NEBRASKA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican State Convention Now Casting Its Shadow Before.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

The Railroad Wire-Makers Trimming Their Sails For the Conflict—Nebraska's M. E. Conference—Lincoln Happenings.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

There are growing signs of the annual political awakening that culminates in the republican state convention. The railroads are scheming and are "sly, devilish sly," but it requires no hard study to note that they are bent, if possible, on the retirement of Judge Samuel Maxwell from the supreme bench. During the past week hundreds of politicians have been in the city and the trusted backers of the railroads have had numerous conferences with the B. & M. political bureau in this city and have gone home to work up their schemes. The action of the Lancaster county republicans in endorsing the board of transportation in a reduction of railroad rates in the state, the different roads propose to overwhelm through the counties where they can get their backers on the state delegation. One of the road's most notorious cappers has the past two weeks visited no less than a dozen counties in the state, issuing the law and coming back to report at the road's political headquarters. One of the road's shrewdest schemers, who travels on an "employe's" pass, is already in a Lincoln hotel, gathering up every fact obtainable from those who visit the city and reporting. Ex-Attorney General Dilworth has been to the city and no one in the state would better please the corporations to place on the supreme bench than himself, who has tried to climb to that position heretofore, and whose failure was not owing to lack of activity on the part of the roads. A very prominent politician in the state stated that the defeat of the action of the board of transportation would mean the saddling upon the state of the present high tariffs, and that its endorsement would mean money made to every dealer and producer in the state. Knowing this, if any think that the railroads are out of politics, they are entirely in the dark, and the fact is already plain that Judge Maxwell will be retired if the roads can do it.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Nebraska conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in the city this week and will be an important gathering. Bishop Hurst will preside and there will be several hundred ministers and lay delegates in attendance, which will continue in session for several days. The Methodist people in the city have made ample preparation to see that all will be accommodated who come and it will be one of the most important meetings of the year. During the conference the corner stone to the new Wesleyan university will be laid with imposing ceremonies.

BILLINGS BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Dr. Billings, who signs himself "Director of the Patho-Biological Labratory, State University," and who has the sublime gall to addess himself to the farmers of Nebraska as their public servant, has broken out again, his nature having evidently been excited by the appearance of Dr. Salmon, of Washington, who attended the state fair and paid no attention to the recent vaporings of Dr. Billings. Such a mass of verbiage has not been hurled at the heads of an inoffensive public for several days as the two-column challenge in the Journal of yesterday hurled at Dr. Salmon because that person knew enough to mind his own business. Thus Dr. Billings has evidently tranferred his newspaper warfare for the time being from the state live stock commission. The board have in all the gas emitted by this personage, dignified themselves by attending to their business, as the state requires, and because Dr. Salmon did not lower himself to the grade of Dr. Billings by quarreling with him, the latest bundle of wrath has gone forth. There has not yet emanated from the regents' hog cholera man one single practical result that is in possession of a farmer in the state and the regents' hog doctor, so far as results are concerned, is as useless an expense as ever was saddled upon the state.

A HANDSOME BALANCE.

The board of managers of the state fair, including the president and secretary, are at their headquarters at the Windsor hotel, busily engaged in settling up the expenses of the late fair, and preparing the premium rolls for payment. The total receipts this year exceed those of any former year and are close to $40,000, while the expense account has been kept down to the minimum. The exact figures in profits cannot now be given, but the board will not have less than $18,000 in cash in the treasury after all is settled. This showing speaks volumes for the business ability and business management of the gentlemen who have had the great fair in charge.

BASE BALL MATTERS.

The Denver club departed yesterday for Kansas City, where they play the coming week, but they departed without the celebrated Tebeau. While in this city Denver sold this, their greatest kicker, to Chicago for, it is stated, an even $1,000, and Tebeau departs at once for that city to join the second club in the National league. It is fair also to say that at this immediate time the Western league is hovering between life and death, with beautiful prospects for the latter. The organization has been rocky for some time and in critical health. At noon yesterday the home club had not departed for the south and it need occasion no surprise if they fail to go entirely.

