A MUCH WANTED CRIMINAL.

Frank Crow Taken From Jail in Lincoln to Gage County.

A KANSAS OFFICER AFTER HIM.

New and Taking Features of the State Fair—Hunting Up Nebraska's Dangerous Insects — Lincoln's Ball Club.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Saturday afternoon the deputy sheriff of Gage county arrived in Lincoln and took from the city jail Frank Crow, who is wanted in Gage county. Crow was in jail here for carrying concealed weapons, but officers in the city knew that he was wanted in Kansas for horse stealing. The sheriff from Oberlin, that state, obtained requisition papers from the governor, but was too late in serving them, the Gage county man getting hold of Crow first. When this was learned the governor revoked the requisition that the prisoner might answer first to the charges in the state.

STATE FAIR MATTERS.

The publisher of the Dairy World at Chicago has written to Secretary Furnas, of the state board of agriculture, authorizing him to offer on behalf of that paper a yearly subscription to every person taking a premium on dairy products at the coming fair. Another feature of the coming fair is to be an exhibit of native grasses and forage plants, the first exhibit of the kind ever attempted in the state. Secretary Furnas asks that all parties who intend making exhibits of this kind forward small specimens to Prof. Bessey at the university that they may be named and catalogued for correct marking.

INFORMATION ABOUT INSECTS.

The following circular has been furnished for publication:

To the Agriculturalists of Nebraska: Having been employed by the agricultural experiment statlcian of the university to study up the injurious insects of the state, I would respectfully ask from those whom such work will particularly aim to benefit that they give me their co-operation and assistance by answering the following inquiries:

(1) What insects have damaged your garden, orchard, crops or shade trees?

(2) What time of the year have the insects been most abundant, and have they been more abundant one year than another?

(3) What methods have you tried for destroying them, and with what success?

(4.) What experience, if any, have you had with the following insects: Chinch bug, cottonwood beetle, Colorado potato beetle, cabbage worm, strawberry borer, strawberry saw-fly, grape gall-louse, grape flea beetle, apple bark louse, apple root louse, apple fruit or codling worm, apple tent caterpillar, fall web worm, white tussock moth, apple leaf crumpler, plum curculio, maple tree borer, Hessian fly?

(5) Describe or send specimens of insects that have annoyed you.

My intention is to get together material for a practical report, which it is hoped will be of benefit to all who are interested in farm, garden or fruit culture. Responses will greatly facilitate the preparation of a proper mailing list and it is hoped that there will be many.

All suggestions will be gratefully received.

CONWAY MCMILLAM,
1503 H street, Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN AND BASE BALL.

The syndicate which operates the Lincoln base ball club ought to be gratified at the interest Lincoln as a city takes in the club since the boys have been dressed up in winning clothes. At the time the late Lincoln-Topeka games were in progress not less than 1,000 anxious people thronged around the bulletin board where returns were received and cheered themselves hoarse when favorable reports were received for the home club. An enterprising photographer has photographed the sweating crowd, and each member of the club will be presented with a view of the scene.

BRIEF ITEMS.

Messrs. C. C. Pace and Ben O. Rhoades, the auctioneers of Lincoln, who have conducted many of the most important town lot and other sales the present year, returned from Kearney yesterday, where they sold Riverside addition at handsome prices. They return to Kearney on the 29th for the sale of another handsome addition, and on the 11th of August they are called to Cheyenne, Wyo., for a big town lot sale at that place.

The Lincoln Medical society, at a special meeting held with Dr. Lane on the 16th, took action and passed suitable resolutions on the death of Dr. Horace Chapin, who was a member of the society and greatly esteemed by his coworkers. A copy of the resolutions were sent to the family of the deceased.

