WANTS THE WHEELS REMOVED

SAFE TO SEE TO SEE STORY OF THE OWNER OWNER

Secretary Ayer Asks to Have Lincoin Permanently Located.

THE LUMBERMEN'S COMPLAINT.

The Board Decides That Discrimination is Made Against Them-Another Case Reported From Blair-A Runaway Caught.

from the BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] The secretaries of the board of transportation filed yesterday their finding in the complaint brought by the Lincoln lumber dealers against the B. & M. railroad, which was heard a week ago. The case was heard on the proposition that the rates named in the complaint were excessive to the extent that they were a discrimination against the complainants and in favor of shippers at Omaha and other points. The opinion as preferred by Secretary Munger and concurred in by Judge Mason says:

The pleadings admit that the rates on lumber from Lincoln to the points named are the same as the rates from Omaha to such points although Lincoln is fifty-five miles nearer such points than Omaha on the same line of road. The evidence further establishes the fact that the rate from Chicago and the lumber regions of the north is 3 cents more to Lincoln than to Omaha. It is clear that if the lumber merchant at Lincoln, by reason of being fifty-five miles farther from the eastern and northern markets, is required to pay 3 cents more than Omaha to get lumber into Lincoln, then the out rate should be 3 cents less to prevent discrimination. The respondent recognizes this principle in its distributing tariff on other commodities and why an exception is made in the case of lumber is not satisfactorily explained. We recommend that the board of transportation make the

following finding of facts and order:

That the rate on lumber charged from Lincoln to the points named in the complaint constitutes an unjust discrimination against the complainants; that the respondent's rates on lumber from Lincoln to the points named are, to the extent of such discrimination, unreasonable and injurious, and that a just and reasonable rate would be 3 cents lower than the present rate.

Order—It is therefore by the board of

transportation considered, adjudged and ordered: That the respondent, the B. & M. railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at once reduce its tariff rates on lumber from Lincoln to the points named in the complaint 3 cents per 100 pounds, and that it cease and desist from charging and receiving therefor a sum in of the existing rate less such 3 cents on. W. H. Munger. O. P. Mason.

Secretary Ager, agreeing with Messrs. Munger and Mason that the discrimina-tion should cease, has prepared a separate opinion covering largely the rate question in the state. Mr. Ager's con-

clusion is as follows: I recommend that the board of transporta-tion order the B. & M. railroad to cease its discrimination in lumber rates between Lin-coin and Omaha and interior points, and I coin and Omaha and interior points, and I would further suggest that the labor of the board of transportation in the matter of equalizing freight rates in and out of Lincoln would be unmeasurably simplified, if the last named city should be taken off of wheels and its location could be definitely and permanently fixed. Complaints originating with the freight bureau, place Lincoln on the Mission river for "in" rates and the same distance west of the river for "out" rates, while the railroad companies, no less inconsistent, locate the city west of the river for "in" rates on lumber and on the river for "out" rates on the same commodity.

HAVE NO JURISDICTION.

HAVE NO JURISDICTION. W. C. Walton, of Blair, writes to the board of transportation that the Chicago & Northwestern and Sioux City & Paciffe roads are discriminating against Blair and in favor of Omaha on ship-ments of hogs and cattle, at the rate of \$15 per car load, \$50 per car being Chicago while \$35 is charged on like shipments from the South Omaha stock yards which pass through Blair on their way to Chicago. The board, without entering into the merits of Mr. Walton's complaint, replied that the case would come exclusively within the jurisdiction of the inter-state commerce com-

BROUGHT BACK FOR TRIAL. Some time since Jesse Martin, ormer horse dealer of this city, de parted for parts unknown after getting into the graces of Dorr Bros. on a \$300 loan, secured by chattel mortgage and disposing of the property mortgaged. After due search and inquiry the man was located in Iowa, and Constable Al Beach went after him, returning with his man yesterday.
MILITARY BOARD MEETING.

