THE FARMER WILL PROSPER

Natural Conditions are Solving the Problem of Over Production.

PRICES HAVE REACHED THE BOTTOM

An Interesting Array of Facts and Figures Full of Encouragement for the Tiller of the Soil.

The Farmer Will Be Prosperous. The absence of prosperity among farmers, writes C. Wood Davis in the Forum for May, is largely due to excessive production of nearly all farm products. Such being the cause of the difficulties that beset the farmer, ft is desirable to ascertain whether the conditions essential to prosperity can be restored, either by government intervention or by the operation of natural laws.

A measure of relief would be had were a stop put to the dealing in options for farm products, were the rates for transportation always just and reasonable, and were all combinations deprived of any control over the prices of cattle and other tarm products.

That time will readjust the disturbed relations between production and consumption, is as certain as that population will continue to increase. The farmer can hope for prosperity only when domestic consumption shall absorb nearly all his products; but in order to show how and when this will be brought about, it must first be known how much present production is in excess of home re-

Assuming the population to be now 65,000, 000, with the area in cereals producing average crops and current consumption 15 per cent greater per capita than in the five years ending in 1874, present supplies are in excess of population as follows: Corn for 5,500,000 people, wheat for 14,000,000, cattle for 6,000,-000 and swine for 11,000,000. Should population continue to increase as heretofore, and production not increase more than seems probable, home requirements will absorb all the food products before the end of the century.

During the last five years population has increased 12.7 per cent, the area in corn 12 3-10, that in oats 29, cattle 20 and swine 14, with a decrease of 3 4-10 per cent in the wheat area. Seven-tenth of such increase in the corn area occurred in the first two years, indicating that the expansion in corn growing is nearing its end. That such is the case will be seen when an inquiry is made into the present sources of supply, and we compare the present rate of increase and distribution of areas with those obtaining in preceding periods as set forth in the following table:

ACREAGE OF CORN AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL IN-

Groups of States.	Corn Acrenge 1874.	Corn Acreage 1879.	Corn Acreage 1854.	Corn Acreage 1889.
North Atlantic. Lake. Missouri valley Southern. ArkensasaTex. Mountain and Facilic areas.	2,780,204 13,065,885 8,721,076 18,792,302 2,246,272 93,181	3,608,086 18,353,646 17,343,738 19,136,458 3,166,897	8,669,741 17,311,852 21,506,881 21,539,490 5,510,410 261,403	3,646,676 17,499,440 27,585,002 22,783,790 6,704,044 300,508
Totals	201000	55.0100	69,683,780	0.557,000
Per cent incr'se		52.0+	11.79	*12.8*

*The increase in the corn area during the last three years has been but 1.2 per cent per annum, as against 4.1 per cent in the two pre-

Corn-growing is apparently approaching its limit, the increase of acreage having ceased in the coast region, extending from Maine to Maryland, and in the lake group, which includes such states as Ohio, Indiana Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. in the states of the Missouri valley-Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas area of corn nearly doubled years ending in

1879, and the reduction in the rate of increase shows that the quantity of new land being devoted to this crop is less than formerly. This is the scene of the excessive evpansion in corn growing which flooded the markets, depressing prices to the present unprecedented level; yet in this district the corn acreage has nearly reached its limit, settlement having passed beyond the corn area and partially overrun the arid plains where corn culture is impracticable, except upon such limited areas as can be irrigated. The process of converting corn fields into dairy farms, orchards and meadows, is here in ac-tive operation, and we may conclude that the corn fields of this district will not in this

century, if ever, exceed 80,000,000 acres. South of the Potomac and Ohio, corn grow ing made great strides from 1874 to 1879. any anced much less rapidly from 1879 to 1886 Since 1886 there has been but little increase In Arkansas and Texas the increase has been better custained than elsewhere, and shows less signs of an early hait, although there is an encouraging slack-ening in the rate. A moderate increase may be looked for in these states.

be looked for in these states.

The acreage employed in corn-growing in the vast regions extending from the 102d meridian to the Pacific, does not equal that of the corn fields of two counties in Kansas; and this entire area, being but poorly stapted to the production of this staple, will ever remain an unimportant factor in determining the extent of the supply. From this survey of the sources of supply it appears that any material increase of the corn acreage must be looked for in the states of the Missouri valley, in Arkansas and

of the Missouri valley, in Arkansas and Texas, and in that portion of the Indian Ter-ritory lying east of the 98th meridian. It is safe to say that the Indian Territory will not for years produce any considerable surplus, but will, by the end of the century, have two or three million acres employed in growing corn, which will no more than compensate losses in area east of the Mississippi.

