How His Labors May be Lessened and His Happiness Increased.

WHAT LEGISLATION CAN DO FOR HIM.

The Improved Condition of the Agriculturist-City People's Estimate of Farmers-More Capital Required Than Formerly.

Some month since the Cosmopolitan of fered two prizes amounting to \$400, one for the best essay by a farmer's daughter descriptive of farm life and the other to be written by a farmer on the needs of the farmer, his hours of labor and the legislation necessary for rendering his condition more prosperous. The paper by the farmer's daughter has already appeared in the columns of THE BEE, and this week we reproduce the farmer's prize paper, written by Abner L. Frazer of Milford, Ohio, which is published in the June number of the Cosmopolitan, as While our country generally is prosperous

and rapidly growing in population and wealth, it is an approximal condition of affairs that agriculture, which has always been rea-ognized as the basis of prosperity and wealth, should send up its wail of depression. The should send up its wan of depression. I have a situation affords an interesting problem whether farmers generally are suffering more than men in other occupations. Merchants also complain of short profits and unremunerative business, and published reports show their failures. To what extent present social demands and increased expenses of living and labor, together with less productiveness of soil, enter into this question, is worthy of more consideration than can be given here. Certain it is, that the whole social plane and Certain it is, that the whole social plane and style of living is on a higher level than in the days of our pioneer forefathers, and farmers cannot be expected to drag behind the advancement of other classes. Yet, with all of the complaining there are farmers who prosper. They are thrifty and enterprising men, are of whom have undertaken new modes. some of whom have undertaken new modes and objects of farming, and withal have suf-ficient capital to conduct their business advantageously. Others accumulate dollars by excessive toll and the foregoing of home comforts; it being simply a question whether the man finds greater pleasure in accumulating wealth than in comfortable surroundings and social and intellectual enjoyment.

While considering the question of agricul tural conditions, the fact cannot be over looked that, industrially, great changes are transpiring in that central portion of our country east of the Mississippi river. Once it was "the west," and its virgin soil yielded prolific crops which jured the farmers of that day to neglect replacing by fertilization the exhaustion of continued cropping. With the western spread of empire, enterprising farmers—the pioneers of productive civilization— found in the broad prairies and extended plains west of the Mississippi cheaper lands and virgin soils, and the longitude of supply moved westward. In compensation for loss in grain production, the central area found wealth in coal, iron, petroleum and gas, and, as shown by the recent census, the rural population has commenced moving to the towns and cities, and manufacturing is rapidly increasing. This, no doubt, is the natural course of ajustment which growing population and weakened soil necessite. In course of time the equilibrium will be some-what adjusted, and the problem, what shall farmers do and produce, will be settled. Increased manufacturing and consequent growth of towns by multiplying manufacturing consumers and reducing the number of producing farmers, will adjust the question of supply and demand. These handmaids of necessity and wealth, agriculture and manufacturing go together; manufacturers must be fed and farmers wants must be supplied. Combine these in equitable proportion, and their products can be produced at minimum cost and sold at rumunerative profit. The process of equilization is going on, but mean-time agriculture suffers, because it is in excess. When the adjustment is naturally established, the probability is that manufacturing will be less profitable than at present and farming will be more profitable. Mean time, what shall farmers do: Before proceeding further, let us settle an

important preliminary question. What is and what will be the condition of the farmer of this country! Is he the typical "nones! farmer" that city people talk about; ignorant as to general information, social courtesies and the world's affairs; a mere drudge from sunrise until dark; the coarse, ungainly fel-low who may be a diamond, but has no polish? City people who taus esti-mate "farmers" know little about them. Let them attend "farmers' clubs" and "institutes" and other meetings, and be instructed by the practical knowledge and common sense which is there brought out. In cultivation of the soil, and care of live stock, probably no occupation requires more varied knowledge than farming. With such intelligence and occupation there is genuine refinement, and with wealth there will be luxury and elegance. The tiller of the soil will be not only the "honest farmer," but the intelligent gentleman. He will dig-nify and be honored by the labor with head and hand which will give him health and wealth; and his home will be graced with comfort and refinement. There are farmers of this kind now, and their numbers will in-

Such improved conditions come of stead growth, they are not made to order. But i is safe to say that, among the evolutions of the future, the developments in agriculture and the condition of farmers will be no less, at least, than those of any other industry.

