THE OMAHA DAILY BEF, THURSDAY APRIL 24, 1890.

NOT APRAID.

SECRETARY RUSK'S CIRCULAR.

The Remarkable Increase in Imports of Agricultural Products Discussed.

FARMERS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

A System Which Would Secure All the Benefits of a Home Market-Demand for a Change in Taxation.

The concluding portion of Secretary Rusk's circular, the first of which was printed in THE HEE yesterday, is devoted to an argument for protection. Under the head of imports of agricultural products, the secretary BRYS 1

Of all the wonderful phases of development of which the United States furnishes such striking examples, none is perhaps more re-markable than the wonderful increase, totally disproportionate to our increase of population in our imports of products, which are dis-tinctly agricultural. In 1550 the imports of such products amounted to \$40,000,000; for the fiscal year ending in 1889 they amounted to the enormous sum of \$556,000,000, an increase of nearly 300 per cent, while the in-crease in population during the correspond-ing period was considerably less than 300 per cent. This is all the more remarkable when taken in conjunction with the fact that this is pre-eminently an agricultural country, opening up year after year, with a rapidity which has alarmed the producers of the old world, immonse tracts of country to be de-voted exclusively to tillage; all the more remarkable when we realize furthermore transmissie when we remine influen-more that over 70 per cent of our total experts are the direct product of the soil. Accom-panying this extraordinary movement, there has been during the past decade, in which the greatest increase of such imports has taken place, a steady decrease in the price of home grown products. To any reasonable man the grown products. To any reasonable man the conclusion must be obvious; namely, that in the line of products, with the exception of cotton, upon which our farmers chiefly depend, there has grown up a well nigh ruinous competition in which the labor of the peasant of Europe, of the miserable fellah of Egypt, and of the unfortunate half-starved Indian rvot, working for panper wages, neglecting all the amenities of life in order that women and children as well as men may work in the fields. Is pitted against that of the American farmer, relying upon his own and his son's labor, or where he employs hired heip, pay-ing them a fair rate of wages according to our American standard, besides providing them with the same food and shelter as he gives to his own family.

Growing a surplus of wheat, that surplus, whose price is forced down by the competi-tion of Rossin and India, regulates the price of the entire crop. The product of our vast cornfields, for which a comparatively insignificant foreign demand exists, must be utilized largely by the farmer for the raising of cattle and bogs. The foreign market for live cattle which exists in Great Britain is so hampered by the oppressive regulations requiring shaughter at point of landing as to exercise little or no beneficial influence on the price of his product, while the obstructive measures adopted by several of the continental countries in regard to American pork has reduced the extacts of that produce since 1881 over 40 per cost, annually. Under such circum stances there can be but one cause assignable for the neglect of the American farmers to turn the ir attention to other crops in the line of such agricultural products as we now import, and that is that in this they would meet an even more overwheming and disastrous competition than they are now confronted with in the raising of cereals and live stock. Obviously then, the only course possible to enlightened statesmanship, is to assure to the farmers adequate protection in the diversifi-cation of his crops and the production of a herger proportion of the articles which we now import These may be summarized as follows, the

figures given being for the fixed year ending June 30, 1880, and the values, those at the ports of export.

Sugar and Molasses \$ 26,301,594 Anliands and their product, except. 42,352,014

wood 42.222.014 Fibers, Animal and Vegotable 50.430.026 Miscellaneous, incl. brend-stuffs, fraits buy, hops, oils, rice, seed, tobacea vogetables and whose set. 71.224.864 For obvious reasons I omit any reference

here to the \$30,000,000 expended for tea. cof-fee and cocoa, but emitting these, we have still the enormous sum of \$396,273,738 imports of agricultural products, the far greater part

One glance at the comparative rates of duty levied upon agricultural as compared with other products, one giance at the free list, the greater portion of which consists of agri-cultural products, either grows or which could be grown upon our own soil, and a com-parison of these figures with the average rate of duty levied upon manufactured articles ought to be sufficient to silence forever any opposition to the demand I have made on behaif of the American farmer in my annual report, namely -- that by a wise application of gur admirable protective system all the benefits of our home market be secured to him for everything he may be able to produce. FOREIGN MARKETS.

