## THE CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE

Why the Lincoln Insurance Company Came to an Untimely End.

W R Vaughn and wife to Matthias Tuckschsoerdt, lot 4 in bik 9 of West Albright's add, wd.

W R Vaughn and wife to Leonhard Pfirter, lot 3 in blk 9 of West Albright's add, wd.

John M Dougherty to R P Shelby, lot 13 in blk 12 of Cloverdale, wd.

Byron Reed and wife et al to Frank O Oisen, the n 90 ft of lot 8 in blk 2 in Campbell's add, wd.

Frank O Oisen and wife to Michael Husy, the w 90 ft of the n 90 ft of lot 8 in blk 2 of Campbell's add, wd...

Patrick Noctor and wife to J C Winn, lot 5 in blk 1 of South Omaha, View add to South Omaha, wd...

John A Ballou and wife to David P Redman, lot 19 of Millard & Caldwell's add, wd...

Chris Jensen to Jetter & Young, the store room on cor Capitol and 14th sts, and known as No. 502 n 14th st, lease for 3 years, \$480 per year.

John H Horbach and wife to Emil Thompson, the n 36 of lot 8 in blk A of Horbach's sub div of Horbach's 1st add, wd.

Charles B Brown and wife to Joseph-

or Horoach's sub div of List add, w.d.
Charles B Brown and wife to Josephine M Getty, the 30 ft front off of the w side of lot 3 in blk 210%, City of

w side of lot 8 in blk 2107, Omaha, w d.
Larmon P Pruyn and wife to Edwin G Rush, lot 8 in blk S, of Shinn's 2d

of lots 3 and 4 blk 86, city of Omaha, w d.

Uharles Blomberg et al to John L McCague, part of lots 3 and 4 blk 86, Omaha, w d.

The County of Donglas and State of Nebraska to August Doll, lot 14 blk 4, Douglas' add, w d.

Charles L VanCamp and wife to William F Krelle, it 4 blk 3, Cottage Park, w d.

William R Homan et al to Udora 1 Statts, the west 30 feet of east 115 feet of lot 10 in Millard & Caldwell's add, w d.

James L Black to the public plat of Black's subdivision of lot 16 of Kensington.

Mitchell T Chapman and wife et al to

2 in bik 4, of Grammercy Park add, w d.

Samuel T Potter and wife et al to Amelia M Davenport, lot 7, blk 2, of Hillside add, w d.

Samuel Schlesinger et al to Fredrick W White, lots 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, blk 9, Schlesinger's add, w d.

Jessie H Chapman et al to Mitchell F Chapman, the 8½ of ne½ of sw¼ and s¼ of nw¼ of the se¼ and w¼ of sw¼ of se% of se% of se% of se% of se% of se% of sw¼ and the n¼ of nw¼ of se¼ of sw¼ and the n¾ of nw¼ of se¼ of sec 30-16-13, q c d.

Martha D Chapman to Jessie H Chapman, the n¾ of the ne¼ of the sw¼ and the n¾ of the sw¼ of the se¼ of sec 30-16-13, q c d.

Martha D Chapman to Jessie H Chapman, the n¾ of the sw¼ of the sw¼ and the n¾ of the sw¼ of the se¼ of sec 30-16-13, q c d.

Lew W Hill to Susie H Smith, lots 12 and 13, blk 11, Omaha View, w d.

Lew W Hill to Susie H Smith, lots 12 and 13, blk 11, Omaha View, w d....
James G Megeath and wife to Cora A Belden, lot 62, Windsor place, w d...
Henrietta M Caldwell to Victor B Caldwell, lots 18, 1954, 22, 2214, 23, 2314, 24, 3414, 27, 2714, 31, 32, 3314 and 33, Millard & Caldwell's add, q c d..
William E Hawley and wife to

33, Millard & Caldwell's add, q c d. William E Hawley and wife to Thomas Kennedy, lot 9, Hawley Terrace, w d. John W Wallwork and wife to Bela J Wetmore, lots 1 and 2, blk 6, Jetter's 1st add, w d. Sophia P Mergell and husband to Nellie Poor, middle ½ of lots 12, 13, and 14, blk 10, Hanscom place, w d. William Peterson and wife to Christian Banker, lot 3, blk 2, village of

tian Banker, lot 3, blk 2, village of Elkhorn, wd
Frederick W White and wife to Samuel Schlesinger et al, lot 7 of Yates & Reed's sub div of lot 7, Ragan's add, wd.
Rosa McCaffrey to Margaret McCaffrey, the north 5 acres of the south 1/2 of nw1/2 of sw1/2 sec. 8, 14, 13, wd Elmer A Todd to Michael Hogan, lot 3, Auburn Hill, wd.
Cora B Traber to John CTraber, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 22, Waterloo, Neb. q c d.

