WEALTH IN FLOWING FLUID

Progress of Development in Wyoming's Oil Fields.

RICHES SPOUT FROM THE EAATH.

Detailed Description of the Formation of the Field, the Companies Interested and Wells Sunk

-Facts and Figures.

A Pen Picture in Oil. LANDER, Wyo., Oct. 18 .- | Special to THE BEE. |- The oil fields of Wyoming prommore to the speculator and investor than any section of equal area upon the American continent. The great important oil belt has its eastern terminus near Casper on the North Platte river, in the new county of Natrona, and runs west in a northwesterly direction to Lander, in Fremont county, a distance of 125 miles. With two exceptions, this is a continuous and well defined oil basin. These two exceptions have been caused by spurs or cross ranges that severed the regular deposits of the three sands that now hold the great volumes of oil in that field. Oil is found first in the Fox Hills sand, which varies in don'th from the surface according to the physical conditions of the different basins, known as the Seminole, Rattlesnake, Beaver and Shoshone or Popoage oil basins. The depth to the Fox Hills sands varies from 300 feet to 1.200 feet. The next formation the drill eninters is the Fort Benton which overlies the Dakota sands, in which the oil is

HOUSED IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. In this sand there are two divisions or horizons containing oil—the upper and lower oil This entire sand varies from 60 feet to 600 feet, which is the thickest oil sand known in any oil field on the globe, capable of holding and yielding from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 barcels to the acre. Oil has been found in large quantities wherever this formation has been pierced by the drill, and so far each and every well is a shouter, throwing oil from thirty to sev-enty feet high, with immense quantities of gas behind it. quantities of gas behind it.
The three flowing wells at or near Lander,
belonging to Samuel E. Rogers, F. Murphy, General W. W. Lowe and James L. Lovett of Omaha, are the main oil producing wells on the oil beit, as to quantity, which is estimated yielding from six to twelve hundred barrels per day. s have penetrated the main sand five feet, and with this show-at present it is quite safe to say

A THREE THOUSAND-BARREL WELL would be readily obtained with a penetration of fifty feet into this third and Several other wells are now being drilled in Fremont county, one by a Sidney (Neb. company; one by a Pennsylvania and New Jersey company, and one by a Pittsburg company. In the center of this belt there are three or four other wells being drilled. being drilled. The Northwestern Coal and Oil company is down 900 feet and has struck oil in the sand, and will continue to the third sand and produce a gusher. The Fremont company is just entering the second sand and have a nice flow of oil, but will not cease drilling until it has gone some distance into the third sand, which will produce

AN IMMENSE PLOWING WELL, because the physical conditions surrounding the location warrant it. The Oil Mountain Petrojeum company struck gas and lost its tools in the well some eleven hundred feet deep. The Bessemer Oil company is down with a well over one thousand feet deep, but owing to the physical conditions of the location will necessarily have to drill at least twenty-nive hundred feet to reach the third sand. This well is inside the limits of this frontier city on the Platte, and when this well is fully completed it will furnish both oil and gas chough for several years to come. The light and fuel to be used in this region along this entire belt will be as free as the air we breathe, as millions of cubic feet of it wastes daily. The greatest gas companies of Wyoming will be sup-plied from this region, as well as the oil, which will be delivered to all parts of the United States and throughout the world.

This field is now daily visited by some o most practical and successful oil men of Pennsylvania, representing individual interests as well as oil companies who intend putting cown wells early next summer. The Standard has her henchmen occasionally viewing the district, but they mostly travel m-cog, yet the western oil man can begin read them and can shadow them until he reaches his home, wherever it may be. SOME VERY IMPORTANT SALES

of oil lands have been made within the last onth and several more will be closed this winter to large and wealthy syndicates who will immediately proceed to develop their lands. Oil lands or claims of 160 acres each are selling from \$1,000 to \$2,500, which is far too cheap for an oil man to place much confi-dence in until he has seen it or sent his representative to inspect it. These lands uld sell much faster at \$50 and \$100 acre and next summer will record many such

already, and one is built to within twelve miles of it, the extension of which is pected any day into the field many m Railrond facilities will be ample as fast as the field is developed, and the develop-ment has barely begun. The year 1800 will sound the tymbal of progress, and spouting oil wells will dot the entire belt of 125 miles, the iron horse, with its freighted tank cars running in many directions, branded "Wyo-ming oit," will be the advertisement of this product for the greatest and most important oil era ever known.

will be built to Omsha and Denver, and to the Gulf and to the Pacific slope to reach tide water—all these are possible and must come. Five short years will witness this progress to more or less extent. Omaha will become the lap into which a very large por-tion of this wealth will be marketed, refined and distributed throughout the Missouri and Mississippi valleys.