The military board of the state hav ing authority over the state militia will meet at the capital building February 27. The poard consists of Adjutant General A. V. Cole, chairman; Brigadier General L. W. Colley, Colonel O. H. Phillips, Colonel Franklin Sweet and Judge Advocate General John C. Watson. The business of the board will be to arrange a new set of rules and regulations governing the state militia and to conform to the law as passed at the last session of the legislature.

NEW NOTABIES. The governor yesterday commissioned the following notaries: Clarence G. Jaycox, Albion, Boone county; Charles C. Parmelee, Plattsmouth, Cass county; Arthur B. Cornish, Lodi, Custer county; Warner A. Mattison, Martinsburg, Dixon county; O. Legrand Allen, Haigler, Dundy county; Lafayette S. Berry, Omaha; Edward A. Chenery, Omaha; John M. Woodburn, Omaha; R. J. Harper, Arapahoe, Furnas county; Hans J. A. Madsen, Brayton, Greeley county; C. H. Duennermann, Grand Island, Hall county; A. J. King, Fairbury, Jefferson county; James M. Ray, North Platte, Lincoln county; D. E. Smith, Shelby, Polk county; Joseph M. Woolbert, Leb-anon, Red Willow county; John Thomas Marriot, Wakefield, Sioux county; Goldson Prewitt, York, York county; W. H. Clark, Arlington, Washington county; John W. Sampson, Blue Hill, Webster

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS. In the supreme court yesterday the following gentlemen from Greeley county were admitted to practice: H. G. Bell, H. S. Sprecher, T. J. Doyle. In the case of Brooks vs Dutcher a re-

hearing was allowed; Smith vs Mesar-vey, costs equally divided.

The following causes were argued and submitted; Western Association vs Pace; Yates vs Kinney, motion; Mord-horse vs Reynolds; Clarke vs Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad company. Court adjourned to Tuesday, Febru-

That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

Strange Breed of Wild Cattle. Oregon correspondence: A strange breed of wild cattle is found in the high bills skirting the Umpqua valley. Oregon. In the mountains, near Riddles and Rosebud, they are probably most plentiful, but they do not venture down

in the valley much. They stay on the hills and get water from the living springs which rise there. For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in these mountains. There is a heavy underbrush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get them. They go in bands of six or eight usu-ally, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and He down in the same yard—that is, they sleep in the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the trees. A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years. When feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels. While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are, nevertheless, close to other bands, so that at an alarm from any one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on higher ground, they all run away together. The cattle are all of one color and wilder than deer.

It is a hard matter to get a shot at them. for the reason that their scent is so keen. They can smell a man a long distance off. They got wild in 1853 when the old man Riddles and two or three others of the first settlers came to the valley. Their cow wandered off and could not be found. After two or three years all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out two or three pack animals and go up into the mountains. The cattle had to be killed on sight, the same as deer and bear, for they could no more be driven down than deer could. Once killed they were quartered, packed on the horses, and carried down. They have been hunted a great deal of late years, so that there are not as many as there used to be. A peculiarity about these cattle is that their eyes and horns are jet black. The retina, iris, and the whole apple of the eye are one mass of black. You can't distinguish any difference in any part of it. The horns, too, while being black as ink, are long and sharp. Brought to bay the Oregon wild cattle are wicked fighters.

FALLS VIEW was unknown until created by the Michigan Central Railroad, which stops its trains at this point to enable its passengers to enjoy the grandest and most comprehensive of the falls that is to be anywhere obtained. Before that time people came in carriages from the American side to "Inspiration Point," the view from which Howells said was "unequalled for sublimity," but Falls View, being more the scene from it is much elevated, the scene from it is much finer. No other road runs to or near this point, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