BRIEF ITEMS.

The B. & M. has been making several promotions and changes on the line of trainmasters and the divisions on the road. This is owing to the large increase in mileage and new lines in the west. The road now is in three divisions. The northern division, under Superintendent D. E. Thompson, has its headquarters at Lincoln, and Assistant Superintendent E. Bignell, with headquarters at Aurora. V. O. English, F. D. Houlette and I. J. Belknap are trainmasters on this division, with headquarters at Lincoln. The southern division on the road is under J. McConifl, superintendent, with headquarters at Lincoln; C. B. Rodgers, assistant superintendent with headquarters at Wymore; Frank S. Granger, trainmaster, located at Edgar; C. B. Philbrick, trainmaster, at Nebraska City; R. E. Hawley, roadmaster, with headquarters at Edgar; J. Coughlin, roadmaster, with headquarters at Strang. The western division comprises the last of the three divisions into which the road is divided, and is, as heretofore, in charge of Alexander Campbell, who has his headquarters at McCook. Through these changes and increase in the number of trainmasters a number of passenger conductors have received well-earned promotions.

Mayor Sawyer has issued a notice to the public, stating the things it is unlawful to do in the city.

There was the customary number of drunks in the cooler yesterday.

The dining room girls in the Capital hotel struck yesterday just before the dinner hour and marched out in a body, fifteen in number. Their grievance was because they were put under the orders of the steward, and just before dinner they waited on the proprietor and asked to be removed from the steward's jurisdiction. This was refused and the strike followed. Enough waiters were secured so that none went hungry from dinner.

There are two circuses en route to Lincoln that exhibit one week apart, the first coming Tuesday and Adam Forepaugh a week later. The circus has been common in Lincoln this season.

I. Openheimer, Indian agent with the Sac and Fox tribes in the territory, is at home for a few days en route east to purchase beads for the noble red men.

Misery After Eating

Is avoided by dyspeptics who, guided by the recorded experience of thousands, begin and systematically pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persistence in the use of this pure and highly accredited stomachic, is the sole and agreeable condition of the entire removal of the obstinate forms of dyspepsia, no less than a temporary fit of indigestion. In connection with the use of this specific, it is desirable to avoid articles of food which individual experience has shown to be difficult of digestion, by the stomach sought to be befitted. Each dyspetic's past observation of his digestive capacity should enable him to be his own guide and mentor in this particular, not trusting to any set of dietetic rules too general to be suited to particular cases. Biliousness and constipation, heartburn and wind upon the stomach, sour eructations, headache and mental despondency, are among the concomitants of dyspepsia, and we put it to flight by the Bitters.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed September 16, 1887.