Edholm & Akin. "Who are they?"

Broken Bow Progress. A BEE reporter recently spent Sunday in Broken Bow, going up Saturday and returning Monday. Of course that is not the best time of the week to see the town, but he saw enough to know that, to use a common expression, there are no flies on the county seat of Custer county. A grade has been establisted and a number of the streets brought to this grade. Several thousand dollars have been spent this season in that work. water works plant has been put in which is operated by direct pressure from the engines and a big reservoir that crowns the summit of one of the highest hills at the south part of the city. An electric light plant and a Street railway are now on the tupis. They have just voted \$35,000 in aid of the Missour. North Platte & Deaver railroad new court house is nearing completion, and the Custer block will be completed before cold weather sets in. This will be the finest block in the state, outside of Omaha and Lin coin. It occupies the full south side of the square, and is 150 feet deep. It will contain ten store rooms and will be two stories high. Numerous other buildings are going up and the city bids fair to seen take rank with Hastings, Grand Island. Kearney and North Platte. The administration of the present mayor, the Hon. C. E. Wilkinson, has been mayor, the Hop. C. E. Williams activity, even in the history of this busy little city. Bow is peopled with that class who know no such word as fail.

Silver thimbles 25c each with your name on at Edholm & Akin's.

The Pennsylvanians. Dorsey Houck, third heutenant governor of the Pennsylvania society, has called a meeting of the association for Friday even tug next at the old council chamber, the ob-lect being the election of officers and the se-lection of a day upon which the annual ban-quet may be held. A full attendance is de-sired.

Edholm & Akin. "Who are they?"

Merchants' Hotel. Large sample rooms. \$2,\$2.50 & \$3 per day. Nat Brown.

WORK OF THE DEACONNESS. Subject of Rev. E. R. Fogelstrom's

Sermon Last Night. The Rev. E. R. Fogelstrom delivered ar interesting sermon at the Swedish church corner Nineteenth and Cass streets, last night. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity

The theme of the sermon was the deacon ness work, in which the reverend gentleman is deeply interested. He reviewed the work from its origin, tracing it back to the time of Christ, showing that He had women traveling in his train who devoted their lives to the care of the sick and distressed. The work, as it is at present conducted, was originated at Kaiserworth in 1836, and has been in active operation ever since. The address showed the good result ing from the work, and also showed that it was purely a work of soif-denial and sami fice, as the deaconness is required to forsake all earthly possessions and devote her life to he work without recompense in this world any further than the consciousness of good

The reverend gentleman is about to leave the city for a trip to eastern points, which will detain him until about Christmas, Miss Celia Wilson will accompany him and will go on to Stockholm, where she will enter a deaconness institute, for the purpose of re-ceiving instruction and practice in the work One of the young ladies now in Philadelphii will also proceed to Europe with Miss Wil son, and together they will visit the princi-pal institutions of this kind for the purpose of inspecting the methods of the various

There are five novitiates in Philadelphia and one in Chicago, all of whom are from Omaha. They are being trained for the work before them.

Stilling With the Wicked. The text of Rev. W. J. Harsha's sermon last night was taken from the last chapter of the first book of Kings, forty-ninth verse: "Let my servants go with thy servants in the ships; but Jehosaphat would not." The pastor spoke as follows:

The last thing a man does before he dies is always remembered. His friends tell about it, and if he be a great man it is remembered by the world. Everybody has not read Goethe's Faust, but everybody knows that when Goethe came to die he cried: "More light! More light!" Few per ple in our day have read the philosophica writings of Hobbs, but all the world know how he waited just before he died: "Oh, for a hole to creep out of the world at!" One of the pioneers of Omana. Rev. William Mc Candlish, just before he died carried a bible to a poor woman. I would like to do some thing like that as my farewell to the world thing like that as my farewell to the world. That is a beautiful legacy to leave to one's

children and to the city in which one nas been living.