populating their abandoned agricultural

Accompanying this principle of protection to the American farmer is that of reciprocity, which should invariably be applied whenever that of protection is relaxed. If there are products grown to better advantage in other countries, remission of duty on which would seem to be in the interest of a large portion of our population, such remission should only be accorded as the result of reciprocal concession in the way of a remission of duties by such other countries on products more read-ly grown here. Many of those countries which would be specially benefited by a rewhich would be specially benefited by a re-mission of the duty on sugar by our govern-meat would afford an excellent market for our bread staffs and dairy and meat products were it not for the high duties im-posed thereon by them. So with other pro-ducts, when the duty on such productais iow-ered or removed and the production to our farmers thus diminished, it should be as the price of concessions made to us in the tariff of other countries in favor of our own farm neoprotect countries in favor of our own farm pro-ducts. In this way, and only in this way, can our farmers be adequately protected, new markets hus being thrown open to them for those products which they can most easily and cheaply produce. To farmers producing, as do ours, a vast

surplus of agricultural products the question of foreign markets is and should be deeply interesting. Not only do they offer an outlet for this surplus, but if untrammed by irksome restrictions and uncontrolled by combi-nations such as I have referred to elsewhere, they serve as checks upon those who might otherwise succeed in controlling our home markets. Unfortunately, irksome restric-tions do exist and especially is this the case with reference to our live stock industry. Evidence is not wanting that a demand exists in Great Britain for our live stock, and but for the oppressive restrictions imposed by the British government, and said to be necessary owing to the alleged existence of contagious diseases among American cattle, there is litthe doubt but a large propertion of our pro-duct of live cattle would find there a profitable market, thus greatly relieving our home markets. So with our spork products, op-pressed by the embargoes placed upon them by certain European powers, with the result of an enormous decrease during the past six years in our exports of bacon and hams: for whereas these exports in 1872, 1880 and 1881 averaged about 754,000,000 pounds, they had fallen in 1883 to less to less than 400,000,000, and until last year never exceeded 420,000,000. The effect of this has usturally been to greatly restrict competition among purchas-ers, and to seriously depress the price of our hogs. Aided as the farmers and cattle growers must be by supplying them with authentic statistics as to supply and domand of their products much remains for them to do of their proving, match remains for them out of directly through their own intelligent and active co-operation directed to an intelligent control of the supply. This is a matter worthy of the earnest attention of our mi-merous farmers' organizations. On the other hand, the national government owes it to the farming and cattle-growing community that no effort shall, be spared to secure a removal of those restrictions upon our live stock and meat trade which we know to be unnecessary and therefore feel to be unjust. First of all, we must maintain an absolute and efficient control of cattle discases and pursue with the utmost energy the course which has re-sulted today in the almost complete extirpa-tion from American soil of the most dreaded of the metadometade to the second second of all contagions, pleuro-pneumonia, energetic application of efficient measurements The must effectually stamp out this disease from its last remaining stronghold, and once banished from American soll it most be kept ut by the most rigid regulations. As to our meat products, I can see but one way to ac-complish the desired results and that is by the enactment of a thoroughly efficient next

inspection law. Another duty devolves upon us in connec Another any devices open as in our of the second se largely derived from European countries. Having taken all precautions necessary to

guarantee the immunity of our live-stock from disease and the healthfulness of our ment product, we must then protect them

Will Be Witnessed at 3:35 p. m. Friday Next at the B. & M. Depot. OF FARM MACHINERY MILES From Two Special Trains of Fifty

A NOVEL AND UNIQUE SIGHT.

Highly Decorated Cars Will be Unloaded to Control Nebraska's Harvest.

William Deering & Co., manufacturers of harvesting machinery, at Chicago, have just completed one of the largest and most com piete implement warehouses, corner of Capitol avenue and Eighth street, this city, to be found anywhere in the great west. It is a brick structure, 50x190, and for

solidity and substantiability is not surpassed by any building in the city. The filling in at the foot of Capitol avenue and the immense retaining wall, necessitated by the location of the building here, cost the firm a small fortune. But everything now is in perfect shape and the building is good for ages. It is the most conspicuous feature of that part of the city, commanding a spiendid view of