Sarah E. Hartman and husband to Daniel K. Hagg, lots 12 and 13, blk 19, West End add, w d	$12,000
George H. Boggs and wife to Hattie L. Potter, lot 19, blk 16, in Geo H. Boggs add, w d	150
Willett H. Robbins and wife to David R. Archer, w ½ of s ½ of n ½ of s ½ of n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 9, 15, 13, e, q c d	1
Charles R. Sherman to Louis D. Holmes undivided 1-20 int in all lots in Creighton Heights, add w d	4,000
Anna Corragan to W. J. Wagoner et al, lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, blk 3, Missouri Avenue Park, q c d	1
Dennis Cunningham and wife to Harry B Meyers and others, 132x132 feet of nw¼, sec. 15, 15, 13 east, w d	3,750
City of Omaha to Neils C Nelson, 15x96 feet adjoining lot 4, block 207, q c d	360
Annie Seizle to Anthony Seizle, lot 13, block 5, Shull's 2d add, w d	1
Belinda Curtis to Rosana Sexauer, north 90 feet of lot 4, block 73, q c d	2
George M Ludwick and wife to R H Smith, 40x100 feet of lots 1 and 2, block 7, Hanscom place, w d	7,500
Inez Christienson and husband to John F Flack, lot 7, Washington square add, w d	3,000
Clifton E Mayne and wife to Charles Lagren, e½ lot 9, Hawes' add, w d	250
Clifton E Mayne and wife to Christian Miller, lot 10, Hawes' add, w d	500
Isaac Adams to Clifton E Mayne, a 3-28 undiv interest in Linwood Park, w d	1,600
Alexander McGavock and wife to John John Kilkenny et al, lot 9, River View,	2,000
John W Griffith, trustee, to William G Albright, lot 20 blk 2, lot 29 blk 3, lot 2 blk 6, lot 22 blk 6, lot 2 blk 8, lot 14 blk 8, all in Baker Place add, w d	1,345
John Power and wife to Robert A Harris et al, 15x132 ft adjoining lot 5 blk 188, q c d	297
Omaha and Florence Land & Trust Co. to Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railway Co., right of way through city of Florence	
Richard J Mattice and wife, et al, to David D Simeaton, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20 and 21, blk 2, and lots 14 and 15, blk 1, all in Burlington Center add to South Omaha, w d	6,350
Martin Cann et al to John M Sheely, lot 3 blk 3, Grammercy Park add, w d	750
Martin Cann et al to Mary A Jackson, lot 13 blk 7, Grammercy Park add, w d	750
Margaretha Shroeder to F Mittnacht, lot 7 blk 4, Cleveland place, q c d	100
Geo M Nattinger et al, to Arthur P Wood, lot 7 blk 64, South Omaha	2,800
County of Douglas to A C. Larson, lot 24, blk 7, Douglas add, w d	800
Daniel Muldoon et al to Charles Schlank, 10x57 ft of lot, Gise's add, q c d	1,000
Daniel Muldoon et al to Sol Prince, part of lot 7, Gise's add, q c d	1,000
William Gibson et al to Charles Schlank et al, lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 2, Lincoln park add, w d	4,500
Thomas Brennan et al to Albert M Kitchen, lot 1, blk 1, Brennan Place, w d	3,500
Albert M Kitchen and wife to Cornelia C Cooper, lot 1, blk 1, Brennan Place, w d	4,000
Thomas Brennan to J. Miles et al, lots 3 and 6 blk 2 and lot 12 blk 3 Washington Hill, w d	1,500
Thomas Wilkinson and wife to Cornelia C Cooper, e½ lot 8 blk 2, Park place, w d	5,000
Samuel Schlesinger to M P Buel, lot 13 blk 14, Schlesingers add, w d	300
Jno L Milne et al to J Russel Churchill, lot 16 blk 2, Cotner & Archer's add to South Omaha, w d	425
Byron Reed to the Public, streets and alleys in lot 12 sec 21 15 13 e, plat	
Samuel T Potter and wife to John R Webster, lot 6 blk 6, Hillside add No 1, w d	3,500

Thirty-five transfers aggregating.....$75,933

BUILDING PERMITS.

Issued September 16.