In the text you have the last thing Jehosaphat did. It is singuiar that so small a thing should be mentioned as the last act of a great king. We should expect that some great battle, or kingly exploit, or naval engagement (for Jehosaphat was great as a ship builder,) or at least an act of royal elemency would be written up in the annals of the kingdom as the last deed of the great and good ruler whose name is venerated to the present day. But the bible is full of surprises, and here is one of them. King Jehosaphat is hustled off the stage of life with the apparently trivial statement that he wouldn't allow his servants to go in the same boat with the servants of a rival king. To understand this we must go into the history of the times a little. The great Jew ish nation was divided into two small states one called Israel and the other Judah hosaphat was king of the latter, and Ana-ziab of the former. Now this Abaziah was a bad man, and the good king of Judah did not want to have anything to do with him. And what he kept himself from, he tried to keep his servants from. Jehosa-phat was not like some parents who have one rule of conduct for them and quite a different one for their children or some husbands who will use language and do deeds at which they would be quite shocked to find their wives using or doing. Here, at the start, there is a lesson for us to learn from good King Jehosophat, viz: We should not expect more of others than we de mand of ourselves, nor shorld we put others in positions where we do not want to go our

Thus my text introduces us to the subject of bad alliances. To be in the same boat with people is a very strong figure of speech and by it we indicate the most intimate asso clation. Jehoshaphat's principle is a good one man asks a pure christian girl to come into the matrimonial boat and voyage with him through life, the answer ought always to b "We cannot go in that boat together." have known young ladies to attempt to re form bad men by marrying them, but I never knew one to succeed. Instead of belging the men up, the uniform consequence was that the wives were drawn down. If your lover will not stop drinking for love of you durin passionate courtship days, scarcely do so after the humdrum of life has

The principle of the text applies also to business alliances. It is always best for true and honest men to keep out of association with crafty and tricky men. Instead of christianizing them, they will be very apt to heathenize you. And it will be a constant source of grief and shame to you that you are sharing the gains of your partner's fraud and trickery

There is a lesson here, also, as to social alliances. A man is rarely better than the company he habitually keeps. Birds of a feather fly in the same groves, and animals of like tastes run together on the same bills. Tell me the company a man keeps and I will make a shrewd guess as to his character. We read in the book of Acts of certain men who, "Being let go, they went to their own company." And it is always so. Free young men from restraint and they will drift into the society they mostly love. How import ant it is for us to form helpful, Christian as sociations! Do not let any man laugh you out of your integrity by calling you a prude Better or that than a rake or a drunkard. The Latins had a saying: "If you always live with those who are lame, you will your-

self learn to limp." Come into the good gespet ship! The ship that Jehoshaphat built went down on the rocks of Ezion-geber, but the bark of Christ is sure to gain the heavenly barbor in safety. She may be battered somewhat by the gales of this present wintry sea, but she shall have an "abundant entrance" into the per peace. Come into the ark of safety! servants of Ahaziah were not welcome, but no poor sinner was ever thrust away from the boat of which Christ is the great captain

Cass County Politics.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 20 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Politics in this county is assuming a very unpleasant phase to the candi dates of both parties. Weeping Water and the west end of the county have decided to make the fight wholly a sectional one against Plattsmouth. Republican leaders are working hard for their party and are confident of the election of their nominees, and say that the republicans in this part of the county will stand by their colors regardless of all sectional strife.

A Boy Murderer. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 20 .- This evening as Charles Platt, aged fifteen, and a friend were returning home in a wagon from gath ering nuts in the country they were accosted by James Mulcahy, aged seventeen, who asked for a ride. Upon their refusal, Mul-cahy raised the rifle which he was carrying and shot Platt, killing him instantly. murderer escaped.

Cough no more, Red Cross cough drops will cure your cold. 5 cents a box.

A Day of Rest. CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- The delegates to the international American congress for the most part spent the day quietly at the hotel, except for a drive taken by some of them this afternoon about the south end of the city. The last week has been a most exhausting one and they gladly availed themselves of one and they gladly availed the chance for a day's rest.

Buy a lot in Pierre before they ad-Lots for sale R. 6, Continental Open evenings.

A Worthless Haul. CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Oct. 20. -At a late hour last night Minister of Finance Dubian, speaking of the bond robbery, stated that everything would cleared up on Monday. To-day it is semi-

officially stated that the stolen bond books each contained bonds of the value of \$000,000 and that the bonds were neither signed, sealed, dated nor marked with the private mark of the treasury department.

Not Under the Legal Age. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20,-The oldest bring and groom ever on the Pacific coast arrived from Philadelphia to-day-J. F. King, aged sixty-nine, and wife, aged seventy. Both were single until two weeks ago. The bride's maiden name was Martha Brudley. They are well-to-do people, hale and hearty, and seem to enjoy the trip and their new social relations.