2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 22, Waterloo, Neb., q c d... M L Bruner to Emiline D Bruner, lot 23, block 5, Schlesinger's add, w d... Samuel Schlesinger and others to M L Bruner, lot 23, block 5, Schlesin-

ger's add, w d... Experience Esterbrook to Otis H Bal-lou and others, 10 feet of west side of middle % of lot 2; also beginning

at southwest corner of above tract, north 66 feet, west to board fence, south to alley, east to beginning,

lease for three years, per year. . . . . . .

two-story frame dwellings, Lowe av

Morton ave.

E S Dundy jr. two two-story frame dwellings Thirty-second st and Pop-

pleton ave......

Seven permits; total......835,750

There are many cheap cosmetics of fered for sale, which claim to contain

making the consumer prematurely with ered and old. J. A. Pozzoni guarantees

his medicated complexion powder en-tirely free from all injurious matter, and

will gladly pay \$500 to any practical chemist who can find upon analysis the

lightest trace of white lead orarsenic.

Use none other and you will never regret. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Sold

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have

Francis M. Mather, Pueblo, Col. 33
Harriet E. Walker, Peola, skan 28
Edward La Page, Omaha 25
Flora Dunn, Omaha 19
Peter H. Peterson, Omaha 24
Emma Miller, Omaha 23

It Won t Make Bread.

In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilines. Its propri-etors tell plainly what it has done, submit

proofs from sources of unquestioned re-liability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or

ow state of the system, to try Hood's

Sarsaparilla. The experience of others

is sufficient assurrance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

by all druggists and perfumers.

been issued by Judge McCullough:

BUILDING PERMITS.

tian Banker, lot 3, blk 2, village of

6.000

450

3,000

5,600

BR, BILLINGS' CHOLERA GERM.

Wants the State to Furnish Him 500 Hogs to Experiment On-Lin-Coin's Water Supply-Capital City Brevities.

fFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUBEAU. The collapse of the Lincoln insurance company continues to be discussed with a good deal of interest. The company was organized about eleven months ago by Lincoln parties. The principal stocksolders were Lincoln capitalists. The management of the company's affairs seems to have been very bad from the beginning, and it has been swamped by underground insurance and extra hazards which any good insurance man ought to have had judgment enough to avoid. If the company had confined itself to legitimate business it would have made a handsome profit. The amount of prem-tums taken in this state amounted to \$37,000, and the losses during the same time were only \$11,000, while the ex-penses were a trifle over \$6,000. In the same time the underground risks taken outside the state amounted to \$65,000, and the losses were nearly three times that amount. This will swamp the entire receipts and capital stock of the company, and will then leave at least 50 per cent of the losses of the company un-paid. The Nebraska business will be re-

BILLINGS AND GERTH. Dr. Billings having proclaimed in nu-ous and voluminous communications to the State Journal that he had succeeded in isolating and reducing the hog cholers germ so as to make it suitable for inocu-lation and available for the prevention of hog cholera, State Veterinarian Gerth has called upon him by means of a letter in the Journal to demonstrate the value of his alleged discovery by means of a public test to be given under the supervision of the state board of agriculture. Dr. Billings appeared in a letter yesterday morning in which he asserted that he hasn't enough money to make such a est as Dr. Gerth demands, and modestly asks the live stock sanitary commission to furnish him 500 hogs with which to make the test. It is a pity that some one who has a little surplus capital does not come forwrad and give the somewhat able and entirely abusive d egotistical investigator an opportunity to demonstrate whether he has made the most valuable discovery of the cen-tury in his department of work or whether he is simply feeding a hungry public on wind,

THE SUITEME COURT. In the supreme court yesterday Coquillard v. Hovey, Mo. Sug. Dim. Red. was sustained. The following causes were argued and submitted: Holmes v. Shimer: Richards v. State; Board of Church Extension v. Johnson. Court adjourned to Tuesday, October 4, at 8:30 a. m., when a peremptory call of the docket of causes from the second judicial district will be

made.
The following opinion was filed:
Dawson v. McFadden. Appeal from Johnson county. Judgment of district court reversed and decree of specific performance entered. Opinion by Cobb. J.

1. Equity protects a parol gift of land equally with a parol agreement to sell it, if accompanied by possession, and the donee induced by the promise to give it has made valuable improvements on the property.

valuable Improvements on the property, Neale v. Neale, 9 Wall, 1.