John Farrell, Seventeenth near Hagerth street, one-story cottage	$ 300
Latey & Benson, Pacific near Thirty-third street, four one and one-half-story frame barns, each	100
Latey & Benson, Thirtieth near Leavenworth street, two one and three-quarters-story dwellings, each	800
Latey & Benson, Nineteenth between Grace and Spruce streets, three one and three-quarters-story dwellings, each	900
E. Maroney, Hamilton and Twenty-fifth streets, three one and one-half-story frame dwellings	1,400
Manhattan Building association, Max Meyer avenue, between Julius and Christie streets, five one and one-half-story frame dwellings, each	1,030
G. B. Tzschuck, Twentieth street, between St. Mary's avenue and Howard street, two-story dwelling	1,400
James Hicke, Fourteenth, between Center and Dorcas streets, two-story frome	900
H. Rook, Thirteenth and Vinton streets, one-story frame	1,000
Philby & Turner, Twentieth and Ohio street, one-story frame carpenter shop.	300
E. Peterson, Twenty-first, between Center and Dorcas streets, two story frame dwelling	800
Joh Brady, Twelfth and Castellar streets, one-story frame cottage	775
John Rush, Twelfth and Castellar streets, two one-story frame cottages, each	625
Ralph Drossel, Seventeenth and Ellis streets, one-story frame cottage	500
W G Sloan, Thirtieth avenue near Mason, two-story frame barn	900
Board of Education, Franklin and Twenty-sixth, one story frame school house	1,344
Board of Education, South Fourteenth, between Valley and Murray, one story frame school house	1,334
Board of Education, Ninth, south of Bancroft, one-story frame school house	1,344
Frank White, Georgia between Poppleton and Pacific, one and hrif story barn	200
Thomas H Noble, Burdette between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, two one-story cottages, each	600
Twenty permits, total	28,008

She Saved Her Son's Life.

Macon Telegraph: Much interest has been felt in the little son of Mr. Pat Pierce, who was bitton on the leg by a moccasin last week. As was then stated, as soon as the mother, who was about twenty feet away, heard the child scream she ran to it, picked it up, and in less than two minutes had it on the bed and was sucking the wound. There were three little punctures in the skin, each about the size of the head of a pin and formed a triangle. When she had sucked two mouthfuls of blood from the wound she gave the child whiskey, and also soaked a lot of tobacco and whiskey, and applied it to the leg. When the physician arrived he soaked some tobacco instead of whiskey, and this was the only change he made in the mother's remedy. The result has been watched for with considerable interest.

In an hour after the remedies were applied, with the exception of the effect produced by taking whiskey into the system and the fact that the little punctures remained in the skin, the child was up and about just as though he was never snake-bitten. The tobacco and whiskey were necessary, but the main remedy was the prompt sucking of the wound by the mother.

Complexion Powder is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.

SOME FACTS FOR THE FARMER

The Care of Stock in September—The Live Stock Trade.

A VERY VALUABLE PASTURAGE.

Discrimination in Feeding—Bees in September—Native or Foreign Trees—An Olive King—Notes.

Live Stock Notes for September.

Rural New Yorker: The practice of turning horses out on to a poor, hard pasture, after a hard day's work, to pick up what feed they can, without rest, is both cruel and injurious. The feed is now poor, and the second growth is productive of a profuse and weakening salivation. By whatever cause in this second growth this effect is produced, it should be avoided, and only good, nutritious food should be given. If for any reason this salivation occurs, it may be quickly stopped by feeding a quart of dry bran or ground food. This subject is worthy of investigation, because horses are undoubtedly injured by something in the second growth of meadows.

Errors in feeding are prolific sources of trouble with horses. Full feeding after long fasting or severe work is injurious and productive of indigestion; so is copious watering soon after feeding. All these mistakes are to be especially avoided at this time, when hard work, hot weather and weariness of the driver all tend to negligence. As the fall plowing is done this month, every wise attention and precaution for the wellfare of the teams should be taken.

Keep a sharp share on the plow and see that the gearing is such as to lessen the draft to the lightest point, being neither too short to worry the plowman nor too long to add to the horse's labor. Water the team moderately four times a day, and never within two hours after feeding. Give ample time for feeding and feed a bran mash three times a week. Carefully wash and scrape off every gad fly's egg at noon and evening. Keep a clean stable, well dusted with plaster, and a clean, soft bed for the horses, and do not neglect to rub them down thoroughly before leaving them at night.

Colts need good feeding as the milk of the dam fails off. Crushed oats and linseed make an excellent substitute for milk. Brush and card the colts and begin to halter, break them now when they can be separated from the mare at night. It is a good education for the colts to run with the mare on the road or in the field while plowing, and get roadwise and otherwise. Never use a whip or other instrument for punishment of a colt. Now is the time to teach it horse talk and horse sense by gentle management and word.

