MR. LEESE MEANS BUSINESS.

The Attorney General Has a Day Bet For the Mandamus Case.

VOTERS NEED NOT REGISTER.

The Law Requiring Them to Do So clared Unconstitutional-Freight Rates to Lincoln Reduced-Brief Capital Items.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] Attorney General Leese, who was absent from the city when the star chamber compromise between the board of transportation and the railroads was instituted, yesterday appeared in supreme court and had the mandamus case against the Elkhorn road, that is to test the validity of the law, reset for hearing on Monday, October 31. This action of the attorney general, if carried out and brought to an issue, will meet with universal approval by parties in the state who desire to know the truth of the matter, whether the board has any power or whether they are powerless to control railroads and their exorbitant tariffs. The fact that the compromise was to surrender this vital question over to the roads does not appear to please Attorney Gen-eral Leese, and the attempt of the roads to keep the public in the dark and leave the law an unknown quantity ought to be nipped right where it is. It a general opinion in Lincoln, and doubtless an equally general opinion abroad in the state, that after so much discussion and action the people have a right to know whether they are victims of the roads. subject to a raise or reduction in rates at their whim, or whether there is a law to regulate rates on the statute books.

The supreme court yesterday an nounced that their opinion on the ques-tion of the new registration law for met-ropolitan cities and cities of the first class would be that the law was uncon-stitutional. The written opinion will not be handed down until Tuesday next, but the judges thought best to announce what their opinion would be to save further expense and to remove existing doubts. The principal objection to the law found by the court is stated to be that it is a violation of section 22 of the Bill of Rights, which provides that:

All elections shall be free and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise.

This case was brought through mandamus proceedings instituted against the Fourth ward judges in this city and was argued by attorneys the first of the week. The supposition, when the bill became a law, was that it only applied to Omaha, and when it was discovered that it would apply to Lincoln, the test case was at once instituted.

THE COMPROMISE REDUCTION.

Unofficial statements floating around the city state that the railroads have agreed to the reduction of rates as fixed the compromise meetings of the state board of transportation, and the avidity with which the local railroad organ in this city publishes the facts with flam-ing headlines is an evidence that the statements are genuine. These reductions are said to be a 60 cents a ton reduction on hard coal, a 8 conts per 100 reduction on lumber and, after the 1st of November, a 3 cent reduction per 100 on grain shipped east. With this also local rates on the different lines in the tate are equalized and merchandise rates are lowered 20 per cent. The figures are given on the savings made by the reductions and the statement also made that distributing tariffs are un-

depots. New rolling stock has recently been added to the line and the additional improvements will be made through the sale of bonds. General J. C. McBride has a force of

men at work removing his residence from the corner of P and Twelfth streets and preparing the ground for a new three-story brick that he will build on that corner. The foundation will be laid the present year.

The magnificent Burr block has reached the sixth and last story, and it is expected in a very few days to have it under roof. That it will be an ornament to the city and a pride goes without say-

ing. The national meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society was in ses-sion at the Methodist church yesterday with a fair attendance.

PERSONAL. Mrs. Patrick Eagan sails shortly for Dublin, Ireland, her former home, where she will visit with relatives and

tances

friends for several months. Mr. F. L. Vandergrift, of Atchison, Kan., formerly with the Atchison Champion, is in Lincoln for a day re-newing old and securing new acquain-

F. W. Gray, of Omaha, who furnishes the excellent quality of cedar blocks that go into Lincoln pavements, is in the eity on a business trip. Senator W. H. Conger, of Loup City, was among the arrivals at the Capital

hotel yesterday on a business visit. Governor and Mrs. Thayer are at Grand Island for the laying of the cor-ner stone at the Soldiers' home. Mrs. Thayer will visit at Grand Island while the governor visits points in the Re-

publican valley. George P. Russell, of Rice's Evangeline company, is in the city arranging for the appearance of his company. J. G. P. Hildebrand, of the Pawnee Press, and D. D. Davis, of Pawnee City, were state capital visitors yesterday. Colonel Roe, of Piqua, O., who has passed the summer at Lincoln and

Kearney, went east yesterday. T. L. Warrington, of Plum Creek, was a western Nebraska man at Lincoln yesterday.

Dr. W. L. Dayton started yesterday for Europe, where he will remain the coming six months perfecting himself in his profession. Mrs. John Fitzgerald was a passenger

last evening for Chicago, where she visits with relatives.

