THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY. JULY 21: 1887.

They Are Higher In Nebraska Than In Minnesota or Iowa-

UNJUST FREIGHT RATES.

HOW THE FARMERS ARE ROBBED

The State Railroad Commission Submits a Table to the B. & M. Management, Exposing the Outrage and Protesting Against It.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUBEAU.] The most interesting statistics yet prepared by the railroad commission and that tell a tale of exorbitant freight rates in Nebraska have just been compiled and a copy transmitted to the management of the B. & M. railroad. These figures are a comparative table of local freight rates, in which Nebraska rates are compared with those of Iowa and Minnesota.

The prepared table gives the distance tariff on the various classes of freight in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, the classification being practically the same in each state, except that many articles, such as drain tile and others, are in the "E" class in Nebraska, whereas in Iowa and Minnesota upon these articles there is a special commodity tariff of freight, which is generally one-half the rate charged on "D" class.

In this prepared table it is shown that on first-class freight the rate charged in Nebraska is uniformly higher than in Iowa, and as the distance increases, higher than Minaesota on this class, and in most cases the rate charged

on fourth-class freight in Iowa and Minnesota is 50 per cent of the rate charged on first-class freight, while in Nebraska the freight rate on fourth-class is about 80 per cent of the rate charged on first-

Why Nebraska people should have exover the the two classes more than the road dare charge in lows or Minnesota

road dare charge in lows or Minnesola is a question worth consideration. The commission in their statement to the company say: "When it is consid-sidered that a large portion of the com-modities consumed by the farmers and others in this state are shipped as fourth-class freight, the wrong and injustice done the people of the state will be apparent when compared with Lows apparent when compared with Iowa and Manuesota, and a patient study and consideration on the part of the rate making authorities, of your road is respectfully requested, and your road is re-ited and requested to reduce your rates in Nebraska to correspond in some de-gree with the rates in Iowa and Minne-sota " sota.

The table of comparison distance tariffs in the three states is complete and the comparison is made on mileage, the table showing the rates charged in the three states on all the different classes of freights in distances of from five to 300 miles. It will be sufficient to note only a few of these comparisons from the table to show the public the extortion prac-ticed by the B. & M. in Nebraska in local

FIRST-CLA	SS FREIGHT.	
State.	Miles.	R
Iowa	5	.1
Minnesota		.1
Nebraska		1
Iowa		.4
Minnesota		4
Nebraska		
lowa		
Minnesota		.0
Nebraska		
Iowa	800	
Minnesota		.8
Nebraska		7
On fourth class	treight, the c	lass.
which over one-ha	of all articles	8 Cf

onwhich over one-hair of all article

grain is much higher than in the other states named. Soon the grain crop of the present year is to be moved. Prices THE are ranging very low, and your freight rates, when compared with those of other states, are very high. So high, in fact, as to leave very little for the pro-ducer. Your rates are not higher, and in some instances are not higher, and Hardships Endured by the First Troops in in some instances not so high, as the rates fixed by other roads operating in the state, but to those roads a compara-tive statement will be submitted in due

because we believe the rate fixed in your

tariff on first class rates to be high enough and that on all other classes your rates

are too high, and because it is desirable

to have a fixed and uniform rule in fixing

and adjusting rates within the state, and for the reason that this basis of adjust-

PRIZE FOR JERSEYS.

be appointed by the Agricultural asso-ciation. The prize is to be known as the

"Jersey Cattle Club prize," and will be in addition to the prizes offered by the

BRIEF ITEMS

The Salvation army in their parade with drums and other ancient musical in-

be crippled

society.

the carriage.

FOUTING OUT SITTING BULL. How Colonel Nelson Cole With a Reg-

iment of Missourians Cleared Starting with first-class freight as fixed in your present tariff, we venture Out the Old Savage From to suggest and request that you apply the rate which we think will be found general in the western states. His Stronghold.

the Little Big Horn.

PIONEER EXPEDITION

found general in the western states. First class, standard basis; second class, 85 per cent; third class, 66; per cent; fourth class, 50 per cent; fifth class, 40 per cent; class "A," 40 per cent; class "B," 35 per cent; class "C," 30 per cent; class "D," 25 per cent; class "E," 20 per cent. We venture this suggestion and request because we find this to be the rate applied in most western states, and because we believe the rate fixed in your St. Louis Globe Democrat: It is gene rally supposed that the first military expedition to penetrate the region lying along the Yellowstone and between the Little Big Horn and the Powder rivers was that commanded by General A. H. Terry, in the spring of 1876, and during, which Custer and his seven troops were exterminated to a man. A search of the records of the war department will, how ever, develop the fact that this wild dis trict was first penetrated by Missouri troops, under a Missouri commander, for the reason that this basis of adjust-ment will greatly reduce local rates within the state. There are many other reasons and factors not herein considered why this should be done. The people of this state have suffered long and patiently under the delusive hope and promise of relief. It has not yet come. Patience may cease to be a virtue, and the people may demand the needed rehef by imme-diate legislative action. We sincerely hope you will patiently consider our re-quest and grant to the people some who successfully encountered the same foe, under the same leader, who eleven years later repulsed General Crook, at the head of 1,500 men, and nearly annihilated the famous 7th cavalry. To Colonel Nelson Cole, of St. Louis, belongs the honor of leading the way into this remote district, and victoriously encoun-tering the fiercest plain tribes in their