COWS AND CATTLE.

Anthrax fever is one of the common diseases of cattle at this time of the year when the feed is becoming dry, hard and dsvoid of nutriment. One is tempted to turn the cows into swamp lots where the growth of weeds is luxuriant; but this is provocative of these common disorders. The prevalent milk sickness is about due now, and extra care should be taken to avoid running cattle in marshes, dried swamps, or upon land where decaying organic matter is abundant. Here, again, errors in feeding are at the bottom of most of the troubles of the season. You ask, "What are we to do when there is no other resource for pasturing cattle?" This shows the very great importance of providing some fodder—corn especially—for use at this season. It is too late for this year, but the need has been pointed out in good time in these hints, which are intended as easy lessons for guidance, month by month.

Don't let the cows fall off in milk this winter. If no other feeding is at hand, pull suckers out of corn and cut out all the stalks which have no ears and feed them. All that is gained now in the condition of cattle will be a gain through the winter. "Stock well summered are half wintered."

SHEEP.

Early lambs are now to be provided for by selecting a good ram. Choose a kind suited to the circumstances. The wrong sheep are always unprofitable. Feed the ewes some grain food if they are bred this month. Avoid early lambs, unless the most perfect provision is made for caring for them in the cold weather of February or March. Where no adequate provision is made don't breed the ewes until December, and have the lambs in May, separate the wethers and lambs from the ewes and keep only the breeding sheep together. Where the flock is over thirty in number keep the ram from the ewes in the day and turn them together at night only. Smear the ram's brisket with a mixture of Venetian red and oil when he is put with the flock each time, and he will mark the ewes served. Careful shepherds who know their sheep will want to make a note of the time they are due. A good feed for ewes at this time is rye, cornmeal and buckwheat, in equal parts, fed in troughs divided by partitions into spaces of a foot. Remember the gad-fly is around this month, and smear tar on the inside of the feed trough to protect the sheep's noses. Look out for lame sheep, and when found pare the soft horn around the hoof and shorten the toes.

SWINE.

Water, pure and fresh, is indispensible for the welfare of hogs. The common, but mistaken belief that swine are filthy animals, operates greatly to their disadvantage by excusing the filthy ways in which they are kept and fed, and the worst of it all is the unwholesome water provided—if any provisions at all is made for them.

Young pigs full fed up to this time may make one hundred pounds more growth by continued full feeding. The next three months is the most profitable period of their lives, if it is made the most of and they are the right kind. In choosing boars for breeding, the fact that great fat is no longer desirable, but meat is required, should be noted. The articles on feeding should be well studied in this regard. Breeders to be kept over winter should be provided with comfortable pens. Lay in a supply of litter on the first opportunity. Dried swamp muck is the most valuable and useful and the present month is a good time to dig it. For early spring pigs to be made into pork next fall couple the sows this month. Sows farrowing this month should be mated again the ninth day after.

The Live Stock Trade.

This subject is one of deep interest to our farmers, and, like that of the dairy, must continue to attract attention as one of the principal adjuncts in our efforts to increase and diversify our products—not only to supply the great home market, which is being so largely increased by the natural home additions to our population, but also by the enormous addition which is now being made, and must continue, from Europe, as the continued threats of war in that quarter of the globe are made. Not only must we be able to meet the requirements upon our soil, but the demand for our beef, pork and mutton in our greatest foreign market—Great Britain—must be looked after and supplied. In the North British (Edinburgh) Agriculturist of a late date we find a synopsis of a leading paper in the last number of the British Quarterly Review upon the meat supply of that empire, which cannot but be of interest to our American breeders, showing as it does the advantage we enjoy over all others for the lion's share of this trade. The Agriculturist, in introducing its synopsis remarks:

"In the Quarterly Review, just published, this subject is ably handled. The writer commences by remarking that for ten years, ending with 1883, the live stock interest, and especially the breeding interest of the country, had been in a flourishing condition, whereas since that year the values of cattle and sheep had been declining, until the autumn of last year, when the rise in the price of wool caused a partial recovery in the value of sheep. The fall after 1883 affected lean stock more seriously than fat animals, and it is contended that breeders have suffered more from the drop in prices than feeders have, so far as the two can be separated. Indeed, the writer argues, that, as far as feeders are concerned, those who contrast the good times before 1883 with the bad times since, exaggerated alike the gains of the earlier period and the losses of the latter one.