The Beau Ideal of a Family Medicine. A remedy which promptly and com-pletely relieves ailments of such common occurrence as indigestion, consti-pation, billiousness, and disorders of the malarial type, is assuredly the beau ideal of a family medicine. Such is Hos-tetters Stomach Bitters, which is not only capable of eradicating these complaints, but also counteracting a ten-dency to kidney troubles, rheumatism, and premature decadence of stamina. Taking it "all around," as the phrase is, there is probably not in existence so useful, effective and agreeable a household panacea as the Bitters. Nor is it less highly esteemed by the medical profession than by the families of Amer-ica. Numberless testimonials from pro-

fessional sources of irrefragable authen-ticity evince its merit. The demand for it abroad, no less than in the land of its discovery, is certainly increasing, time and experience of its beneficent effects confirming the high opinion originally formed of it.

The Coffee Trade. New York Commercial Bulletin: A few weeks ago attention was directed to the apparent critical condition of the coffee market. Events have justified the assumption that holders were then losing the advantage, as business during the interval, until the commencement of the current week, could only be kept moving by a steady pressure of supplies and a consequent pruning down of values. It looks now, however, as though the tide had turned and was setting with fairly strong current in the opposite direction. Within a few days a large increase of business has taken place, Brazil grades not selling on spot to any great extent, because the offerings lacked attractions, but finding pretty free buyers of parcels of new, to arrive on a parity of 204@201c for new fair. Mild coffee also received some-what unusual attention, and heavy blocks changed hands at hardening values, with the renewal of interest in this class of coffee a significant and promising feature as indicating a reviving interest among actual consumers. Indeed, the healthiest point suggested by the present course of affairs is the apparent legitimate character of the stimulant, direct demand for actual coffee from regular trade sources acting as the potent factor and promising to insure stability to gains already made or further increase of them as additional wants of the trade may develope. Large deliveries of late, a decrease in the visible supply and the chance that weak holders have about all sold out, with nothing to change former light crop es-timates, seem to have reassured jobbers, and while the speculative element takes advantage of the change in sentiment,

inquire, and the men didn't bother about telling me." "But you are sure you made that steel work here?" "Yes, oh yes; I'm sure enough of that."

Two days later Mr. Jennings was subprenzed by the prosecution as a witness against two men who had attempted to crack the safe in a bank in Ellenville. Ulster county. He met a Harlem ma-chinist and an ironworker from downchinist and an ironworker from down-town at the court house in Kingston. Pinkerton's man opened wide their eyes when he took the pieces of steel that each one had shaped, and, putting them togeter, showed what a perfect sectional jimmy they made.

NEW TWO-CENT STAMPS. What Will Hereafter be on the Envel-

ope of Your Letter. "Milori green" is the color of the new postage stamps now begining to make their appearance. For the benefit of the people who are not up in the technical names of the various shades of green as expressed in printer's ink and other high art circles, it may be stated that this green is exactly the same shade as

that used for three-cent postage stamps which were in use when the letter postage was changed from three cents to two cents. The change in color of the two-cent stamps, which was decided upon by the postoffice department some time ago took place on the 12th of the present month. It will take some time, however, for the new green stamps to get into general use, for the department required all the postmasters to sell out all their old two cent stamps of the metalic red color before begining the sale of the new ones. There is no change in the design of the two cent stamp, the only change being in color, as the old stamp is still issued in its original color of milori green, its color will now be changed to vermillion in order to pre-vent confusion in distinguishing between the two denominations. There will be no change in color of the other postage stamps at present. In the stamped envelop there will be a change of the color of the 2-cent stamps so that it will correspond with the color of the ordinary 2-cent stamps. The change in the stamp of the envelopes will not be made so soon as that of the stamps, as

the contractors have a pretty large sup-ply of the old color on hand. This is the fortieth anniversary of the first issue of postage stamps in the coun-try. Until 1847 all postage was paid in money at the office of mailing or delivery; the prepayment was optional and the result was that most of the postage was paid at most of the postage was paid at the office of delivery. The first stamps issued were five and ten cents in value,

those being the then existing rates of postage. When postage was reduced to three cents in in 1851, a new set of stamps were issued. Another change was made in the first year of the war of rebellion in order to prevent the use of those in the hands of southern postmasters. The first issue of stamped envelopes was made in 1853, and of postal cards in 1873. Up to this time the government has never undertaken to print its own

stamps or make its own stamped enve-lopes, but it is probable that it will do so before many years are over. Hermann is up to many tricks; but he will never take in as much as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in its big raid on coughs

or colds.