The needs of such people are more than
the primitive log cabin and the forest. Yet,
on an average farm, as usually cultivated, it is hardly possible to accumulate wealth rapidly; for if it comes at all it wil

rrive by slow accretions.

Among the first conditions of successful farming, as in other occupations, is content-ment with the business, its environment and results. Dissatisfaction with condition and surroundings is always a bane to success Skillful use of implements is essential, no only for what the farmer can do himself, but that he may intelligently direct his employes. But this does not imply that the use of tools is all of farming. Far from it. Tools must be used not only deftly but intelligently. For this special knowledge is required, based upon general intelligence. The judicious care of live stock requires some knowledge of their anatomy, physiology and medicines. So, too, in the care and use of the soil. Chemical analysis of soils may sometimes be advantageously made to determin the required treatment and fertilization. And in the many varied departments which are comprised in farming, constant drafts are made upon the most extensive fund of knowl edge and practical common sense. Hence the necessity and advantage of the liberal endowment by congress of agricultural colleges. It is lamentable that these colleges have been comparatively little used, either because the state has not faithfully administered the generous donation of the general government, or the sons and daughters of farmers have not taken advantage of their

Farmer's clubs, institutes, granges, alli-ances, fairs and such organizations have long been found to be excellent educators, and consequently help on the gen-eral movement for better farming. Some one of these societies should be organized in every neighborhood and supported by every farmer. They are to the farmer what the exchange is to the merchant, or the club to the iswyer or doctor, or the union to the manufacturer or mechanic. Frequent comparison of experience is instructive or beneficial; and the social opportunities vary the routine of daily

Hesides the educational and social object of these societies, the tendency new favors ex-tension of their influence, and efforts are be-ing made by some of them for more thorough organization into local, county, state and nasocieties will be increased without impairing their individuality, and the organizations will strengthen and infuse energy into the entire system. Already agricultural organizations and conventions, in all parts of the nation, have expressed in clear and decided language both their personal needs and political opinions, especially on new issues. On some of these questions na-tional and state legislation has already been Whatever has been the cause, and I be the result of this popular what will be the result of this popular movement, it indicates unrest. At all events, it is in sympathy with the almost universal policy of class organisation, and farmers are constrained to unite for mutual protection and advancement. When trusts and combi-

THE NEEDS OF THE FARMER. | nations of various interests monopolize trade and concentrate capital for usurious profit, necessity compels counter organization for effectual resistance. When farmers are unified, they, representing the dominant industry of our land, will step forward in strength as the defenders of undividual and public rights. Their present effort in some localities tend toward an independent political party, butgenerally farmerspreycontentito rely upon existing parties for needed legislation. They may require new planks in party platforms, and peradventure a new party may supplant one of the old ones. In either event, it is hoped that the politics of our country will be infused with purer blood and higher motives. Heretofore farmers, like too higher motives. Heretofore farmers, like too many other people, have voted their party ticket as it was given them by the party man agers; but now they purpose to assert them-selves, and demand, among other things,

that the smail percentage of farmers in the national and state legislatures shall be in-creased in ratio with their great numbers. The enormous consolidation of railroads, and combinations of capital, manufacturers and combinations of capital, manufacturers and great landed estates, will inevitably culminate in reaction and revolution; and it behoves all classes of people to be prepared for the contest. Gigantic monopolies are against wholesome public policy and individual rights, and their suppression will be demanded and effected by popular outery. As a conservative influence and potential power complete organization of farmors is demanded, that they may voice public sentiment in the surely coming revolution, forced unon the public by monopolists and extertionate combinations. There is neither agrarianism, socialism nor anarchism in this; it is merely forceasting the inevitable issue which monopolists should foresee and our statesmen provice against.