of the city, commanding a spreading the Missouri valley, both up and down, with a long reach of the river in both directions. Its railroad facilities are excellent, the Northwestern and Burlington roads both sidetracking to its very doors. In front of the building is a commodious plat-tern of dimensions sufficient to accountedute form, of dimensions sufficient to accommodate many car loads of machinery. On the ground floor, which is the receiving and shipping de-partment proper, is located the engine, with a fifty horse power boiler, utilized in oper-ating the huge elevator. In the boiler room ating the huge elevator. In the boller room is ample room for the introduction of a second boller, or for doubling the present capacity. From this department all the car-load ship-ments are made. In a short time another track will be run under the front platform and to the west of the warehouse, giving them splendid shipping facilities from both sides, and place them in a position to handle no less than twenty cars at their platforms at one time. The building is heated by steam and supplied by a most excellent system with hot and cold water, and lighted by gas throughout. The top floor, a capacious department, will be occupied by George W. Brown & Co. of Galesburg, Hi., with a full line of surfacements line of agricultural and farming im-plements. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. will occupy the sixth floor, and from the fifth down will be found the goods of Deering & Co. alone. The fourth floor is one am-mense warebouse within itself, and is well worth the inspection of those interested in harvesting machinery. Upon the third floor are the offices and local shipping departments. The offices, and there are five of them, are handsomely appointed, with colossal plate glass siding upon the interior, and pro-vided with all the modern conveniences. They are nest, roomy and delightful, and fur-

nish a fair index to the immense business transacted by this great firm. The second floor is taken up wholly and exclusively as a repair department, where is al-ways kept on band a complete line of repairs and extra parts for the whole long list of ma

and extra parts for the whole long list of ma-chines with which this firm has supplied the west for the last fifteen years. The most insignificant component part of any of their machines, so methodical is their arrangement, is forth-coming upon a moment's notice. The at-taches know in a second just where to my their hands momenty reastr desired. They their hands upon any repair desired. The are therefore in a position to take care of their customers, both old and new, with more promptitude and to better advantage than any harvester company in the west. It is a magnificent warehouse, and no mistake.

On Friday afternoon a gigantic shipment of Deering & Co.'s goods will arrive in Omaha. The train that will transport this ponderous freighting will consist of two special trains in one, of twenty-five cars each, running on a special time card issued by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The trains left Chi-cago yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and will arrive here Friday afternoon at 2:15 It wi certainly furnish a spectacle well worth look ing at. On the rear of each train will be

display car, attractively decorated, and with a full line of Deering machines set up ready for the field. The work has been artistically done and will make an interesting exhibition for the farmers all along the route. The whole train,

trains until Saturday afternoon, when they will be unloaded and stored in the different

departments of the warehouse. Composing this train are thirty-five cars of the Deering

sarvesting machines should not fail to see

PALMER IN THE TOILS.

Faces Auother.

track of him.

The outfi

exhibition along the in fact, is attractively embedlished with flags and bannets and resembles the gaudy display of some traveling show company. other attract

Fred Nash and the Union Pacific-Northwestern Still in the Ring. The Milwankee is propising up a scheme to reduce the running time, especially of the electric light train between Omaha and Chi-

cago. General Agent Nash says that if his people will only give 'him what he wants all these other lines can fret and scramble and fight as much as they desire for the Colorado business. He is willing to take his chances business. He is willing to take his chances on getting more of the traffic and travel originating here than any of them. This traffic, he says, pays better than any other. The Denver business is not great and there are five big lines to divide it among them. "Of course the Burlington is putting on a fast through train in hopes of investing its competition out of the view." is putting on a fast through train in hopes of knocking its competitors out of the ring." said an interested official, "but you just watch and see how much success she will have. Mind what I tell you the Union Pacific-Northwestern combination is not setting down and letting anybody go swiftly by. If those two corporations don't put on a train to make the run in twenty-six hours then I am mietaken. A train that would ston at none

make the run in twenty-six modes then a me mistaken. A train that would stop at none but the most important stations can make the distance between Chicago and this city in the distance between Chicago and this city in twelve hours without any trouble. This would leave fourteen hours from Omaha to Denver, and there is not a faster track in the nited States than that portion of the Union

Mr. Nash's plan is to have a summer Mr. Nasa's plan is to have a summer schedule reducing the present running time of his electric light train one hour; that is, to leave Chicago at 5:30 p m. instead of 6 o'clock and reach Omaha at 8:30 instead of 9:00 the next morning. A change of that kind will probably be made.