Real estate transfers Saturday kept pace with the thermometer and mounted up to a handsome figure for the dull month of July. It is noticeable that agents with property prefer quietly to advance prices for the fall sales rather than urge transfers at present prices offered.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hargreaves, mother of W. H. and A. E. Hargreaves, the wholesale grocers, died Saturday evening at her home on East O street. The funeral will be held at 4 p. m. to-day from the family residence, Rev. Lewis Gregory, of the Congregational church, officiating.

The board of public lands and buildings held a special session Saturday afternoon to receive bids for the new building at the home for the friendless. Two bids from Lincoln parties were submitted—Lane & Crane for $5,661, and O. W. Lyons for $5,879, the former firm being awarded the contract.

Marshal Cooper suspended Officer Rickle Saturday evening for remarks regarding city officials. A policeman, therefore, must not speak slightingly of the powers that create him.

How to Get Rid of Side-Ache.

Who has not suffered from side-ache? We all had it when we ran races at school—we have it when we overwork ourselves at any age. It comes on, as everybody knows, suddenly. By using one of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS it goes away nearly as quickly. F. Roessner, of No. 556 West 56th street, New York, says:

"It is with pleasure I write these lines in testimony to the powers of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I have been somewhat annoyed with serious pains in my sides, for which several medicines have been prescribed, but to no avail, and through the advise of a friend I tried two ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and the relief they have given me is both satisfactory and astonishing. To any one annoyed with pains these plasters are a certain remedy."

A SEM-TIGHT FIT.

With Smoking Hot Wax a Mold of the Form is Made.

I think I have told before, says a New York letter, of the never-dying rage for dresses that fit as though they were part of the flesh. A man milliner, a Frenchman, has arrived here with a new system of "giving fits"—flawless fits. This is the way he does it, as I was told by one of his subjects: His wife takes the customer's measure very carefully, cuts a shape out of a clinging, felt-like cloth, covers it with a thin layer of wadding and fits it on with the most pains-taking care. It must not have so much as the intention of a wrinkle in it. When this process is completed the Frenchman himself comes in, examines it, pronounces upon it and perhaps orders it taken up here or let out there. When these alterations are made to suit him he brings in a pail of smoking hot wax and a brush, and calmly goes to work and paints the newly-fitted waist all over. Meantime, and for some future time, the subject must stand still. She must not move a shoulder until the coating is perfectly dry. The whole process takes about two hours. When it is concluded the subject is "worn to the bone," but she will never have to be fitted again—not unless her figure changes a great deal. Now, is not that something new under the sun in the fitting of women's garments? They say that this particular man milliner is the only person who works the wax-fitting system on American soil. He has only been here a short time and has an army of customers.

In making the assertion that Pozzoni's medicated complexion powder is entirely free from injurious or deadly poisons we do it upon the authority of a thorough chemical analysis. It is one of the oldest face powders in American market, and is used in the famalies of some of our most prominent medical men who have personally acknowledged to the proprietor that they not only considered it harmless, but esteemed it highly beneficial in very respect. Sold by all druggists.

Dust-Blanket or Dirt-Mulch.

Prairie Farmer: Very many farmers have only a faint idea of how summer cultivation acts on the food and water supply of the crops cultivated. The effect of cultivation on these crops is most noticeable, but false ideas of how the benefits are brought about are often held, which lead to wrong and injurious practices. A farmer who plows to kill weeds, and merely runs his cultivator shovels deep that he may handle a great quantity of soil, loses sight of one of the main objects of summer culture. It is a mistake to cultivate deep in order that the roots of the corn, potato or other crop may more easily penetrate the soil, and at the same operation destroys those roots that have already found their way through this same rich surface soil. The terms "dust blanket" and "dirt mulch" are of rather recent application, and express a definite or clear meaning to but few. The word mulch, when used alone, is usually understood to mean a covering of refuse straw or other coarse material, and its object is to keep the soil moist and cool. It is impracticable to cover entire fields with a straw mulch, even if it were desirable. The only practicable substitute is to keep the surface of the soil in such condition that it acts as a mulch in dry times. The surface soil keeps up its supply of moisture between rains mainly by raising it from the soil below by means of capillary attraction, just as water rises several inches in a board standing on end in the water. After rains have ceased the air becomes warm and dry, and absorbs the moisture from the surface of the soil. This evaporation goes on very rapidly at first, while the soil is yet wet, if the sun comes out warm immediately after the rain ceases. The water in the soil holds the soluble parts in solution, to be deposited at the surface as the water evaporates. The soluble material acts as a cement on the less soluble parts of the soil which have been rendered compact by the rains, and when the surface has become thoroughly dried, a crust is formed over the entire surface of the soil. The sun heating the lower strata of air by reflection from the soil, and the movement of the air in windy weather, keeps dry air constantly in contact with the surface soil.