LINCOLN'S WATER SUPPLY. The work on the new system of wells for the city water supply has gone far enough to demonstrate very satisfactorily that there need be no further uneasiness as to Lincoln's water supply for some time at least. Mr. Burns, the contractor, has put down six wells, which yield an As he is to put down eighty wells it may be reasonably estimated that they will afford a supply of 2,000,000 gallons a day which, with the amount furnished by the big well, will be four times as much as is ased at present.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S DATES. Hon. C. H. Van Wyck was in the city day on his return from Geneva. Yesterday afternoon he went to Syracuse where e will deliver an address at the fair. On londay he will be at Sioux City where will open the great corn palace. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week he will be in Lincoln, and on Friday folhe will deliver an address at the district fair at Friend. HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Ager. of the railroad commission, and H. M. Waring, clerk of the board, went to Bradshaw to-day to try a case of estimated weight. The complaint was made by Tilden Bros., who allege that they shipped in a traction engine weighing 6,400 pounds, on which they were required to pay charges for an estimated weight of 10,000 pounds.

The musicians of the city had a meeting last night at which an organization was perfected for the purpose of holding a musical convention. Prof. W. W. W. Jones was elected president: Dr. Case-beer, vice president; Rev. E. H. Chapin, treasurer: J.D.M. Shirts, secretary, and O. B. Howell, Prof. Seamark, Prof. Curtice, Mrs. P. V. M. Raymond, Mr. Shirts and Prof. Easteday, executive committee.

The supreme court this morning heard the argument in the case of the Board of Church Extension vs. Johnson, which in-volves the title to some of the most valuable property in the city of Lincoln. though a decision adverse to the plaintiff is generally expected, the decision is awaited with a good deal of interest. Pitcher & Baldwin sold several lots at

auction to-day. Among them was one on O street, one of the best inside lots in the city, which sold for \$16,600. This represents the value of the lot, as the improvements were worth very little.

Penalties of Imprudence. Summer is at hand—the time of year when old heads and young become imprudent, get over-heated, cool of sud-denly, catch cold, headache, nervous disorders, and a thousand and one other troubles. Preaching prudence is played out. The only thing to do is after you have contracted one or more of these pains—to core yourself as quickly as possible. Small pains are not to be neglected except at the risk of serious consequences. Remove them at once. It can be done by an application of one or more of Allcock's Porous Plasters, recognized the world over as the best external remedy ever made. Mind you, don't neglect your little ills. They outgrow everything else and if let alone cost you more than you can ever know. Re

### member Allcock's Plasters. REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Arthur East to Charles F. Bauer et al, lot 1 in block 20, in West Albright's add, wd.

Hanson Nielson and wife to Mads Toft, the south 34 feet of lot 4 in block 2 in Reed's first and, wd.

Jonas R. Harris and wife to William H. Jackson, lots 39, 40 and 41 in Stewart place add, wd.

The John Dierks Mnfg. Co. to Hu h Hughes, lot 24 in blk 9 of West Albright add, wd.

Calvin Kessler and wife to Henry H. Eyman, lot 11 in blk 8 of Central park, wd.

O. H. Ballouet al to Henry H. Eyman lot 10 in blk 4, and lot 2 in blk 12 of 5,700

lot 10 in blk 4, and lot 2 in blk 19 of
Ambler place, and lot 2 in blk 18 of
Central park, w d.

Theodore Olsen and wire to Adolph
Mattson, lots 1 and 2 in blk 2 of
South Omaha park add, w d.

Solon L. Wiley and wife to Joseph H. 7,500 FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Farm Improvements-The Care of Pigs in Fall. 4,000

250

750

SOME EARLY AUTUMN HINTS

Texas Fever-Keeping Root Crops Over Winter-The Cow and the Dog-The Gait of the

Horse. Farm Improvements. Every farmer should try to get time to make some improvements on his farm every year, and there is no better time to do this than during the autumn months. As soon as the weather becomes a little cool the farm laborers will work with more vigor than they can in the spring or summer. Among other improvements roads should not be neglected; these are important, and where much used they should be well made, and to make a good road over a wet place it should be well underdrained. On farms where there are plenty of stones the road-bed should be constructed over all wet places by first G Rush, lot 8 in bik S, of Shinn's 2d add, wd.

Harry B Mulford to Larmon P Pruvn, the s 30 ft of lot 4 in bik 1, of Pope Place, w d.

Herbert L Aulis and wife to Spencer Otis, lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12, in bik 1, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in bik 3, in Otis Place, w d.

John S King to Joseph Oliver et al, lot 4 bik 85, South Omaha, w d.

John I, McCavue and wife to the Central United Presbyterian church, part of lots 3 and 4 bik 86, city of Omaha, w d.