Notes and Personals.

T. M. Orr, agent of the International & ireat Northern railroad at El Paso, Tex., left for Chicago vesterday. General Freight Agent Crosby of the B. & M. and family have gone to Chicago.

Tom Miller's family expect to leave Omaha for Chicago next Friday.

THE COURTS.

Judge Doane and a jury began the hearing of George Hess versus the Omaha Gas comwherein plaintiff seeks \$1,300 on a contract for excavation.

tract for excavation. Joseph L. Welshans and Lewis J. Holser entered suit in the district court against Nathan Merrian for a balance of \$1,730,75 on a material and labor bill of \$5,450,18, and the forselosure of a mechanic s hen on property in Horne & Schelerole addition in Henry & Shelton's addition.

in Henry & Sherton's addition. The jury in Reed & Hitchens vs S. D. Pike, returned a verdict giving piaintiff \$38.25. German D. Wvatt commenced proceedings against the Goodrich Lodge Hall association, No. 144, L.O. O. F., of this city and Sangrim & Ution and others to secure a showing of interest of various parties, \$200 and interest from September 21, 1887, and for \$1,388.34 with interest from October 28, 1889, on a building contract. Rachel A. Crever sues Long and Charles

Norling and others for \$1,220,30 on a note. Samuel R. Morehouse, the cargenter who had such a bad fall from the new Thompson & Houston power horse at Fourth and Jones streets a few weeks ago, commenced suit in the district court against the company for \$1,000

for \$1,000. Truman G. Kellogg has sued Isaar B. Typrell for \$5,000 for injuries received by the failing of a scaffolding on which he was working while employed by Typrell. The scaffolding was put up by Kellog, but was afterwards changed by Typrell without Kel-bards changed by Typrell without Kellogg's knowledge. In consequence it, gave way when Kellogg was upon it, and he frac tured two ribs and sustained severe interna

injuries. The Patrick land company has brought suit in forclosure against Allen H. Fitch and wife and others to recover on a mortgage note and for an accounting.

and for an accounting. Charles Corbett appgaled from the action of the appraiser in awarding him \$250 dam-ages for taking fifty-five feet of his property in opening Thirteenth street. The case was heard before Judge Hopewoil and a jury yes-terday, and the jury returned a verdict giv-ing Corbet a verdict of \$554.

The County Court.

The Bank of Omaha has commonoed suit

against Joseph W. Barusdall and Henry Bender to recover \$292.49 or. a note. Dewey & Stone have brought suit against the Colliseum Building association to recover \$1.000 on a note.

In the case of Rohrbaugh against Chittick, a suit on a note, judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of \$269.41.

In the case of Houston arsinst Meals, judg-ment was rendered against the defendant



UNLIKE TEA & COFFEE -- GOOD FOR THE NERVES. The claims of cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily

winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure, and the weak with impunitye



errons system. It and wonder, therefore that in all parts of the world this investor'. Commis recommended by medical men instead of tea and coffee cocoas or chocolates for dally use by children or adults, hale and sick, rich and poor. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for Van HOUTEN's and take as offer. 50

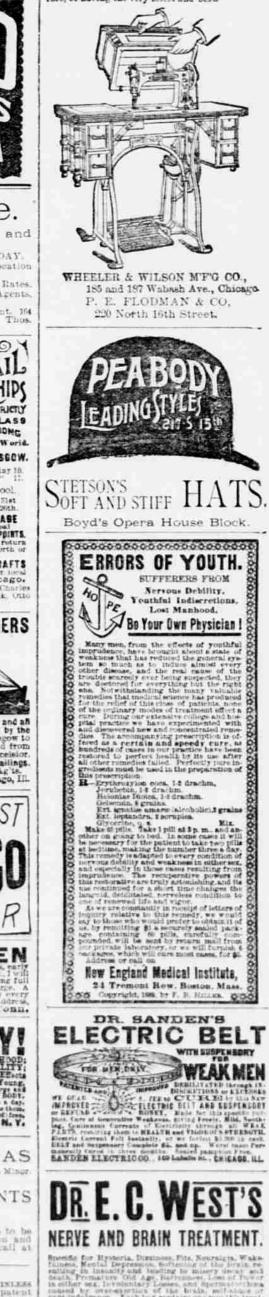


THE FIGURE "9."