chosen stronghold. quest and grant to the people some measure of relief in their poverty and distress." O. P. MASON, During the last week of May, 1865, Colonel Cole, who, for nearly a year, had held the office of chief of artillery of the department of Missouri, was ordered to report at Omaha with eight batteries of his regiment, the Second Missouri light Secretary Board of Transportation. FUNERAL OF DR. RANDALL. On the 9:30 B. & M. train Friday morn-ing the remains of Dr. Max Randall will artillery, and eight troops of the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, for the purpose of form-ing the eastern division of the Powder river Indian expedition. This expedition was under the command of General P. arrive in Omaha for interment. Mrs. Randall and daughter will accompany them. The body will be laid at rest in Prospect Hill cemetery, at which place a brief ceremony will be held. The son of Edward Connor, an officer of matchless fame as an Indian fighter, whose name was a terror throughout the lenghth and Dr. Randall burned in the wreck at the same time is thought by the physicians now to be out of danger, although he will breadth of the plains, and whose ener-gene operations had driven the Indians to their mountain fastnesses, where he intended to seek them out and deliver a Secretary Furnas, of the state board of crushing blow. Connor, in person, with agriculture, has received notice from the American Jersey Cattle club of New a large force, was to advance from the southwest, while Colonel Cole's com-York City authorizing him to say to the Jersey breeders in Nebraska that the sum of \$100 will be given to the exhibitor of the best herd of registored Jersey cat-tle owned in the state, said herd to con-sist of one bull and four females. Their merit is to be decided by a committee to

southwest, while Colonel Cole's com-mand, starting from Omaha, was to assail the Indians from the southeast. This plan involved a march for the latter officer of many hundred miles through an utterly unknown country, of a very rugged and mountainous nature, sparsely provided with grass and water, and destitute of game or other means of subsistence. These difficulties were fully recognized by General Connor, and it was an his personal application that Colwas on his personal application that Col-onel Cole was detailed to conduct this campaign, as the energy and fertility of resource repeatedly exhibited by that officer during the most trying times of the war gave ample assurance that he, if any one, would conduct the expedition to a successful termination. FITTING OUT THE EXPEDITION.

struments yesterday evening frightened a horse attached to a carriage containing two ladies and a bad runaway resulted, the ladies fortunately escaping any seri-ous injury. Miss Nettie Pritchard, of Omaha, was one of the young ladies in the carriage On arriving at Omaha, Colonel Cole's first care was to equip his artillery as cavalry, taking with him but one section of a 9-inch battery. The troops under his command numbered 1,400 rank and The Lancaster County Teachers' association is in session at the Academy of Music building in the rooms occupied by ile, besides a large number of citizens who had charge of the 140 six mule wag-ons which made up his train. At the the Lincoln business college. There are something over 100 teachers in attendance and the exercises are conducted by Superintendent McClusky, assisted by Prof. Rakestraw, of Nebraska City, and Prof. Roose of the Lincoln business colvery outset difficulties were encountered, as no suitable animals could be obtained, and the teamsters detailed by the quartermaster's department were nearly worthless. A considerable period of time was consumed in getting the train into something like a state of organiza-The loss by the fire at the B. & M. storehouse is found to be much less than first reported and will only temporarily inconvenience work here, for as soon as tion, and it was not until the 1st of July that the expedition was able to leave the new brick treight depot is completed the present freight depot will be used as Omaha. The line of march was along a storenouse and will have double the cathe Platte to the South Fork and north at stream to the Pawnee Mission. miles west of Omaha. Here the last outpost of civilization was left, and the command plunged into the trackless wilds of the northern plains. The course was laid out entirely by compass, as no with such difficulty. guides could be obtained who were familiar with the country, as the constant Indian raids had, for the time being, en-tirely stopped the westward march of settlement. The command advanced in a northwesterdly direction without en-countering any very great difficulties, leaving the bad lands to the north and west, until the White Earth river is reached. Here the hardships began, as heavy rains had transformed that stream into a broad morass, and corduroy roads had to be built before the train could cross. At this point the first Indian trails were seen, but no savages encountered, as they were evidently in no great force. From this point onward the march was one of great difficulty and hardship. The entire country was cut up by deep gulches and canyons, grass was scarce, and water scarcer. In many places the wagons had to be hauled up the precipitous bluffs by hand, while scurvy began to manifest itself among the men and was not checked until a quantity of wild onions were found, which proved to be an excellent anti-scorbutic. The trails increased in number and size, but still no Indians were seen. When the expedition reached the yellowstone, a scouting party was sent in search of General Connor, who had agreed to meet Colonel Cole's column at this point, but to their dismay neither that officer nor the cache of provisions he had promised to have could be found. The provisions were running short, no game was to be found, and on the 2nd of September Colonel Cole concluded to move