Capital is required in farming as in other busivess. The simple plant, including land and buildings, a plough harrow and horse, may enable a hard working, close manager and rigid economist to make a living; but to farm advantageously and profitably, and five comfortably, requires capital. Horses, cows, sep and hogs are necessary and profitable and implements and labor-saving machinery in house, barn, field and garden are required to reduce work to a minimum; and in buying what is needed and holding crops for advan-tageous sales, money is indispensable.

tageous sales, money is indispensable.

A comfortable house, surrounded with well-kept lawn, shrubs and flowers, and a kitchen garden with abundance of vegetables and small fruits, are estantial for economical and comfortable living. Such surroundings tone up the man, stimulate his ambition, and make him enjoy and late his ambition, and make him enjoy and appreciate his nome, inspire him with zest in his business and help him to success. The influence and importance of such surroundings are too little considered and appreciated. Good schools cannot be overlooked. They require good teachers, and teachers are worthy of good salaries. A teacher whose greatest recommendation is "small pay" is the most extravagant thing in the township. An incompetent teacher wastes the valuable time of every pupil, and no child or narent can afford such waste. As a rule, "the nest is the ford such waste. As a rule, "the best is the

cheapest."

Intelligent and judicious farming is perhaps the greatest need of the times. Continued "cropping" east of the Mississippi without judicious cultivation and fertilization, has impaired the soils; and a similar course in the west will produce like results. Intelligent farming is required to improve these lands, and it is quite possible to increase their productive power from 25 to 50 per cent. Thus improved, a small farm will be more profitable than a larger and more costly one, because of the smaller investment and because increased crops per acre imply reand because increased crops per acre imply reduced cost per bushel. Demand will indicate the crop; and vegetables, fruits, poultry, bees and the dairy may be made more profitable than grains. Whatever is marketed, have it of the best. Earn personal and neighborhood reputation in this respect. Of butter it may be said that notwithstanding its macufacture on every farm and its general use, few farm-ers' wives understand the importance of its preparation, or are willing to give necessary care in its manufacture; hence the condemna-tion and low price of dairy butter. On the other hand, the excellence and uniformity of other hand, the excellence and uniformity of the best creamery butter has established its high character. It is a fact, however, that the best butter is made in the home churn by an intelligent and painstak-ing dairymaid. Such butter has a delicacy of flavor which is impaired in wholesale manufacture by machinery. Connoisseurs readily detect this peculiar ex-A reformation in butter maki farms is demanded by the public, and is required for farmers' profits.

Probably no class of manual toilers have so many working hours as farmers. While operatives in many industries have secured reduction from ten to eight hours' labor per day, farmers coutinue to work from twelve to fifteen hours in summer, and nine to twelve in winter. Al-though there is some labor-saving machinery on every farm, its purpose is more to save exsense than time. The tendency, however, is oward fewer working boors. With the investment in farm plant, and grain, cattle etc. constantly growing and multiplying, and with labor-saving machinery, farmers ought not to be compelled to work more hours than other breadwinners. With their equable life and exercises in open air farmers ought to live longer than other classes of men. But vital statistics show otherwise; and while the average of human life is about thirtythree and a half years, farmers rank fifth in the list of occupations. Whether this is the result of overwork, or of unnecessary exposure, or of inability to resist acute dis-ease, or any other special cause, the writer does not undertake to settle. In remodeling the manner of farming, and of personal work and living, working hours will be adjusted upon intelligent and sanitary prin ciples, and to the advantage of farmers in shorter labor hours and lengthened life.

