wholesale Dealer in
Agricultural Implements, Wagons,
Carriages and Buggies. Jones street, between 9th and 10th, Omaha, Neb.

LININGER & METCALF CO.,
Agricultural Implements,
Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Etc., Wholesale, Omaha.

PARLIN, ORENDORF & MARTIN
Wholesale Dealers in
Agricultural Implements,
Wagons and Buggies. 901, 903, 905 and 907, Jones st

Artists' Material.

A. HOSPE, JR.,
Artists' Materials, Pianos and Organs,
1513 Douglas Street, Omaha.

Builders' Hardware and Scales.

HIMEBAUGH & TAYLOR,
Builders'Hardware & Scale Repair Shop
Mechanics' Tools and Buffalo Scales. 1405 Douglas st., Omaha, Neb.

Boots and Shoes.

AMERICAN HAND SEWED SHOE COMPANY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes,
Complete stock of Rubber Goods always on hand 809 S. 13th st., Omaha, Neb. A. T. Austin, Agent.

W. V. MORSE & CO.
Jobbers of Boots and Shoes,
1411 Farnam st., Omaha, Neb. Manufactory, Summer street, Boston.

Z. T. LINDSEY & CO.
Wholesale Rubber Boots and Shoes
Rubber and Oiled Clothing and Felt Boots and Shoes, Southeast Corner 14th and Douglas.

Beer.

M. KEATING,
Agt. for Anheuser-Bush Brewing Ass'n
Special Brands. Faust, Budweiser and Erlanger.

STORZ & ILER,
Lager Beer Brewers,
1521 North 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Butchers' Tools.

LOUIS HELLER,
Butchers' Tools and Supplies,
Sausage Casings of all kinds always in stock. 1215 Jones st., Omaha

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CLARKE BROS. & CO.,
Omaha Coffee and Spice Mills.
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Laundry Blue, Ink, Etc. 1414-16 Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

Cornice.

EAGLE CORNICE WORKS,
John Epeneter, Prop.
Manufacturer of Galvanized Iron and Cornice. 923 Dodge and 108 and 105 N. 10th st., Omaha, Neb.

RUEMPING & BOLTE,
Manufacturers of
Ornamental Galvanized Cornices,
Dormer Windows, Finals, Metallic Skylight, etc. 310 S. 12th st., Omaha.

WESTERN CORNICE WORKS,
C. Specht, Prop.
Galvanized Iron Cornices, etc. Spect's improved Patent Metalic Skylight. 508 and 510 S. 12th st., Omaha.

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OMAHA CARPET CO.,
Jobbers of
Carpets, Curtains, Oil Cloths, Rugs,
Linoleums, Mattings, Etc. 1511 Douglas street.

S. A. ORCHARD,
Wholesale Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Curtain Goods, Etc. 1423 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

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W. L. WRIGHT,
Agent for the Manufacturers and Importers of
Crockery, Glassware,
Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Office, 317 South 13th st. Omaha, Neb.

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D. A. HURLEY,
Commission and Jobbing.
Butter, Eggs and Produce. Consignments solicited. Headquarters for Stoneware, Berry Boxes and Grape Baskets. 1414 Dodge street, Omaha.

RIDDEL & RIDDEL,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Specialties—Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Game, Oysters, etc., etc. 112 S. 14th St.

PEYCKE BROS.,
Commission Merchants.
Fruits, Produce and Provisions, Omaha, Neb.

WIEDEMAN & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
Poultry, Butter, Game, Fruits, etc. 220 S. 14th st. Omaha, Neb.

Coal and Lime.

GEO. F. LABAGH, Pres. C. F. GOODMAN, V. Pres.
J. A. SUNDERLAND, Sec. and Treas.
OMAHA COAL, COKE & LIME COMPANY,
Jobbers of Hard and Soft Coal,
209 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Neb.

J. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Illinois White Lime.
And Shippers of Coal and Coke, Cement, Plaster, Lime, Hair, Fire Brick, Drain, Tile and Sewer Pipe. Office, Paxton Hotel. Farnam st., Omaha, Neb. Telephone 811.

Confectionery.

F. P. FAY & CO.,
Manufacturing Confectioners,
Jobbers of Fruits, Nuts and Cigars. 1211 Farnam St. Omaha.

Cigars and Tobacco.