Missouri cavalry to destroy the aban-doned property. While thus engaged a fierce attack was made by about seventy-tive Indians, but the assault was repelled, and the troops gained the main column without further molestation.

A SAVAGE ONSLAUGHT. Next morning the column prepared to continue its march, when large bodes of Indians were discovered to be lurking in the gulches and ravines to the east, and south, and it was evident that their and south, and it was evident that their intention was to surprise the command, and entirely cut off its retreat. An at-tack was made upon the teamsters by a iew of the Indians, which was repulsed with loss, but on the advance of the main body in their direction, the enemy withdrew, carrying of their dead, while heavy forces advanced upon the flank and rear, and it was evident that a gen-eral attack was about to be made.

and rear, and it was evident that a gen-eral attack was about to be made. Recognizing the imminency of the danger, Colonel Cole drew up his men in three lines, the fourth side of the square being formed by a heavy beit of wood unsuitable for cavalry operations. This solid formation deterred the Indians for a time, and they confined themselves to attempts to entice small bodies of troops in pursuit. Bands of ten to one hundred would ride near the lines and rapidly retreat, but many of them fell before the Spencer rifles, with them fell before the Spencer rines, with which the artillery were armed, a weapon unknown to the hostiles, and whose range took them by surprise. This desultory warfare was kept up some three hours, when a detachment of the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, exasperated by the con-duct of the Indians, crossed the river in pursuit. The Indians retired before them for some distance, and the cavalry pursued still more nobly. Suddenly a flash was seen across the plain, thrown from a bit of looking-glass in the hands of a tall chief, who, by this means, had been directing the entire course of the engagement from a neighboring height. scattered bands at once drew together, and with furious yells charged on the devoted troops, brandishing their shields and lances and twanging their sinew-braced bows. At the same time the Sioux, who held the right of the line, charged down upon the artillery, leaving the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to deal with the cavairy. This general charge was not pushed home, as it was evidently the intention of the Indians to prevent assistance being rendered the detached troop rather than to seriously attempt to break the main line. The cavalry held their ground well, but the carbine proved an inefficient horseback weapon when pitted against the arrows of the famous Cheyenne bowmen.

COMMANDED BY SITTING BULL. The men began to fall fast before the Indians shafts, and finally made a dash for the river, hoping to recross it and reach the main line. Their horses, worn out by long marches and starvation, were no match for the Indian ponies, the de-tachment was overtaken and annihilation COMMANDED BY SITTING BULL. seemed imminent. Sitting Bull, himself. the same chief who eleven years later repulsed Crook's column on nearly the same ground, and then wiped Custer's command from the face of the earth, led the ouslaught, and the entire command was in the most extreme peril, as if once the line was broken not a man would be left to tell the tale.

Recognizing the dire need Colonel Cole rapinly advanced Captain Boardman's command, who gallantly charged to the assistance of their comrades, and by rapid and well directed volleys checked the Indian charge, and enabled the remthe indian enarge, and chaoled the rem-nant of the cavairy to return to the lines. Although unsuccessful in breaking through at this point the savages still kept up a fierce fight, the hilltops and bluffs were completely covered by a mul-titude of warriors, and thousands swept around the troops and storily at around the troops, and stood sternly at bay in the valley, hiding behind the bodies of their fleet ponies, and discharg-ing clouds of arrows and volleys of balls. A large body had collected on an adjacent hill just out of rifleshot, and the red banner there displayed, coupled with the constant flashing of the glasses in the

through a country utterly unknown to white men, destitute of game, grass or water, and exposed to frequent and furi-ous storms. A brave and wary foe had been victoriously encountered, and a les-son administered that was not forgotten for years. But although victorious, the fate of battle had more than once trem-bled in the balance, and it is entirely due to the skill and intrepidity of Colonel Cole and the steady valor of his troops, civil war, that destruction was averted, and that the massacre of the Little Big Horn was not antedated eleven years on the banks of the Powder river.

FIELD AND FARM.