We indorse all the proprietors have said relative to the merits of Salvation Oil. It is nonpareil.

Gambling of the Argonauts. Overland Monthly: There was a French woman who played the violin, receiving \$100 a day therefor; and as women were so scarce in those days, whenever she left the saloon to go out on the street every saloon around the square was emptied to get a look at her.

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

The Rivalry Among Butter-Producing Cows.

VALUE OF ROTATION OF CROPS.

Apples for the Cow-Use of Rejected Parts of Cornstalks-Spring

Pigs - Farm Notes.

Rivalry of Butter-Producing Cows. The question of superiority in the production of butter between the Holstein and the Jersey is a disputed one, the Jerseys, however, having become famous through the records of such noted cows as Eurotas, Bomba, Jersey Belle, Princess H, Mary Anne of St. Lamberts, and others, but as each animal of a breed must stand upon its merits there are hundreds of inferior Jerseys, as well as a large number that are first-class. Records show the tendency of a breed to excel in the direction intended, and, the little Jerseys other and repeats the same process as are grand butter cows, yet there are before. other records which point to rivals that not only equal them in butter production but exceed them in the yield of milk. The largest record for butter in ninety days (304 pounds 51 ounces) was made by a Holstein-Frieslau, and a cow only twenty-eights months old, Netherland Princess 4th, made twenty-one pounds, ten and a half ounces in a week. As a three-year-old Albius 2d produced twenty-four pounds ten and a half ounces in a week, while three cows have

in thirty days produced over one hundred pounds of butter each, and fifty can show a record of twenty pounds per week. large number of cows COWS over A from the Holstein breed have been privately tetted that have produced from twelve to twenty-three pounds per week. Twice the Holsteins have beaten the Jerseysin public tests at Chicago for the challenge cup with Mercedes, and at the recent dairy show in New York city. At the late Ohio fair also, where the breeds competed, the Holsteins won on butter and milk production, and the Jorseys were once beaten at Minneapolis by the Holsteins, the latter having won all the prizes offered. These records show that while the Holstein yieldss a a larger quantity of milk than any other breed of dairy cows it is not a chance butter cow, relying on a few individual animals to bolster the reputation of the whole, and that herds of Holsteins are well known by those interested that consist entirely of cows capable of making excellent records in a public test. The public tests of butter cows in which the Holsteins and Jerseys should meet and compete would be productive of great benefit, as they could not fail to bring both breeds to a higher standard of excellence. They would stimulate the breeders to excel, and the cattle of the whole country would thereby be im-proved. No one is disposed to deny that the Jersey is entitled to a high rank as a butter-producing animal, but the Hol-stein breeders will not submit to the Jersey's claim as the only butter-pro-

ducing cow. The Jersey must meet the Holstein in public tests and demostrate the claim by the amount of its product.

Rotation of Crops.

