SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT.

This is the Condition of the People in Northwestern Nebraska.

A LETTER TO GOVERNOR ADAMS.

Cattle Disease Breaks Out in Fillmore County-A Big Stock and Land Co. Incorporated at Fremont.

JFROM THE' BEE'S LINCOLY BUREAU. Governor Thayer yesterday received a letter which was forwarded to him by Lieutenant Governor Shedd of Ashland. The letter is of direct interest as treating in an intelligent way the threatened drought in western Nebraska, and raises a question in regard to the drainage of the headwaters of the Platte that will probably be beyond remedy. The letter is as follows:

is as follows:

BIG SPHINGS, Cheyenne Co., Neb.—Lieutenant Governor H. H. Shedd, Dear Sir: Since the extreme drought along the South Platte river, occasioned by the irrigation dams in Colorado, which drain the river bed entirely dry, thereby leaving no attraction for storm clouds, we petition the governor of the state of Nebraska to take the necessary measures to have the governor of Colorado or the president of the United States to prevent the company from holding the water in check for at least fifteen days in each month. By doing that we could have water for stock part of the time in abundance and until nearly time for the opening of the dam again. Besides, allowing us a strong magnetic force for attracting rain clouds, it having been closely watched for the past three years, and fully demonstrated that whenever there is water in the river we have frequent rains, but whenever the river is dry the storms divide and go north and south of us to the North Platte and Republican rivers respectively. The only good rain that we have had since the 24th of last September and in fact, the first, came when the river was up for a day or two. These are undeniable facts, and merit the promptest attention of those in power to remedy the evil. The whole counday or two. These are undeniable facts, and merit the promptest attention of those in power to remedy the evil. The whole country from North Platte to Julesburg is thickly settled and most of us have our last dollar staked on our claims, and nothing lays in the way of successful farming in this country but lack of rain, and that can be had by allowing the streams to flow unmolested. This being permitted tozether with the western progress of twenty miles a year of our rain storms will soon do away with irrigation of itself, and I do verily believe that with the present rate of settlement and the free flow of water in the river, that the rain belt will progress at least thirty miles a year. We trust that having passed through the hard times of Saunders county together in its early days and knowing how hard it was on all, you will fully appreciate the need of our relief and use all honorable means in your power to prevent its occurthe need of our relief and use all honorable means in your power to prevent its occurrance in the future. We take this privilege of addressing you to state our grievance more fully than we could in a petition without making it irksome to those in authority to act in the matter, as we would have to state the fact that settlers are obliged to leave their claims for the winter, and have commenced to go already, and no doubt those that cannot leave, having no place to go to, or too much stock to attend to which they will not be able to sell, will have to have government aid or suffer severely. With good cheer but a gloomy prospect for the coming winter, I remain, Yours truly, GEORGE W. STOCKING.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S REPLY. To this letter the governor has replied by presenting the facts to the governor of Colorado accompanied by the following

Colorado accompanied by the following letter.

July 21, 1887.—Hon. Aiva Adams, Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter from Mr. George Stocking, of Cheyenne county, this state. The contents of the letter will explain the object of my writing, and I respectfully invite your earnest consideration of the same. The object therein presented is a difficult one to meet, and after giving it careful deliberation I can find no other course open to me but to appeal to you.

The system of ditching, and thus withdrawing the waters of the South Platte, which prevails in your state, has left the bed of that stream dry in the western portion of of that stream dry in the western portion of Nebraska, and has caused, and is causing, diaastrous consequences to the settlers in that section. The letter of Mr. Stocking does disastrous consequences to the settlers in that section. The letter of Mr. Stocking does not state the case too strongly, and is one of the many appeals that have been made to me for relief. I therefore respectfully, but most earnestly, ask the intervention of your excellency's kind offices with those citizens of Colorado who are engaged in drawing the waters from the South Platte, and thus bringing most injurious results upon a portion of our people. Will they not consent to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Stocking, and allow the waters of the Platte to flow unobstructed for ifteen days in each month, and thus afford a measure of relief to those who are suffering severely for the want of water?

I have addressed this appeal to you with the fullest confidence in your desire and purpose to prevent, as far as may lay in your power, injustice and hardship upon any people, whether within your state or beyond its borders; and also in the humanity and sense of fair play of those citizens of Colorado who are unwittingly bringing disaster upon their brethren this side of the state line.

sense of fair play of those citizens of Colorado who are unwittingly bringing disaster upon their brethren this side of the state line. I trust they will be inspired with the sentiment of "live and let live." It is the urgency of the demand of our people for relief in the section referred to that prompts me thus to address you. I am, with great respect, very truly yours, JOHN M. THAYER.

MORE CATTLE TROUBLE.