The tendency of the present very low price will be to contract the area in corn wherever the land can be otherwise employed—at the south, for instance, in the production of cotton—and some expansion of the wheat fields may result from a decrease in the corn area in northern localities

This review of the area of corn production leads to the conclusion that the acrenge devoted to this staple will not exceed \$3,000,000, until such time as far higher prices shall reader profitable the cultivation of soils of very low fertility; and it is not likely to exceed \$0,000,000 acres within five years. Carely comparation of the extent of the ex ful computation of the extent of the exporta-tion of animals and animal products, now and fifteen years since, shows the increase in and fifteen years since, shows the increase in such exports to be equal to an addition of one bushel of corn per capita; and what with the increased exportation of corn in this form and its larger employment in the manufacture of various forms of glucose and as a substitute for Canadian and home-grown burley, a moderate estimate would put the per capita requirements at least 15 per cent above the amount consumed prior to 1875.

With consumption at the rate of twenty-eight bushels per capita, an average yield from 83,000,000 would supply a population of 000,000, which we may expect to see as soon as the year 1895.

as the year 1895.
In the North Atlantic group the increase in acreage was constant until 1880, thereafter giving place to a material diminution. The giving place to a material diminution. The additions to the acreage in the lake states was very great up to 1900, when a capid decrease began, the loss new amounting to 2,559,798 acres. In the states of the Missouri valley, exclusive of the Dakotas, the enlargement of the area was very great up to 1881, when a sharp corner was turned, the wheat fields of this district having singe shrunken 3,088,969 acres. The southern shrunken 3,088,260 acres. The southern states, including Arkansas and Texas, show a moderate increase from 1875 to 1884, but a losse of 588,998 acres in the last five years, now employed in cotton fields.

There occurred a rapid increase in the whost area of the them.

There occuvred a rapid increase in the wheat area of the three Pacific states prior to 1884, since which time the increase has been less than 1 per cent; and an immense forest growth, covering the best soils of Oregon and Washington, will preclude any rapid increase in those states. During the ninth decade the Dakotas witnessed the most rapid conversion of wild lands into wheat fields that the world has ever known; and these fields now furnish a large part of the expertable surglus, and tend to keep prices near the

ur Eve on Bridgeport, GRAND PUBLIC SALE of BUSINESS and RESIDENCE LOTS DGEPORT Land and Improvement

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starvation point. The Dakotas and the mountain and Pacific regions include the only areas where the wheat acreage does not show a diminution; andl 1—these districts the gain is not likely to equal the losses elsewhere, as the wheat fields have already invaded the arid regions where crop failure is the rule. Indeed, competent authorities declare that profitable wheat culture is impossible withprofitable wheat culture is impossible with-out irrigation in the Dakotas, or in the British possessions between the 100th meri-dian and the western slopes of the Cas-cade mountains. Notwithstanding the great additions to the area in the Dakotas, the wheat fields of 1889 covered 1,352,038 acres less than did those of 1884, and were but 137,-142 acres greater than those of nine years be-fore. As there are no more Dakotas to be ex-142 acres greater than those of nine years before. As there are no more Dakotas to be exploited, wheat-growing has evidently reached and passed it limit, and exportation will grow less and less until domestic requirements shall absorb our entire product of this cereal. That such will soon be the case follows from the complete occupation of the winter wheat area, where other crops are constantly encroaching upon wheat fields, as in the spring wheat regions east of the Dakotas; and even there the fields longest cropped show clear signs of exhaustion, and must been be recuperated by a system of rotation that will prevent any material addition to the wheat supply.