In the bulletin of Prof. Sanborn it is stated that rotations are valuable because plants vary in the area of the soil in which the roots grow, and from which they derive the sustenance of the plant, thus more completely utilizing the soil within their reach. There is a emarkable variation in the power of cow will run from one end of such plants to appropriate the various ele-ments of plant growte, due, at least in part, to the character of the acids seand there, hoping, perhaps, that each one will taste better than the last. creted by their roots. Thus one plant, like clover, has a high power of gather-ing nitrogen, and another, like wheat, a vory low power. Plants vary in their weight of roots. As an illustration, Plans for Early Spring Pigs. National Live Stock Journal. The man who raises spring pigs exclusively. believing in but one crop a year, should plan for about one-third to one-half of clover, carrying several times the weight of roots that wheat does, it will them to be farrowed by the 15th of Febbe seen that inasmuch as clover roots ruary. A farm house for them is necesare much richer in nitrogen than wheat ary for the first three months, and a and carry enough nitrogen to grow a breeding house wish a stove, and the crop of wheat, wheat will most advanmost dilligent care. After the pigs artageously follow clover. Thus, like rive at the age of four weeks they can be fed a little cow's milk, sweet if possiwise, other plants follow each other advantageously. Rotation of crops baf-fles, in a large measure, the root ble, and by the time they are six to eight weeks old they can be induced to enemies, both insect and fungus, that prey upon them. Each plant baving eat a slop of water, or milk, which is better, and corn meal and bran mixed. its own peculiar enemies, changing of plants removes them to fields unoccu-pied by such enemies. This is true of At three months of age the meal may be continued or soaked shelled corn substituted. With rye or clover pasture the above-ground growth of plants to an from this time onward, and all the important degree. Plants vary in the amounts of the grain or meal they will eat, there is no difficulty to feed such pigs to a weight of at least 200 pounds by August 15, or at six months. If the sows varying elements of nutrition actually taken up in growth; thus, while wheat takes only one and one-fourth pounds of potash for every pound of phos-phoric acid, potatoes take three and one-fourth pounds of potash for each pound of phosphoric acid. Continuous growth of potatoes would exhaust the potash of the soil or of supplied manure long before the phosphoric acid would give out. The leaves of plants vary in their power of gaining food and of yaporing water, and are roughly divided into broad and narrow leaved. Leaves vary in their season of actual growth. Those plants maturing in mids umme two periods. and early fall generally gathor nitrogen (corn an turnips are good examples), following in their growth the decom-posing influence of the sun more easily and fully than other crops do. Rotation conserves soil fertility, and yet ai's in kingdom by the timely use of poisons, soil decomposition by alternation of grass, or cover crops and hoed crops. and the tilling of the tracts of land on which the pest had appeared. There is no doubt but what equally energetic Under a continuation of plow and till-age crops, leaching, volatilization and washing of fertility is rapid and may be measures in this country would produce the same result, but the matter has been or is more than carried away by crops, especially so of nitrogen. Rotation of allowed to lapse along until the beetle has spread throughout the country. The crops distributes labor over the year, insect was imported into Germany in and therefore economizes labor and cargoes of American potatoes. gives regular help and aids in the solution of the labor problem of the farm.

tion. If given at all they should be fed in measured quantities, and on no ac-count should cows be turned in to help themselves. They will eat a great many in a short time, and if hurried may choke in trying to eat too rapidly.

Rejected Parts of Cornstalks.

New England Cultivator: It is interesting and instructive to note how a cow eats cornstalks and what part she re-jects as less palatable or nutritious. Of jects as less palatable or nutritious. Of course a ravenously hungry cow will eat anything, but when hunger is somewhat appeased she becomes more dainty, and plainly shows what she likes best. Some farmers have an idea that the leaves are the chief portion, and after these the fine stalks grown closely in fodder corn. The cows know better. If unsoiled the cow will take a constalk by the middle: or about where the ear by the middle; or about where the ear would naturally form, crunch it double, and eat towards both top and butt at the same time. This is probably the best and sweetest part of the stalk. The joints near the middle are being filled with rich, sweet juices that a little later would take cob and grain. The top, or tassel end, is either less nutritious, or possibly offensive, because of the fine dust of its pollen. When the cows begin to taste the tassel she bites the whole off short, and, if she has a quantity of stalks before her, picks up an-

The result is that after a cow has eaten half an hour she will have before her a pile of refuse consisting of tassels and butt ends more or less soiled and liable to be refused entirely. To test which of these is best, cut a handful of fresh tassels and the same amount of butts, and offer them separately from both hands at the same time. If the butts are not a pale green from being grown in the shade, she will cat them readily; but by this time, not being very hungry, she will refuse the tassels. There is some difference in cows in this respect. When they become old and their teeth fail, the lower part of the stalk, growing hard and woody very quickly, nearly as soon as the tassel fully forms is rejected. Such cattle might reject the butt when younger stock might eat it greedily. But ex-posure to sun-light and air seems to be necessary to make stalks nutritious. Farmers have often noticed in winter that cattle prefer coarse stalks from the field on which corn has grown by ordi-nary cultivation to the fine stalks produced by the common thick seeding o fodder corn. Some of the butt ends will be left uncaten. They were not origin-ally as rich as the middle of the stock, and what nutritive value they had has largely gone to the development of the ear. In winter the polen is off from the tassel, but it has as much sweetness as the center of the stock.