Vesterday, Its Gorth and Commissioner

Yesterday Dr. Gerth and Commissioner Abbey departed for Shickley, Fillmore county, in response to a telegram from R. B. Campbell, postmaster at that place. The dispatch was dated July 20, and asked for the state veterinarian to at once that there was trouble in a drove of cattle, a disease of some kind from which seven head had died in two days. The result of the investigation will show

whether it is a dangerous trouble.

The Journal, through its voluminous ditor, one Billings, criticises the action of the commission in their quarantine regulations of Texas fever in Burt county. As the kick undoubtedly emanates from this party, paid by the state university and whose aim in the past has been fighting the state veterinarian and the commission, it need be given no attention.
The quarantine at Tekamah is a rigid
one and the people there have filed no
complaint. The persistent meddling of a ss employe of the regents, however,

D. B. Ball, of Keene, Kearney county writes the veterinarian describing a malady that exists in his herd of colts and horses and from which he has some half dozen head afflicted. Most of this stock is high grade Norman and Mr. Bail is anxious for a visit from the commission and a diognosis of the disease. Notice of glandered stock has also been received by the commission from Omaha and from Ohiowa, Fillmore county.

FREMONT STOCK AND LAND CO. Articles incorporating the Fremont Stock and Land company, of Fremont, Neb., were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The business of the company is the purchase, sale, feeding, slaughtering and packing of stock, operating stock yards and promoting manufacturing instutions, also to incorporate, build and maintain railroad tracks for the purpose of its business. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000. The company is to commence business when \$200,000 are subscribed and 20 per cent paid up. The highest amount of indebtedness shall not exceed two-thirds of its capital stock. The incorporators are L. D. Richards, L. M. Keene, George W. E. Dorsey, W. H. Munger, Louis P. Lursen, Frederick Meyer, Henry W. Boen, Henry Fahrman, William Lee and J. F. Hansen.

The Geneva Roller Mill company of Geneva, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital stock \$10,000, 10 per cent payable on organization and the balance as it may be called for by the board of directors. The indebtedness is to never axceed one-half the paid-up stock. F. H. Briggs, J. Jensen, George P. Winter-

steen, H. L. Smith and twenty-seven

other citizens are the incorporators.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The following notaries were yesterday commissioned by the governor: George Lynn and M. M. Davidson, Hastings; W. W. Stowell, David City; Marvin L. Bishop, Gering, Cheyenne county; Harry O'Devires, Ellery R. Hume and George E. Crosby, Omaha: Winfield S. White, Corrington, Dakota county; L. A. Dorrington, Chadron; George F. Bastedo, Cleveland, Holt county; B. S. Gillispie, O'Neill; George D. Schofield, Nebraska City, Otoe county; Frank Wood, Rushville, Sheridan county. ville, Sheridan county.

BRIEF ITEMS. At the state auditor's office the Hekla Insurance company, of Madison, Wis., has complied with the state law and been admitted to do business in the state.

The trial of the salvationists arrested Wednesday evening was postponed yesterday in police court for a hearing to-day.

to-day.

The Pacific express company now, through the operation of new lines, can receive express matter in the afternoon destined for Sutton or York and deliver it at 6 a. m. the following day.

In police court yesterday Weston Johnson, under arrest for wife beating, was fined \$5 and costs for his amusement.

ment.
John McDermitt and Mike Kelly were fined \$20 each and committed to the city jail for drunkenness. They escaped a line in police court the day before and celebrated their victory.

A lad named Marvin Clark, charged

with firing a brick at a companion and cracking him on the head, had an exam-ination as a fit candidate for the reform

school, and was discharged.
Secretary and Mrs. Laws were passengers for Colorado and a visit to the Rockies vesterday. Colonel Oscar Callihan, of Tecumseh, was in the city yesterday delighting his many friends with the pleasure of a per-

Councilmen Billingsly and Dean de-parted yesterday for Colorado, accom-panied by their families, where they will rusticate for a few weeks.

A. G. Fairbrother departed yesterday, as he alleged to friends, for California, by way of South Sioux City, Neb. TO SELECT REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

The Second Nebraska regiment of state militia, the companies of which it

is to be formed, having recently been mustered in, will proceed to select regimental officers under the following call issued by the adjutant general: In compliance with Special Order No. 2, and in accordance with the military code of the state of Nebraska, there have been companies for the Nebraska National guard organized and mustered at the following points

ganized and mustered at the following points to-wit:
Shelton, Ord, Nebraska City, Fairbury, Chadron, Hay Springs, Long Pine, Tekamah, Stromsburg and Schuyler.
Sald companies shall be known and designated as follows:
Company A, Shelton, captain, John S, Hedges.
Company B, Ord, captain, W, B, Johnson.