Speculators in Canadian lands and politics Speculators in Canadian lands and politics have reiterated the wildest statements about an area unlimited in extent and fertility and capable of supplying the world with wheat, lying fallow just north of the national boundary. It is now well established that the area where profitable wheat culture is possible, in Manitoba and the Assiniboine region, is included in a tract less than 300 miles from east to west and extending north less than one hundred miles. This Canadian wheat region has been settled many years, yet the products is still settled many years, yet the products is still very limited, as is shown in the following extract from the Montreal Star, of January 9,

W. W. Ogilvie is on his way back from Man-W. W. Oglivie is on his way back from Man-itoba and the northwest, after having pur-chased practically all the western Canadian wheat crop. The securing of the crop by the Oglivic milling company was not such a big job as might be thought. It took but \$1,500,000 to work the deal, which was for cash.

There is unquestionably a fine wheat re-gion north of the state of Washington, but many years must be occupied in removing

gion north of the state of Washington, but many years must be occupied in removing great forest growths before much wheat can be produced. When our population is such as to require more wheat, limited additions to the area can be made by subjecting to cultivation so much of plain and mountain as is susceptible of irrigation; but increase from such invested lands will be slow again it to such irrigated lands will be slow, even if the national government unwisely commits itself to costly irrigation schemes.

We must not wait, however, till complete equilibration of production and do-

mestic consumption for a return of fair prices, as Great Britain alone re-quires 150,000,000 bushels of wheat annually to supplement a home product steadily dimin-ishing while the requirements as steadily aug-ment. But a few years since it was widely predicted that the unlimited capacity of India to produce cheap wheat would deprive us of a market for our surplus, but these predictions have failed as completely as the assurances that India would furnish the world with all the cotton required. Neither the area, nor the product, nor the average annual shipment of Indian wheat has increased during the last six years—an outcome entirely consonant with the character of a people whose modes of hus-bandry and whose intelligence bear the impress of many centuries of mental torpor. Australia there has been no increase of exportable surplus of wheat since 1883; and it will be many years before the Argentine Re-public can send abroad a large volume of this ereal, the estimates of the 1800 surplus (for export) in that country ranging from 3,000,000 (,000,000 bushels, and the entire product in 1889 being but 11,350,000 bushels.

With constantly augmenting population With constantly augmenting population Great Britain and western Europe will soon require much more wheat than the exporting countries will furnish while prices remain near the present level. Meantime, our requirements increasing annually at the rate of 10,000,000 bushels, and our demand being made against a constantly diminishing supply, prices will tend to rise rapidly at home and abroad. That our supplies of wheat will steadily diminish is clearly indicated by the constant decrease of acreage in all districts other than those of the Dakotas, mountain areas and Pacific sistes, such diminution other than those of the Dakotas, mountain areas and Pacific states, such diminution during the last five years being at the rate of 12.1 per cent and amounting to 4,314,231 acres, which is 1,352,026 acres more than the increase, in the same period in the Dakotas, and in the mountain and Pacific regions. The question arises: Will contraction of the wheat area in the older districts continue at this rate and how much of the jess thus austhis rate, and how much of the loss thus sus-tained will be offset by the increase in the Dakotas and in the mountain and Pacific districts? Much light is thrown on this subject by the following table, showing the area

in all staple crops, and, separately the acreage in corn, wheat, oats, and hay in Ohio, Michigan, I ndiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, in the years 1880, 1884 and 11 1 128218111 11

YEAR.	Acresses of all Staple Crops.	Acres of Corn.	Acres of Wheat	Acres of Outs.	Acres of Bay.
930	45.044.735 41.567.337	H.388,964 H.568,964	11, CM 177 11, CM 127 10, OST, SGT	\$,058,076 6,481,517 7,168,885	\$,841,42 9,641,42 11,519,38
Crease	4,087,427		Total Park	2,875,850	0,643,30
ecrease		2,755,000	9,296,240	Trans.	1
ercentages	10.91	15.9-	17.4-	-679	90.04

P. D. Line This exhibit shows that in seven years 2,755,000 acres of the corn fields and 2,265,240 acres of the wheat fields of the states named were converted into meadows, as were 592,065 acres of the new land brought into cultiva-tion, the remainder of the new land, amount-ing to 4.085,362 acres, being employed in the production of rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, potatoes and tobacco. Like conversions of old fields and employment of

geographical distribution of cattle in the years 1880, 1885 and 1889: Number of Cattle, of Cattle, January, January, 1880. 1883. 1889. Groups of States.