The Review, after some general remarks upon breeding and feeding, remarks upon the advantages of early maturity, which are dwelt on at some length, figures being quoted from the records of the Smithfield and Chicago shows. In this direction, it is urged, there are hopes of reducing the cost of production.

FUTURE OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Proceeding to consider the question of foreign competition and its probable effect upon the prices of the future, the writer takes a very reassuring line of argument as far as the interests of home producers are concerned. Although sixpence a pound for beef or mutton is a price that would have been deemed satisfactory by the farmers of the last generation, he remarks, it is by no means certain that a higher average will not be common in the future, for, although the average price of beef has not gone down to that amount in the recent year of which we have complete statistics, the supply of foreign beef has fallen off, because the trade has not been remunerative to American and other shippers. As to mutton from Australia, it is pointed out that shippers for the last twelve months have been getting only about a penny a pound for the pick of their flocks, reared at extra expense for our markets. Evidence from New Zealand is then quoted to show that some shippers are giving up the trade in frozen mutton in disgust, and the failure of freezing companies in Australia is referred to. As to the River Plate mutton, its export is shown to have been unprofitable at recent prices, the River Plate Fresh Meat company having declared a loss of £37,000 on ten months' trading at its last meeting. Although there are vast numbers of cattle in the River Plate, the beef, it is pointed out, is not good enough for our markets, and many years will be required to level up the herds to the requisite quality. From Australasia the beef supply has never risen beyond insignificance. A large portion of the foreign beef received by us has come from the United States, and American evidence is cited to show that the days of very cheap production in that country are passing away as the great free ranges are every year encroached upon by settlers.

EUROPEAN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

After referring to European sources of our meat supply, and showing that there is no reason to expect from them increased quantities at prices as low as those which have recently prevailed, the writer refers to the great profits obtained by butchers and other middlemen in this country, as injurious to producers and consumers alike, and advocates the cooperation of farmers to sell their meat direct to consumers.

Discrimination in Feeding Stock.

Philadelphia Record: Where stock of all kinds is kept under one shelter and fed at the barn, some distinction should be made between the animals required for production and those that are simply retained for a future purpose. The cow that is in full flow of milk requires food different in character from the cow that has been dried off, while the steer may need only enough to repair waste of tissue until the period arrives for fattening for the butcher. Yet, as a rule, the cattle are fed indiscriminately, in a routine way, and while they may have been allowed all that is required, it becomes a wasteful practice to feed that which may be dispensed with under certain circumstances. Without a liberal supply of food the cows cannot produce large quantities of milk, and the most economical system of feeding a cow is to use her for converting the cheaper hay and grain into the higher-priced milk or butter. It will not pay to feed inferior food, or that which is lacking in the elements necessary for milk production. The cow that has been dried off and is waiting to come in fresh must also be fed intelligently, not only to provide food for herself and embryo calf, but to bring her into good condition when she is ready for milk; but she will not have that heavy drain which pertains to the cow in full flow. The steer, if fully matured, and if the season be not advanced in order to fatten him for market, is content with very ordinary rations until the time arrives for filling his frame with choice beef. If the wants of each animal be noticed, and the food be given in a manner so as best to promote the objects sought, there will be quite a saving in the course of a season if the herd is a large one. The same is true of hogs. While the barrows should be kept in a rapidly growing condition, so as to make as large a frame as possible before the time arrives for feeding corn, the sow must be fed with a view to having her in a healthy condition, with a proportion of fat stored up. Yet corn is made the staple food by farmers when it is not needed, thus entailing loss by not using discrimination in feeding.