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure a. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900, where it will rest for one hundred years.

There is another "9" which has also come to stay It is unlike the figure 9 in our dates in the respect that it has already moved up to first place, where it will permanently romain. It is called the "No P" High Arm Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. The "No. 9" was endorsed for first place by the experts of Europe at the Paris Exposition of 1968. where, after a severe contest with the leading maphines of the world, it was awarded the only Grand Prize given to family sewing muchines, all pthers on exhibit having received lower awards of gold medals, etc. The French Government also recognized its superiority by the decoration of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved ppon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grand-est advance in sewing machine mechanism of the are. Those who buy it can rest assured, there fore, of having the very latest and best.



than two hundred and forty or two hundred and fifty millions, could, with proper encour-agement, be produced on our own soil. The establishment of our agricultural experiment the energetic research by the de partment of agriculture into the resources of different sections of this country, investiga-tion of their soils and climate, and the appli-cation, in general, of scientific principles to agriculture, all combining, make this assur-ance doubly sure, provided always, that this diversification be encouraged and fostered by the application of the principle of protec-tion to the development of new industries on the farm. It is simply the extension to our agriculture of the protection so beneficially extended in the past to our manufacturing industries. In the days when the farmers were prosperous, when good crops were accompanied with high prices, and the value of ag-ricultural land went up accordingly, the farmers to a man, stood by the principle of protection urged on behalf of the manufacturwho, burdened then with the heavy load of taxation imposed upon them by the civil war, were threatened with grave disaster in the face of European competition. Now in the face of the severe competition which today contronts the farmer in foreign markets, duty, fairness, and in the long run, self-inter-est demand that we should afford him the benefits of a home market for all that he may be able to produce on our own soil. This includes all the sugar and molasses, all animal products, awool, silk, flax and other fibres, all our bread staffs, fruits, hay, hops, rice, tobacco, vegetables and wines; but many of these things will never, can never be produced on American soil in competition with the labor of European nations, especially when, as in the case of sugar, the industry abroad has been helped by liberal government bounties. It is worth while noting that the price per pound of the great bulk of the sugar imported, was at the point of shipment, 2.91 cents. It should also be borne in mind that while we estimate in our statistics the value of imports at the price in the foreign port of shipment, the value of the export is on the other hand estimated at the price at the port of shipment in our country, so that to the former must be added, transportation, commissions, exchange and dealers' profits, which, without the duty, would add fully 25 to 30 per cent more to arrive at its value at the point of consumption—this would bring up the cost, to the consumer of our arricultural imports, to nearly five hundred millions, or, estimating solely such as could be with proper encour-agement grown on our own soil, we have a value of not much less than \$350,000,000 as the ble reward of diversified agriculture, a sum almost equal to our agricultural experts stimated at farmers' prices—that is, less cost of transpertation and commissions or other shipping charges to point of shipment.

COMPETITION ON OUR OWN SOIL.

Before leaving this subject, a giance at the connectition which our farmers have hitherto been compelled to meet, even on our own soil, will be found most interesting. Of the 5.000,000 or \$5,000,000 worth of live animals sported into this country, the greater prooffice were of ordinarily marketable stock distinguished from pure bred stock imported for breeding purposes and ad-mitted free. Of all other animal products, including wool, there is not one that cannot ow, indeed that is not now being raised upon our own soft and ret, including wool and hides, the imports of these animal prodepression. ducts atmounted in the year referred to, to over \$60,000,000; to this add \$20,000,000 for fruits \$8,000,000 for barley; over \$2,000,000 for hay and heps, \$3,500,000 for rice; \$11,000,-000 for tobacco; \$1,000,000 for oils; \$1,500,000 worth of vegetables, the same of eggs; over willion dollars worth of cheese these repimports, aggregating nearly \$115,000,000, which in spite of the pro-ductiveness of our own soil, are brought into this country and sold in competition with our farmers. The region of the United States where this competition is doubless most severely felt, is in New England, the seat of serverely folt, is in New England, the seat of manufacturing enterprises which owe their cristence to the fostering care of protective tariff laws, and what is the result! That year after years farms in the New England states are abandoned and allowed to run to wrate, while in some of them so startling has this eril become, that legislators are endgei-ing their brains to devise some method of re-