A Michigan Blaze. ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 20.-Ten business buildings and a hotel were burned this morn-The losses aggregate \$45,000. Several guests of the Lewis house escaped in their night ciothing, losing all their personal ef-

The Whote Village Burned. MARSHFIELD, Wis., Oct. 20.-The little village of Curtiss, containing between 300 and 500 inhabitants, on the line of the Central railroad, north of here, was destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss is at least \$100,000. The principal industries of the town were lumber

A Typhoid Fever Ep'dem'c. ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 20.-There is carcely a city, town or village in the upper eninsula where there is not an unusually arge amount of typhoid fever, and in many places the disease is epidemic. It is especially violent at Ironwood and Negaunce, where the death rate is very high.

Past the Danger Point. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20 .- Governor For aker, who was threatened last night with peritonitis, has passed the danger point, and the physicians say he will be out in a few

A Chinese Assassin. YOKOHAMA, Oct. 20. - Count Ocuma, minis ter of foreign affairs, was slightly wounded to-day by a would-be assassin. The latter Drowned In the Storm.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 20,-By the capsizing of a boat during the storm on Thursday two men, Frank Dupries and a man were drowned. Another man was rescued.

A Jury at Last. CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- State's Attorney Longe ecker is of the opinion that the Cronin jury will be completed to-morrow. If so the tak-ing of testimony will begin Tuesday. Naples Inundated.

NAPLES, Oct. 20 .- A violent storm prevails n this region. The city is partially inundated. An immense amount of damage has The German Budget.

nands for the coming year will exceed those of the last budget by 241,000,000 marks. A Prairie Fire Fake. St. Paul, Oct. 20 .- A dispatch from Bis narcs contradicts the sensational reports of

The Death Record New York, Oct. 20.-B. T. Babbitt, a wellmown soap manufacturer, died to-day. He was eighty years old.

disastrous prairie fires near there,

A Negro Lynched. Meyenis, Oct. 20.-An unknown negro harged with rape, was lynched near Lake romont last night.

A REMARKABLE FRIENDSHIP. t Exists Between Rarus and His Dog

Companion. No sketch of Rarus would be complete without some mention of his remarkable friendship for a dog, says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly. When the horse was in California a fireman gave to Splan a wirv-haired Scotch terries pup, who was then two months old and weighed when full grown only two pounds. Splan in turn gave the pup to Dave, the groom of Rarus, with the caution not to let the horse hurt him, for on several occasions Rarus had bitten dogs that had ventured into his stall. But to this terrier, who is described as possessing"almost human intelligence, the trotter took a great fancy, which the dog fully returned. They became fast and inseparable friends, "Not only," said Mr. Spla

said Mr. Splan, "were they extremely fond of each other, but they showed their affection plainly as did ever a man for a woman. took any pains to teach the dog any thing about the horse. Everything he knew came to him by his own patience. From the time I took him to the stable a pup until I sold Rarus they were never eparated an hour. We once left the dog in the stall while we took the horse to the blacksmith shop, and when came back we found he had made havor with everything there was in there trying to get out, while the horse, dur ing the entire journey, was uneasy restless, and in general acted as badly as the dog did. Dave remarked that he thought we had better keep the horse and dog together after that When Rarns went to the track for exercise or to trot a race the dog would follow Dave around and sit by the gate a his side watching Rarus with as much interest as Dave did. When the horse returned to the stable after a heat and was unchecked, the dog would walk up and climb up on his forward legs and kiss him, the horse always bending his head down to receive the caress, In the stable, after work was over, Jim and the horse would often frelie like two boys. If the horse lay down Jim would climb on his back, and in that way soon earned to ride him, and wherever I led Raras out to show him to the public Jin invariably knew what it meant, and it enhanced the value of the performance by the manner in which he would get on the horse's back. On these occasio the horse was shown the halter, and Jimmy, who learned to distinguish these events from those in which the sulky was used, would follow Dave and Rarus out to the quarter stretch, and then, when the halt was made in of the grand stand, Dave would stoop down and in a flash Jimmie would jump on his back, run up to his shoulder from there leap on the horse's back, and there he would stand, his head high in the air and his tail out stiff behind barking furiously at the people."
When Rarus was sold to Mr. Bonner

Splan sent Jimmy with the horse rightly judging that it would be crue to separate them. But in Mr. Bonner' stable there was a bull terrier in charge. and one day when, for some real or fan cied effront, the small dog attacked the larger one, the latter took Jimmy by the neck and was fast killing him, but Rarus heard his outeries, and perceiv ing that his little friend was in danger and distress, pulled back on the halter till it broke, rushed out of his stall and would have made short work of the bull terrier had he not been restrained by the grooms.