Very early in the season or at any time before the corn tassels, its virtue is mainly down toward the ground. There is little sweetness in the extremities of the leaves, but considerable where they join to the incipient stalk. It is very wasteful to feed corn at this stage. A few weeks more of hot weather will develop plant food very rapidly. To feed corn fodder then is little more sensible than for a farmer to go into his fruit garden and fill himself with halfgrown green grapes, peaches or sour apples. Up to the time the corn tassels good grass or clover is better for the cow, though its lack of succulence in July will often lead the cows to eat green leaves of corn, pretty much as the small boy will, if he has a chance, fill himself with green fruit. Perhaps there is enough natural depravity in some cows, as with the small boy, to make them think something much more desirable because forbidden. Though breachy cows will break from a poor pasture into a green piece of fod-der corn, yet unless they are very hun-

scap-suds on wash mys than to first scrub the pigs, if not too many of them, and then pour it along the celery rows. Scap-suds make an excellent fortilizer for both celery and asparagus.

If you kept a careful account of the yield of each cow last winter you will know which to dispose of now. Every farmer should keep a strict account of his dairy cows in order to avoid a loss

from one while receiving a profit from another. It may be expensive to employ an in-experienced milker. Farming, like other occupations, depends on knowl-edge. So-called cheap labor may be very costly in the end, and more so in the dairy than in any other work on the farm.

Grease of any kind will destroy lice on cattle, but the use of grease to a great extent will injure the cattle. If a single animal be infected with lice all the others will soon be in the same condition. A pound of carbolate of lime mixed with a bushel of fine, dry dirt freely scattered on the backs of the animals is a harmless remedy, and will prove successful if used daily.

The famous cow Electa, for which her owner, A. J. Cowan, of Venango county, Pa., once refused \$10,000, was sold by him to an Oil City butcher the other day for \$50, she having been ruined by overfeeding. Although this cow stood at the head of all milk producers in this country a few years ago, her pedigree was never known. She came to Cowan's family as an estray. She was a famous prize winner.

Cream is more valuable than butter, since it is equal to both butter and but-termilk, although the impression seems to prevail with most milk producers that the one great and only legitimate end of milk and its cream is to make butter, and a sense of waste and a misuse involuntarily arise whenever either is used for any other purpose; while, in fact. buttermaking is the least useful purpose for which milk in employed.

Though the Jerseys begin to breed when quite young, there are other breeds that sometimes have exceptions. A western farmer has a galloway heifer which, only thirteen months old, has given birth to a calf.

The turkeys should be given full range now, as there are no crops they can harm. They will find a large portion of their food, and a large flock can be raised at a very small cost if given plenty of room.

To show what may be obtained by good breeding, it has been stated that in England 1,200 sheep recently brought \$1,500, which is over \$12 each, and a very large sum for so many at one sale.

The practice of mixing the morning's and night's milk is detrimental, as it often causes rapid change. It would be better, if not too impracticable, to keep each cow's milk separate, but as this is laborious, the milk of one milking should at least be kept from that of another.

The farmer cannot well get along without having at least a few cows. He is therefore interested be it ever so little, in making them pay, and cannot af-ford to shut his eyes to an opportunity of acquiring points on profitable dairy management.

One of the greatest drawbacks to beginners in poultry raising is to attempt to keep fifty fowls in a house or lot none too large for twenty-five.

Ringing Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring. buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disaese. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sar-saparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medigry they will eat less than would be ex-pected. It does not taste so good as it looks, and every farmer knows that a cine.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

A Strike On the Green Line of Street Cars Settled with Very Little Difficulty.

An Interview with the Driver of Car No. 18—The Whole Thing Civen Away-He Was Not Heid Up, but Held Down—The Story in Detall.

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MR. GEORGE R. ROSS, driver of car No. IS, Green Line, who boards at the corner of Kirby and Twenty-sixth streets, where he will corroborate the above to anyone doubting it.

CATARRH DESCRIBED.

The Symptoms Attending That Disease Which Leads to Consumption.

When catarrh haskisted 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 dis-case has been left uncured, the catarrh invari-ably, sometimes slowly, extends down the wind-pipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into 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 breathers with labor and difficulty. — In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheering inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hold dashes over his body.