Company B, Ord, captain, W. B. Johnson. Company C, Nebraska City, captain, Will-Company D, Fairbury, captain, George

Company E, Chadron, captain, F. M. Dor-Company F, Hay Springs, captain, J. E. Company G, Long Pine, captain, F. A.
Whitemore.
Company H, Tekamah, captain, S. S.
Skinner.

Company H, Tekamah, captain, S. S. Skinner.
Company I, Stromsburg, captain, J. H. Coleman.
Company K, Schuyler, captain, B. F. Arnold.
The commissioned officers of the above named companies will assemble in convention at Fremont, Neb., Tuesday, August 9, at 8 o'clock p. m., the adjutant general presiding, for the purpose of electing the necessary field officers for the formation of a regiment of National Guard.
Said regiment, when duly orzanized, will be known as the Second Regiment Nebraska National Guard.
There will be no proxies allowed at said election outside of the officers of each respective company. The company officer or officers present shall be entitled to cast the vote of the offices or officers of their respective companies who are absent.
Each officer present will be allowed transportation one way at the rate of 10 cents parts parts.

Each officer present will be allowed trans-

portation one way at the rate of 10 cents per By order of the commander-in-chief.

A. V. Cole, Adjutant General. Adjutant General Cole has also issued orders for elections in companies com-prising the first Nebraska regiment where vacancies exist through the expir-

ation of their terms of office. The fol-lowing is the list of expired commissions and the order for elections: In compliance with section 13 of the new military code of the state of Nebraska (the military code of the state of Nebraska (the same having taken effect July the 1st, 1887), the commissions of the following officers of the First regiment Nebraska National guard (as shown by the records kept in this office), have expired, and each company named in this order is hereby ordered to convene on or before the 25th day of this month, for the purpose of electing officers to fill all vacancies made so by law.

cies made so by law. N. P. Lundeen, captain, company A. June

A. June 27, 1884.
M. K. Hutchison, first lieutenant, company
F. June 27, 1883.
W. S. Crawford

July 4, 1884.
T. L. Williams, first lieutenant, company G. July 4, 1884.
A. T. Scott, second lieutenant, company G. July 4, 1884. J. Ritterbush, captain, company H. May

Hollingsworth, first lieutenant, company

H. Hottingsworth, first fleutenant, company
H. May 24, 1883.
H. W. Short, second lieutenant, company
H. May 24, 1883.
C. M. Murdock, captain, company A, light
artillery. December 15, 1883.
D. B. Gensel, first lieutenant, company A,
light artillery. November 24, 1883.
J. G. Brown, second lieutenant, company
A, light artillery. February 29, 1884.

Birds and Fishes. Mrs. A. F. Hill, of Orlando, Fla., got so excited at hooking a fish, while out for sport with her husband and niece, that she upset the boat and the entire party were drowned.

Mr. Daniels, of San Bernardino, packed a table in a box with new hay, prepara-tory to moving all his furniture. Before he put the cover on, a hen, unobserved, had flown into the box. Seven days afterward, when the box was opened in the new house, there sat Biddy, and under her were five eggs in good condition.

A Maltese cat found a quail and her brood that had been housekeeping in the yard of A. A. Bruner, at Chico, Cal., and made a prisoner of the female bird. A whistle brought the male, and a battle ensued. The cat could not stand the smart flap of the wings in her eyes, or the constant pecking, and released ber

The Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, car drivers are greatly annoyed by five par-rots that hang out of the windows of five cottages on Farnam street. Recently the car stopped for a woman, but before she could get aboard a poll gave two shrill whistles that the driver took for the conductor's signal, and he started on. "The woman," says a reporter of the scene, "was swinging her parasol in an cager and hysterical attempt to counteract the result of the whistle, and the conductor was forced to leave the mystery of the bogus signal unsolved while he whistled for the car to stop. Polly whistled again for it to go shead, and it did not stop. The other parrots had now become interested, and they joined in assisting Poliy No. 1 in a contest with the conducor until Polly No. 5 was reached, and he yelled in a poorly disguised voice: 'South ferry!' Then the parrots joined the passengers in a hearty sugh at the success of their effort to pring about rapid

Over 100 Varieties of the purest and best toilet soaps made by Colga te & Co. Cashmere Bouque he, standard.

IDYLS OF THE WILD WEST.

The Lost Creek Literary Club Meet-

A BOOM IN LITERARY CULTURE.

The Elite of Lost Creek Puts on its Best Clothes and Attends in Full Force-Some of the Wild Lays Warbled.