Something New. Patrons of the Chicago & North western railroad can now leave their order for a baggage wagon at the city office, 1401 Farnam street, and baggage checked direct from their their hotel or residence to any point east, thus saving the annoyance of re checking at the depot.

R. R. RITCHIE, General Agent. Kennedy's East India Bitters.

PROFIT IN THE PORKER.

It Requires Some Skill to Make it Available.

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

A Good Time of Year to Take an In voice-How Poor Butter is Profficed-Fall Tree Planting.

Profit in Pigs. As compared with former prices, those

now offered for hogs are quite low, but when the present and prospective price of corn is taken into account, we doubt if there is anything that will yield a better profit on the corn than well-bred pigs, says the Iowa Homestead. We say pigs, for the profit in feeding hogs never consists in keeping them until full grown, except for breeding purposes, but in turning them off at that weight at which they they will pay for the keep of the dam and yield the largest price for the food consumed. Farmers do not always understand the law which governs this. They often say that a pig takes on weight more rapidly after it weighs two hundred pounds than before, and many of them regard this as the most profitable feeding period. In this they are mistaken. While the fact is often as they state it, yet not half have any means to determine how much the pig eats as compared to what it ate fore it weighed two hundred pounds, and hence have not the data for a correct conclusion. The law of animal life which has been fully, elaborately and completely demonstrated with regard to swine is that the younger and lighter the animal-other things equal-the greater amount gain is made from a given amount of food. A young pig, for instance, just after weaning time, will make thirteen pounds of gain from a bushel of corn, or its equivalent in oats or bran, while a hog of 300 pounds will scarcely make over seven or eight. The reason of the law is equally obvious. It takes more to repair the waste on 200 pounds of carcass than it does on 150, and this food of support must be taken out of the amount consumed before there can be The animal economy is a any gain. good deal like the foreman o Arkansas jury. "Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, "have you found a verdict?" "Judge," rethe foreman, "this j plied BERLIN, Oct. 20.-The German budget definds quarter, and then I will render our ver-After the animal heat has been maintained and the waste repaired, the surplus, and only surplus, goes into increase. In the twenty-five pound pig this is very small, and hence it makes more pounds of gain. It will not pay to turn off pigs at one hundred pounds weight at pork, prices, because they should be charged with first cost, being the keep and interest on the value of the dam; but when they reach two hundred pounds, the increasing cost of gain makes it more profitable, under ordi nary circumstances, to turn them off and begin with a new stock. With corn and pork at present prices, there is still a reasonable margin of profit. It

> profits to a small margin, but the in-evitable result of this is to increase consumption of pork products and restrict production in eastern states. Pork raising at present prices is profitable only where there is cheap corn. · Look After the Pig. "The pig in the darry," is the way some of them put it, and it does not sound very attractive. At the same time the pig was in his proper place in the dairy, and that is to consume the by-products, the skim-milk and buttermilk, says the American Dairyman. The great trouble is to get him near enough to make it convenient to feed him the milk and at the same time not to get too much of his odorifeous character, for the pig does know how to make things smell bad. A dead dog is not a circumstance to a live pig for getting up a villainous compound of disagreeable smells if he is allowed to have his own way. We would locate pen as far as possible from the dairy, and in the direction that the prevailing winds blow. This precaution should be taken even the butter is made by the submerged or separator plan, when the cream has to be handled it is sure to absorb all the foul odors that come in its way. Hogs, when properly handled and fed the skimmed milk with corn, will make a fine profit, provided the market for pork does not 'slump on you just as you are ready to sell. a steady demand for the pork can be had, such as a hotel, and if young hogs are chosen, there is very certain to be

may be true that the price will go

lower, and may for a time reduce

a good profit. Take an Invoice. This is a good time of the year to take an invoice of your "horse stock" and see what you have on hand and what it is worth, says the Nebraska Farmer. If many of our good farmers were asked suddenly how many horses they owned and the value of the same it is doubtful if they could give a defi nine answer. An invoice now would posyou up on this matter; besides it might open your eyes on some points in a way that would surprise you. It might show you that you were doing a business of a few thousand dollars per year, perhaps, with nearly that amount of money in vested in horse flesh alone to assist you in your operations. If farming is a business, and it should be considered as nothing else, then the capital invested in every branch of farming should be accounted for. By taking an inventory now you may discover that you have surplus, and that you can dispose of some of your stock to advantage. Count the cost of keeping your horses per head during the coming winter, and if you have any reason for believing that they will not be worth that much more to you next spring, then your best plan will be to get rid of wintering them. It is a poor plan to let horses or any other kind of stock "eat their heads off," and now is the time to look after this matter.