Rye For Fall and Spring Pasturage.

Philadelphia Record: Rye is not only valuable for its grain and straw, but it cannot be excelled as a crop for late pasturage in the fall when other green food is scarce, while it also grows early in the spring and enables stock to secure green food before anything makes a start. If rye should be estimated entirely as a foreign plant the result would not be altogether in its favor, as there are other and more desirable materials for that purpose, but its place cannot easily be filled in some respects. Late in the fall the farmer usually has his barn well stored with grain and hay, and cares very little about rye as a special food, but it is well known that as long as the stock can procure a proportion of green food there is greater thrift, and milch cows give a larger quantity of milk owing to the dietary effect of the green food. Unless the farmer have ensilage his stock he must subsist on the cured dry provender provided for them, but if he have a field of rye he can either pasture the cows upon it or cut it for them, if it be of sufficient height, according to the proportion required. If the ground be made rich the grazing on the rye will do it no harm, as it will grow up again and provide a crop of grain at the proper time; but care should be taken that the rye be not trampled too much. In addition to late grazing, as soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring the rye furnishes early green food, which is always an acceptable treat to stock that have been fed on dry food during the long winter, and in these respects the rye crop is one of the best. It shortens the time on which grain and hay are fed exclusively. When other grasses begin to come in the rye can be permitted to mature, and a crop of grain and straw harvested. Rye can never be made to usurp the place of wheat and oats as a grain crop except on light sandy soils, but as a combined crop, affording grain, straw and convenient grazing, it has an important place which no other crop can fill. It will pay any farmer who keeps stock to sow a piece of land to rye, not so much as a matter of profit, but as a means of providing green food in the fall and early spring.

Bees in September.

American Agriculturist: Successful wintering of bees depends, to a great extent, on their management this month. Late, unsealed honey is poor food for winter, and should never be used for feeding purposes. If extracting be continued late, there is more or less danger, unless full sealed combs have been set aside for this purpose; otherwise the late unsealed honey may be extracted and good sugar syrup be substituted.

There are many localities where full flowers abound and where the principal surplus of the year is gathered this month. In harvesting fall honey the extractor is invaluable, for the bees will not store the honey in boxes when combs must be built nearly as fast as in the brood chamber, where instinct teaches them it must be filled for winter. This is also a good month to introduce new blood into the apiary. Keep no queenless stocks this month, unless it is intended to introduce queens, in which case one or two combs of hatching brood, from stocks that can best spare them, should be inserted, in order to secure young bees for winter. If there are still surplus boxes on, it is quite necessary to keep the cap of the hive warm at night by artificial means, as the bees are very apt to leave boxes when the nights are cool, and thus retard their work to such an extent that we have many unfinished boxes, where with the necessary warmth they would have been completed.

Where the honey harvest ceased last month, the bees may now be divided, giving them young queens. The honey flow of this month will enable them to get in good condition by the time they go into winter quarters. Where any stocks have old queens, these should be destroyed, and young queens introduced. With a little care, the supply of queens can be kept on hand. At this time of year, should feeding be necessary for this purpose, feed as fast as possible unless it is desired to stimulate brood rearing, when the entrance feeder may be used with good effect. Keep the queens laying as long as possible, to have a populous stock.

Native or Foreign Trees?

An editorial in the September Century closes as follows: "We feel justified in adding to these general statements a word of strong recommendation in favor of native as against foreign, or at least as against European trees. At the best the latter are uncertain in almost every case, while the former have an inborn and a well-proved title to be trusted. The most successful ornamental planting that has ever been done in America shows its results in the streets of such towns as Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Salem, and New Haven, and was the work of men who went to the forest and not the nursery for their infant elms and maples. Certainly our more recently planted parks offer small promise of a like maturity of beauty with their European oaks and ashes, their Scotch and Austrian pines, in almost as deplorable a state as their Norway spruces. When not ornamental but economic plantations are in question, past experience tells very strongly against European trees, while the evidence of recent experiments with native trees—as in the plantations of indigenous conifers in eastern Massachusetts—is of the most encouraging kind."