The Injurious Insects of Nebraska. To the agriculturists and horticulturists of Nebraska: Having been employed by the Agricultural Experiment station, of the university of Nebraska, 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-caterpiliar; fall web-worm, white tussock moth, apple leaf crumpler, but currently maple trap bear Hassian plum curculio, maple tree borer, Hessian 5. Describe or send specimens of in-

stranger. But then everything about this great ranch is of interest, and after sects that have annoyed you.

My intention is to get together ma-terial for a practical report, which, it is hoped, will be of benefit to all who are interested in farm, garden or fruit cul-ture. 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 re beived. CONWAY MCMILLAN, ceived.

1508 H Street, Lincoln, Neb.

getting up two hours before day, then sit around and not go to work till after Sure Cure For Cabbage Worms. YORKTOWN, Ia., July 19.—To the Edit-or of the BEE: I have found by my own experience that young turkeys are a sure sun up. He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a riddance of cabbage worms. From the gate out to be. He will pay \$3 for a new bridle, then let the calf chew it all to pieces before Suntime the turkeys are quite small not only allow them the freedom of the cabbage patch but go with them and assist them to get upon the plants they cannot reach from the ground and you will find as you day. He will get all of his neighbors to help him in getting a cow out of a bog, then let her die for want of attention. fold back the leaves where the worms are hidden, that they will gather them from Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in his fence that he has been the cabbage faster than the human eye butting off repairing for six months. He will talk all day Sunday about what he knows about farming, then ride best time is in the morning between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, or before the heat of the sun causes the worms to seek thd shade. You will also find that the turkeys not only rid the cabbage of worms but they will thrive on what they ing for seed votatoes. He will go in his shirtsleeves on a cold day to show what he can stand, then re-turn home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fire place till bed-time. He will ridicule the mechanism of a wives who want pets. Pet your turkeys, you will find it pays, and it is amusing to see them despatch the worms, MRS. ANNA CROUCH.

his thumb nailing a board on the fence. He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents' worth of cof-Senator Stanford's Vineyard. Chico Enterprise: There has been a great deal written about Senator Stanfee, a paper of pins, a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco, and his hide full of ford's immense ranch at Chico, but the only way to get an adequate idea of it is to pay the place a visit. This an Enter-prise reporter did a few days ago. Stan-ford's ranch begins at the Tehama county whisky. He is economical; economy is his fort. He will save ten cents' worth of axle greese and ruin the spindles of a \$70 line, and the first view one gets of his land is not prepossessing. It is nothing but a barren treeless plain, where the vagon. He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow one from his friend, and his wife or daughters will forget that it bedrock crops out in spots and every-where hes but a few feet beneath the surface. Nothing will grow here except a short, dry weed, but the sheep like this was borrowed and paste it upon the wall hands of the chiefs, show that this was the headquarters of the Indians. Here weed, and the plain is therefore one vast sheep range; for Senator Stanford is a man of varied resources and manages to Colonel Cole saw a chance to use his artillery, which had been brought so far find a use for all the land he owns. As you approach Vina the aspect of the country suddenly changes and you jump from sunburned plains into the midst of SAVED BY THE CANNON. The guns were directed against the hill, and the shells exploding with deadly effect among the Indians, who believed green alfalfa and vineyards. The former are made productive by frequent flooding from irrigating ditches. This flooding is good for the soil, but bad for health, and if it makes alfalfa it also makes malaria. The water is brought in ditches from Deep creek and turned into the fields until it stands in a vast lake. As soon as one crop of alfaifa is cut another is from him." raised in this way, all the year round. It is used very extensively for stock, in place of hay. But the vineyard is the wonderful feature of the Stanford ranch. It extends for several miles up and down on each side of the road as you approach Vina, and back from the road as far as the of state reach. In some places the vines are large, in others they have just been set out and in the latter case they are sup-mented by an army of stakes. This vineyard contains 3,500 acres, and it is the largest in the world, but still the senator s not satisfied and proposes to have 5,000 acres. More vines are being set out every year. The prettiest sight of all, are the old old Gerke vines, which form the nucleus of Senator Stanford's vineyard. These vines are all old and stand fully five feet high. The trunks are larger than a man's arm. The branches are trimmod off at the battom and allowed to grow out at the top, till the vineyard looks like an orchard of young peach trees, and they are pruned off so evenly that they make one level floor of green as the eye glances across them. The vines already in bearing require the attention of several hundred men to take care of the grapes they produce, and it will take a small army of men to attend to the crop each year when all the vines get to bearing. The winery already in use on the ranch is a large building, but now Senator Stanford is having a brick structure erected which covers two acres. The walls are already up and 140 pillars are being creeted to support the roof. The building is to hold the wine vats and casks, and is a sort of a wine-cellar above ground. It is of mammoth proportions, but so is the vineyard, and so will the crop of grapes be. One could talk about the vineyard and winery all day, but there are other things to be mentioned. Next to his vines, in Senator Stanford's esteem, come his fine horses. Of these there are large bands to be seen, all beauties and of the best blood. The senator makes a specialty of raising fast horses, which he sell for fancy figures. Every animal is spirited, beautifully proportioned and looks sleck and smooth. The two stallions to which he breeds all his mares are Clay and Whips. The former the senator values at \$10,000. Clay is a rather small, brown horse, kind and gentle in disposition. Whips is a fine large bay, full of life and beautifully built. In fact, the senator considers Whips the ideal of horseflesh and beyond price. The animal was expected to make very fast time, but was lamed in his early training at Palo Alto, and hence is used only for breeding purposes. Several line horses have been lamed lately on the Palo Alto track, which is considered too hard, and the senator intends to build a training track on his Vina ranch. Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the Copeland estate, which adjoins Stantord on the west, next to the river, and when these negotiations are completed, the track will probably be built on this land. Then all of the fine stock will be brought to Vina, which will be made headquarters for the training depart-Other features o this wonderful