Poor Butter. The poor butter in market does not all come from poor cows, nor is it attributable to peor buttermaking, says the Nebraska Searmer. The greater portion of it is due to poor handling and storing. Whole dairies of finely made butter are sometimes spoiled by bad We once saw a dozen tubs or more in this condition. The proprietor was going to show us some nice butter already spoken for by a public institution. The first tub into which the trye a similar condition. Only the last tub was put was off flavor. The next was it made was sweet. The rest mere graded in rankness according to in the center. The butter was in Welsh tubs age. The butter was in views made of ash and standing in an open cellar where the temperature did not vary much from that outside. Common cuse ought to have taught the proprie tor better, and he did not seem to lac

foul and the tubs are set on the bottom to absorb the earth odors as well as those floating in the air. The place where butter is stored cannot be too dry and sweet and must be coo Comparatively few, however, keep but ter at home. They send it directly to market and it is stored there. where the same fate awaits it, unless it is at once sold to the consumer. Cream ery butter and all butter made of very cream and not very carefully washed and worked free of caseous matter soon gets an "old" taste, and then a positively bad one. The roll butter of the country fares even worse. It is carelessly thrown into an open box or barrel, with butter of all grades and cotors, and of course is soon speiled, however nice it may be at first. Perhaps the open box or barrel in which it is stored is surrounded with codfish, kerosene, plug tobacco, smoked fish meats, and all sorts of malodorous things. The country storekeeper is to blame for this careless handling, but the poor butter maker gets all the curses and a very poor price for her butter which receives this sort of cat and dog treatment. But why does she not send her cream to a creamory? There are many thousanda who are not situated so they can. The good housewife has a little surplus left that is not required for family use. It is nice and palatable. She wants a few small articles from the store and so it is consigned to the "shoe box." This is the way that "store butter" is thrown upon the market.

Both fall and spring have their advocates as times for planting. Probably the proper answer is something like the proper answer is something like the reply of the old orchardist to the question. "When is the proper time to prune?" His answer was, "When you have a good sharp knife." So in planting, the time when the trees are in condition, when the ground is mellow and moist, and when the planter can best plant the trees, is the best time, says the Western Stockman and Cultivator. For fruit and ornamental trees fall planting will average as successful as spring planting. In case you cannot plant in the fall, or if you do not believe in planting at that time, there is great advantage in getting your trees in the fall for spring planting. These may be "heeled in" during the winter, and will then be on hand at just the time you are ready for them in the spring. In "heeling" the trees for winter the bundles should be entirely opened, so

Fall Planting and Heeling Trees.

that the earth may be sifted among the roots. Throw out a trench a foot deep and slant one side off to an angle of thirty degrees. Lay the trees on the slanting side in thin layers. From the other side of the trench throw enough earth to cover the tree tops, roots and all, three or four inches deep. Place another layer of trees on top of the first and proceed as before, taking pains to sift the earth in thoroughly about the roots and bodies of the trees. When the last layer is on cover to the dept! of at least a foot. If you never tried this plan you will be surprised to find how fresh the trees will be in the spring The cuts on the roots will be nicel healed, and everything will be favorable for an immediate and strong growth.

Pests of the Posttev House. Miss E. Ridgewood writes in the American Agriculturist that it is easier to shut out cats and dogs from winter chickens than from those in summer coops, but they are always to be feared in brooding houses. The writer's experieuce makes her dread rats as powerful foes, countless, ruthless, cruel and endlessly greedy. If there is a satan in the world of poultry, he surely must take the form of Bisnop Hatto's executioners. Of course they can be defeated, but it is difficult to guard against enemies which are such engineers at responsible for many crimes charged to minks, often killing half grown when hungrier than usual. pullets Once on moving to a with old outbuildings, baby chicks were taken by rate before they could be protected, and then after the brooding house was occupied, cats, regarded as allies, got in at the windows and killed twenty more. Fine wire netting is a safeguard

against rats, which after all are not really reasonable beings. It bewilders them by its transparency and toughness. A width of it fastened over the angle where wall and floor join is a great protection, because that is where they are most apt to gnaw, but put no too much trust in this defense, for their wicked bright eyes may appear in the middle of the floor. Brick foundations help in keeping them out of the build ings, but the cost is often too great The creatures may easily be porsoned in their holes, but if they die in unreacha ble places, the odor they make poisons Well trained cats the wee chickens. are capital guardians of brooding houses, but must themselves be watched lest they yield to a sudden temptation.