Captain Jack Crawford in Kansas City Times: A raging volcano which belched forth poetic fire was in an active state of eruption at the settlement on Lost Creek, Arizona. For years it had been a quiet camp, which had experienced no more startling incidents than an occasional dance, with, at times, an appendix in the shape of a funeral, the officialing corpse leading the procession with its boots on; but the advent of a hollowchested Bostonian, who had gone there to have the pure mountain air make some needed repairs on a pair of lungs which were deserting him and identifying themselves with the landscape over which he passed changed the usual state of affairs and threw the camp into the wildest throes of a literary convulsion. He had convinced the rough, honest people that without literature they could never hope to gain distinction in the world of letters, and his lisping eloquence set the denizens of the frontier town to wondering how they had ever managed to worry thus far along the path of life without it. He organized the Lost Creek Literary club, fixed a date for the first regular meeting of the new organization, and requested each member to prepare a declamation, essay, or poem to be presented on the occasion. It was my good fortune to be able to attend the first meeting.

The elite of Lost Creek put on its best

clothes and turned out in force. I am not quite satisfied in my own mind regarding the word elite, but Sheriff Sam used it in an official tone of voice white describing the gathering, and I presume he did so advisedly. The auburn glare of many tallow candles along the walls and overhead shed lustre and grease over fair women and brave men, and all went merry as a marriageable belle, with an oroide ring on the particular tinger which when so ringed, indicates that something

is going to occur.

A quite heated discussion arose as to whether the exercises should be opened with prayer or with a set-to with hard gloves between "Jimmy the Terrier" of Lost Creek and 'K'id Wilson' of Horseshoe Gulch, but a vote of the house unan-imously settled the question, and the bruisers stepped upon the stage and went to work with a literary fervor that called orth a round of most generous applause. The gladiators soon retired to bathe their wounded souls in arnica and patch up their disarranged features with court plaster, and the lungless youth from Boston coughed and in a torn and mangled voice announced that Miss Birdle Brody would read a poem of her own creation Miss Birdie stepped to the front, bowed until her chin nestled lovingly in her bosom, gracefully unbowed, and began

bosom, gracefully unbowed, and beg
MOUNTAIN MUSINGS.

Talk not to me of the great big east,
With its cities so monstrous grand,
An' a population that's bein' increased
Till it scarcely has room to stand.
Give me a life in the mountains free,
Where the clouds in the tree tops ride,
An' the grizzly b'ar an' the bumble bee
Trot lovingly side by side.

Where the breezes soft in the gulches sigh, An' the sun squirts its gentle rays Through the deep, dark dells on the moun-tains high, Till they seem as it bathed in a blaze; Where the Indian brave hums the songs of

wa,
An' seeks for the scalp of his foe,
An' swears till the elements seem to jar,
When he happens to stub his toe.

would not like it in the eastern land, Nor scoot along fashion's walks, Where women, the poor, down-trodden band, Are obliged to wear shoes and socks. A cabin beneath the trees, Where female women are never oppressed,

An' can wear what they gol-darned please The young lady retired amid deafening applause, carrying with her a smile so broad, so exceedingly expansive, that it wrinkled the back of her lovely neck She paused an instant at the wings to bow her acknowledgment of the compli-

ment and spill some more smile, and then faded from view almost swamped in glory and perspiration. The "Patti Female Quartet" then sung

touching, simple home melody, begin-Mother, Jimmy's in the pantry
Trying to swipe a hunk of cake,
'F I was you I' dust his breeches
Till his soul was filled with ache,

After which the Boston man reluctantly relinquished some more cough and announced that in prospecting through her literagy bric-a-bac of the past, Miss Popsic McIntosh, late of Texas, where she was popularly known as "the cow-girl of the Panhandle," had discovered a production which she had written a few months before while herding cattle on her father's range. Although not yet a member of the club, Miss Popsie had kindly consented to read it for the editi cation of the audience. The young lady pushed her way through a storm of ap plause, and bowing over the tootlights

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Although a comparative stranger in your midst, and although I come among you with the aromatic odor of the Texas steer yet clinging to my skirts, figuratively speakin', I assure you that this exhibition of literary agility causes my respectable bosom to throb with rapture, pride, exultatiousness, etcetera. [Applause.] The learned professor with a swayback breast has begun here a noble work, and sincerely trust he will not allow it to retrospect, but will keep it churned up with the dasher of progress until the goddess of literature can find a place to hunker down at every fireside in this en-terprising camp. [More applause.] The recitation which I shall recussitate to you this evening is a paradox on 'The Beautiful Snow,' and was paradoxed by myself while sitting on my horse on day herd on my father's ranch in the Panhandle of Texas. It may be lacking in poetic glare; it may not flow along with any degree of rhythmical glide; it may fail to show up technical versificatious-ness; but with both feet on the ground, I trust it may eatch on with this enlight-

ened audience THE BEAUTIFUL STEER.