ranch deserve extended mention. The should be supplied with screen nine large barns for the horses, which are made as comfortable as most dwell-ings; the barns where the Holsteins have to the windows and doors. They are not expensive and will enable the horses and cows to secure rest. In the pasture the insects cannot well be avoided. their quarters, kept as neat as a parlor; those line old Holstein cattle themselves, of monstrons size and beautifully marked in black and white; one cow in particu-After the raspberries shall have been marketed the canes should be well

worked, so as to remove the grass and weeds, in order that the new canes may make as much growth as possible. An application of wood ashes would prove an excellent fertilizer.

Good clover hay is always considered as equal to any other. It is the standard by which all other grasses are compared, and no farm is considered fully supplied for the winter that has not had a crop of elover grown upon it.

The plan of judging of the merites of cows by a comparison of "records," in-stead of relying entirely on pedigree and color marks, is adding greatly to the value of our pure bred milk cows. Not only the quantity, but the quality also, is considered, and so rapid has been the improvement that some of the "records"

are seemingly marvelous. A box with entrance holes no larger than one in diameter will be an induce-ment for the wrens to take possession, as they will then be safe from the attacks of larger birds. Wrens are excellent insect exterminators, and should be en-couraged by every possible manner.

The signs of the times indicate that the intensely lard hog that was in great demand a few years ago is to be supplanted by the one that will furnish tender, juicy meat. The hog supplying the lard has to compete with the crop of cottonseed oil, while the ham has nothing to fear from competition.

It always seems to us, says the Western Rural, to be the blindest folly for a farmer and dairyman who has calves from cows that are possessed of sufficient dairy merits to make them profitable to sell these calves, which, to say the least, may be like their dams, and then depend upon other people's herds.

The wisest thing for the man who is starting in stock raising who has never handled Shorthorns or thoroughbred cathandled Shorthorns or thoroughbred cat-tle of any kind is to keep his little herd of fair common cattle, buy the best made bull he can find, and put him upon his common cows. In two years he will have made four times the cost of the bull, if he has only twelve cows to use him upon. So remarked Mr. Campbell be-fore the last meeting of the Iowa State Breeders' association. Breeders' association.

In selecting a bull, says a writing in the Ohio Farmer, reject as poison any ani-mal that shows a mountain of beef in front and a light hind quarter; he may get you a beef animal, but his chances of getting milkers are poor indeed. The thighs should be thin and wide apart, the scrotum well developed, of light color and soft texture; the addition of teats is a good indication, and the larger they are the more likely will they be transmitted in good size to the offspring. No hog is quite so ravenous as a sow that is sucking a lot of young pigs. The incessant drain on her sharpens her appetite amazingly, and yet she will grow thin while eating perhaps twice what she could fatten on without the pigs. But no food ever given to a hog is so well in-vested as what is fed to a sow sucking her young. At first the sow's food should be milk and wheat bran, but after the pigs are a week old some corn meal may be added with no fear that she will grow too fat. The pigs will get all the fat and growth it contains. The farmer should make his own bacon. The September and October pigs will come just right to turn into bacon, Feed them in the autumn on apples and roots with a little grain, and when cold weather comes on give them plenty of grain until they are three to four months old, and then turn the whole of the sides into bacon for the family table. As long as this bacon lasts the pork barrel will not be troubled much. The little hams and shoulders are dainty for home use. The sow which rears these pigs should be kept over-any old sow can rear two litters in one season, as the period of gestation is but four months.

up majestically and shows that the braska special high tariff is placed where any

it wil		e most for t	
		CLASS FREIO	
Stat		Mile	
			5 .05
	esota		5 .05
Nebra	ska		5 .07
lowa			50 .14
Minne	esota		50 .16
Nebra	ska		50 .23
Iowa.			75 .17
Minne	esota		.19
Nehra	ska		75 .90
Minn	eenta		
		i	
Minn	csout	·····	
Nebra	SKALLELEE	l	
lowa.			.20
Minne	esota		.31
Nebre	ISKR		.59
Iowa			.28
Minne	esola		50 .36
Nebra	iska		50 .57
Iowa.			,30
Minn	esota		.40
			The West Cold

Farm machinery in car load lots comes under class "A," and as the rate on these goods is of direct beating on the prices afterward charged for them by retailers, the following comparison is given :

CLASS "A" FREIGHT.