New Departure in Swelldom.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Record: "Our wealthy people have found a new fad. Mrs. Vanderbilt's \$1,000 private Hofmann recital started the fashion, and now professional performers are getting in demand for entertainments at the houses of the leading spirits of the New York plutocracy. The other night, after Dockstader's show ended, the men got into their satin knee-breeches and claw hammers, and with corked faces entered a string of carriages drawn up at the back door. The big fiddles and other traps went along, too. They were driven to Banker Seligman's residence. A dinner party of fifty were sipping their cognac in the big dining room be-low stairs. The minstrels were let in quietly, and after having supped and champagned to their heart's content in an upper room, ranged themselves in a semicircle, with the orehestra in the rear, in a back drawing room, which was hidden from the front by curtains. All unsuspecting, the men and women, guests, trooped up from the table at midnight, and were asked to be seated. Then came a complete surprise. The urtains were drawn apart and the regular performance began The spectators were delighted, and voted that Mr. Seligman had found a most charming as vell as unique manner of entertaining his friends. It was in agreeable contrast to the usual recitations of callow amateurs and the singing of mediocre vocalists who infest the after-dinner drawing room and convert it into a chamber of pollte torture.'

Safe, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent dis eases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney com-plaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

"Uncle" Ike Lowe, of Lexington, Ga. has in his possession a number of rare and valuable old coins. Among these is a \$5 Spanish gold coin of 1775, for which he has been offered \$75; a \$5 Spanish coin of 1492, a 20-franc piece o 1808, a 25-cent Spanish, 1322, and other Spanish coins from 124 cents up to 25 cents, of 1764, 1797, 1778 and 1768. They are family relics, and the inscriptions on some are almost erased by the wear

HOW TO DO IT. 7



He who scorche his finger knows or ought to know. that by holding i near fire or flam the greater heat of the latter, acting by attraction. draws out the minor heat in the finger and the pain ceases. This is, however, crue

treatment, and is only referred to in explanation of a principle. No one would be so foolish as to expose a large burn to such a process, as the result would be pain intolerable. It is said that a burn or scald in extent the size of one-third the surface of the human body is incurable, for the reason that the vital forces exhaust themselves in trying to rebuild or renew what has been destroyed by the burn. Nature hates any disturbance to the harmony of its action, and in its struggle to overcome such an injury, overpowers itself. The excessive heat, inhaled or absorbed, weakens the vitals and nature has not sufficient strength to go into battle. These are important things to know, for it is only on true principles that nature is helped in its struggle, and only through ignorance that suffering is intensified or proves fatal where it could be relieved.

Scores of people daily brought in contact treatment, and is only referred to in expla

lieved.

Scores of people daily brought in contact with heat, steam, boiling water and combustibles are hourly injured by some mishap in the nature of a burn or scald, and thousands have been cured of such by the best known remedy for the cure of pain. The principle of how it works explains itself after what has been said. It acts as a counterirritant on the surface injured, gently drawing out the heat caused by the burn, while it soothes the pain, helping nature in the healing process, and a cure follows. It is a specific for pains of this kind and should be kept handy where fire and steam are used.

But as a precaution to its use where serious burns or scalds occur, and that suffering may not be intensified through ignorance, read carefully directions for its use accompanying every bottle. Thousands who testify to being cured of burns and scalds have been so guided, and praise without stint the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil by which they have been cured.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER.

Cultivation of Sugar Beets. SEWARD, Neb., Feb. 20 .- To the Editor of the BEE: As the beet sugar question is of very much interest to the farmers in the west, I send you herewith for publication a copy of a letter from the sugar king, Claus Spreckles, which was lately received by my father and which was published a few days ago in his department of the Illinois Stasts-Zeitung. If you would agitate the matter there would very likely be more cities to follow the example Grand Island has given us. The cities and surrounding country of Norfolk, West Point, Columbus, Fremont, Seward Crete, Beatrice, and others offer whatever may be essential to the erection of a beet sugar factory. Respectfully, E. BENNINGHOVEN. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.— [Office of the Western Beet Sugar Co.]