The law enacted by congress and some state legislatures, within a few years, to protect the public against the monopoly and ex-tortion of powerful trusts and combinations of wealth, and the manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated food, require amendments, and the vigi-lant power of the govern-ments must be exerted for their enforce ment. The full effect of the organization of powerful monopolies in this country is not vet manifest; our nation is too young, and their growth too recent, to show their ful possibilities. Onerous as their exactions may be to individuals, their greatest danger will be political. The first intention of their eganization was for honest advantage in susiness. But avarice knows no bounds, and as they developed and strengthened, not fields opened and opportunities multiplied; accumulated wealth must be invested and greed must be satisfied, even at the expense of individuals and the public. Such concerns, powerful in energy and enormous wealth, with the in-spiring motive of money getting and the power which it controls, seek only the main chance, regardless of the sufferers. And it has been charged that, to accomplish their ends, they do not besitate to corrupt and control legislatures. It is no secret that legisla-ters are furnished with railroad passes and so flagrant is this cheap corruption that in some states laws have been enacted to prohibit the giving of railway passes—however much good such laws do! Observ-

ing people know how easily great corpora-tions and moneyed monopolists can obtain whatever regislation they require, and how difficult it is for the people to secure adverse legislation to restrain such corporations. And, not content with controlling legisla-tures for their pecuniary interests, news-papers have publicly charged that some enormous moneyed corporations have entered the political field in support of special party measures, and even in the election of United States senators. With moneyed powers scatroclous in business and in politics, it is little wonder that socialism, agrarianism and even anarchism find followers in their terrible alternatives.

We boast of wealth, and are proud that ours is the richest of all the nations; but if concentrated wealth oppresses the people, corrupts legislators and debases our politics, it is high time that we look at the consequences, for history repeats itself, and the quences, for history repeats itself, and the germs of destruction of our free institutions may nestle in gold, stocks and bonds, when in unscrupulous hands. As business men and patriots, farmers are interested equally with other citizens in this important question, not only because of the extortions of trusts, but also on account of the dangerous possibilities of enormous wealth. Hence the condemnation by farmers of monopolies, and their demand for timely legislation, to control and suppress such powers before they become too many and too powers before they become too many and too

atrong.

The same fact applies to the amassing of great bodies of land by few owners. It is contrary to the policy and spirit of our free institutions. Farmers should own the land they cultivate, and it is not desirable that their farms be excessively large. Owner-ship of the land induces to its improvement; and a large number of owners and cultivators of small farms insures the best population-

people who, because of ownership of their homes, are pstriotic, intelligent and conservative. Great land owners, like great wealth holders, will assert the importance of their possessions, and claim superiority and lordship over the less favored, and so an aristocracy of land and money will be built up. There is too much of this already. American farmers want no aristocracy in this country, and they ask for legislation to probibit the sale and holding of large tracts of land, especially by foreigners.

Farmers need stringent legislation by congress and state legislatures, to protect themselves and the public against adultorated and spurious butter, cheese, lard and food generally. This matter has hadsome legislative attention, but the evil is not yet suppressed. As a matter of course, people cannot justly be probibited from making and selling and buying and eating oleomargarine or any other stuff that is not poisonous. It may suit the palates and pockets of some people. But farmers insist that when electmargarine or such fabrications are put on the market and sold, they be honestly marked and sold for what they are, and be not imposed on the public as equipped proving purpose the public as equipped in the public as equipped and sold for what they are, and be not imposed on the public as equipped the province of the public as equipped the province of the public as equipped the public as equipped to the province of the public as equipped to the province of the public as equipped to the province of the pr and sold for what they are, and be not im-posed on the public as genuine butter, or what they are not. We object to the fraud as well as to the article. The fat of animals, however manipulated, cannot be made into genuine cream outter, and honestly demands that it be sold for what it is. So with lard. A compound of 60 per cent cotton seed oil, 20 per cent tallow, IS per cent iard and 2 per cent water, is very far from being genuine lard, and it is a fraud to sell it as such. Farmers make pure and genuine butter from cream, and pure and genuine lard from hog fat, and claim protection against fraud and imposition, in the name and for the benefit of the public, as well as of themselves. Not only is this demand for honesty and pure food for our home consumption, but also for foreign trade. A enuine cream butter, and honestly demands consumption, but also for foreign trade. A few years ago we were building up a profit-tole foreign trade for butter, cheese and lard, which amounted, in the year ending June 30, 1885, to 18,953,290 pounds of butter, valued at \$2,958,457. Cheese, 111,992,990 pounds, valued at \$10,444,409. Lard, 283,216,339 pounds, valued at \$22,595,319. The three years following, the export of butter fell off over 50 lowing, the export of butter fell off over 50 per cent. In four years the export of cheese declined over 30 per cent. During these years the export of lard varied but little. As a result of legislation and diplomatic interposition in favor of pure food, and its foreign sale, the exports of these articles have materially increased; amounting, for the year ending, tune 30 1830 better 27.73.012 ending June 30, 1890, butter, 27,748,042 pounds; cheese, 95,376,053 pounds; lard, 471, 3,598 pounds ; aggregating a value of \$53,584. 000, against \$3,372,000, when under the influ-ence of dishonest adulterations. Farmers are entitled to the credit of this improvement, through their aritation against imposition in spurious and adulterated food. Legislation is also needed to suppress the monopolizing efforts of aggregated wealth endeavoring to control the markets for cattle, grain, etc., both in the buying and selling. Also to suppress gambling in grain