11,000 covering with stones to the depth of eighteen inches, this will insure a hard, dry road, if the stones be covered with six inches of good gravel. When stones cannot be easily obtained the road-bed should be kept dry by laying in the middle of the road a four-inch tile, covering it with sand or gravel, so that the water can easily get to the drain. A road once well built will keep in good order for many years, but if only half built it requires constant repairs, and is then never satisfactory. In building farm roads, it is, as a rule, best to avoid the hills, even though it increases the distance, and as a rule it is better to cross a hollow than go over a hill, because it is easier to fill up than to dig a hill down, especially on rocky farms, for there is almost always some old stone wall that it is desirable to get rid of, that is just what is wanted to make a road-bed of. The autumn is a good time to clear up new land, especially low land; the springs are usually low, so the work can be done much better than in the spring, or, in fact any other season of the year. Every farmer who has un-reclaimed low land should make it his

Early Autumn Hints,

until it is all reclaimed.

rule to clear up a portion of it every year

Owners of gardens often give special attention to their grounds early in the season, and get everything fairly in good order, but omit this care later in the season. A few random suggestions may therefore be of use to them.

Weeds .- One of the first things to do is to clear from the grounds all the scat-tered weeds, some of which have already reached a foot or more in height and are beginning to form seeds. By promptly eradicating them, a numerous crop another year may be prevented. Single plants of some of our common weeds, when they have full rope, ripen several thousand seeds, and it is economy to prevent it. The true way is to destroy weeds before they reach the light, when the labor is small, or in other words, keep the ground always perfectly clean-it is much

the cheapest in the end.

Preparing Soil—Many crops are to be planted in the spring and the best thing now is to put the ground in perfect order. This will greatly reduce the labor next season and give much finer crops. Go over the intended ground repeatedly with cultivator or steel rake, thus destroying the successive crops of starting weeds, and by top-dressing with fine manure it will be well incorporated with the soil, and be worth double the amount of manure carelessly applied. If the garden is liable to be water-soaked in early spring, or by long and heavy rains, thoroughly tile-drain it this fail. Let these drains be twice as near together as in farm-draining, and it will pay well in the early work and early crops. If the soil is too clayey, and you have an accessible sand hole, draw on to the land you are preparing enough loads of sand to cover it with a layer three inchs deep. This sand will become worked in by future cultiva-This sand tion, and benefit the soil for at least fifty years to come, for the sand will not

evaporate nor be carried off like manure. Apple Orchards-Top dress these with manure every autumn, or at least bienmially. Let the top-dressing cover the whole surface, avoiding the common mistake of spreading the manure a few feet only on each side of the tree. This treatment will not only give the trees more vigor, but will add to their fruitfulness, and not only add to their fruitfulness, but produce larger, fairer and better fruit. We have seen trees which were supposed to be hopelessly superannated restored to new vigor with a wide and copious manuring on the surface of the ground. It answers well whether the orchard is in grass or in cultivated

Peach Trees.-Being slightly tender, but requiring frequent pruning or short-ening back, the work should be done early in autumn rather than later, so that they may recover from the wounds and the wood become ripened and hard ened before winter. Very severe weather has a tendency to injure freshly pruned peach trees. It would be better, how-ever, if large wounds are to be made, as in heading back old trees, to do the work sometimes usefully performed on trees which have extended their long branches beyond proper bounds, giving them new and compact heads, and improving the size aud quality of the crop. The value of this treatment was suggested many years ago by witnessing the work roughly done by a storm, which broke off the top 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, and gave a new and vigorous head bear ing the large and excellent peaches seen

on young trees.

Currants—Being quite hardy, may be pruned in autumn. Cut out old and stunted wood, cutting back shoots which are too long, and making an evenly dis-tributed head. Cultivate the ground well, keep it clean and apply manure, if you want heavy crops with currants four

times as large as on neglected bushes. Raspberry Bushes—If not growing in exposed places, may have the old canes which are already done bearing all cut r cleaned out, giving room for the finishing growth and ripening of the young canes which are to bear next year. If the new canes are numerous, thin out all but five or six of the strongest. The best time, however, to do this last thinning is in early summer before they have grown. If the bushes stand in a much exposed or windy place, it may be best to all this trimming till spring, so that all may assist in retaining the drifting snow

Plant Every Year .- Some new planting may be done every year. Old sorts of fruit occasional die out, and may need replacing with the same kind, or with newer and better ones. Always choose those of tried and proved excellence and avoid new names and high priced trees. A few well cared for are than many with partial neglect. By pro-curing a few at a time it will be easier to secure those sorts least liable to disease and most valuable.

and thus affording shelter.