-My belief is that the cultivation of sugar beets will soon be one of the lar-

gest agricultural pursuits not only in California, but in all the western states and territories, both soil and climate being more favorable to the purpose than even in Germany. The failure in the past to manufacture sugar from beets, on a paying basis has been mainly due to the absence of the best available machinery. The beets that were grown have been suitable for the purpose, but the machinery has been deficient. This, however, will be obviated in the future as I have secured the right for the whole of the United States of all the mechanical appliances and manu-facturing methods that are now in use in Germany, which is the largest and most successful beet sugar producing country in the world. The soil best adapted for growing sugar beets is a rich, sandy loam. Beets must not be grown successively in the same soil and they must never be manured. Land that has produced a crop of beets should be planted in grain the next year, then manured and planted again in grain, and in the third year it may be replanted with beets, but it must not be manured that year. Thus a farm of 150 acres would enable a farmer to grow fifty acres of sugar beets in each year, and I think I may safely say, that the fifty acres planted in beets will prove more profitable each year, than the whole of the other hundred acres that are producing grain at present prices. The price of beets will be determined by the percentage of saccharine matter that they contain, a few beets being taken from each load, as delivered at the factory, for analysis—the result of that analysis forming the basis upon which each load shall be paid for. By this means the best beets will obtain the best price, and the farmer will be encouraged to careful cultivation. I propose to erect one factory at Watsonville, at a cost of about \$40,000, which will be in full operation by September 1, 1888. The factory will consume 350 tons of beets in every twenty-four hours but be doubled by the following year. At present it will require 100 cords of wood and seven tons of lime daily during the four or five months that it is in operation. This will show the necessity for having good supplies of wood and lime close to the factory, which should also be near a line of railroad or to suitable water facilities for shipment of raw sugar to San Francisco. The lime is a good fertilizer and can be returned to the soil again. The pulp from the beets ean be fed to the cattle and will keep them in fine condition. Before erecting a factory anywhere, I must be guaranteed that at least 2,500 acres will be planted in beets every year for a definite number of years. I must also be assured of sufficient supplies of wood, water and lime in the neighborhood, and good transportation facilities. It tres from fifte of beet seen to plant an acre of ground. The seen costs ten cents per pound in Germany and would probably cost twelve cents per pound here. I am importing twenty-five tons, which are now on the way, and some of this will be distributed gratuitously, in small packages, to those who desire to experiment on their farms. But I shall expect in return that those who do make such experi-ments from seed that I give them will send me samples of the beets that they

grow, and the soil in which they are grown, for the purpose of analysis. It must be remembered that the large beets are not the best for making sugar If the soil be very rich the beets should not be planted more than four inches apart in the rows. If the soil be of good quality the beets should be six inches apart in the rows, and eight inches apart if the soil be not so good. The rows should always be fourteen inches apart from one another. A factory will cost about \$325,000, but, for the first one, some of the machinery must be imported from Germany. Subsequently I anticipate no trouble in its being manufactured in this country. A site of from thirty to forty acres is necessary wherever each factory is erected. so as to give ample room for the large quantity of machinery and buildings, also

for the prompt handling of the great number of wagons that will be delivering beets at the same time, so that the wagons may not be delayed and the work of the farmers impeded. It is impossible yet to determine where factories should be located. I have received invitations from all sections of California, Oregon and Washington territory to visit different localities, and I will en-deavor to do so as quickly as possible. From the foregoing remarks, however, you will be able to form an idea of what is essential to the erection of a factory Such information as I have indicated, i forwarded to me in conjunction with samples of soil and beets, will materially assist me in locating the sites for future factories. I am, sir, yours very truly, CLAUS SPRECKELS, President