and other products' through "futures" and "options."
As to the tariff, farmers seek no advantage over other people; but a protective tariff naving been adopted as a policy of this country, if it yields the benefits claimed by its friends, farmers ask that they share the pro-tective benefits equally with other classes. While our nome markets consume 92 per cent of our agricultural products, and it is therefore wise to build up home markets, there re-mains a surplus of 8 per cent which must be marketed abroad. To secure the best foreign markets arrangements of equitable reciprocity of trade with other nations should be effected; particularly is this desirable with our neighbors south of us. Reciprocity in trade with all nations and the consumman trade with all nations and the consumma-lou of Mr. Blaine's projected confederation of commercial interests with the Latin-Amer-can states are measures of great importance to the farmers, and our national legislation and foreign diplomacy should spare no honorable efforts to secure them at the earliest possible

In many states legislation is required to reduce taxes by reduction of salaries paid state and county officers. While public officers should be well paid in order to secure ne best service, there is no good reason why ney should be paid salaries which amount in two or four years, to more money than the average farmer can make in a lifetime. Then, with readjusted tax laws, so that all property shall be honestly returned and fairly placed on the duplicates, and mort-gage property shall not pay double taxes, the low bordensome taxes under which farmers y reduced

Looking forward, the prospect for farmers is hopeful. Relief may not be immediate, especially to those who are burdened with debt. Some may even have to succumb to circumstances, and the entire transforma-tion may require more than a geneartion, but the conditions of prosperity in this country are so great and manifold that it will be im-possible for an interest as important as agriculture not to share in the general prosper ity. The farmer of the future will be a dif ferent man to the farmer of the past; laboring less arduously, farming more intelligently surrounded with reasonable prosperity and exercising his political priviliges honestly and conscientiously, his labor will be honorable, dignified and productive, and agriculture and farmers will occupy the rank to which they are so eminently entitled.

## NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

The "Biography of Dio Lewis," which has recently been prepared, at the desire and with the co-operation of Mrs. Dio Lewis, by Mary F. Eastman, sets forth in concise and imple language the principal events in the life of the man, who has probably done more than any other one man, to create an interest n the physical culture and development of the human race. His methods were not violent and overtaxing, but almod at a full and harmonious training of the entire man. He was not only the ablest advocate of physical culture in his day, but was also the founder of several institutions of learning in which attention was given to the peculiar needs of women. Believing that intemperature was the greatest enemy of manical series of the createst enemy of manical series and the control of the control ance was the greatest enemy of man' physical, social and moral well-being, he de voted a large part of his life and efforts to combat this evil. He opposed pro-hibitory legislation, and urged that the reform must be brought about by the power of love and persuasion. Among other things he believed that the slow-decomposition of human beings after feath was an injury to the living and was a strong advocate of cremation. By his direc-tions this theory was carried out in the dis-position of his own remains. Published by & Wells company, 775 Broadway