from uninst allegations on the part of funders petitors and, as not infrequ atly happens, foreign governments or their sentatives. To do this it becomes necessary that we should maistain attached to some of the American legations abroad, a property qualified officer represent-ing the agricultural interest, whose special duty it shall be to watch over the interests of American aericultural products in foreign markets. With the proper co-operation on the part of our consuls and others such an officer could be of incalculable service in the manner indicated, as well as in supplying valuable information as to the demand exist-ing in foreign countries for such products as our farmers are able to supply, as to the best manner of preparing the same to meet the wants of foreign consumers, etc. TAXATION.

It seems to me that our system of taxation demands improvement in certain directions. The cost of supporting the government needs The end of supporting the second from the dif-ferent classes of our people. At present in many states, the burden of local tazation presses heavily upon farm property, its very nature rendering it easily assessable. Every corporation created by the state, and to whot special privileges are granted either by a ounty, or incorporated village or city, should be taxed in proportion to its earnings, and in all ways the principle of taxation should be to place the burden of maintaining the govorriment, whether state, municipal or na tional, upon the bxuries and comforts which ing company's operation. On April 15, c the Chicago & Northwestern, a similar s the wealthy enjoy, and to reduce it to a minimum in its application to the hardly carned property of the poor man.

ment was made from Chicago to Min-acapolis, and on May I a spe-cial shipment of fifty car loads earnod property of the poor man. No doubt many more causes could be as-signed for the present arricultural depression, still less is there any doubt but that other chai shipment of nity car maen of machines will be made to Kansas City. And again, st a later date, abother tre-mendous special train will pass through Omaha for west Nebraska and Denver, and and more efficient remedies than those sug-gested might be found. I may say will be found, to relieve it. I have merely tried to binana for west scorasen and penver, and without exargeration the firm expects to use fully two hundred car loads this year in this territory alone. The growth of the Deering works is without a purallel anong the har-vester establishments of the world. It has indicate what seemed to me the more import-ant causes and to point out such remedies as a long and solicitous consideration of the sit uation, and I may add, long familiarity and sympathy with the hard working, fragal class which is the immediate and chief sufferor. kept pace with the ever increasing popularity of their machines. Less than thirty years ago the works consisted of a small two-story have suggested to my mind as both necessary rame building located in an Illinois village. From the date of their removal to Chicago, in and feasible. I candidly confess that my personal sympa-

From the date of their removal to Chicago, in 1880; they have been constantly sprending over a wider area, until now their buildings and lumber yards embraced in the plant occupy over forty acros of ground and constitute the best equipped establishment of its kind on the face of the earth. Three thousand work-men are employed and over four thousand areats are keep to ave four thousand thies are with the farmers and they must bear with me if I offer them an earnest word of caution. No possible relief can come to them or to the country, no permanent remedy for present fils is to be found in measures which are rather the outcome of resertinen than the product of reason. I would say is the farmers, stand firm as the everisiting hills in demanding what is right, and resent-ing any possible infringement on your rights men are employed and over four thousand agents are kept busy solving and distributing Doering machines in every cirilized quarter of the globe. A very large part of all the binders used in the United States in 1846 were made in the Deering works. All cit-rons interested in the dity's rapidly aug-monting resources as a distributing point of here still a should be should not fail to say as citizens by any other class or combination of people, but beware, lest in your just energy ness to secure your own rights, you such to infringe upon the rights of others. No measure that conflicts with the rights of any one class of clinears, but what is sure to fol-low the course of the boomerang and return to injure the hand that shaped it. On the other hand, lot is be because mined by all ther Friday's big special trains. other hand, let it be horne in mind by all other classes of our citizens, that the present con-ditions demand consideration now and that Released from One Prison He Now onsideration must be full and fair; for the time being it is paramount to all other ques tions and if necessary, every other interest must be prepared to stand aside in favor of measures looking to the relief of agricultural