SPENTWOOD, Dak., Feb. 17 .- To the Editor of the BEE: As anything in regard to new varieties of corn is interesting, I take the liberty of telling your readers of my success with corn, away up here in north Dakota, about the last place many people would think of com-ing to for the purpose of raising corn. But I was already here, and finding that the usual one crop business was about played out I turned my attention to corn raising, though advised on all hands that it was no use. I have for some years experimented with all kinds of corn, with varying success, but I am now able to say I have found a corn that will mature right up about the 47th meridian, and with your permission will describe the corn referred to. It is a small, yellow flint variety, was imported from France four years ago, and has been raised by me with unvarying success for the last three years. The stalk is dwarf of habit, each stalk bearing from two to three ears. The French claim four, but I have never seen more than three to a stalk. It has ripened with me invariably under seventy-five days, and beats anything I ever saw for withstanding drouth, as my crop of 1886 only got two showers from the time of planting till the date of maturity, and then it ripened in seventy-one days. Taking all these things into consideration, I think it has been fairly tested, and might be very useful in more fa-vored localities. I have none whatever

to sell, but for experimental purposes I will be glad to send any of your readers a trial packet (so long as I have any to spare) on application, enclosing stamps to save postage. PETER PEARSON.

Nail These to-the Barn Door. If the iron wedge will not draw build a fire of chips and heat it.

Heap up and tramp down solidly the snow around the young fruit trees. Water, green food and meat, fowls must have to prosper during the winter. Watch the outlets of the tile-drains that they do not become closed with ice.

There is one part of the farm that is not benefited by drainage—the manure

Politeness pays in the cow-stable. A gentle man gets more milk than a harsh

Straw and corn fodder are best worked into manure by putting them through The best preventive of trouble at lambing time is daily exercise for the

ewes during winter. Take the bridles with you when you go to preakfast, and put them near the stove while you eat.

Separate the weaker animals; they need extra feed, whereas with the stronger they get scant feed. Profit in farming comes from the max-

imum crops, the products of winter thought and summer work. If the chain pump is clogged up with de do not give the crank a jerk. Both

wheel and chain break more easily when very cold. Every farmer may be the architect of his own fortunes, and it is poor policy to

let the job out to luck. Harness hung in the stable is damaged as much by the gases and damp-ness there as it is worn by use. When green wood is used for fuel part

of the heat is absorbed to convert the water in the fuel into vapor. If you do not wish cloddy and lifeless ground in the spring keep the cattle off the fields when the soil is soft.

Drive your horses a little to one side

when you stop with a load on the sled. This makes it easier to start the load. A fire burns better in a hot than in a cold furnace; it is equally true that an animal well wintered is half summered.

If open, outdoor feed-troughs are turned over at night they will not be If you place the ax near the stove for fifteen minutes it will cut better and not

be so apt to break along the edge. The flavor of the fuel used for smoking meat is somewhat imparted to the ment; hence the fuel should be selected

You have no right to feed a dog so long as you have not the money to provide your family with good papers and

What to Plant and Sow.

Correspondence Practical Farmer: Winter is soon to pass and spring will rapidly follow in its wake; therefore we must complete our plans as to what to plant and sow, and on what particular fields to put it. Some fields will be better adapted to a certain crop than another, and we should study out their adaptability to the different crops and act accordingly. I have always believed in mixed farming and a rotation of crops, thinking it to be the surest to produce the farmer's bread and butter, and also the best for the farm. It should be the farmer's first endeavor to raise whatever he is likely to need in his own amily. He will hardly ever go wrong f he raises what his farm is adapted to that he wants to consume at home. If a farmer is likely to need a certain crop to feed out he should not neglect to grow it simply because he thinks that crop will be "cheap next fall." He may find himself mistaken when that time comes, Even if it should be cheap, he will have to raise the cash to pay for it, and I contend that it is usually better

to raise the crop than it is to raise the cash to pay for it. Jorn is a crop afford to neglect. It comes in handy at a great many times and in a great many different places; and so does the fodder on most farms. It pays to sow or plant a piece especially for fodder, and if not put into the sito cure it dry. The garden is a plot, too that it pays to cultivate and pay especial attention to, for then it will produce a great deal of stuff, and go a good ways in support of the family. It may be risky to plant or sow an extensive area to any one crop for market. because of the uncertainty of the future price in the market, but there is but little risk in cultivating what we wish to use at home.