6,276,058 6,360,438 8,579,494 8,912,476 9,454,908 10,525,961 7,134,770 7,359,085 Arksusas, Texas, In-dian Territory Mountain areas Pacific Coast 5,900,005 6,203,155 9,348,249 1,200,000 4,350,785 6,358,877 1,046,200 1,772,425 2,065,356 *83,588,000 48,771,295 *50,981,043 30.11 16.41

*Includes cattle in the Indian Territory not reported by the department of agriculture.

That cattle are too cheap and the numbers greatly in excess of requirements, is incontrovertible; and it is equally true that the increase has, of late years, been almost wholly in the Missouri valley and the range regions, where where cattle subsist, winter and summer, upon the untaxed grass of the public domain. It is the cattle from these free pastures and the new farms of the Missouri valley that have so overstocked the market and depressed

Much can be found in ithe table to indicate that the increase has become very slow if it, has not virtually ceased, especially in the Atlantic, lake and southern groups; and this becomes the more apparent when it is known that of the increase shown in these three districts, amounting to 641,677 animals, no less than 542,200 were cows kept for dairy purposes. In Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska the increase in all grades of cattle, from 1885 to 1889, was 546,433, of which 421,308 was 546,433, of which 421,308. were mileh cows; and the net increase in the Pacific states, since 1880, is but 119,757. Practically the only increase, since 1885, in cattle other than such as are kept for dairy purposes, has been in the range country, there the increase has been great, and statis-tics fail to show that it has ceased.

Throughout the greater part of the range country, the valleys are being occupied by rarmers, thus forcing the cattle men and their herds away from the water and compelling removal to other pastures. This crowding-out process has been going on for years, and are has greatly costricted the available resans has greatly oestricted the available pas-turage. Moreover, many ranges have been so overstocked as to destroy the grass, which has been replaced by a worthless growth of

The severe storms of the winter of 1886-87 were disastrous to the herds on the northern ranges, destroying great numbers of cows and younger animals; and such losses will now be felt in a diminishing supply of steers from these dis-tricts. Financial distress among the owners of range cattle has been extreme, forcing the marketing of every possible animal, old or young, male or female; and this has greatly reduced the rate of increase in such herds. Indeed, many entire herds have been shipped to market as fast as transportation could be had. This is especially true of the cattle held in the Indian Territory. Such excessive mar-keting has made the supply appear even more

bundant than it is. During the last four years, cattle increased During the last four years, cattle increased 16.4 per cent, an average of 4.1 per cent per annum; but most of this increase was in the first two years of the four, the rate of increase in the last two years being but 2.4 per cent per annum. Here we see, for the first time in many years, a lower rate of increase than is shown by cattle. Of the late increase of cattle an unusual preparation are milch cows. cattle, an unusual proportion are milch cows. Swine being, in large measure, the product of the corn field, and capable of being increased at will, do not call for separate treat-ment; nor does the oat crop, which is used almost wholly as animal food and can be very

largely replaced by corn.

Possessing, as we do, a virtual monopoly o the world's supply of cotton, the demand, at fair prices, has been sufficient to absorb the entire product; and the demand being likely to increase more rapidly than the supply, in consequence of the near exhaustion of the arable areas, it is not probable that the Amer-ican cotton grower will have to contend with a troublesome surplus until the remote day when equatorial Africa shall enter the markets with abundant supplies. It is impracticable, however, to determine from the con ditions accompanying the production and marketing of a portion of the staple farm crops, when or how the desired prosperity will come to the farmer; but we can doubt-less do so when we review, as a whole, the field wherein all the great agricultural sta-

ples are grown.
If the present increase in acreage were in the same ration to population as in the five years previous to 1880, the annual additions to the area under plow would exceed 12,000,000

Upon the assumption that the requirements are now such as to employ 3.15 acres per capita to produce the cereals, potatoes, hay, to-bacco and cotton consumed at home, and the tobacco, cotton, and animal products exported the preceding table shows that the troubles of the preceding table shows that the troubles of the farmer may be attributed to the bringing of too many new acres into cultivation in the fourteen years ending in 1884; and that the process of readjusting the disturbed relations between production and consumption has been in operation several years, as is clear from the rapidly diminishing quantity of new land being employed in the production of

staple crops.