The crust formed after rains is compact, and the capillary connection reaches entirely to the surface. From the crust a constant drain is made on the moisture retained in the soil by the invisible process of evaporation, i. e., changing the water of the soil into invisible vapor in the air. It is desirable in the dry times of summer to prevent this evaporation, leaving only the leaves and stems of the plants to evaporate moisture. This evaporation directly from the soil is quite effectively checked by constantly stirring the surface soil to the depth of a few inches. Soil thrown up or stirred when not really wet lays up loose and the capillary connection is broken. Capillarity works with as much force below this mulch as it would were the mulch not present, but the air can not so readily take up the moisture. The mulch not only benefits the soil by preventing evaporation, but its loose character prevents the sun from penetrating and baking the soil so deeply as it otherwise would.

Since that part of the soil which is nearest the surface is the richest, it is not desirable to use more of it in making a mulch than is needed. If a perfectly uniform dust blanket two inches thick could be maintained in a corn, potato, or other tilled field, doubtless the effect would be as nearly perfect as could be secured by a deeper mulch. In a very dry time a deeper mulch might possibly be better. Growing crops have to some extent the same effect as mulch, as they lessen the action of the sun on the surface of the soil and keep the lower strata of air much more nearly quiet.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed July 15, 1887.

Richmond A Maulsby and wife to James Miller and L Ward Gifford, n ½ blk 8 Parker's add, wd	$ 2,000
Albert Edward Lewis to the Public, w 66 ft lot, Lewis' sub, for street	——
Frank Wagner, single, to Otto Wagner, e 90 ft of lot 1 and 2 blk 18 Bedford's 2d add, wd	1,000
Charlotte F Parmer and husband to W G Albright, lot 47 Cunningham & Brennan's add, wd	600
South Omaha Land company to John W Haughawault, lot 6 blk 55 South Omaha, deed	525
South Omaha Land company to John Haughawault, lot 7 blk 3 South Omaha, wd	600
Thomas G Cliff and wife to Charles Tompsitt, lot 3 blk 15 Shinn's 1st add, wd	3,500
Otto W Sigor to Henry Lage, s 13 ft of lot 14 Riley's subdiv in Okahoma	——
Harry H Miller to William H Motter lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13 and 15, blk 1, lots 1, 2 and 4, blk 3, Tipton Place, q c	1
Charles W Lyman and wife to Swan Anderson, lot 11, blk 7, Lyman Place w d	500
Omaha Nail Manufacturing company to W N McCandlish and others, blk 14, Kountze & Ruth's add, w d	6,000
Arthur C Jolliffe, single, to David Kaufman, lots 6 and 7, blk 1, Novelty Place, w d	800
W W Newhall to David Kaufman, lot 1, blk 1, Novelty Place, w d	350
Albert M Kitchen and wife to William R Drummond lot 6 blk 1, Wakely add, w d	500
Jacob H Pfeiffer and wife to J L Lutz 2 acres in 30, 15, 12, w d	3,000
John A McShane to Thomas B McShane, lot 23, blk 24, West Side, w d	500
Dennis H Andrews, single, to Mary B Dutton e½ lots 1 and 2, block 7, Shinn's add, w d	3,000
Samuel D Mercer and wife to E G Merrill, lot 11, block 1, Saunder's & Hinebaugh's add, q c	1
Victor J Souard to J B Schmidt, lot 2, Creston w d	3,000
Douglas county to H G Clarke, lots 2 and 7, Douglas add, w d	1,075
John S Canfield to Clause Ehlers, lot 3 and 17, Wilcox's 2d add, w d	1,000
F W Meicher et al to Augustus Louckner, 60x140 feet in Horbach's reservation, w d	43,000
Douglas county to R R Dougherty, lots 9 and 10, in Douglas add, w d	1,150
Reuben Allen and wife to Hy S Ludington, w½ of nw¼ 14, 16, 12, q c	1
Wallace H Parrish to E S Rowley, lot 7, in Pelham place, w d	1,800