Oramentals.-As herbaceous perennials may be increased at this sea son of the year by dividing the roots and planting separately, covering them as a matter of safety before winter, with

leaves.
The Memorandum Book.—For noting down any practical suggestions in the proper order of time, if regularly used, will be found of great value in future. Devote a page to each week of time through the season note any blunders in practice or any rations which have

proved practically successful. Omissions properly filled will prevent similar omissions next year.

Pigs in the Fall.

American Agriculturist: It is doubtful if anything is gained ultimately by having sows farrow twice a year. The sucking of two litters must injuriously reduce the sow, and the pigs are not properly nourished, thus injuring them. But when the spring litters are still-born, or lost shortly after birth, or, in some cases, when sows are too young to be bred to farrow in the spring, it is good policy to breed for fall pigs. But to make them as good as spring pigs they must have good shelter and the equivalent of green food. Swine shelters are more likely to be made too warm than otherwise. The swine he close together, and their bodies are compact, hence they require rather open hence they require rather open shelters. Sheltered swine usually suffer more from foul air than from cold. Good ventilation is the first essential of a swine shelter. This must not be forgotten when constructing shelters for fall pigs, for, because they are small, the shelter is likely to be made warmer than for ma-ture swine, which is saying that it will be altogether too small. They should have no litter if the shelter will keep them dry and protect them from wieds. The equivalent of green food is easily provided, and it is not a more expensive food than grain. Turnips can be grown after a crop of early potatoes or sweet corn has been removed from the land. The small potatoes may be gathered up and boiled. A patch of rye will give green food until covered by the snow and at intervals during the winter. The vegetable scraps may be saved, and thus the pigs be kept thriving through the winter.

Texas Fever.

Every fall season cattlemen are menaced by this great scourage. In some years comparatively little of it is developed; in others it sweeps over the country almost wholly unannounced. Though its period of prevalence is short, it can within a few weeks inflict more serious losses upon stock raisers than all other contagions stock raisers than all other contagions combined. Fortunately, its ravages are limited by the coming of frost—otherwise it would soon practically drive feeders out of the business. This fall it has appeared in more places and has done more damage than for some years. It has shown itself in some of the most important markets and has created consternation whenever stockers and feeders are in-troduced. And what is to be done about it? The time has come when the interests of cattle raising demand that this thing be summarily stopped. Raging as it does only in a particular season, it can be prevented by prohibiting the movement of southwestern cattle in that season. The remedy is simple and plain. and suggests itself at once to those who give the matter thought. There is little good in ridding the country of pleuro-pneumonia if Texas fever is to be allowed to stalk abroad unchecked at the close of

Reeping Root Crops Over Winter.

Custom has prompted farmers to keep the root crops stored in pits outside of the barn. This plan is an excellent one, as the room in the barn cellar is not filled to overflowing, and by simply covering with straw and earthing up the mound all danger of frost will be avoided. But the difficulty is not that there is a danger of loss, for an even temperature can easily be maintained in the heaps. when the ground is frozen hard and it becomes unsafe to open the mounds, that the farmer often finds he cannot utilize his root crops. They are as solidly and tightly sealed as though bound in iron, and not until the frost shall begin to leave the ground can be make use of them. It is just as easy to keep the beets, carrots and turnips in the bara cellar as in the mounds in the open air. All that is necessary is to avoid having them thaw too suddenly after having been frozen. There will really be no necessity for the frost reaching them at all if the roots are properly stored. In Illinois where the temperature sometimes falls as low as 30 deg. below zero, root crops are stored in bins in the barn cellar, or even in the barn loft. They are packed in dry, clean earth, or sand, no moisture being allowed. The roots are first carefully dug and cleaned, then permitted to dry in the shade, imperfect or partially decayed roots are thrown out, and the round ones are not permitted to touch each other, a layer of earth being between each layer of roots and the spaces being filled also. As soon as winter approaches the roots are fed and no difficulty is experienced in handling them, which is a convenience in very cold weather. There is no danger to them except too much warmth, and a cellar or some other cool place, is used in which to place the bins. By this method the roots may be fed in winter, whereas by the ground system they cannot be used till late in the spring. It is this difficulty of conveniently storing and hand handling root crops that deters many farmers from growing them extensively. The turnip grows quickly and at a season of the year when the pressure of other work is nearly over, and larger crops of them should be grown. Farmers don't take kindly to cooking roots, as it entails too much labor. and at the same time they are not partial to the feeding of frozen roots to stock

them in winter would be an advantage The Cow and the Dog.