To Postmas ers. For sale at less than half cost, a full outfit of first quality hard wood postoffice fixtures. Yale lock boxes and Vale finish throughout: 528 boxes. commission of \$40 paid to make a sale,

Apply to A. C. Fulton, Davenport, In. A MAMMOTH WHEEL.

The Largest of Its Kind Ever Made in the World. The greatest wheel of its kind in the

world, a very wonder in mechanism stands in the main shop of the Dickson Manufacturing company in Seranton Pa., says the New York Times. It was built for the Calumet and Heela Mining company of Lake Superior, Mich., for the purpose of lifting and discharging the "ta'lings," a waste from the copper mines, into the lake, and its diameter is fifty-four feet, while its weight in active operation will be 200 tous. called a fifty-foot sandwheel, but its extreme dimensions are fifty-four feet in diameter. Some idea of its enormou capacity can be formed from the fact that it will receive and elevate sufficient sand every twenty-four hours to cover an acre of ground a foot deep.

It is armed on its outer edge with 452 teeth, 4.71 inches pitch and 18 inches face. The gear segments, eighteen in number, are made of gun iron, and th teeth are machine cut, emcyclodial in form. It took two of the most perfect machines in the world 100 days and nights to cut the teeth alone, and the finish is as smooth as glass.

The wheel is to be driven by a pinion of gun iron containing thirty-three teeth of equal pitch and face and will run at a speed of 600 feet per minute a the inner edge, where it will be equipped with 448 steel buckets that will lift the "tailings" as the machine revolves and discharge them into launders that will carry them into the lake The shalt of the wheel is of gun iron and its journals are twenty-two inches in diameter by three feet four inches long. The shaft is made in three sec tions and is thirty inches in diameter

At a first glance the great wheel looks like an exaggerated bicycle wheel, and it is constructed much on the same prin ciple, with straining rods that run to centers cast on the outer sections of the shaft. The steel buckets on either side of the gear are each 4 feet 5½ inches long and 21 inches deep, and the combined lifting capacity of the 448, runin common sense in other matters. But he was thoughtless. His cellar was too open and warm. Some others are too

ning at a speed of 600 feet per minute, will be 3,000,000 gallons of water and 2,000 tons of sand every twenty-four hours. The mammoth wheel is supported on two massive adjustable pedes tals of cast iron weighing twelve tons each, and it is estimated that its cost at the copper mines before making a single revolution will not be less than \$100,000.

NEGRO UPRISING IN THE SOUTH. How the "Before" and "After Tak-

ing" Accounts Should Read. The occurrence recently of several so-called "race wars" in some of the southern states has awakened interest in a new study, which, we suppose, says the New York Tribune, might be called "comparative journalism." It consists in the examination and arrangement of the first and last telegraphic reports o these collisions, which usually even more widely than do the "before and "after" portraits of a man who uses a particular patent medicine or indulges in a certain whisker stimulator. With the earnest hope that we shall not offend the gentlemen in charge of the new south, and with the assurance that our selections refer to the old south-the old, old south itself -we present a few specimens of before and after journalism. Here is a short disputch giving the

first report of trouble: News has just been received from Starbottle Crossroads of a serious negro uprising. It is impossible to obtain the particulars at this writing, but it is believed that the whites were returning from church when the negroes fired on them, killing several. It is reported that the whites are greatly alarmed and preparing to leave in large numbers. Then, the next day, we shall receive

this amended report: Further particulars from Starbottle Crossroads show that eight negroes were killed and several wounded. They were fired upon while proceeding to camp meeting. There was little excitement and no more trouble is expected. Or this may be the first dispatch:

At a local election to-day at Jimple cute City it is reported that there was a negro outbreak, with much loss of life. "Bill" Sommers, a notorious negro desperado, came to the polls and shot two of the judges of election and spread consternation in the neighborhood. The sheriff and a posse attempted to subdue him, but the blacks raillied to his support and beat them off, breaking up the election. They subsequently set fire to the town. The governor has been called on to send troops. Six whites were killed. It is feared that fuller particulars will show a much worse state of affairs. This may be the second:

Happily the reports from Jimplecute City sent yesterday were greatly exag-gerated. There were no whites killed and but twelve negroes. Only the negro quarters were burned. Colonel Smith (dem.) was elected to the vacancy on the town board without a dissenting vote. To-night the excitement is dying out and the town is quiet. The negroes are believed to be awed. If it be an exceptionally good day for

uprisings the first account is apt to run something like this:

The intelligence of a terrible state of affairs in Big Bayou parish was brought to this place to-day by a man who was fleeing from there to save his life. As is well known the negroes have been arming themselves and drilling for six They have five carefully months. organized regiments. Yesterday while the white were engaged in laying the cornerstone of a new Methodist church the negroes suddenly appeared in force and began firing. Many whites fell at the first shots, and the others prudently retreated to their homes. The negroes followed and subsequently opened with heavy artillery. The greatest terror prevails among the whites. Companies of negro cavalry are overruning the whole parish. They have thrown up fortifications and are sparing no one The parish will probably be depopulated of white residents. Congress will be called on to quell the insurrection if

The second report will be greatly like this:

Colonel Jones, of Big Bayou parish came down to-day to get more cart-ridges and brought a more detailed account of the trouble there. It appears that the first account was much gerated. From his story the following table has been prepared:

Major Brown, who unfortunately got his humb caught in the mechanism of his Winchester rifle. Quiet prevails to-night. It is believed that the life and property of a white man will again afe in Big Bayou parish. But few negroes are seen on the streets, and i is thought that many of them have left for unknown parts. Shrew politicians say to-night that the danger of a republican majority at the next election in Big Bayou parish has been greatly overestimated.

HAD MRS. SURRATT HANGED. Wreck of a Once Brilliant Lawyer in

a Police Court. As General George Foster stood in

the line of prisoners in the Harlem police court yesterday there was little in his appearance to distinguish him from the other "drunks." His lanky iron gray hair was worn a little longer than s common, says the New York A gray moustache drooped about the corners of his mouth, and his large gray eyes were bloodshot. His clothing and his person alike were lack ing in cleanliness. It was not the first time that General Foster had stood in line in a police court. Magistrate and derks knew him well. Policeman Ryan said that Foster had raised a disturb ance at Harry Hill's, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and had been put out. He was very drunk when arrested but a night in a cell had sobered him No one was inclined to press a charge igainst the old man, and Justice Welde let him go. He went then to a laundry on Fourth avenue kept by a kindnearted women, who sometimes lets him sleep there.

When he was arrested General Fosor gave No. 2316 Third avenue as his address. Thornton's hotel is at that number, and the clerk said that Foster had not lodged there in several weeks but often came there to see friends. "I never saw a man become such a

wreck before," said an old-time friend of the unfortunate, "His father, Dr. George Foster, had a large practice as a physician and an assured position in society. The young fellow had just been graduated as a lawyer when the war broke out, and he went to the front He rose rapidly, and commanded a brigade in the Nineteenth Army corps under General Banks. He led the as sault on Port Hudson with distinguished callantry, and took part in the battle of Baton Rouge. Near the end of the war he went to Washington and served it the department of justice. In many important matters be communicated chiefly with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. After the murder of the president General Foster assisted in the prosecution of the conspirators, and the conviction of Mrs. Surrett was chiefly due to his talent and energy. Leaving official life General Foster came to New York and dropped into a law practice worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year, and was courted on all sides. He ollected a fine law library, became a Mason of high rank and was prominent in the Grand Army. Less than a year ago the general began on the downward grade, after some domestic troubles. Mrs. Foster and her two daughters now live down town somewhere. From be ing unusually neat in his dress, the general has grown to look like a tramp, and he has no money except what he begs from those who may have known him in better days.

Edholm & Akia. "Who are they?"

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Ernest McGaffey in Chicago Herald, We see them here and there in many places Where life seems darkest, and where for

tune basks, Old, young and middle-aged, a host of faces— How many of them, think you, are but masks Behind the scenes, the coming and the going,

The old and new, the play-times and the Lie hidden depths that are beyond our knowing. We see the maskers, but who sees the

masks The priest at shrine, the clown at courtly revelry, The pilgrim with his staff and water flasks, The saint and sinner, devotee and devil Pass and repass, but not without their

masks. Could we have truth and put away be Nay! then, such truth, no truthful seeker asks; Come, buffled fate, and thou shalt find us smiling, Roses for thorns—for men and women

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