A farmer must take his chances against drouth, insects and other things beyond his control. If a farmer has a variety of crops to rely on he feels a great deal more independent and less anxious about the result of the harvest; therefore he can take more comfort than if he feels that his success all rests on one crop. The farmer should aim to buy as little as possible of what he can raise on his own farm.

A Warm, Handy and Neat Barn. W. A. Cullen, of Gratiot, Wis., writes to the Prairie Farmer concerning his model barn. He says: "The barn is 30 by 40 feet with 20 foot posts and basement. The basement wall around the horse stable is 8½ feet high; around the cow stable only 7 feet. The barn is on the east side of a hill, and stands with longer dimensions north and south. The basement wall is of stone, except on the east or front side. All the basement doors in front are double so that in sum-mer the upper half can be opened for ventilation while the lower can be kept shut. There are six windows in the basement, all of which slide back into the middle of the wall. A plank floor was laid in the cow and calf stable, but in the part for horses a floor was made of flat stones and clay. The apartment for horses reaching across the south end and is 16 feet from outside of wall to front of manger, and accommodates seven head. Partitions between stalls were constructed of 2-inch plank mortised into posts. Stairs from basement to floor above, behind the cows, are on hinges and can be pulled up and fastened out of the way. At present we have twelve cows stanchioned, also seven calves.

Across the north end of the main door is a granary divided into five bins, each of which is 10 feet long, 5 feet wide and 9 feet high. A hay bay, 16 feet wide is across the south end leaving the drive-way, 14 feet wide, in the middle. The hay is taken into the mow at the north end through an outside door with a hay carrier and by laying strong poles across the driveway from top of granary to the beam or tie in front of the hay bay, the entire mow can be filled. Wagon doors on main floor are 13 feet high and door at end for hay carrier is 7 by 10 feet Frame is of good pine timbers and siding is 6-inch matched lumber put on perpendicularly. This barn was in 1879. If I were building again I would make it 32 by 42 feet, giving room for stall for span of colts and for two more cows.

One Year's Profit on Eleven Sows. Verdon Vidette: One year ago the 1st of February Henry Gerdis sold all the hogs he had to Ben Morgan except eleven sows. Since that time he has sold hogs to the amount of \$1,002 to Mr. Morgan, and has twelve hogs left to start another year. He has neither bought a hog or a bushel of corn during that time. The hogs were raised and fatted from the products of an eighty-acre farm. Those hogs alone returned

a profit of over \$12.50 per acre. is there a person that can show a farming record than this for the past year.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. The hulls of oats are claimed to possess value as food. While the kernals contain 14.3 per cent of albuminoids, the hulls contain 2:48 per cent. There is more ash to the hulls and less water.

Raw milk digests in a shorter period than boiled milk; hence milk for young stock should not be boiled, but

During cold weather the swill for the hogs is frozen, or nearly so. It is not conducive to the health of the hogs to give them such swill. The better mode to pour boiling water into the quantity to be allowed.

There is nothing gained by adding a large amount of coarse litter to the manure heap, as it only causes more loads to be drawn. Litter should first be made fine and then covered with the manure in the heap in order to rot it as much as possible.

A solution made by dissolving a piece of blue vitriol the size of a bean in a glass of water is an excellent remedy for canker in fowls if the throats be swabbed with it.

An English authority states that new oats are unfit for horses, as they some-times cause bowel disease. After being stored oats undergo some kind of change and are then excellent. In this country no such complaints are made against new oats, as they are fed to horses from the time the oats are thrashed until the coming in of the next crop.

The strawberry plants will begin to grow as soon as the frost shall be out of the ground, and now is an excellent time to fertilize them. A mixture of wood ashes and super phosphate is a special fertilizes for strawberries. Hen manure in fine condition may also be used, and should be scattered over the plants in time to be washed down by the rain.

Cut out the old canes from raspberries and blackberries if you have not already done so, and trim up the grape vines. This work is best done in cold weather. Rake up all the old canes and vines and burn them. Much of the busy work of spring in that direction can be done now, and as but a few weeks remain before outdoor work will begin all work done now will be an advantage.