PERSONS who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia, and lumbago, and will find a valuable remedy in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment; it will banish pain and subdue inflammation.

BOOMING TOWNS HEARD FROM

McCook Keeping Up With the Procession In Every Way.

PULLING FOR FOURTH PLACE.

Callaway's Growth Recorded and Its Splendid Prospects For the Future—County Division Demanded—How Holdrege Prospers.

Progress at McCook.

McCOOK, Neb., July 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The building boom which seems to strike Nebraska towns with as much regularity as the politician strikes the people for office, seems to be on this year, and the city of McCook seems to be enjoying its share, both of business and residence property. It is no wildcat boom, as the business houses under construction are all handsome two and three-story ones. The residences are neat and tasty ones, and will help to sustain the reputation enjoyed by this city for having the neatest and coziest residences of any city between Hastings and Denver. Between fifty and a hundred of these are now in course of erection. Among the brick blocks under way is a fine three-story one on the corner of Dodge and Main streets, being built by a company of home capitalists. It will be 75x120, finished in the best manner. Mr. F. H. Spearman, president of the Farmers & Merchants' bank, is ready to begin the erection of a fine two-story brick on the lot north of the postoffice, to be used as a bank room. The Lutheran people are just completing a fine brick house of worship, the equal of which cannot be found in the west. The B. & M. corporation is just putting the roof on a five stall addition to their round house in this city, making it a twenty stall one, the largest in the state outside of Omaha and Lincoln, and besides this is making room for additional men it intends putting in its repair shops.

There lingers in the memory of your correspondent a story that was sent out from Holdrege to the effect that the B. & M. had located its entensive machine shops in that city. The shops wil not go to Holdrege, Hastings or any other town for very good reasons. Four years ago, when the city of McCook was conceived by the railroad officials, they had in their mind a place, very nearly in the center of the vast area of new country they intended to invade, which they would build as a B. & M, town, and one which they would make an important one by the vast number of men they would bring to it to attend to their business work in their shops and factories, etc. Equi-distant between Omaha and Denver they found a location for such a city, on the banks of the Republican, surrounded by as fine an agricultural country as ever laid out of doors. The town site sloped gently to the north from the river bottom, making it very desirable for a city, and hence these officials decided was the place for their large interests. Under these circumstances McCook was born, and to-day 3,500 people, which make up her population, bless the judgment of said officials in choosing such a site. The company laid out a monster yard which will accommodate 1,000 miles of side tracks, erected a fine two-story depot, an eating house, monster round house, coal sheds, repair shops, put in a system of waterworks at a cost of $75,000, and within a few days after its birth McCook blossomed out as a division station on the B. & M., second in importance in this state only to Lincoln. From its infancy until the present time the force of men in the yards here has increased until now the monthly payroll is about $2,000. Farsghted business men, seeing the good work being done by the company, joined hands with it, and as a result we have the beautiful city of McCook to-day, the coming fourth city in the state.

The valley has been plentifully supplied with rain this season, and as a consequence, the prospects for crops were never better. Farmers wear a continual smile on their faces.