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-last a few days and that occurs in the first stages of bronchial ca-tarth 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 discusse extending into the lungs. Bometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vom-ling. Latter on the mucus that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow mat-ter, 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 fover, and expectoriates before any cough appears.

changed. In regard to changin from commercial centers nothing is done and Lincoln and Omaha as cities reap no benefits. The Lincoln delegation that has been in Chicago attempting to get a pro rata rate from eastern points has not yet returned home, but the fact is known that they have not succeeded in securing the rates asked. What future action Lincoln as a city will take remains to be determined.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Odd Fellows grand lodge occu-pied the morning hours exclusively with business of a private character. At 2 p. m. the grand parade took place and notwithstanding the high wind and consequent unpleasantness the parade was very fine and some five hundred of the fraternity marched in line proceded by the uniformed canton of this city. One of the special orders set for the afternoon session was the election of officers for the ensuing year and this election was not finished at the adjournment of the afternoon session. The grand lodge is one of the most industrious ever held.

IN DISTRICT COURT.

Yesterday Judge Field was hearing the testimony in a case wherein Charles J. Hull brings an ejectment against the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad. It appears that when this road located through Lincoln that the lots now used for depot grounds and yards were taken irregularly under some kind of condemnation proceedings and the original owner now claims that they were taken without right or title and he proposes to recover the possession of his prop-

Before Judge Chapman a case was on trial involving the extra expense made by the con-tractor in erecting the Gernor build-ing. A jury was listening to the evi-dence in the morning hours. There are a number of applicants for admission to the bar the present term and ludge e bar the present term, and Judge Chapman yesterday appointed the following attorneys as a committee to exlowing attorneys as a committee to ex-amine and pass upon the applicants: Charles E. Magoon, W. H. Snelling, N. Z. Snell, H. H. Wilson, J. B. Strode, W. H. Woodward, W. J. Houston, J. W. Lansing and Frank M. Hall. The grand jury up to noon yesterday had reported no indictments to the court, although it was reported that they had severa agreed upon. They do not appear to be a very swift moving body.

BRIEF ITEMS.

The following notaries were commis-sioned vesterday: J. J. Wemple, Hast-ings; W. E. Rogers, Morse, Saunders county; R. E. Herdman, Hendley, Furnas county; Elbert P. Brewster, Grand Island; E. E. Post, Waco; J. D. Evans, Aurora, Hamilton county; J. A. Pollard,

Nehawka, Cass county. The republican campaign in this county is in full blast, and the cross-roads school houses blare with eloquence nightly. Last night the village of Raymond was visited by a number of candidates and republican orators, and a very fine meeting was held. A number of District Clerk Sizer's friends went along to listen to his masterly oration on the

issues of the day. The mother of Isaac Davenport, the brakeman killed in the wreck, was in the city yesterday coming from Kearney and taking the dead body of her boy to that place for burial. There was no in-quest held and the criminal carelessness of the city are the second to make here. of the company was allowed to pass by without a verdict.

The rapid transit street railway, now in successful operation, is preparing to extend its lines from the main line through the city north and south to a connection with the principal railroad

there can be no question but that for the time being at least it plays second to actual coffee.

"Blood Will Tell." Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in diseases of the skin and throat, in tumors and ulcers, and in

tubercles in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be decended in a straight line from Richard Cœur de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Med-ical Discovery." Try it, and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

Burglars' Tools.

Troy Telegram: P. J. Jennings, an east side engineer and machinist, tells an interesting story about his dealings with a burglar. He was sitting in his office one day a few months ago when two men entered with a design they wanted made of steel. He took the job and turned it out according to order. The men came the next day, and after chatting pleasantly about the boodle aldermen and other matters of popular interest in the city, paid their bills and went away. Several other designs were brought him by the two men and he got to know them quite well. He did not learn their business, however, but it is such a common thing to deal with men whom one knows only by sight that Mr. Jennings never bothered

his head about it. But he found out who the men were

after all. One day they called to have him make half a dozen eight inch steel screws. He

promised them for 5 o'clock, but the men did not come. He did not see them on the next day or the next. On the third day one of Pinkerton's detectives dropped in upon him in the afternoon carrying a hand-satchel. He opened it and threw a lot of curiously shaped pieces of steel on the table.

"Were these made in your shop. Mr. lennings?" casually remarked the detective.

In these saloons there was piles of gold both in coin and in sacks of gold dust, that would put some of our commercial banks of the present day to the blush, and long tables that had their croupiers ready to rake in or pay out as fast as the cards were turned off.