ing About two years ago Palmer went to the Moving Westward. Jefferson square barn, kept by Louis Kroner, Factories and packing houses are being lo-cated in the growing western cities. This is done to bring the consumer and producer and hired a horse and buggy to do some col-Officer Horrigan was detailed to look up the nearer together. Pierre, the capital of South Dakota, located on the Missouri river and the base of supplies for a vast territory, offers case and found the missing rig in the stable of one Davis at Thirteenth and Dodge, to whom it had been sold. Palmer got out of special inducements to jobbers, manufacturers and packers. Bailroads are reaching out for Pierre, and the man or men who begin now will be the ones to get the trade of all that region. You will do well to keep an eye.on the state and in the meantime has been serving a sentence in the lows penitentiary for burglary. He has just been released and re-arrested on information furnished by the Omaha authorities, who had been keeping peeriess Pierre.

Fatal Fight with Toughs.

Palmer seems to be a hard citizen. He is Sr. Patt, Minn. April 21 -In a fight with a gang of toughs whom he had ordered to move on. Police Officer Peterson was last accused of forgery and divers other crimes and has left a destitute wife and three chil-oren fh Lincoln to take care of themselves. might horribly beaten until he was insensible, but not before he had mortally wounded one According to his story, he was in business in Lincoin and got into difficulties. He hoped to tide himself over and committed the first of his assairants. Peterson's recovery is considered doubtful orime which has led to all the rest.

Meals in the sum of 8645.19 excellent band accompanies the train from United States Court Notes.

Chicago to this city. On arrival here this train will be run into the paisenger yards at Eighth and Pacific streets. A photographer will be on the scene and make a series of pre-Deputy Marshal Hepdinger has returned Ropey Smith. No action was taken on their win be on the scene and make a series of pre-tures from different points of the cars and their displays of machinery. The cars and allowed to stand for pub-lic inspection until late in the evencases, but arrangements are being made to send Palmer to Florida where he confesses to have robbed the mail. Smith will be ar-raigned at the May term and will plead guilty ing, when they will be run into the Bur-lington yards at Eighth street and Capitol avenue, where their new warehouse stands. to the charge of selling liquor without license. Here they will remain on the tracks in solid

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, nervousness and hysterin are soon curved by Dr. Miles Nervine. Free sampless at Kuhn & Co., 15th and Dongias.

CreightonCollege.

Jr, stoel harvesters and binders, whose per-formances have long since given their prece-dence over all competitors, and fifteen car loads of binding twine. At a later day there will be additional trains from Chicago to Omaha and other parts of Nebraska, lader with Desring's harvesters promers measure A pleasant and interesting afternoon was afforded to the students of Creighton college by the members of the third academic class. All who witnessed the entertainment left the with Deering's harvesters, reapers, mowers and binding twine. They are now doing an almost fabulous business in binding twine, all college hall highly satisfied with the result and convinced that the class of '96 has done and convinced that the class of 36 has done good work for the year and promises well for the future. A special feature of the enter-tainment was the context. The two sides, led respectively by Walter Powers and Ed-ward Hofmann, put their own questions to their opponents. The readiness and ease with which W. Powers turned into Latin the neutrones proposed drew repeated ap-plause from the andience. The context re-sulted in favor of the division led by W. Powers. of which they manufacture themselves, and are the only marvester company on the globe that own and absolutely control their own twine works. Thus far this season they have sold over one million pounds of binding twine in the state of Nebraska nione. But it must not be imagined that this is the extent of the Deer-Powers.

Anton Gauntuer proved himself quite an Ariton Cosander prover indiced gitter and expert on his sweet-toucd gither, while Arthur Woodman sang Thomas' "Down by the Riverside I Stray" with a precision and finish rarely found in a boy. The following is the is the

PRODENME. Zither solo-Landler.....

O. Gsantner

Zither sola-TAbdier. O Granther Declaration-"Somebody's Mother. J. McDonald Exercise: Latin-Four Conjugations-Translation and parsing of the five first chapters of the Historia Sacra.

.The Class Contest in the declensions of Latin

A Ratical Cure-Original composition William Curry English Grønmar-Pronouns

Exercise Definitions -- Parsing-Rules

Composition The Rolf Call Daniel Leery Declaration—The Rolf Call Daniel Lee United States History—War Exercise Coll Geography—Africa The Class Benedict Arnold—Original Composition.

Zither Solo-Oberlander O. Gsantner



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