During the fourteen years prior to 1885, the increase in cultivated area was so great that, after assigning the required 3.15 acres to each unit of population, there remained 3 surplus of 20,248,000 acres, which was employed in growing products to glut home and foreign

Fortunately the arable lands to be occu-pied had become so very limited that the additions to the area in cultivation, during the next four years, were reduced to a yearly average of 2,000,620 acres, as against 8,183,685 in the ten preceding years, the result being to diminish the acreage in excess of home needs from 20,248,000 acres to 12,880,000 at the end of 1888; and a decrease, rather than an increase, of such additions of new land will not, from 1888 to 1894, exceed a yearly average of 3,000,000 acres, while population will augment at a rate of not less that 2.7 per cent per annum. This will, at the end of 1894, leave but three acres per capita to fur-nish so much of the agricultural staples as we

may then use or export.

No doubt the average American could sub-sist upon the product of less than three acres, sist upon the product of less than three acres, as he did prior to 1874, but it is very certain he does not, nor will he until prices are much higher; neither is it probable that the average yield per acre of the staple crops will increase until a deficit supply shall necessitate improved modes of culture. Should the American people continue to require the product of 3.15 acres each, that will, after 1833, acress each, that will, after 1833, acressitate very additions of 6.00,000 acres. necessitate yearly additions of 6,000,000 acre to the area employed in growing staple crop as well as great quantities of land to furnish the additional dairy, orchard and minor pro-ducts required by the growing population. Where can be found available arable lands,

of even moderate fertility, to meet these ever increasing requirements! It seems wholly improbable that there can be any such future increase of cultivated area when we remem

ber how thoroughly the arable soils are occupied and that for years the annual additions have been less than three million acres. If the computation of the area required per capita be correct, and if the department of agriculture has not underestimated the area employed in growing the staple crops, domes-tic consumption will absorb the entire pro-duct of cereals, potatoes and hay within five years from January, 1890, and thereafter ag-ricultural exports will consist almost wholly of tobacco, cotton and animal products, the volume of which will shrink as constantly, if not in the same degree, as home consumption increases. An equalization of the supply of the various staples will readily follow from the application of corn and wheat fields to the growth of such products as nay, from time to time, be in most urgent

demand. Meantime prices will steadily advance.
To most people it would probably appear absurd to suggest that well within ten years it may be found necessary to import large quantities of wheat to feed the ever-increasquantities of wheat to feed the ever-increasing population; but such will be the logical sequence of the necessity of employing wheat fields in the growth of other staples, and of the exhaustion of the material from which furms are developed.

Assuming the substantial correctness of the estimates of area by the department of agriculture, and that home requirements will be such as to employ 3.15 acres per cardin the

be such as to employ 3.15 acres per capita, the answer to the question, When will the farmer be prosperous? resolves itself into a calculation as simple as the following: Acres. Acres.

Acreage deficit, Jan., 1894. 3,800,000 This deficit should be sufficient to neutralize any possible underestimate of the area now in cultivation. Does not the evidence adduced show that

before this decade is half spent all the products of the farm will be required at good prices, that lands will appreciate greatly in value, and that the American farmer will enter upon an era of prosperity, the unlimited continuance of which is assured by the expension of grable groups? haustion of arable areas?

WE HEARD PATTI.

Leon Mead in the Epoch: Though a resident of Philadelphia, I pride myself upon being a somewhat lively, go-ahead chap. But that is not what I intended to say. A fortnight ago I was regretting, as I had been doing for many years, two doleful actualities-that I had never been to the metropolis and I had never heard Patti. In a spasm of impulsive self-reproach, I resolved to see New York and hear the "diva."

Thereupon I went to my club to have a consultation with my faithful comrade, Rodney Chumplet. He said he would like to take in Patti, but he had been to New York often and didn't care to extend his explorations in that cosmopolitan settlement. We, therefore, agreed that I should precede him to New York on Monday, March 31, in order to be in time to get seats for the matinee performance of "Martha" on April 5. He assured me that he would join me in New York on Friday, April 4.