	State.	Miles.	Rate.
1	owa		.1134
	linnesota		.13
1	vebraska		.14
1	owa		.16%
	Linnesota		.17
	ebraska		.21
Ĩ	owa		.2014
Ñ	linnesota		.25
	ebraska		.85
	owa		.92
	linnesota		.39
- 1	ebraska		.43

These excerpts from the compiled table are sufficient to show what Ne-braska people suffer in local rates compared with people who live in Iowa or Minnesota. They are figures taken from rate sheets and are unassailable. The commission in forwarding these

facts make the following statement to the

company: "We acknowledge the receipt of your tariff of July 1 and submit for your consideration the comparative statement of rates charged in lowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. We have taken your tariff rate from Lincoln west over your main line for 300 miles, where your rates are lower than on your branch lines. The fact to which your attention is specially ract to which your attention is specially called is that your fourth-class rates, which include about 50 per cent of all freight shipped, and most articles consumed or used by the farmers, are on an average 30 per cent higer than the rate in Iowa and Minne-sota, and your attention is called to the fact that the rate charged on fourth class freight is about 80 per cent of the first class rate, whereas in Iowa and Minnesota the fourth class rate is 50 per cent of the first class rate. This makes a very exorbitant rate for Nebraska on agricul-tural implements in car load lots, and farmers' freights when compared with rates in the other two states.

Your rate of freight on first class would seem to be about the same as the rate in Minnesota and about 30 per cent higher than in lowa in most cases. But when it is considered that only a small per cent of the goods used or consumed in Ne-braska are shipped in this class, the relief afforded the people is simply a delusion when taken in connection with the fact that on the great bulk of your freight your rate is 30 per cent higher than in lowa or Minnesota.

in she case of coal shipped into this state in class "D," we wish to cril your attention to the fact that in lows, Kanens and Minnesota, coal is put in a spe-cial class or given a special rate much less than in Nebraska. When Nebraska pays on coal for seventy miles, 10 cents per hundred, Jowa and Minnesota pay 54 tents for the same distance.

Again, the rate on hogs, cattle and

ity of the one bu

Dyspepsia Makes the lives of many people misera-ble, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, re-moves the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

SIMON CAMERON'S SEA TRIP.

An Outline By the Venerable Penn-

sylvanian of Transatiantic volume General Simon Cameron, who sailed by the Britannic for Europe last week, said to a New York World reporter: "I am going only for recreation. I do sylvanian of Transatlantic Voyage. not expect to do more than the humblest could do. I have never been through Ireland. I have never visited the home of my ancesters at Inverness. When I was made minister to Russia I simply landed at Liverpool and went through to the capital to which I was accredited as rapidly as possibly. I saw very little of Europe. Now 1 am going to enjoy its hospitality. I hope to visit Gladstone. I intend to study the Irish question in all its details, and pay a visit to Mr. Parnell and the other leaders of the Irish thought and action. This is simply a pastime for me. I cannot expect to live much longer and the visit is simply to acquaint myself with all the strong features of foreign political life. No, I will not go to Russia. I should like to very much. I was minis-ter there in the earliest days of the re-bellion, and have many friends in St. Petersburg, but I hope to be home by the 1st of September. The journey is too long to go to the Russian capital.' You must ergine me from speaking on setting the south, where provisions could be obtained, must excuse me from speaking on active politics. I have quit the consideration of ways and means by which men were made and unmade years ago. I leave that to my son Don. 1 am simply spend-

ing my time in a desire to make life as casy as possible and as bright as can be for my fellow-men. I know nothing of the candidacy of men for the presidency. Mr. Blaine seems to have the call on all the enthusiasm of the country, whether he will get the nomination, or whether he desires it I do not know. I am going to Europe for pleasure and for knowledge, and for nothing else.

Webster county is putting the finishing olish on the bars of its new jail.



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keeping out scouts for the purpose of discovering if possible, Connor's whereabouts.