O. the steer, the beautiful steer,
Kicking the flies from the point of its ar.
Flapping its tail in its frollesome glee,
Hopping about like a Snake river flea, Bellowing

Filling the air with its steerical song.
Till the rumble from out its lung-laden pits
Scares the timid jack-rabbits and wolves into To me there is nothing on earth half so dear As the long-norned and slim-bodied Texican

steer. How often I wish that I was a steer, With a long, shiny horn at the butt of each

clear, fearless eye and a tapering hat would snap like a whip in the madden ing gale.
How I'd beller!
And roar!

And lope o'er the hills with a thundering And anort like a terror and hump up my

When I saw the wild cowboy pursuing my And I'd laugh at his oaths as he fell to the Oll'd be a Jo-dandy if I was a steer.

once roped a beautiful steer-but I fell,

steer!
Her dramatic rendition of the excel-lent poem called forth loud applause, and the fair maiden was honored with a

vociferous encore. In response to the compliment she advanced to the brow of

the stage and said if the audience would kindly forgive her she would endeavor to sing a little ballad of her own composi-

tion, and hinted that the song was based upon an incident in her own life, at a time when the skill of a physician snatched her from the jaws of death ere they snapped together in the fatal bite.

Clearing her throat with a goose-like ges-ture of the neck and assuming a dying

CHORUS.

REVISED CHORUS.

At the close of the first stanza the tears of the audience could be heard smiting the floor with dull, pathetic thuds, but when the sweet warbler took a header into the fountain of unexpected glad-

ness in the second verse the grief-stricken

people realized that the skilled physi-cian had successfully Jamaica-gingered the dying girl back to life, and had sup-planted the cold, clammy moisture of death with a healthful sweat, the cheers

A number of essays, speeches, poems, etc., were delivered, some of them evinc-

ing rare and unique talent, a tribute to her lover by Miss Sallie Sawyer attract-

ing marked attention. The first verse

cantered into the arena in this breezy

All men are stars in woman's heaven shining And twinkling with their brilliant flash of

love. And women are for love's step-ladder pining

To reach these twinklers in the skies above.
My star, John W. Kent, shines far more
brighter
Than any star has hereto previous shone,
His twinkling always makes my heart grow
lighter,
Because I know he twinks for me alone.

WONDERFUL CHARLES BRANDON.

Divorced at 96-Three Wives, 83

Children-16 Sons in the Army

sylvania was the frontier and the Indian

fighter was the most important and indis-

pensable person in the settlements.

This was on the banks of the Ohio river. For twelve years the boy? was kept among the savages, but he disliked them and escaped when he was fifteen years

old. He found a white settlement and learned to talk his native language. From that time on he gave his life to

Indian killing.
In 1790, when the Indians were getting

scarce, Charles Brandon married a young

woman named Mary Meyers. She bore him two children and died. He then

married Fannie Slusher. She bore him eighteen children, and died in 1830. Brandon was then nearly seventy years old. When he was five years older he married Sarah Barker, who was only sixteen. She was the youngest of six-teen children. She lived with him

twenty-one years, bearing him in the meantime fifteen children. Then she got a divorce from him, he being ninety-

six. The separation from his wife broke his heart, and, although at the time he

was as agile, strong and active as he was

when he was married, he pined away

and died the same year the divorce was obtained. He then had thirty-three liv-

ing children.

His divorced widow had had the care
and she raised all that

His divorced widow had had the care of all of them, and she raised all that were young enough to need raising. Brandon had been the father of thirty-tive children, but two died, one a child of his first wife and the other one of the eighteen his second wife had borne him. The divorced widow moved to Moundsville, W. Va., and the most of the thirty-three children went with her. Among them were two Johns and two Charleses. One of the Johns and one of the Charleses were the third wife's children.

Charleses were the third wife's children. There was a James who was old enough

to go to the Mexican war, where he was

wounded in the neck. When the war of the rebellion broke out the two Johns,

the rebellion broke out the two Johns, the two Charleses, Sim, Evans, Peter, Josephus, Hiram, James, Van Buren, Jacob, Abraham, Alexander, David, Andrew, and Reese' of the sons enlisted in the union army, all in Ohio and Virginia regiments. The third Mrs. Brandon's John and Charles were taken prisoners at Chickamauga. They were both put in Andersonville prison. John died in nine months; Charles was there twenty-one months and escaped. Peter was

one months and escaped. Peter was killed at Shiloh while making a charge. All the other sons served through the

war and came home. 10
The third wife of the remarkable old

Indian killer, and mother and stepmother of his remarkable family still live at

Moundsville. She is seventy years old.