I have often watched some novice who was putting down his first ventures at play. On one occasion I saw at the same table two clergymen shove their coin under another man's arm on the table. I knew them both, and know of what I speak-we are all mortals after all.

Among other noted players was a judge at that time, who made it a point every evening to go around from place to place and make high play. Upor entering with his attendant, who car-rried the sack, he would first sit down at a table and bar off every other player; then set his time of play at a limit, say twenty minutes or half an hour, the stake from \$10,000 to \$20,000, with the bank. Meantime, to keep the crowd that would be in at the time, which would be in at that time, which would number from 300 up to near 1,000 he always asked them all to take a drink, which meant twenty-five cents a head for the bar; and if he won he paid for the drinks; if he lost, the bank had them to pay for.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest ever placed in our paper, and we think our readers will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

The Size of a Krupp Gun.

Philadelphia Record: Some idea of the size of Krupp's biggest gun may be gained by a description of the means supplied for its transportation. The railway truck, built expressly for this purpose, was seventy-five feet long, with thirty-two wheels and sixteen axles; but its length could form bendings, at six points, to pass round curves on the line of rails; this carriage, with-

out its load, weighed ninety-six tons. The gun, which weighs 118 tons, is fortyfive feet long, and its internal calibre is nearly sixteen inches, rifled with ninety-two spiral turns. It throws a steel projectile weighing nearly one ton, with a charge of 600 weight of brown prismatic powder, having an initial ve-locity of 614 yards in a second, and a range of nearly eight miles; the shot can penetrate a steel armor plate thirtysix inches thick immediately at the mouth of the gun, and a plate twentynine inches thick, it has been estimated, at the distance of a mile or more. It is believed that no armor-plate ship in the world can endure the fire of such pow-erful guns. Krupp's factory, however, is now engaged in making two of still

larger dimensions. Threw Aside Her Stick.

1321 CHRISTOPHER AND 497 HUDSON STS., NEW YORK, February 12, 1884.-Allcock's Porous Plasters have been a great comfort to me this winter. I use them as chest protectors; they break up a cold in a few hours if placed one on the chest and two under the shoulder blades. Last winter I was much troubled with

rheumatism in my knee; I had tried different remedies without avail; then I covered the whole knee-joint with two Allcock's Porous Plasters and kept "Yes, that's our work." "Who did you make them for?" "Now you've got me—it's more than I can tell. I never had any reason to

Apples for Cows.

As there is usually a waste of fallen apples at this season, the American Cul-tivator says that whether apples will iniure milch cows depends greatly upon how they are fed, and something, also, on the character of the fruit. A cow usually has no more discretion as to the kind of apples she should eat or the amount than a small school-boy. When cows break into an orchard, or a sudden wind storm brings down a great number of apples prematurely, so that cows can get them, then serious injury is sure to result. The cow has the cramps as evi-

dently as a boy could have them. Often the first sign the owner has in a sudden falling off of the milk yield, and though that may be partially restored, the in-jury to the tone of the stomach is such that the yield will not again be as great during that season as it was before. The worst effects are from unripe fruit. It takes only a few sour green apples to derange the stomach. The bitter juices with which they are filled are more or less poisonous; and even one or two will do more harm than good. When apples are fully ripe a very few daily may be given with advantage to milch cows, though sour apples should be avoided, as even in small quantities they are of little value in milk produc-

cornfield to the other. trampling it down and only taking a mouthful here

Railway Growth.

New York Letter: The first railway built in this city began running in 1832, and extended only from the vicinity of the city hall to Harlem. The latter was then a quiet old Dutch hamlet of a few score houses, and, with the excep-tion of a rustic village at Yorkville, the whole intervening space down to the neighborhood of Cooper Union-the center of old Peter Stuyvesant's "Bowerie' -was farm lands of a wilderness of weeds and rocks. At that time, fiftyfive years ago, the entire railway system of the United States consisted of 250 miles of road and about 1,000 employes. all told, where now we have 130,000 miles of road and 700,000 employes. The Hudson River railroad on the West Side came into existence twenty years

later, and its lower depot was at the corner of West Broadway and Chambers street. It is but a few years compara-tively since the Grand Central depot was completed, and now a built up city extends all along fts line to the Harlem river, and people are growling and de-manding that locomotives be not allowed to cross the river. But the railroad

has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears. In some cases small masses of cheesy sub-stance are split up, which, when pressed be-tween the fugers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are split up. The raising of cheesy or chalky fumps in-dicate serious mischief at work in the lungs. In some cases catarrh will extend into the hungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease at-tacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious in-terference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the pa-tient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day-slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening. SNEEZING CATARRH.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What

What It Means, How It Acts, And What

It Is.