Well, I reached New York on the Monday in question and two hours after my arrival. I purchased two tickets for Patti at the news stand of the hotel where I stopped. They cost me \$6 apiece. But that was nothing, I had plenty of money and I wanted to hear Patti. Meanwhile, before that ambition could be gratified, there were several days allowed me to see New York-to paint it red in water colors, as it were—I being a votary of total abstinence. I saw in those several days all of Gotham that I could stand, and if I should have been obliged to see more I should have had to do so sitting down-as I was quite tired. I didn't expect it of Rodney, but he did it. On April Fool's day he telegraphed me that unavoidable business called him west at once. He was to start for Omaha

within an hour.
There I was left with \$6 worth of Patti's voice to dispose of. I didn't know soul in New York. I thought it was a shame that Rodney was not going to be with me, but I found consolation in the possibility that before the matinee day came I might manufacture a friend to whom I could, with a casual and fascinating manner, offer the other seat. realized, however, that I could not safely trust chance to fish up a proper companion for myself. So, with my usual un-erring ingenuity, I hit upon the gallant scheme of advertising for a female to chaperon an unprotected young man to

chaperon an unprotected young man to hear Patti—for the first time. But the personal which appeared in a New York daily the next morning read like this:

A highly aristocratic young gentleman, unacquainted with either sex in New York, has purchased two 86 seats for Patti in "Martha" for next Saturday's matinee and desires a pretty young lady (a blonde preferred) to attend the performance with him. None but respectable and handsome young ladies need apply to R. W. T. — hotel.

I had never advantiged before and I I had never advertised before, and

now willingly agree with the editor that advertising pays. That is to say, gives a fellow an opportunity to get his money back if he is moderately shrewd. At about 10 o'clock of the morning that my notice to the whiskerless publi appeared, the applicants to hear Patti nder my auspices began to arrive at my They kept three or four hal boys busy bringing up their cards to my

Really I had no idea that so many respectable and pretty young ladies of New York had never heard Patti. As this fact was forced upon my attention bewildered.

with unmistakable proof, I became rather The first young lady shown up was a Miss Winnifred Williamson of Hoboken. She was a terra cotta type, gracious beyond measure, with a New Jersey coy-

You desire a young lady to accompany you to hear Patti." she remarked very simply and in well modulated tones as she seated herself on the crash-cov-

"Yes," I replied, with a simplicity that surpassed even her own. "Have you ever heard her?" she answered in a warmer

"Papa was going to take me when she was on her former farewell visit, but he was killed on the railroad and so was obliged to give up the idea, "Are you fond of music?

"Oh, I should smile," Miss Williamson esponded gaily, "I play on the melodeon

That settled Winifred in my estimaion and I told her I would let her know if I decided to take her. She smirked quite joyfully, left me her address and then left herself.

The next applicant was much taller and more rotund. Had her cheeks been as deeply bronzed as was her hair she would have been taken for an Egyptian belle. She opened the conversation by say-

"I never seen Patti, but I want ter just the same. If you want me to go with you I can say my folks won't object. They're buried over in the Gien Cove cemetery.

"Thanks," said I, seeing at once her lack of culture. "I have just made a selection. You have come a trifle too subsequently."

She bit her lip, called me something terrible under her onion breath and

shuffled out of the room, a disappointed wretch. Then came a different type of womannood-a woman fully forty years of age.

She was a brunette, by no means ugly, with eyes gleaming like stars. "I know you prefer blondes, but that does not deter me from coming. I should love to hear Patti, but my gentlemen friends can only afford to take me to

Miner's and Worth's. Will you be so kind as to favor me—this once?" A slight nausea seized upon me. I told her to wend her way homeward and leave me to my fate. She did.

A very beautiful girl then came in.

She was daintily dressed and her face was as doll-like as Lillian Russell's She never had heard Patti, but she was not averse to doing so. "Where do you live?" I breathlessly

asked. "On Fifth avenue."

"And yet you have never seen Patti?"
"Never," she said honestly.
"Then," said I, "overwhelmed by her

loveliness, "you shall go with me. We soon arranged matters. I was to call for her at the address she gave me. The other names and cards that came up to me that day, and for the three following days, I paid no attention to I wondered how it could be that a girl living on Fifth Avenue had never heard of Patti, but she was too Juncesque to be suspicious about. It afforded me pleasure to think that I was to be her first

escort to the Patti performance. Half an hour before the matinee was announced to begin, I rang the bell at -Fifth aveune. A butler in gray

livery appeared,
"Miss Treebolyn is ready," he said
as if he knew who I was and what I had

Miss Treebloyn apeared immediately with her wraps on. We went to "Martha" My companion talked be-tween the acts and showed that she was well educated. We enjoyed "Martha" immensely.