Until three months ago she was in desti-tute circumstances. Then she got a pen-

sion and \$2,500 as her claim against the government. She is six feet in height, as

straight as an arrow, as strong as a man

and excelling nine out of every ten in powers of endurance. Only a few days ago—one of the hottest—she walked to St. Clairsville, twenty miles, in five hours and back in the same time. She has only

one eye. The other one was shot out about thirty years ago by one of the sec-ond wife's boys. She had occasion to correct him. He got his bow and arrow

and shot her, putting out her eye, This remarkable woman knows the whereabouts of only nine of the thirty-three children. They live near her.

"But, takin' them an' their children an' their children's children, there must be night to a thousan' on 'am by this

be nigh to a thousan' on 'em by this

Geo. L. Fisher, architect, room 47.

New York Sun: When western Penn-

They are on the bottom shelf.—
Tell her, when good night I kissed her,
I want the striped ones myself.

expression of countenance, she began;

Mother, sear, how cold I'm growing,
Like a beefsteak laid on ice;
And I feel that I am going
Over there to paradise,
O! for just one mustard bilster,
That could warm my ley gore—
Give my striped socks to my sister,
For I'll need them nevermore.

CHORUS.

Give my striped socks to my sister,
For she's got none fit to wear—

When a last good bye I've kissed her,
I'll get new ones over there.

But the doctor came to see her, Ere she climbed the golden stair, And he said of pain he'd free her When a dose he could prepare; So adown her cold, pale throttle

Jamaica ginger he did work, Till she swallowed near a bottle, And was swearing like a Turk.

PULVERIZED COAL.

Great Economy in Coal-Gratifying Success of Recent Experiences. New York Commercial Advertiser: Improved methods for obtaining artificial heat are always a subject of interest, and experiments in this direction are being Fell from my pony with ear-piercing yell! Fell with the lariat fast to my wrist! Fell to be dragged through the grass wet with made all the time to get heat at as low a cost as possible. The manufacture of water gas has been very successful, and, as it can be produced at a low price, without the nuisance of ashes and smoke, Bumping!
Rolling!
Grunting I went!
A full mile a minute, or I don't want a cent!
The gravel and grass yanked the hide from it is growing in favor and efforts are being made to run it into houses to be used for heating as well as for lighting and ruined a new pair of forty-cent hose;
Ayel even my bustle was thrown out o' gear
By the frollesome freaks o' that beautiful purposes.
Another method of heating, which is

Another method of heating, which is rapidly making its way, if the promoters of it are to be believed, is the pulverized coal process. A company has been formed in Philadelphia within a short time, and within the next sixty days the process will be ready for general use. The claims made for the method are many, and if one-half of them are well many, and if one-half of them are well founded, there can be no doubt of its success. One of the company said to-day: "In this country there are about 20,000,000 tons of coal annually wasted, being too fine for use. Of the total coal mined, it is estimated that one-eighth per cent of waste is made by blasting and handling; and that 6½ per cent is wasted in the breaker. Many attempts have been made to utilize this immense amount of wastege and until now nothing, has been sucage, and until now nothing has been successful.

"Until now only a very small quantity of this fine dust has been used. The requisites for success are, first, simple and efficient machinery to reduce the coal to dust at a very small cost; second, reduction to an impalpable powder; third, an automatic supply of coal dust and air, each capable of being regulated at will; fourth, the reduction of the coal and the simultaneous feeding of it with air into the fire-box by the same machine; fifth, the intimate mixture of the fine particles of coal dust with air, so that each par-ticle shall be surrounded by air as if it enters the fire-box, thus insuring com-

plete combustion.
"These conditions have been completely fulfilled by a new process. The method of using the dust is as follows: The coal, no matter what size it is, is fed The coal, no matter what size it is, is fed into a pulverizer, by which it is ground to an impalpable powder. This is done by means of the friction of the particles, one against the other. After the coal is ground is passes through the pulverizer, and on coming out it is met by a current of cold air from a blower, which sends it through a nozzle into the combustion chamber underneath the boiler. This combustion chamber has to be specially combustion chamber has to be specially constructed, and will last about as long as the ordinary one where coal is used. The arch will last a year, and the side walls two years. The supply of coal dust and air is automatically regulated and complete combustion is the result. No smoke escapes from the chimney, and there is no loss of heat in that way. We feel confident that at least thirty-five per cent of fuel will be saved by using

death with a healthful sweat, the cheers shook the building and men threw their hats against the ceiling in their wild glee. Miss Popsie was called for again and again, nor would the audience be satisfied until the Bostonian with the infrequent lungs stepped to the front, coughed and said that the charming and soulful queen of song and rhyme had begged him to push the applause aside and say that she had inadvertantly left her repertoire at home on the wash-stand and must really be excused.