California's Olive King.

Colonel Elwood Cooper, the largest olive-grower and manufacturer of sweet oil in the world, has given a reporter some interesting points about his business. "Santa Barbara is the great olive country of the United States and the world," said the prosperous grower. "But they can be raised all the way from San Luis Obispo to San Diego. I hear of a few trees in Georgia, but there is nowhere else in America that they are produced except California. I have 100 acres now of olive trees, eighty of which are bearing. I began in rather a small way in 1873, and have planted from 1,000 to 3,000 trees each winter ever since. It takes the trees from four to six or seven years to bear. I expect to make from my present crop from 20,000 to 25,000 bottles of oil. Yes, there is the biggest sort of a market right here at home for every bottle that can be made. California can't begin to produce the tenth part that is required. The present crop is very good. The trees are in fine condition and are bearing well. I employ thirty men steadily and a good deal of the time I have from sixty to seventy. I am engaged in raising nuts too. What kind? English walnuts and almonds. They are not so profitable as the olives—still they go very well with them. This year I shall raise at least ten carloads of English walnuts and four or five of almonds.

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MARKET GARDENING.

An Interview With One of Omaha's Vegetable Gardeners.

An Article of Interest to All—The Life of a Sailor—How the Good Ship "Health" was Foundered, Etc., Etc.

The life of a sailor is often very interesting reading to the citizens of the western country. Knowing this to be the fact a reporter shouldering his note book and Faber No 2, started out to find an old sailor, and interview him on the matter. The reporter met Mr. Bernard Carstens, who resides in Central Park near the city limits. Mr. Carsten's, a German by birth is in business as a gardner and trucker and supplies the hotels and restaurants of Omaha with fresh vegetables every morning. On being accosted by the reporter he said: "Yes, I sailed the seas for about ten Years, and in that visited almost every country in the world. I have to China, Australia, New Zealand, the East Indies, and almost every seaport along the Mediterranean sea. The life of a sailor is a hard one as well as a dangerous one, and only a man with a very good constitution can stand it very long. I enjoyed my life on the seas and was always healthy there. In fact I never had a days sickness until about one year ago."

"Then you have been sick lately," asked the reporter.

"Yes. I was taken sick last fall. I lost my appetite, could not eat enough to keep a child alive, had night sweats, would get up in the morning feeling worse than a man who had not slept at all, could only eat a little breakfast, and would have to vomit that up very soon after eating it. I was attacked with a bad hacking cough which would cause me intense pain in my chest and lungs, would have chills and fever every three or four days. My condition became alarming. I could scarcely lift as much as a child. As I said before I became alarmed, and hearing and reading considerable about Drs. McCoy and Henry I concluded to call upon them, which I did about three weeks ago and was examined. They told me I had catarrhal consumption and promised to cure me in two months. Not quite a month has elapsed and I am well again. I have no more night sweats, no more chills and fever, do not vomit any more in the morning, and to tell the truth feel like a new man altogether. I feel as though I could not say enough for Drs. McCoy and Henry for they have indeed worked wonders in my case:

MR. BERNARD CARSTENS.

The above cut is a very good portrait of Mr. Carstens, who resides in Central Park, near the city limits, where he will gladly corroborate the above statement to anyone who will take the trouble to call or address him there.

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot dashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go for few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases smal lmasses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicate serious mishief at work in the lungs.

SNEEZING CATARRH.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh" as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mucus to be poured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrane lining the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened and diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so effected must breathe through the mouth, and by such means the throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is produced, and then the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and lungs.

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