A subscriber writes that now is the time to hatch early chicks. If the hen be provided with a good warm box, and the heads of the chicks greased, to prevent lice, the chicks can be raised in the coldest weather. They should be fed four times a day on warm meal mixed with water and milk, with an occasional egg added, When feathered give the chicks cracked corn and wheat. During clear, dry, weather the chicks may run in the yard.

The evening's milk of cows is said to contain more solids than the morning's milk. The average of tests made in England shows that the evening's milk contained 14.3 per cent. of solids and the morning's milk 13.4 per cent. Such being the case, it shows that milk should not be mixed with that of a previous milking, and the food may also cause a variation in the solids.

Breeding sows require food rich in the elements of bone and muscle. Corn is not suitable, as it causes an excess of fat, which is always detrimental in breeding stock. Plenty of scalded clover hay in winter, with roots, and ground oats, shorts and bran, make the best food.

Peace on Earth

Awaits that countless army of martyrs. whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reason-able persistence. Easier, pleasanter and afer this than to swash the victuallin department with pseudo-tonics, alco-holic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer. balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant of weak nerves, and this glo rious franchise being usually the conse-quences of sound digestion and inreased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both, is productive also of re-pose at the required time. Not unre-freshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and billiousness.

CRIME IN PARIS.

American Thieves the Boldest and Most Skillful in the World.

Inspector Byrnes, of New York, re-cently said to a reporter of that city: "Crime in all degrees flourishes to a greater extent in Paris to-day than perhaps in any other city in the world. It is a city that offers many facilities for the operations of criminals, and what is more, they seem to work with every degree of success. I believe the account is not the least exaggerated, for I have received information which fully corroborated just what I've read in this

paper. This state of affairs has existed long in Paris, and I am suaprised that an ex-pose has not reached this country sooner. I know it as a positive fact that forgers, swindlers, gamblers and black-mailers who have flourishen in this city for years are now operating in Paris with the most boldness and apparently without any fear of detection. It ap-pears to me that these scoundrels are in some way protected or they would be speedily captured."
"Is it your impression that these

marauders are there in organized

"Certainly, or they would not be so successful. I know it to be a fact that members ot such gangs have left this city alone and in pairs to meet on the other side and perform work specially aid out for then. It got too warm for these 'crooks' to operate here in this city, for I made it a rule to keep them under eye and know every movement they made. If a 'job' was performed could lay my hands on the men who 'worked' it. They were 'scooped' in so incessantly and handed over for punishment that they decided to move to less warm quarters.

"These men believe that there is but one good city in any particular country, and being driven out of that they strike the next available field. From here I've known them to go directly to London, to Brussels and Paris, and be successful in nearly all their undertakings. In reading the descriptions of the work performed by all these people, as told in to-day's Herald, you will notice that in nearly every instance the same kind of tricks have been played here. There is nothing new to us in their modus operandi, and the execution of their work so graphically described points almost with certainty to the operators of the depredations.

"It is only a short while ago that two celebrated cracksmen—namely, "Billy"
Porter and "Sheeny" Mike—returned
from a trip on the 'other side' with
\$70,000 in solid cash. These two men
struck the principal cities like a whirlwind and returned here to spend their They broke into jewelry stores banks and business places right and left, and in no instance were detected. When they reached this city I nabbed

them and made it hot for them while here, and off they skipped again. I know now that Porter has taken over a gang with him to work the large cities of Europe again, and I know fur-thermore that his operations so far have been successful."

WARRA STAFF WITH WITH

"How do you account for strange crooks being so successful in foreign

cities? "That is easily accounted for. It is not they who plan the job but do the execution. The American thief, burglar or forger is the most desperate and boldest operator known. He will take more chances and work more coolly and with a greater degree of security. Good material like 'Sheeny' Mike. Porter, and men of their kidney can always find the man who has in view a 'crib worth cracking.' leader, figures only in the plans, and if there is a failure in the job he is never called to account, but does his best in the background to help his unfortunate workers out of the hole.

