WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Ferort of the Bureau on Last Month's Weather and Crop Conditions.

COOLER AND MORE RAIN THAN IS USUAL.

General Situation of the Crop Prospects Throughout the Several Etates-Heavy Rains Unfavorable to Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is the weather crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau: Temperature-The week was cool in all regions east of the Rocky mountains, except along the gulf coast, including southern Georgia and the greater portion of Texas. In the northwest and in states north of the Obio valley, including the entire lake region, the daily temperature was from 6 to 8 degrees below the normal. The same conditions prevalled over New York and Pennsylvania and the greater portion of Arkansas. From the lower Ohio valley westward to Kansas, the deficiency in temperature amounted to about 4 to 6 degress per day. West of the Rocky magatains the week was warmer than usual, except along the California and Oregon ccusts where the normal temperature prevailed. The month of July has also been cooler than usual in all districts east of the Bocky mountains, the daily temperature for the month being 4 to 6 degrees below the usual July temperature throughout the corn and spring wheat regions, while in the corn region the daily deficiency ranged from 2 to 4 degrees. The sensonable temperature from January to July 31 continues slightly in excess on the northern states east of the Mississippi but this excess is due to the high temperatures which occured before the growing season.

Procipitation-There has been more rain than usual for the week, generally along the Atlantic coast, in the interior of the southern states and at Rocky mountain stations. The greater portion of the cotton region has received unusually heavy rains during the week, although Louisiana and southern Toxas received less than the normal rainfall. In Arkansas the rainfall ranged from 4 to 6 inches, and in portions of Georgia and South Carolina it ranged from 2 to 6 inches, These heavy rains bave doubtless proved unfavorable to growing crops. The principle corn and spring wheat states received less than the usual amount of rain during the week, although well distributed showers are reported from these sections. The sections also reported less rain than usual during the month of July, except in Kansus and western Nebraska where the rainfall for the month was excessive. There was also more than the usual amount of rain during the month of July over the greater portions of the southern and middle Atlantic states, except in Louisiana. Florida and the greater portion Texas, where the monthly rainfall was

General remarks: New Jersey-Well distributed rains improved all crops greatly but the maturing of vine truck has been retarded by the cool and cloudy weather. Buckwheat is promising. Threshing of oats is general. Apples and pears continue in good condition, but peaches are not so good. Maryland—The weather was too cool for

the favorable development of corn and po-tatoes, although the outlook is promising for an average crop both as to quantity and quantity. Some slight injury was sustained by tobaccos in light soils, fruit and unboused wheat that was not threshed by badly dis

tributed rains.
Indiana-Warmer weather with rain is needed for all crops, particularly corn. Wheat threshing is nearing completion. Plowing has commenced.

Arkansas—Excessive rains have worked injury to crops on the lewlands; highland crops continue in good condition. The weather has been too cool and cloudy.

Mississippi—Excessive rains have been

very injurious to crops in the northwestern portion of the state and have caused a too weedy growth of cotton, with danger of shedding. Fruit shedding has not occurred as extensively as was expected in the southern portion; reports from there are more

New England-Hay and grain harvest has been delayed by unfavorable weather; grains somewhat injured by heavy rains and high winds; warmer weather is needed, though all crops are making rapid growth; tobacco is in good condition.

In good condition.

Iowa—Weather generally favorable for harvesting and threshing, and small grains included. The hay crop is heavy and the prospects are flattering for flax and potatoes. Corn is doing fairly well. North Carolina-The weather continues

unfavorable to crops. Cotton is growing too weedy and is not fruiting well. It is beginning to surd. A local hallstorm in Stokes county did some damage. Alabama -Too much rain for cotton: in the

southwestern counties insects are attacking the crop. Corn has been belated. Nebraska—Rather unfavorable weather conditions prevailed; too coel for growing corn, which is now at least fifteen days late.

Threshing has commenced in the southern portion and a large yield is indicated. Illinois-The weather continued to affect corn, the rainfall being badly distributed. Wheat and oats are yielding well. Water is getting scarce. Plowing of wheat has be

Pennsylvania-A violent wind, rain and hall storm on Tuesday and a general rain on Wednesday damaged crops in portions of York, Lancaster and Perry counties. Elseere reports are favorable. Tobacco looks

Michigan-The weather has been cold and dry for growing crops, warm soaking rains being needed. A light frost in the interior counties on the 27th uit, did slight damage corn on the lowlands. Virginia — Warm sunshiny weather is needed; corn and tobacco are doing well. Some damage to melons, potatoes and grapes

by wet weather. Ohio-Notwithstanding the cool weather crops generally have been benefited. Corn and potatoes are very promising, oats are ready for harvest and promise a large crop. Wisconsin—The drouth continues severe

in eastern counties. Considerable damage is reported by chinch bugs. Oats show a marked improvement and promise a good crop. A fair crop of bariey has been harvested. Potatoes are in good condition, except in some eastern counties. Corn is no as promising as formerly.

Texas-Local snowers have been benefi-

cial but a general rain is needed within two weeks to make a cotton crop. Other crops

Oregon- Harvesting is in operation, threshing will begin next week. Wheat was never better and promises a large yield. Hop files are doing some damage. Fruit prospects are Tennessee-The generous rains of last

Tennessee—The generous rains of last week have improved cotten, to bacco and corn. A large second crop of Irish potatoes has been planted. The outlook is splendid,
South Carolina—The wet weather has caused early cotten to shed and cotten has grown so rapidly it has but little or no fruit. The injury to the crop will be considerable.
Louisiana—The frequent showers have retarded work and made crops rather grave.

tarded work and made crops rather grassy; otherwise, favorable reports are received. The laying by of cane is nearing completion and it is growing well. Ities is promising. Cotton prospects continue favorable and a good crop is assured.