By giving some attention to the matter

of storage, however, there will be no danger of the roots becoming frozen, and, instead of cooking them, they can be sliced and fed raw, though cooking

The majority of farmers think it very necessary to keep a dog to help them drive the stock. A well-trained dog may be of some help, but the largest per cent of the dogs kept for this purpose do con-siderable more harm than good. Not being under your control to any considerable extent, and well started after stock, it is more trouble to stop them and get them to let the stock alone than it would have been to have driven the stock yourself, and this, too, without taking into consideration the damage done to the stock. On many farms the cows are allowed the

run of the pasture, and at night it very often devolves upon the boy of the farm to drive them to be milked. Mounted upon a horse, and accompanied by the neccessary dog, the cows are hur-ried home on the run as rapidly as possible, the boy alternately urging the dog, his horse and the cattle by whooping and yelling, often aided in his work with a good stick which he has learned to use "not wisely but too well." Leaving out the other many risks of injuring the stock from various causes, this one injury to the cows and their milk ought to be sufficient to induce a change. It is surely bad enough to worry the other stock with, in n.any cases, a useless dog, but to drive the cows, with their well-filled udders of milk, home on a run with a barking, biting dog at their heels to add to their excitement and worry is certainly cruel as well as injurious and it is not only the animal but also the product that is affected. Not only the quality but the quantity is affected, so much so that often it is not fit to use or to be manufactured into butter or cheese. Such milk is not good for the calves or to be used in the family, and when we con-sider that this is wholly uncalled for and could easily be avoided it would certainly seem advisable to discontinue it.

Then in addition we must consider the less of flesh that must be occasioned from unnecessary running and beating up.
Since cows of an easy excitable nature
will gradually get into such a condition
that the sight of a dog will needlessly excite them, the boy and the horse are bad
enough without the dog. In fact stock
ought not to be driven faster than a walk at any time, and the milk cows more

especially so than anything else. Treat them kind and when driving be careful not to hurry them out of a walk.

The Gait of the Horse, The walk of the horse is greatly influenced by the driver or attendant. On a farm if you put a norse into the care of a farm if you put a horse into the care of an old man, or a slow, idle man, you will soon find that the horse acquires a snail's pace of the man. If this is continued for some time it is a practice most difficult to eradicate. In addition to this the slow trailing gait is rather harder work for the horse. A moderate quick walk either when under a load or when empty, exhaust the animal less than the snail's pace. In these days of depression, when it is necessary to get the maximum of work out of both man or beast, there is nothing more irritating than to see a man and horse crawling along as though both were dropping asleep, no matter whether the horse be in a conveyance, a cart, a plough or a harrow. It is not natural but an acquired pace, both in the man and beast, and in the case of the latter, the man is to blame. This is a matter in which the owner has the remedy in his own hands. In the hands of the breaker and in the hands of the driver, instructions should always be given to keep the head well up and the pace smart. A horse so trained will ever command a readier market and \$25 to \$50 better price than a slow animal of otherwise equal merit, for how often do you hear intend-ing purchasers say, "unless the animal is a mover it is of no use for any pur-There is, too, another and almost important consideration that ought not be lost sight of. When a horse is allowed to fall into slow paces he becomes aged and incapacitated long before his natural time, his sinews and joints become stiff and contracted, and he is as permanently injured as though strained by over-work and too-heavy loads. Just the same as a man who goes in for a moderate amount of athletic exercises will retain his juvenility to an advanced period of life, so also will the active, lively horse retain his youth and usefulness. He will not only do a day's work per week more than the crawler (a matter pregnant with great results when spread over an entire country), but he will continue to do it for several years longer than the slow horse. Ennui has far more victims than brisk, lively work.

A Useful Precaution.

It is a useful precaution for the tourist, the commercial traveler, or the emigrant to the west, to take along Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Invalids who travel by steamboat or rail should provide themselves with it, in order to prevent or remedy the nausea which the jarring and vibration of vehicles in transitu often causes them. Vastly preferrable is it for this simple, but needful purpose, to the heady unmedicated stimulants of commerce. On board ship, it not only remedies sea sickness, but neutralizes the pernicious effects of water slightly brackish, which, if unqualified, is apt to give rise to irregularities of the bowels, cramps in the abdominal region and dyspepsia. To the aerial poison of malaria it is an efficient antidote. Sick headache, heartburn, and wind upon the stomach, are promptly banished by it. It healthfully stimulates the kidneys and bladder and nullifies the early symptoms of rheumatism.

SOME OLD TIME PIRATES. Stories of the Roaring, Raging Thieves

of the Ocean. First of all upon the list of pirates, says a writer in Harper's magazine, stands the bold Captain Avary, one of the institutors of maroning. Him we see but dimly, half hidden by the glamouring mists of legend and tradition. Others who came afterward outstripped him far enough in their doings, but he stands pre-eminent as the first of marooners of whom actual history has been handed down to us of the present day.