Charles McCormick Reeve has contributed A delightful addition to works of travel by American writers under the title of "How We Went and What We Saw." While, per-haps, the author of this book has added very little to our stock of knowledge regard-ing the countries he visited, neverlittle to our stock of knowledge regarding the countries he visited, never theless he relates what he saw in such a pleasant and at the same time graphic manner that the reader is, as it were, carried away in imagination, with the travelers on their journey. Mr. McCormick is evidently a keen observer of men and things, and he has given in the pages of his book the impressions that were made upon his mind as he traveled from Minneapolis to Brindis, thence to Alexandria and Cairo, up the Nile, paying a flying visit to Thebos and Karnak. paying a flying visit to Thebes and Karnak, Edfoo, Philae and then back again to Cairo. His descriptions of Boyrout, Baabee, Damascus, Cyprus, Rhodes, the Ægean is lands, Smyrna, the Bosphorus, Con-stantinople and Athens are conchestantinople and Athens are couched in simple yet attractive and forci-ble language. As every new traveler sees things from his individual standpoint and describes what most impressed him it often happens that well known sights and scenes will put on a fresh face, so to speak, from the pen of a new writer. This is the case with the book under review. Published by G. P. Putman's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

"The Relation of Labor to the Law of Today," by Luis Brentane translated by Today," by Lujo Brentano, translated by Porter Sherman, A. M., is an exhaustive work on a stupendous subject. Dr. Brentano is ovidently a deep thinker and a man of considerable erudition. The author treats of the labor question from every con-ceivable standpoint and the aim of the work may be gathered from the following extract from the closing remarks: "For, as we have seen, it needs for the realization of this regulation of the labor relation not the establishment of new principles of legal and social order. It needs only the honest and logical carrying out of those maxims, which are not only the foundations of society today, out also the most ideal basis of the social condition of all ages:

the personal freedom and equality of all be-fore the law. With the realization of these fundamental principles of the social order of

today is given the solution of the labor question." Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

"Who Wrote the Bible?" by Washington

Gladden is a somewhat remarkable work, the aim of which as is set forth in the opening chapter "is to put into compact and popular form, for the benefit of intelligent readers the principal facts upon which scholars are now senerally agreed concerning the literary history of the bible." The writer does not claim for this book any particular literary excellence, but a careful porusal of its pages demonstrates that Mr. Gladden has been a thorough student of the scriptures and his skillful handling of this subject has resulted in a production that will tend very much in the direction of popularizing the history of the bible. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Hoston and New York.

A very useful and instructive work has just been written and compiled by John J. Filan under the title of "The Standard Guide to Chicago for the Year 1891." As the writer says in his preface "Not in the Arabian Nights' entertainments, though bathed in all the glorious colerings of Oriental fancy, is there a tale which surpasses in wonder the plain, unvarnished history of Chicago." This little work is destined to do much toward enlightening the civilized world with regard to what sort of a place Chicago is. If it does this it will fulfill a very important mission for the good of this country, especially in view of the forthcoming world's fair. It is full of illustrations, showing the magnificent buildings, boulevards, parks and other attractions to be found in Chicago. Published by Flian & Sheppard, US Dearborn street, Chicago.

George Haven Platnam has contributed a work which will doubtless prove of great value to authors and literary people under the name of "The Question of Copyright." This compilation contains a summary of the copyright laws at present in force in the

This compilation contains a summary of the copyright laws at present in force in the shief countries of the world, together with a report of the legislation now pending in Freat Britain, a sketch of the contest in the United States from 1857 to the present year a behalf of international copyright and certain papers on the development of the conception of literary property and on the probable effects of the new American taw. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, The Forum for Jone contains an excellent budget of interesting papers. Colonel Theodore A. Dodgo writes on "Yon Moltke and Future Warfare," Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs discourses on "Church and Creed," Sir Charles W. Dike-treats en "The Commonwealth of Australia," Hon. William McAdoo expresses his views on "Immigration and the Tariff," President Francis A. Walker tells about "The Great Count of 1899," Ulysses D. Eddy points out "Our Chance for Commorcial Supremacy," Senator W. M. Stewart has something to say on "Silver and the Need of More Money," Henry Holt contributes a paper on "Our International Copyright Law," President W. Dew Hyde expounds "A Ratiocal System of Physical Training," Senator Joseph N. Dolph gives valuable information regarding "The New Northwest," Joel Cook affords us "A Glance at Our Finances," Prof. J. W. Gleed discusses "Western Lands and Mortgages," and J. L. Williams enlightens us on "Southern Financial Interests." "inancial Interests."