INDIANS DISCOVERED. As he was in the act of issuing the necessary order for this movement, a report was brought in that the herders had been attacked a mile from camp and a number of animals driven off. Colonel Cole at once rode to the front and discovered that a force of four or five hun-dred Indians were close at hand and apapparently about to continue their raid on the herd. The entire command was at once ordered out and sent to the aid of the small party already engaged. Captain Rowland, of the Second Missouri artillery, with a party of seven men, reached the ground first and closely

ressed the savages, killing a number of them; but as he was passing a small de-tatched party a band of fifty Indians suddenly dashed out of a ravine to his right, and before aid could come up killed every man in the party except Captain Rowland himself. When the Captain Rowland himself. When the main body of the command reached the field the Indians rapidly retreated, the exhausted condition of Colonel Cole's horses rendering pursuit impossible. The loss of the Indians in this engage-The loss of the Indians in this engage-ment was from twenty-live to thirty. During the afternoon a column of smoke, evidently a signal fire, was seen rising toward the mouth of the Powder river. Toward this smoke the command marched all day, encountering great difficulties from the broken nature of the ground, and suffering greatly from heat and want of food. During the night one of the terrible storms peculiar to that country set in, the temperature changing from intense heat to extreme cold, ac-companied by a fierce hurricane. Weak-ened by want of forage and the fatigues incident to the march, the animals suc-cumbed to the storm, and 225 died dur-ing the night and following day, and Colonel Cole found himself reluctantly determined to abandon the search for Connor for the time being, destroy part of his train, and find a place where grass could be obtained for his starving stock. from intense heat to extreme cold, ac On September 4 the troops marched out, leaving a detachment of the Twelfth

themselves in perfect safety, decided the fate of the day. Astonished and stupi-fied by the cannon, which none of them had ever encountered before, the Indians drew off and the hard-pressed troops were at last relieved from their furious charges. The exhaustion of men and animals was complete and the sufferings of the wounded very severe, as the In-dian arrows were made with a devilish ingenuity, the heads of hoop-iron being fastened to the shafts by deer sinew, which became relaxed when wet with

blood, detaching the head from the shaft and rendering extraction painful and difficult. Each shaft was also deeply grooved, so that the flesh could not close tightly about it, checking hemorrhage, but a constant flow of blood coursed through the channels in the wood. In spite of the wearied condition of the command, it was absolutely necessary to advance to some point where grass for the starving animals could be obtained, and a toilsome march was begun, but fortunately without molestation, as the few savages who followed the column kept at a respectful distance. The march was continued by short stages for several days, and the danger seemed to have passed, when on September 8, Colonel Walker, who was in command of the advance guard, sent word to Colonel Cole that he had been attacked by 4,000 Indians and was falling back. Cole at once advanced to his assistance and after a severe engagement succeeded

in clearing his front and pursuing his march to the Yellowstone. Here the Indians were found in large force, but the ground being favorable for the artillery, a severe fire was opened, which did great execution and drove off the enemy, al-lowing the exhausted troops to go into camp. That evening a furious hall storm set in, accompanied by intense cold. The proximity of the enemy rendered it unafe to build fires, and the pickets were obliged to march in circles to avoid freesing. The storm continued during the march on the next day, and in thirty-six hours 414 animals perished. This loss necessitated the destruction of the wagon train, and all impediments not absolutely indispensible.

FIGHTING AT X FORD.

On September 10, Colonel Cole found himself compelled to cross the Yellow-stone. The Indians, who had hovered like vultures about his exhausted command, saw here their opportunity, and made a number of furious charges, but were in all cases driven back with heavy loss, the artillery in particular, doing great execution. When the passage of the river had been successfully accomplished, the savages disappeared and were seen no more. But the difficulties and dangers of the march were by no means over. The provisions had given out, although for a long time the men had been on less than half rations, and it was found necessary to resort to the horses and mules for food. The men were ragged and nearly barefooted, and their feat were fearfully lacerated by the cac-tus which covered the ground. Under these circumstances their progress was slow and it was not mult October slow, and it was not until October that Fort Connor was reached, where their immediate wants were partially supplied, but the deficiency of stores at that point rendered it impossible to properly equip the command, and the toilsome march was continued to Fort Laranne, where at last the weary column

found much needed rest. Such is the history of the first expedi-tion against the Indians of the Northern Yellowstone. The command in eighty-three days had marched 1,200 miles,

And it may be added that he will spend a dollar treating a set of blackguards and loafers and let his wife and daughters go in rags for want of fifty cent calico dresses, which he is too poor to pay He will leave his plow in the furrow

lar, which is being fattened for beef to weigh 2,500 pounds, and which now weighs nearly 2,000; Senator Stanford's

handsome two-story residence, with its extensive lawns, flower gardens and statuary—all of these things attract the attention and excite the interest of the

the visitor has spent the day in examin-

ing the different features he still feels how little he has seen. The ranch is one

of the wonders of this wonderful state.

The Bookless Farmer.