The creamery project has come to a focus, and already work has been commenced on the building. It will be the only one in the western part of the state, and in consequence will be a large one, so as to be able to supply this part of the country with plenty of the best of butter.

Realizing the necessity of more bridges over the Republican, the business men have taken the matter in hand and will put in a couple of more. There is some little dissatisfaction in regard to the location, but if it cannot be rrmedied in any other way, three bridges will be built. Whatever will be of benefit to McCook goes with our business men.

As one of the evidences of metropolitanism, we point with pride to our all ball club—invincible, as it has not been defeated this year. It would like to get into the Western league, as either Omaha, Hastings, St. Joe or Denver would be meat for it.

Callaway's Solid Growth.

CALLAWAY, Neb., June 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Callaway is fast making progress toward being the metropolitan town of the central part of the state. New buildings are going up in every direction. The sale of 700,000 brick for new stores, a bank and dwellings, has been guaranteed this season and a first class brick maker is here from Omaha to make the brick. Another bank has been organized under the style of The Seven Valley's bank. This name is taken from the seven beautiful and fertile valleys that converge to a center at the town of Callaway, and whose trade is tributary to her merchants and mechanics. The safe for this bank has been ordered. Mr. S. M. Brown is now erecting the finest residence in town. Messrs. George L. Stevens and J. Woods Smith have just begun to build six fine cottages to rent, all of which are already spoken for. Mr. J. L. Barber, of Loup City, has located here in the hardware business.

The town is filling up to such an extent that C. S. Gray, who owns a farm just east of the town, is laying off an addition. He already has a number of lots spoken for.

The hotel is so crowded with guests nightly that another hotel would thrive well in our midst.

The crops in the seven valleys are perfectly luxuriant in growth and stand and warrant an immense trade to our merchants this fall.

Mr. Terry, of Iowa, is hauling his lumber to build a spacious sale and livery barn. He has several very valuable horses and takes great interest in making horse flesh comfortable, so we expect an extra good barn of him. We already have the handsomest barn in Custer county.

The county division sentiment is red hot and growing bitter every day. A petition of about 500 names from this section alone has been sent to Broken Bow to be given to the county supervisors, praying them to order an election for division this fall. Division must come, for humanity and horse flesh cannot endure driving over fifty miles every time we wish to record a deed or do any county business. Justice demands it, and the division of Custer county must and will come.

Crops in Colorado.

SIDNEY, Col., July 18.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—During the past three months I have been over every part of the broad table land stretching between the Platte and Republican rivers in the eastern part of Colorado. Settlers first came into this region two years ago and have been filling the country very rapidly ever since. This year complaints of severe drought have been sent east and widely published, so that a general impression prevails that the country is literaly burnt up. The facts in the case I have been at particular pains to investigate. A record of the average rainfall in western Nebraska and Denver has been kept for the last twelve or fifteen years. The average at North Platte is twenty-one inches per year, at Denver 15. The average for the last four years, which was not greater than usual, has been sufficient to secure abundant crops of all kinds in Keith and Chase counties Nebraska and eastern Colorado, but nevertheless the rain has always fallen in local showers, here to-day and there to-morrow. On the whole these showers have averaged fairly well, but not always. This year a local scarcity of rain has caused almost a total failure of crops in the southwestern corner of Keith county and immediately south of Julesburg. This area is probably forty miles in width from east to west, and thirty miles from north to south, but rains have fallen all around this region, so that in eastern Keith county and as far west as Sterling, Colorado, crops are very promising. In southeast Chase county there has been too much rain and any damage to crops is due to this cause. That even the small grain crop is not a total loss is proved by the purchase by settlers of forty-three self-binders, all for use in Keith county The settler on the western plains is as a rule poor; he has no capital to tide over a year of failure. He arrives late in the spring with everything to do, everyihing to haul, perhaps thirty or forty miles. He hurriedly breaks a few acres and plants a sod crop probably a month after it should have been planted, and it takes his all on the maturing of this crop. Under the very best of circumstances little return ought to be expected, but if by chance a week or two of dry weather comes after he has planted, the grain does not sprout and the ground squirrels may possibly dig up every kernel. After the tardy seed has sprouted another dry spell may occur and the hard, unrolled, unmellowed sod dries and bakes and withers the tender shoots. Then the settler in his dispair writes to his wife's relations east that he is ruined and the country is worthless. This has been the history of every advance from the Missouri river to the western edge of the state near Sterling, Col., side by side with fields in which the corn was just appearing above ground. July 15, I have seen dark green fields of thrifty corn five and six feet high and so on through all the other crops. From one end of the Frenchman river to the other, from Akron to Ogalalla, from Sterling to Cheyenne the land is all good and with good seed, proper care and proper cultivation not more subject to drought one year with another than Illinois, Iowa or Michigan, parts of which suffered so severely last year.