When the curtain dropped on the finale she said, "You need not go home with me. My mistress and her husband who went out of town this morning will have returned by this time. Being a chalmbermaid I dare not ride back to the house in a carriage with such a swell as you are. Thanks for your opera seat. Ta, ta." "Auf Wiedersehn," was all I could

say. Then like a scraphic vision she floated away and I sadly marched out into the fresh air and inquired the way to Bloomingdale.

Lincoln's Berks County Ancestry.

In connection with the recent anniver-

sary of the assassination of President Lincoln it is interesting to observe that

while it is a well- authenticated fact Lincoln's ancestry went from Berks county, this state, to Virginia, prior to their settling in Kentucky, it was Jesse W. Fell, who removed from the adjoin-ing county of Lancaster to Illinous, who became one of Lincoln's closest friends and advisers, says the Reading (Pa') Times. It was at Fell's request that Lincoln penned his only autobiography in which this sentence appears: "The ancestors of my paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania." Abraham Lincoln, a direct descendant of this family, is now a prosperous Lancaster county farmer,

the martyr president's ancestors hailed. Jesse W. Fell, to whom the world is indebted for the brief autobiography of Lincoln, lived to be a very old man, dying within a year or two at Normal, He was related to the Fell family of Berks county, to which Judge Fell of the Philadelphia courts belongs. An Absolute Cure.
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adjoins the Berks county district, whence

in Carnaryon township, which

wounds, chapped names and an extension will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug company at his mail 30 cents 25 cents per box-by mail 30 cents

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Continues to attract intelligent buyers, who believe in getting the worth of their money. We save you from 25 to 80 per cent on Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Rings, Lockets. Pins, Buttons, Ear Drops, and all other Jewelry, as well as Silverware, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, Silk Umbrellas, Opera and Field Glasses, Spectacles, etc.

A FEW ASTONISHERS FOR THIS WEEK! Genuine Diamond Finger Rings, solid gold, only \$2.50. Boss Gold Filled Stem Wind Watches, Elgin movement,

Solid Gold Vest Chains only \$7.50. Best Rolled Plate Chains only \$2.50; worth \$5. 500 Fine Set Rings, Ladies' and Gents', choice \$1.

Finest Rolled Plate Cuff Buttons, set with real stones, only Solid Sterling Silver Collar Buttons, only 25c; worth 75c. Fine Silk Umbrellas, oxidized silver handles, only \$2. 0

and up. Solid Gold Spectacles or Eye Glasses, only \$8; worth \$8. Best Steel Spectacles, finest lonses, fitted, \$1 and \$1.80. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired at Lowest Prices,

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DROPOSALS for Indian Supplies and Trans]

I portation—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 15, 1890—Scaled proposals, Indorsed "Proposals for Beef, (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing or Transportation, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 29, 1890, for furnishing for the Indian service about 900,000 pounds Bacon, 34,00,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 1,000,009 pounds net Beef, 27,0,009 pounds Beans, 65,000 pounds Baking Powder, 506,002 pounds Corn, 485,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 55,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 55,000 pounds Feed, 153,000 pounds Itard Bread, 63,000 pounds Fork, 17,600 pounds Oats, 125,000 pounds Rice, 9,000 pounds Oats, 125,000 pounds Rice, 9,000 pounds Soap, 920,000 Sugar, and 70,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 13,000 yards; Standard Calico, 100,000 yards; Drilling, 14,000 yards; Duek, free from all sizing, 28,000 yards; Bentucky Jeans, 11,000 yards; Cheviot, 17,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 7,000 yards; Hleached Sheeting, 25,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 15,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 7,000 yards; Winsey, 2,000 yards; Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Bardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, &c., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., and for about 800 Wagons required for the Service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City and Sloux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.

Also transportation for such of the articles, goods and supplies that nav not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

goods and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies. BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of substateme supplies required for each Agency and School, and the kinds and quantities in gross of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 63 and 67 Woosfer street, New York; the Commissuries of Substatence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul and San Francisco: the Postmasters at Sloux City, Iowa; Yankton, S. Dakota; Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka and Wichita, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona.

The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any purt of any bid, and these proposals are invited under proviso that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day

piles by Congress.

Blds will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least fice per cent of the amount of the proposal.

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner. apried25t-m

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