You see, criminals can readily leave here if they find it warm, and through a sort of mystic association form new combinations in nearly any city in the

"Are you in communication with any of the Parislan officials regarding these recent crimes?"

"That question I will not answer," replied the inspector quickly. "I have simply commented upon the fact that your cable article is true in every particular, and that I can substantiate the facts with evidence in my possession at the present time. My chief desire, however, is to keep my bailiwick clear from all such objectionable characters, and I feel safe in stating that so far I have been successful. To keep it so requires unflagging attention and a con-stant overhauling of all the criminal resorts. This I do constantly, and consequently sleep secure at night in the be-lief that not an expert criminal exists within miles of this city."

"What is your opinion of the suggestion to have English and American inspectors at Paris to detect the presence of these objectionable citizens?

"I approve of the suggestion by all means. It stands to reason that if a man, thoroughly conversant with all kinds of crime and criminals were stationed in a city like Paris he could readily pick out the 'crooks.' Nearly every class of criminal has his particular style of performing work, and all the inspector would have to do would be to 'inspect the ruin.' It is less than a year ago that the Herald published a minute and perfect description of the robbery of Merchant Miller's safe in Philadelphia. From this accurate description of just how the robbery was performed I was enabled to say at once to my men, 'I want Jack Talbot, bank burglar and safe breaker.' We not only got the man, but found nearly all the proceeds of the robbery hidden in the burglar's residence.

"The necessity of these expert crim-inal inspectors is all the more assured

from the fact that first-class criminals do not stay long in a city where they plunder. I know that some gangs cross over three and four times a year and find no difficulty in meeting with success. In London occasionally the Scot-land Yard men have been lucky in capturing some of our well known 'crooks. but there are considerably more crimes committed than are ever made known. In Paris, however, it appears an easy matter for American thieves to operate with impunity and come back here to revel in the cash so unlawfully obtained.

Evangelist Moody had to give the 250 boys in his Mt. Hermon school atalking to because some of them endeavored to haze one of their fellows. They got him in a room and were about to put him through a course of sprouts when he pulled a big jack knife and threatened to carve into little pieces the first boy that touched him. Nobody touched him. Mr. Moody got the knife and with it in his hand talked like a kind father to his boys. They seemed impressed and undoubtedly began the new year with the determination to be good.

Some fashionable ladies are not satisfied with ready-made fans, but must have them made to order; they are, however, satisfied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at 25 cents and take it regularly. "One fire burns out another's burning," and most pain suffers more to be cured, but Salvation Oil is painless and certain. It costs only 25 cents.

East Coventry, near West Chester, Pa., has a sensation in the shape of a hermit in the woods, where he sits by his fire day and night and quotes strange passages of poetry, mostly from Scott and Burns. He refuses to reveal any-thing to his visitors, who are many, relating to his past life, and as he is a young man with fashionable clothes and in good condition, it is believed that he is a dude from Philadelphia, who, having been disappointed in love, has taken to the woods to there brood over his reverses in solitary gloom.

No morphia, no opium in Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. It is prompt, safe, and sure, will cure a bad cough or throat trouble quicker than any other medicine, only 25-cents a

Joseph McDonald, who lives near Lexington, Ky., wants to buy \$10,000 worth of Kentucky bumblebees that understand the management of clover. They are to be sent to Australia to assist in growing clover there by carrying the pollen from bloom to bloom. A gentle-man who came from Australia last fall bought some stock from Mr. McDonell made the arrangement with him to supply him with the bumblebees, and they will probably be gathered from the crop of next season.



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1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,00
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25 PIGZES OF 1,000 are 100 PIGZES OF 500 are 200 PIGZES OF 800 are 100 PIGZES OF 800 are	60.00
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	200
600 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	-
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100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to	
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TERMINAL PHIZES.	20,00
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