Holdrege Still Booming.

HOLDREGE, Neb., July 16.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The weather in Phelps county is very dry and hot, but our small grain crop is good and mostly harvestep. Corn is not suffering as yet but will soon need rain.

Holdrege is still booming as usual. The Santa Fe railroad through Holdrege to Plum Creek is regarded as a certainty. Work will begin next week on the round house.

Heroes and Heroines.

There are few people who endure bodily troubles without complaint. Did you ever meet among the heroes or heroines of your acquaintance—if any such there have been—one with a yellowish cast of countenance and that jaundiced aspect generally, which the most unpractised eye recognizes as the product of a disordered liver, who will not complain, and peevishly too, of the soreness of the recalcitrant organ, of pains beneath the right shoulder blade, of dyspeptic symptoms, constipation and headache? Of course you never did, and of course the individual was not using Hostetters Stomach Bitters or he would not have looked so,—so have complained. To purify the blood when contaminated with bile, and conduct the secretion into its proper channel, to re-establish regularity of the bowels, banish bilious headache, and remove impediments to complete digestion nothing can approach to efficacy this peerless alterative and tonic. Malarial complaints, always involving the liver and kidney and bladder inactivity, are remedied by it. It is a capital appetizer.

Boiling Milk for Children.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: While milk is kept on ice, in the milkman's can, or in the domestic refrigerator, it is continually receiving the germs, becoming more and more infected with the germs of decomposition. The practical lesson from all this is the necessity of boiling milk or other artificial food for children shortly before it is given as nourishment. This cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all concerned in the welfare of children, and the younger the child the greater the importance of observing the rule.

In the earliest months of life a feeding bottle of some sort is a necessity, but it should be discarded as soon as possible. A child may be taught to drink from a glass or a cup at an early age, and the earlier the better. The construction of the nursing bottle is such that great care constantly observed, will alone insure safety. The simpler the form of the bottle the easier it will be to keep it clean. Two of them should be in use, one in a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda after thorough scalding, while the other contains the food for immediate feeding. Carelessness in the management of the feeding bottle is the cause of death in numberless instances every summer. The presence of decomposing food in the digestive tract of the child acts as a powerful irritant, probably by reasons of poison developed from the undigested articles of food by the process of putrefaction. Pure sugar, than which nothing can be less harmful, whe decomposed by the growth of the yeast plant, produces alcohol and carbonic acid gas, both powerful poisons to the higher grades of life, and in considerable xuantity distructive to the very agents (the plants) which produce them, in the same way all food stuffs, when decomposed, produce deadly poisons. Some of them act something like croton oil and the other irritant vegetable poisons, and cause profuse watery evacuations from the bowels—summer complaint." Others resemble opium or morphine—cause stupor and convulsions.

Do not be induced to take some other preparation when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's, which is peculiar.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

A Scheme of the Knights of Labor.