When the English, Dutch and Spanish entered into an alliance to suppress buccancering in the West Indies, certain worthies of Bristol, in Old England, fitted out two vessels to assist in this laudable project; for doubtless Bristol trade suffered smartly from the Morgans and the L'Oloupises of that old time. One of these vessels was named the Duke, of which a certain Captain Gibson was the commander and Avary the mate

Away they sailed to the West Indies, and there Avary became impressed by the advantages offered by piracy and by the amount of good things that were to be gained by very little striving.
One night the captain (who was one

of those fellows mightily addicted to punch), instead of going ashore to sattrate himself with rum at the ordinary, had his drink in his cabin in private While he lay snoring away the effects of his rum in the cabin, Avary and a few other conspirators heaved the anchor very leisurely, and sailed out of the har bor of Corunna, and through the midst of the allied fleet riding at anchor in darkness.

By and-by, when the morning came the captain was awakened by the pitch-ing and tossing of the vessel, the rattle and clatter of the tackle overhead, and the noise of footsteps passing and repas-sing hither and thither across the deck. "What's the matter?" bawls the captain from his berth.

"Nothing," says Avary, cooly.
"Something's the matter with the ship," says the captain. "Does she drive? What weather is it?" "On, no," says Avary; "we are at

Sen."
"At sea?" "Come, come!" says Avery; "I'll tell you; you must know that I am captain of the ship now, and you must be packing from this here cabin. We are bound to Madaguscar to make all our fortunes, and if youre a mind to ship for the cruise we'll be glad to have you, if you will be sober and mind your own business: if not' there is a boat alongside, and I'l have you set ashore."

The poor half-tipsy captain had no relish to go a pireting under the com-mand of his back-stiding mate, so out of the ship he bundled, and away he rowed with four or five of the crew, who, like him, refused to join with their merry comrades. The rest of them sailed away to the

East Indies.... On his way Avery picked up a couple of like kind with himself two sloops of Madagascar. With these he sailed away to the coast of India, and for a time his name was lost in the ob-scurity of uncertain history. But only scurity of uncertain history. But only for a time, for suddenly it flamed out in a blaze of glory. It was reported that a vessel belonging to the great mogul, laden with treasure and bearing the monarch's own daughter upon a holy pilgrimage to Mecca (they being Mohammedans), had fallen in with the pirates, and after a short resistance had surrendered, with the damsel, her court, and all the diamonds, pearls, silk, silver, and gold abroad. It was rumored that the great mogul, raging at the insult offered through his own flesh and blood, had hreatened to wipe out of existence the few English settlements scattered along the coast; whereat the honorable East India company was in a pretty state of fuss and feathers. Rumor, growing with the telling, has it that Avery is going to marry the Indian princess, willy-nilly, and will turn rajah and eschew piracy as indecent. As for the treasure itself, there was no end to the extent to which it grew as it passed from mouth to

Cracking the nut of romance and ex aggeration, we come to the kernal of the story—that Avary did fall in with an indian vessel laden with great freasure (and possibly with the mogul's daughter).

which he captured, and thereby gained a

Great prize.

Having concluded that he had earned enough money by the trade he had un-dertaken, he determined to retire and live decently for the rest of his life upon what he already had. As a step toward this he set about cheating the Madagasthis he set about cheating the Madagas-car partners out of their share of what had been gained. He persuaded them to store all the treasure in his vessel, it being the largest of the three; and so, having it safely in hand, he altered the course of his ship one line night, and when the morning came the Madagascar sloops found themselves floating upon a wide ocean without a farthing of the treasure for which they had fought so hard, and for which they might whistle for all the good it might do them.

At first Avery had a great part of a mind to settle in Boston in Massachu-

setts, and had that little town been one whit less bleak and forbidding it might have had the honor of being the home of this famous man. As it was he did not like the looks of it so he sailed away to the castward to Ireland where he settled himself at Biddleford in hopes of an easy Here he found himself the possessor of

a plentiful stock of jewels, such as pearls, diamonds, rubies, etc., but with hardly a score of honest farthings to jungle in his breeches pocket. He consulted with a certain merchant of Bristol concerning the disposal of the stones—a fellow not much more cleanly in his habits of honesty than Avary himself. This worthy undertook to act as Avary's broker. Off he marched with the jewels, and that was the last the pirate saw of his Indian treas-

ure. In "Blackbeard" we have a real, ranting, roaring pirate per se-one who really did bury treasure, who made more than one captain walk the plank, and who committed more private murders than he could number on the fingers of both hands; one who fills and will continue to fill, the place to which he has been assigned for generations, and who may be depended upon to hold his place in the confidence of others for generations to come. Captain Teach was a Bristol man born,

and learned his trade on board of sundry privateers in the East Indies during the old French war—that of 1702—and a better apprenticeship could no man serve. At last, somewhere about the lat-ter part of the year 1716, a privateering captain, one Benjamin Hornigold, raised him from the ranks and put him in com-mand of a sloop—a lately captured prize—and Blackbeard's fortune was made. It was a very slight step, and but the change of a few letters, to convert "privateer" into "pirate," and it was a very short time before Teach made that change. Not only did he make it, but he persuaded his old captain to join with him.