Son sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you a fulness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each one your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do ny good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very read nose, and you so irrite the lining membrane of that organ that the same brane of that organ that this is a correct and not overdrawn pleture of a same a stack of catarth, or "Sneezing Catarth, as it is caled.

More that causes mucus to be poured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased is prevalent. These and hot show the disease is prevalent. These and not see and hot be all in a locating where the disease is prevalent. These are the sensitive membrane lining of the sense the sensitive membrane lining of the sense the sensitive membrane lining of the foremer the sensitive membrane lines of the indignent. These and not see and hot see and hot be all in a locating where the disease is prevalent. These sees mucus to be seeden.

When the nose becomes liked with thickened by swarms of little germa-the the sensitive membrane lining of the morning of the see and not see and nature undertakes to rid a horself or the indicate and hot see and hot by your discus and the see and hot see and hot be all horself or the indicate and hot see and hot be all hotself.

When the nose becomes liked with thickened by the discus the hot and the see and hot see and hot be all hotself.

When the person so effected must bre It Is.

DOCTOR Late of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. AND DOCTOR NATURE'S REMEDY **Have Offices** FOR 310-311 RAMGE BUILDING. **Disordered Stomach**, Impaired Indigestion, OMAHA, NEB. **Constipated Habit.** A Remedy which quickly charms The Infant in the mother's arms. While drouging age will strive to drain Each drop one goblet does contain. This EFFERVESCING SELIZER doe A blessing Proves to me and mine.

n stamps

Address all letters to Drs. McCoy & Henry, Booms 319 and 311 Hamge Building, Omaha, No.

CRESAP M'COY. COLUMBUS HENRY CORNER 15TH AND HARNEY STREETS, Where all curable cases are treated with suc-cess. Medical diseases treated skillfully. Con-sumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheu-matism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CA-TARRH CURED. CONSULTATION at office or by mail \$1. Office Hours-9 to 11 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays included. RUPTURE Folitively quired in 60 days by Br. Horstey & Klestre, Sagweite Keit Trass, combined. Guaranised the only one in the world generating acontinuous. Electric & Monesio wet, Seignifie, Powersul, Durable, bie aud Misedive. Avoid Trauta Despite p. m. Sundays included. Correspondence receives prompt attention, Many diseases are treated successfully by Dr. McCoy through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at their homes. No letters answered unless accompanied by to in stamps. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DIBLASTS.

BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

in consistency and force it on the walls Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. En-dorsed by the heads of the great universities, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Heathful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cana. All animals should have an allowance of linseed meal at least twice a week, as t will regulate the bowels and prevent Rotation in crops is the surest and in cans, PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Chicago, St. Louis, safest plan in farming, and when one or two years of pasture shall be included

YRAN,

NIN

in the rotation the benefits will be greater. Although it is supposed that the hog

cats anything, yet it rejects many grasses and weeds that are readily eaten by sheep and cattle. Sunflower seed is often fed to poultry,

Farm Notes.

The latest mode of whitewashing out-

buildings is to have the whitewash thin

with a force pump.

"hide-bound."

but if too much is given it will cause the feathers to fall off, as it promotes early molting. It is a mistake to suppose that sour,

formented slop for hogs is better than a fresh mixture that is sweet and clean.

A few lumps of charcoal with a box of wood ashes placed in the hog-pen will prevent many ills arising from indiges-tion in hogs. The charcoal should be fresh. Old charcoal may be renewed by heating it in the stove for a few minutes.

No better use can be made of the

are all bred the same week in October, there will be required but about one month's fire in the breeding people own the right of way, and will be very slow to yield it. room at farthest, and the number to be attended to will warrant the extra care. FULL WEIGHT In a prairie country a good sheet iron stove can be had for a triffing expense, and if fuel is valuable, cobs will answer PURE in most cases for fire. In this way a DPPRICES good portion of the pigs, and their mothers. too, may be fattened for an August market, besides dividing the labor of special care to the very young pigs into CREAM We Might Learn From Germany. The German government has com-pletely eradicated the Colorado beetle, or potato bug, from the fields of the