A number of essays, speeches, poems, the machines.
"In Philadelphia, the past month, exrein Philadelphia, the past month, experiments have been made with this process in the Harrison Safety Boiler Works, and the engineer made the statement that where 1,400 pounds of coal per day were used under a small boiler, at a cost of \$3 per ton, 900 pounds of dust were used at a cost of about \$1 per ton. The machine for that boiler only cost about \$165, and he thinks there is a saying of at least 50 per cent. The cost of ing of at least 50 per cent. The cost of repairs to the machine will not exceed \$10 per annum. One result of using the refuse coal will be that the price or ordinary coal will have to come down."

The Old Folks at Home, Or elsewhere, need a tonic now and then to sustain them under growing infirmities. No safer or more thorough invigorant for age and the delicate can be found than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a seasonable medicine in those ailments of commonest occurence—liver com-plaint, indigestion and bowel disorders; pure botanic safeguard against malaria, and a reliable means of counteracting To the convale valuable aid in the recovery of strength, and to the debilitated, nervous invalid it yields tranquil slumber and renewed appetite—two prime factors in the restoration of vigor. Being of purely botanic origin, it is free from those ob-Charles Brandon was one of the best and most daring of all the active foes of the red man. At the age of three years, in 1764, he was captured by the Indians, who killed his father at the same time. jections urged against mineral remedies difficult or impossible of assimilation by the system, and which impair the tone of the stomach, which the bitters, on the contrary, strengthens and regulates. It is indorsed and prescribed by the medical

fraternity. HOW KNIGHTS ARE BREAKING UP. Powderly Turns a Phrase and Grows

Eloquent.

Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor publishes an answer in the Journal of United Labor to the re-cent statements that his order is breakcent statements that his order is breaking up. He says: We are breaking up as the plowman breaks up the soil for the sowing offnew seed. We are breaking up old traditions. We are breaking up hereditary rights and planting everywhere the seed of universal rights. We are breaking up the idea that money makes the man and not moral worth. We are breaking not moral worth. We are breaking up the idea that might makes right. We are breaking up the idea that legislation is alone for the rich. We are breaking up the idea that the congress of the United States must be run by millionaires for the benefit of millionaires. We are breaking up the idea that a few men may hold millions of acres of untitled land while other men starve for want of one acre. We are breaking up the prac-tice of putting the labor of criminals into competition with honest labor and starving it to death. We are breaking up the idea of importing ignorance bred of monarchies and dynamite in order to depreciate mtelligent, skilled labor at home. We are breaking up the practice of employing little children in the factories, thus breeding a race deformed, ignorant and profligate. We are breaking up the idea that a man who works with his hands has need neither of education nor of civilizing refinement. We are break. of civilizing refinement. We are break ing up the practice of paying women one-third the wages paid men, simply be-cause they are women. We are break-ing up the idea that a man may debauch an infant girl and shield himself from the penalty behind a law he himself has made. We are breaking up ignorance, intemperance, crime and oppression of whatever character and wherever found.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

The Year's Export Trade.

New York Tribune: From the govern-ment reports which show how large our exports were in the fiscal year completes on the 30th ultimo, some interesting and instructive facts may be obtained. First, as regards the food which we sell in European nations whose soil will not produce enough to supply the needs of the people. In the last year we have exported 151,789,136 bushels of wheat, including wheat flour. This quantity was almost exactly one-third of our last wheat crop. It was greater by sixty-three per cent



Mother-Laura, why do you quarrel with Willie? I thought you were playing keep house will Loura-Yes, Mamma, I was, but he would not get me a cake of Sapollo, and I had my house-clear

ing to do, and I won't play with him. He is not nice like papa is to you.

"The branches may be trained, but not the trunk." Teach children the art of cleanliness, and how to use

SAPOLIO.

It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. If No. 14. [Copyright, March, 1877.]

100,000,000 bushels, an increase of 77 per cent., while the quantity of flower ex-ported exceeded that of last year by only 40 per cent. Still, as compared with the exports of a few years ago, the percentage of our wheat sold abroad which goes in the form of flour has advanced. Now it is more than one-third, and in 1881 it

was less than one-lifth.

The operations of the Fidelity bank cornerers cheeked the exportation of flour by temporarily closing several flour mills. The influence exerted by these speculators upon the outward movement of wheat was comparatively slight, and has probably been offset in great measure by the large purchases for export which have been made since the failure of the deal carried prices down to a lower level. Although so large a quantity of wheat and flour was sent across the Atlantic, the country could have spared 80,000,000 bushels more, and it is unfortunate that the outflowing stream was checked by the work of powerful rings at San Francisco and Chicago. But the speculators who operated in the Chicago market now appear to be on the road to the penitentiary, and their fate may restrain others from play-ing the same game. The price of wheat is now low enough to attract foreign buyers, and the promise of another large crop may keep it near the present quotations. The quantity of corn exported fell 37

per cent. but almost the entire corn crop is consumed at home. The exportation of 40,000,000 or 60,000,000 bushels takes away a very small percentage of a total crop that ranges from 1,600,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 bushels. The value of all the breadstuffs exported was more than 162,000,000, and greater by 32 per cent than that of the preceding year. In the exports of cattle and hogs there

was a decrease of about 17 per cent, and in the exports of fresh beef a decrease of about 30 per cent, but an advance of about 50 per cent in the exports of tallow is noted. With these should be recorded a slight increase of the exports of bacon, an increase of about 20 per cent in the an increase of about 20 per cent in the exports of hams, and an increase nearly as large as the export sales of lard. These figures are based upon returns for eight months. The total exports of beef and pork products show an increase of 4 per cent for the same period.