MAX MEYER & CO.,
Jobbers of Cigars, Tobacco,
Guns and Ammunition, 215 to 223 S. 11th st., 1020 to 1024 Farnam st., Omaha, Neb.

WEST & FRITSCHER,
Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
And Wholesale Dealers in Leaf Tobaccos, Nos. 108 and 110 N. 14th street, Omaha.

Dry Goods.

M. E. SMITH & CO.,
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods & Notions
1102 and 1104 Douglas, cor. 11th St., Omaha, Neb.

Distillers.

Distillers of Liquors, Alcohol and Spirits. Importers and Jobbers of Wines and Liquors.
WILLOW SPRINGS DISTILLE'Y CO. and ILER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Fine Wines and Liquors. Sole manufacturers of Kennedy's East India Bitters and Domestic Liquors. 1112 Harney St.

Furniture.

DEWEY & STONE,
Wholesale Dealers in Furniture.
Farnam st., Omaha, Neb.

CHARLES SHIVERICK,
Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery,
Mirrors, etc. 1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam st., Omaha.

Groceries.

PAXTON, GALLAGHER & CO.,
Wholesale Groceries and Provisions,
Nos. 705, 707, 709 and 711 S. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

McCORD, BRADY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
13th and Leavenworth sts., Omaha.

Hardware.

LEE, FRIED & CO.,
Jobbers of Hardware and Nails,
Tinware, Sheet Iron, Etc. Agents for Howe Scales, and Miami Powder Co., Omaha, Neb.

W. J. BROATCH,
Heavy Hardware, Iron and Steel,
Springs, Wagon Stock, Hardware Lumber, etc. 1209 and 1211 Harney st., Omaha.

EDNEY & GIBBON,
Wholesale Iron and Steel,
Wagon and Carriage Wood Stock, Heavy Hardware, Etc. 1217 and 1219 Leavenworth st., Omaha, Neb.

Omaha Jobbers' Directory.

MILTON ROGERS & SONS,
Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Tiles,
Mantles, Grates, Brass Goods. 1321 and 1323 Farnam Street.

Iron Works.

PAXTON & VIERLING
Iron Works,
Wrought and Cast Iron Building Work, Iron Stairs, Railing, Beams and Girders, Steam Engines, Brass Work, General Foundry, Machine and Blacksmith Work. Office and Works, U. P. Ry. and 17th street.

H. K. SAWYER,
Manufacturing Dealer in Smoke Stacks,
Britchings, Tanks, and General Boiler Repairing, 1315 Douglas street, Omaha.

F. H. McMANUS. C. SULLIVAN.
OMAHA WIRE & IRON WORKS,
Manufacturers of
ire and Iron Railings, Desk Rails,
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OMAHA LUMBER CO.,
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Imported and American Portland Cement. State Agent for Milwaukee Hydraulic Cement and Best Quincy White Lime.

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Limited. John F. Boyd, Superintendent.

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M. BURKE & SONS,
Live Stock Commission.
Geo. Burke, Manager
Union Stock Yards, S. Omaha. Telephone 582.

SAVAGE & GREEN,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
Shipments of any and all kinds of Stock solicited. Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Neb.

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Importers and Jobbers of
Millinery and Notions,
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J. T. ROBINSON NOTION CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Notions and Furnishing Goods,
403 and 405 S. Tenth St., Omaha.

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Manufacturers of Overalls,
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Auxiliary Publishers.
Dealers in Type, Presses and Printers' Supplies. 509 South Twelfth Street.

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Sheet Iron work, Steam Pumps, Saw Mills, Acme Shafting, Dodge Wood split Pulleys, Belting, etc. Also wagons, scrapers, and b aleties. 1213-1215 Leavenworth st, Omaha

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Wholesale Pumps, Pipe, Fittings,
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Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Time Locks, Vaults and Jail Work. 1020 Farnam street Omaha, Neb.

G. ANDREEN,
Omaha Safe Works.
Manufacturers of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, Jail Work, Shutters and Wire Work. Cor. 14th and Jackson Sts., Omaha, Neb.

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Manufacturers, of Sash, Doors, Blinds,
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Omaha, Neb.

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Surplus.......................... 42,500

H. W. Yates, President.
A. E. Touzalin, Vice-President.
W. H. S. Hughes, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
W. V. Morse, John S. Collins,
H. W. Yates, Lewis S. Reed.
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