Minneapolis Tribune: An interesting experiment in co-operative industry is now being made in Minnesota where a colony of a half-dozen families from Minneapolis have settled in Crow Wing county on a tract of land of 250 acres, bought for the purpose by the Minneapolis Knights of Labor. These families were not prospering in the city, and were too poor to have undertaken farming independently. On so small a scale did they begin, and so poor were they, that it was months before they could provide themselves with a single team of horses. But, after a year's trial, the Minneapolis Tribune states that they have done well, have found health and a sufficient though frugal living on the land, and have a start that will render them eventually prosperous.

The movement toward co-operation among farmers in this country has hitherto led to the organization of lodges of "grangers" and assumed business shape in the establishment of "stores" for the disposal of farm produce and the selling of supplies to the farmers with a margin of profit sufficient only to pay the running expenses of the establishment. From these organizations some useful results were obtained, though they fall far short of what had been claimed and hoped for. While the grangers were flourshing they tended to promote neight borly socibility and an inter-change of useful ideas pertaining to the occupations of farm life. But through various causes the grange movement fell away, and while the organization in many places still survives it does not have the political and civil importance it bade fair at one one time to attain.

The advantages of co-operation in farming are those which everywhere result from organized and harmonious effort over the same aggregate of independent individual effort. It does away with the isolations of ordinary farm life, permits a better standard of living at less cost, and, if rightly managed, would yield each family a larger net profit than separate farming.

The general plan of co-operative farming provides for the residence of a number of families at a central spot, whereby they can live in a much better style than would be possible if isolated. Moreover, they can diversify their operations, and can greatly increase their margin of profit at every point. The difficulties in the way are such as arise from the frailties of human nature. Should the experiment of co-operative farming prove successful, it affords a means whereby the broken-down and unfortunate may be taken from the cities to the quiet and restoration of the country. If too much be not expected and attempted, and the association be governed by principles of ordinary business partnership, this experiment of co-operative farming may may have a successful issue. But we fear there will be clashing as the association accumulates capital, and tae abler members of the community become discontented with their allotted percentage of profit.

AT EASE.

Alice—Mamma, do come quickly! The parlor door is ruined! Freddy has drawn pictures all over it.

Mamma—Why, Alice, don't disturb me unnecessarily. I am reading. Every child knows that Sapolio will clean the paint. Go do it yourself, my child.

If your grocer sends you anything in place of

SAPOLIO

send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. Sapolio always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

No. 12. [Copyright, March, 1887.]

EXCELSIOR MANF. CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. CHARTER OAK STOVE 612-618 N. MAIN ST.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

CHARTER OAK STOVES and RANGES are SOLD IN NEBRASKA as follows:

MILTON ROGERS & SONS, Omaha.	TANNELL & SWEENEY, Fairbury.
P. KENEY, Gordon.	GETTLE & FAGER, Franklin.
DALLAS & LETSON, Hastings.	N. J. JOHNSON, North Bend.
E. C. BREWER, Hay Springs.	J. J. McCAFFERTY, O'Neill City.
H. AIRD & CO., Nebraska City.	R. HAZLEWOOD, Osceola.
W. F. TEMPLETON, Nelson.	J. S. DUKE, Plattsmouth.
J. B. STURDEVANT & SON, Atkinson.	A. PEARSON, Steeling.
J. KASS & CO., Chadron.	J. G. GREEN, Stromsburg.
KRAUSE, LUBKER & WELCH, Columbus.	J. A. PADDEN & SON, Superior.
OLDS BROS., Edgar.	TIMMERMAN & FRAKER, Verdon.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as The Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

STECK PIANOS

Remarkable for powerful sympathetic tone, pliable action and absolute durability; 30 years' record, the best guarantee of the excellence of these instruments.

WOODBRIDGE BROS.,

OPERA HOUSE.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE

510 North 16th Street,
OMAHA.

Paid in Capital, - - - - $100,000

GEO. E. BARKER, President.
ROBT. L. GARLICHS, Vice-President.
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4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
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