And now fairly began that series of bold and lawless depredations which have made his name so justly famous, and which placed him among the very greatest of marooning freebooters.
"Our hero," says the old old historian who sings of the arms and bravery of the great man—"Our hero assumed the cognomen of Blackbeard from that large quantity of hair which, like a frightened

meteor, covered his whole face, and frightened America more than any other comet that appeared there in a long He was accustomed to twist it with ribbons into small tails, after the manner of our Ramillies wig, and turn them about his ears. In time of action he were a sling over his shoulders, with three brace of pistols hagging in hostlers like bandoleers; he struck lighted matches under his hat, which appearing on each side of his face, and his eyes naturally looking fierce and wild, made him altogether such a figure that imag-ination cannot form an idea of a Fury from hell to look more frightful."

The night before the day of action in which he was killed he sat up drinking with some congenial company until broad daylight. One of them asked if his poor daylight. young wife knew where his treasure was hidden. "No." says Blackbeard, "nobody but the devil and I knows where it is, and the longest liver shall have all." For a time Blackbeard worked at his trade down on the Spanish Main, gath-

ering, in the few years he was there a very neat little fortune in the booty cap tured from sundry vessels; but bye-and bye he took it into his head to try hie luck along the coast of the Carolinas; so off he sailed to the northward, with quite a respectable little fleet, consisting of his own vessel and two captured sloops. From that time he was actively engaged in the making of American history in his small way. He first appeared off the bar of Charles.

ton harbor, to the no small excitement of the worthy town of that ilk, and there he lay for five or six days, blockading the port and stopping incoming and outgoing vessels at his pleasure, so that for the time the commerce of the province was entirely paralyzed. All the vessels so stopped he held as prizes, and all the rews and passengers (among the latter of whom was more than one provincial worthy of the day) retained as though they were prisoners of war.

And it was a mighty awkward thing for the good folks of Charleston to be-hold day after day a black flag with its white skall and cross bones fluttering at the fore of the pirate captain's craft over across the level stretch of green salt marshes, and it was mightily unpleasant too, to know that this or that prominent citizen was crowded down with other prisoners under the hatches. Becoming tired of an inactive life,

Blackbeard afterwards resumed his piratical carees. He cruised around in the rivers and injets and sounds of North Carolina for a while, roling the roost, and with never a one to say him nay, unti there was no bearing with such a pest any longer. So they sent a deputation up to the governor of Virginia asking if he would be pleased to help them in their trouble. There were two men of war lying at Sicqueton in the river James at the time.

To them the governor of Virginia applied, and plucky Lieutenant Maynard of the Pearl was sent to Ocracoke inlet to fight this pirate who ruled it down there so like the cock of a walk. There he found Blackbeard waiting for him and as ready for a fight as ever the lieutenant himself could be. Fight they did, and while it lasted it was as pretty a piece of business of its kind as one could wish to see. Blackbeard drained a glass of grog, wishing the lieutenant luck, in getting aboard of him, fired a broadside, blew some twenty of the lieutenant's men out of existence and totally crippled one his little sloops for the balance of the fight. After that, and under cover of the smoke, smoke, the pirate and his men boarded the other sloop and then followed a fine old fashioned hand-to-hand conflict betwixt him and the lieutenant. First they fired their pistols, and then they took to it with cutlasses—right, left, up and down, cut and slash—until the lieutenant's cutlass broke short off at the hilt. Then Black-beard would have finished him off handsomely, only up steps one of the lieuten-ant's men and fetches him a great slash over the neck, so that the came off with no more hurt than a cut across the knuckles. At the very first discharge of the pis-tols, Blackbeard had been shot through

the body, but he was not for giving up for that—not he. As said before, he was of the true roaring, raging breed of pirates, and stood up to it until he re-ceived twenty more cuttass cuts and five additional shots; and then felt dead while trying to fire off an empty pistol. After that the lieutenant cut off the pirate's head and sailed away in triumph, with the bloody trophy nailed to the bow of his battered sloop.

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