The reports which relate to dairy products are less satisfactory. We have at hand the figures for only eleven months in the year. Those show a marked de-

in the year. These show a marked decrease. The butter exports have 17,846,000 to ds, and those from 760,000 pounds, and those of cheese from 77,176,000 to 65,838,000 pounds. The full effect of certain adverse conditions upon foreign trade in these articles is shown by the statement that, as compared with 1885, the exports of butter have decreased 42 per cent, and 32 per cent as compared with 1886, while the corresponding descreases in respect to cheese have been 33 per cent and nearly 15 per cent. An explanation of these decreases may be found in part in the statement that the exports of the "oleo bill" rose from 23,923,839 pounds in 1886, to 41,483,024 in the corresponding

months of the last fiscal year. Second, as regards the export surplus of our cotton crop. Here the reports are again unsatisfactory. While the to-tal exports for ten months are nearly as large as last year's, there is a deplorable falling off in the month of June, when the quantity sent abroad was only 19,764,-112 pounds, as against 112,670,019 pounds in June, 1886. The value of of the same cotton exported in the last quarter of the year was only \$15,000,000, as compared with 40,000,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1886. The steady decline is due to speculation, which has carried up the price about 2 cents a pound since March. The result of this unnatural advance has been the result of the loss of \$25,009,000 in export receipts. Unfortunately for our trade, the cornerers of cotton have been more successful than the managers of the wheat "deal."

There are many cheap cosmetics of fered for sale, which claim to contain nothing injurious to the skin. This is all bosh, all, or very nearly all are compounded from the most deleterious and poisonous drugs in the materia medica. They destroy the vitality of the skin, making the consumer prematurely with-ered and old. J. A. Pozzoni guarantees medicated complexion powder entirely free from all injurious matter, and will gladly pay \$500 to any practical chemist who can find upon analysis the slightest trace of white lead orarsenic. Use none other and you will never regret. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

Wisconsin's Governor. New York Tribune: "Jerry Rusk, the big governor of Wisconsin, is the strong-est man that I know of anywhere," said Thomas M. Nichol, in a group in the Fifth Avenue hotel the other night. "He can suspend 1,000 pounds from his shoulders and walk around with it as shoulders and waik around with it as easily as I could with twenty pounds. He is a rough diamond. I was up in Milwaukee just after the riots last year, in which he distinguished himself by prompt and energetic action in putting down the rioters. It was sitting alongside the governor in front of the Plankington house when I said to him: 'Governor, you ought to be careful about what you do nowadays. You are getting a great deal of prominence and you must be careful of your record. You might be a candidate for president.' The big fellow looked over at me as cool as a cucumber and said: 'By the eternal, Nichol, I believe I could be president if these rulers would only be president if these rioters would only

keep it up.' " Governor Rusk was originally a stage driver and a county tavern keeper. He has always been noted for the roughness of speech which he acquired in the early days of staging and tavern-keeping on the frontier. An incident is related of a visit he paid to Mentor after General Garfield was elected president. He had been chatting with General Garfield for some time when he broke into a tirade of abuse of President Hayes. A friend who than the amount exported in the preceeding year, and it exceeded the wheat exports of every year since the year ended June 30th, 1881. In wheat not reduced to flour we sent abroad a little more than

do who did not have some personal grudge. Most of them wanted an office of some kind and did not get it. I think it quite probable if you had been made commissioner of agriculture you would now be sounding his praises instead of attacking him in this violent manner.' attacking him in this violent manner."
Rusk protested vehemently that this was not the case and to maintain his position he said: "When Hayes was in congress he made no record there." But no man makes a record in congress in a single term," was the response of the other gentleman. "Hayes was there only two years. You yourself made no record in your first term." At this allusion to his own record Governor Rusk drew his big frame to its tailest this allusion to his own record Governor Rusk drew his big frame to its tallest height, put his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat as he inflated his chest and replied. "You are, mistaken, sir I did make a record of my first term. By blank, sir, I called a fellow a blank of a blank and threatened to lick a blank out the state of him and the state of him on the floor of the house. record? That was record enough one term!" The argument closed at this



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