We have just received a copy of "The Mer-cantile Register" for 1891. This stupendous work contains carefully compiled classified work contains carefully compiled classified lists of the merchants, manufacturers, agents, brokers, exporters, importers, jobbers, wholesalers, commercial lawyers and leating real estate firms, with special departments devoted respectively to the banking, insurance, newspaper and hotels in street of the United States of America. There is one good feature in this work and that is the good feature in this work, and that is the total absence of any corner, side or foot line total absence of any corner, side or foot line advortisements, inserted leaves or displayed cards, that are so frequently found scattered throughout the pages of a book of this kind, and which tend to interrupt the lists of names and mar the typographical beauty of a work. It would be very difficult, indeed, to discover whom this book would not be useful to at some time or other. After a necessarily somewhat hasty and therefore imperfect examination of the Register it appears to us that the claim made by the publishers that the inforclaim made by the publishers that the infor-mation given is reliable and select and that especial effort has been exerted to a void inserting any but desirable firms has been fully substantiated. The classification, arrangement and typography are everything that could be expected or desired in a com-pilation of this nature. Published by the Register publishing company, 76 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

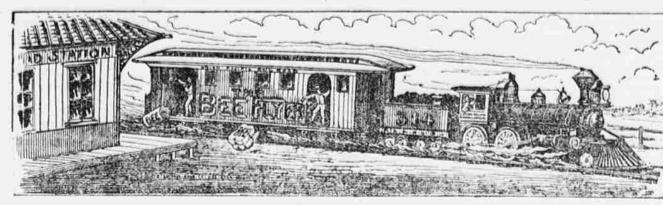
"My Official Wife," by Colonel Richard Henry Savage, is a novel of modern life told ient. Those who like to read something thoroughly stirring with a mixture of the horrible will find this book to their taste. Published by the Home publishing company,

Among the many attractive features of this month's Overland Monthly is a beauti-fully illustrated article on "Yachting in Cali-fornia," by Charles G. Yale. William Dal-lam Armes contributes a very readable essay. which he calls "The Man with a Hoe!" Eliz-abeth S. Bates has a good paper under the head of "Curse or Blessing," and Senator Gwin's second/paper on a plan for the colonization of Sonora appears in this number. "Down the Yukon," by William A. Redmond; "La Ponsion Manquer," by M. B. W.; "Cap-turing Rocky Mountain Sheep," by Oliver Howard, and "A Revival of Art Interest in California," by C. D. Robinson are some of the other excellent articles this month. The Overland Monthly company, 430 Montgomery

street, San Francisco. The Home-Maker for the current month has its customary complement of readable literature. "Indian Girls in Indian Schools," by Elaine Goodale, should be read by all who desire to know what is being done for the education of the young Indians. As a matter of fact very few people have much accurate information with regard to this subject and a careful perusal of this article will do much to dispel many erroneous opinions. Another interesting paper is that by Dr.

Only Exclusive Special Newspaper Train West of the Lakes.

## The Sunday Bee Flyer.



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GILMORE       3:20 a.m         PAPILLION       3:27 a.m         MILLARD       3:37 a.m         THURSTON       3:42 a.m         ELKHORN       3:48 a.m         WATERLOO       3:52 a.m         VALLEY       4:00 a.m         MERCER       4:10 a.m         FREMONT       4:18 a.m         SANDBERG       4:23 a.m         AMES       4:30 a.m         NORTH BEND       4:40 a.m         BAY STATE       4:45 a.m         ROGERS       4:55 a.m	BENTON       5:17 a.m         WARRACK       5:23 a.m         COLUMBUS       5:30 a.m         CAYUGA       5:38 a.m         DUNCAN       5:45 a.m         GARDNER       5:50 a.m         SILVER CREEK       5:57 a.m         HAVENS       6:05 a.m         CLARKS       6:13 a.m         THUMMEL       6:23 a.m         CENTRAL CITY       6:35 a.m         PADDOCK       6:40 a.m         CHAPMANS       6:50 a.m
SCHUYLER	DOCKWOOD