Stockman: The bookless farmer is a one-horse farmer with a life-long ambi-tion, to gain a reputation for wearing a

dirty shirt. He will alarm the neighborhood by

around the neighborhood Monday look-

cotton planter, and then go out and mash

and corn unplanted to go to town to hear a political speech, and spend the balance of the day telling what a "boss" his candidate is, and what a fool and rascal the other party has nominated. He is "wiser in his own conceit than ten men who can give a reason," and "though you bray him in mortar like wheat, his foolishness will not depart

How to Feed Pigs for Profit.

Some Wisconsin pig-feeding experi-ments by a Wisconsin farmer, furnished by Prof. Henry, of the Experimental sta-tion, for publication in the Western Farmer, are interesting. Eight shoats fed on whole grain, with warm drink, gained in twelve days-from February gained in twelve days—from retricting 7 to 19...an average of 17 pounds each, or 136 pounds for the whole, being 14 pounds daily. They consumed in the interval 8.17 bushels of corn, 3.80 of barley, and 0.75 of oats, the latter ground and mixed with water. With corn at 40 cents, bar-ley at 45 cents, and oats at 25 cents, the value of the grain was \$5.19, which made the cost of gain per 100 pounds \$3.85. From February 10 to March 14, twentythree days, another experiment was tried, this time with ground feed-half corn, one-quarter barley and one-quarter The gain was 355 pounds, the quantity of grain consumed 57 bushels, and its value at above figures, including \$1.08 ior grinding, was \$11-16. The cost of the 355 pounds of gain was at the rate of \$3.14 per 100. The average daily gain per hog was \$1.93 pounds, and the average total gain for each bushel of grain consumed was 13.14 pounds. The hogs were sold immediately on the conclusion of the ast experiment at \$5.25 per 100 pounds The 355 pounds of gain made at a cost of \$11.16 worth of grain therefore brought \$18.64; and at this rate the corn fed brought 74 cents per bushel, the barley

83 cents, and the oats 45 cents. The fig ures are especially instructive showing, first. profitableness of feeding mixed grain instead of confining hogs to an ex-clusive corn diet, second, the advantage of grinding feed, and third, that almost double the market price can be secured

from grain by feeding it to thrifty stock. Low Price for Machine Work. Nothing shows the great competition in agricultural machinery better than the reduction in prices of cutting grass or grain. When the mowing machine first came around a farmer furnished the team, while some one owning a mower drove it and cut his grass for \$1 per acre. Now this sum will cut and bind an acre of wheat or other grain, the owner of the harvester paying for the twine, which averages 15 to 20 cents per acre, In some parts of the west where there are large fields still lower rates are made, but without much profit to the man run-ning the machine. If a farmer be at all deficient in mechanical ability he need not regret the fact much if he can get machine work done at this price. There are probably enough machines now to do the harvesting, but breakages and bad management make room for new ones every year.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. Early rising, with the work done in part before the heat of the day, and a good rest at noon, will save the horses during the warm days.

Shade trees sometimes require attention. Wood ashes should be applied around all kinds of shade trees at least once a year. The hedges will also be benefitted by ashes.

HE KNEW HIS MAN.

The Most Polite and Effectual Mode of Dealing With a "Beat." New York Commercial Advertiser: Clerk Carr, of the Fifth Avenue botel, has been in his present position over a generation, fland in common parlance knows how to "size up" a man at first glance quite correctly. The other day a young man dressed in broad striped trousers and sack coat, carrying a large cane in his right hand, and resembling in all respects the average English swell, meandered up to the office counter and asked with a strong cockney accent: "Did you get my telegram? I sent it from Chicago; my name is Henry Guy de Montmorenei

"I did not receive it," politely answered Mr. Carr, "Then you didn't save me a suite of

rooms, did you?" "No, and I have not a single room in the hotel empty," coolly replied the

clerk. "Now that is annoying. 1 live in Chi cago and my family always stop at your hotel. Surely if you cannot give me a suite of rooms, I can get a single one?" pleaded the noble de Montmorenci.

"I am sorry, but we have no room va

cant," again came the cold reply. "But my family will be disappointed if I do not stop with you. I am used to plenty of room and I cannot put up with one small room; its too confined and limited. But I may compromise this time on one good-sized apartment.

clerk insisted that he had not even a single room to accommodate him

"I am sorry, sorry, but what can I ?" asked the importunate would-be

guest. "Well, the only thing I know of for you to do is to sleep in my bed with me and save your hotel bill," said Mr. Carr. Then he gave the well-known signal and the "hotel beat" was enthusiastically assisted to the sidewalk by two athletic porters.

THE "Life of the flesh is the blood thereof;" pure blood means healthy functional activity and this bears with it the certainty of quick restoration from sick-ness or accident. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier gives pure rich blood, and vitalizes and strengthens the whole body. \$1.00 per

Flies are terrible annoyances to stock during this season, and every stable bollie.