At Grand Is and THE BEE'S Flyer connects with the early train on the St. Joseph and Grand Island road and Bees are sent flying in sacks to Belvidere, Davenport, Doniphan, Edgar, Fairbury, Fairfield, and Stee'e City, Tobias, McCol Junction and Milligan are reached by horse route from Fairbury; Hebron is supplied from Belvidere.

At Columbus connection is also made with a train from Platte Center, Humphrey, Madison and Norfolk, and a horse run is made to Wagner.

At Grand Island also a fast freight is caught which supplies Elm Crack, Gibbon, Gothenberg, Kearney, Lexington, Shelton, Wood River, and North Platte. THE BEE reaches the last mentioned place at 2:20 p. m. Its wou'd-be rivals tumble in there at 9:25 at night, seven hours later. It is too late to read them then, and they are accordingly delivered next morning, when they are about twenty-eight

Emma Brainerd Ryder, entitled "The Little Wives of India." Ellen Le Garde's contribution "Boating for Women," contains some excellent advice for girls. Published by the Home-Maker company, 44 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The first number of volume II of the Outing Weekly Tennis Record for the season of 1891 was nublished on June 13, and it

of 1891 was published on June 13, and it should be read by every devotee of the de-lightful game. It is the official organ and ouiletin of the United States National Lawn Tonnis association and bears the endorse-ment of Charles E. Stickney, secretary of that organization. Published by the Outing company, limited, 230 Fifth avenue, New York

Table Talk for the current month has some very interesting and instructive articles on timely topics. Table Talk publishing company, 1617 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A Brave Woman. An Ohio woman picked up an armful of sticks and carried them in to throw on the fire. One of the sticks twined itself around her waist. Did she shrick and alarm the neighbors? Not a bit of it. She put the snake in a bottle, corked it up, and when she went to town sold it to the local druggist for \$2 as a curiosity. A woman as enterprising as that doesn't get scared easily.

Phabe Caren. No soul can ever truly see Another's highest, noblest part Save through the sweet philosophy And loving wisdom of the heart.



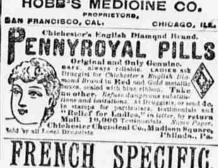
From the "Pacific Journal."



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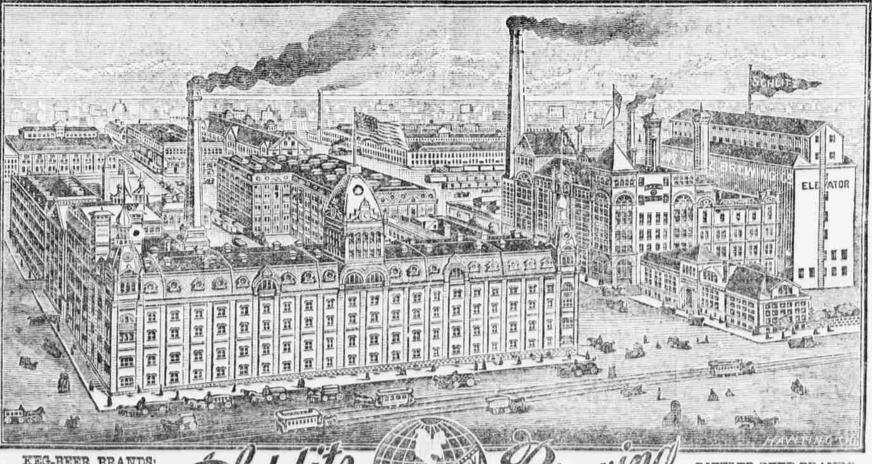
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