Kentucky-Heavy showers in places im-proved corn, tobacco and pastures, but many sections continue dry, and the outlook is only moderately good. Peaches and apples are New York-Oats harvesting is progressing

in the Hudson valley and the yield is good. Corn is generally light but good. Potatoes Corn is generally light but good. Potatoes are good. A large yield of peaches and pears is looked for. Apples are late but sound. Grapes and hops are below the average.

Minnesota—Cool nights have caused crops to mature slowly, but have improved the quality of grain. Harvesting is in progress in the southern half of the state, and reports

licate an unusually large yield. Corn continges backward.

California—Grain harvesting is nearing completion. In the northern part of the state the yield is better than anticipated. Some damage is being done by insects. Hops and fruits are generally doing well. Sugar beets are maturing finely. Colorado-Crops in good condition. The

wheat harvest has commenced in the north-

ern part of the state.
Missouri-Corn is suffering from rain in the southeast counties, but is generally find in northern counties. Harvest is nearing completion and fall piowing begun.

Kansas—Generous rains fell and were beneficial to corn, but worked a slight injury to wheat that was not stacked. Tay was retarded. Harvest has not become retarded. Harvest has not begun in the

central counties.

Dakotas - Conditions were favorable to the barvesting of grain, which is practically completed in the southern counties and proportionally advanced in northern counties.

KANSAS CROP ESTIMATE.

Summary of the Statement of the State

Live Stock Commission. TOPERA, Kan., Aug. 2.-Major Hurst of the state live stock commission has prepared a statement, in summarizing which he says: .. "I think it a conservative estimate to say the people of Kansas will sell within the next vear \$100,000,000 worth of stock and farm products raised this year. I mean that that much Kansas grain and stock will go ouside of the state besides what we use ourselves. The total corn crop will not be less than 250,-050,000 bushers. There are fewer hogs in the state this year and for that reason the great bulk of our corn must go to eastern markets. There are about \$,000,000 head of cattle in the state in good condition and worth fully \$00,-000,000. Cattle which will be shipped from Kansas this year will be better fed and larger

Nebraska Weather Crop Bulletin. CRETE, Nob., Aug. 2.- The following is

compiled from forty-one for cas: The week past has been rather unfavorable for crop interests, being the cool for the best growth of corn and too wet for rapid progress in having and barvesting. The average temperature has been about 5 degrees cooler than usual and the amount of sunshine about normal. The rainfail has been above the average, except along the Missouri river north of the Platte. From Franklin county north to the Platte and west to Perkins county it amounted to more than two inches.

While corn has grown well, it has not grown as rapidly as it ought for the last week of July, and is now at least fifteen days behind the average condition at this time of the year. The wet weather has interfered somewhat with having and harvesting and has caused some injury to grain in the shock. Some injury is reported to outs by rust and to wheat by blight, in the corthern part of

the state.
Threshing has commenced in many places, and reports, so far as received, indicate everywhere a large and in some places a phenomical yield of small grain, but reports as yet are too meager to justify a general Local hailstorms have been unusually abundant and considerable damage to crops has resulted especially in the southwestern

-part of the state Missouri Westher Coop Bulletin. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.-The secretary of the state board of agriculture furnishes the following weather and crop bulletin for the week and month ending July 31: The rainfall was below the normal in the southeast section and about normal elsewhere, but badly distributed. The temperature was below the normal and the sunshine about normal Corn is suffering for rain in the southeast section and some I califies elsewhere but is generally fine in the northern sections.

Returns from the correspondents of the board for the monthly billetin soon to be issued show the following percentage in the condition of crops for the state. Corn 87, oats 77, notatoes 100, hay, yield 100, quality 92; apples 72. Returns from the thresher-men indicate an average yield of fifteen

bushels of wheat to the acre for the state. Drouth in Texas Broken.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 2.-The terrible drouth prevailing in the southwest of Texas for nine weeks was broken last night by a storm, followed by a drenching rain. Only two showers had fallen for nine weeks in the vast area south of San Antonio for 200 miles and west for 700 miles,

Cotton balis had begun to drop from the stems, the corn crop was ruined and the catle ranges had been parched. Appaling destitution has prevailed for two weeks past along the Rio Grande from Presidio to Cameron county. In Hidalgo and Starr counties many cattle died from want of grass. That country is now destitute on account of three annual drouths, and the lawlessness of a semi-civilized condition prevails. Last night's storm was very severe throughout the country referred to.

Iowa Weather Crop Bulletin. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.-This week's

bulletin of the lowa weather service reports the daily average temperature 6 degrees beow normal, with less than the seasonal rainfall, except in a few localities. The weather generally has been favorable for harvesting and threshing, and the yield of small grain is handsome. The hay crop is heavy and the prospect is flattering for flax and potatoes. Corn is doing as well as could be expected. The full record for the month shows it has een the coolest July with one exception within twenty years.

Kansas Weather tulletin.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 2 .- Prof. Snow's monthly weather report shows last month to he the coolest July in twenty years, the mean emperature being 71.98 degrees, and the highest 90 degrees. The rainfall was 6.4 inches, which is over two inches above the

For Schiltz beer apply to R. R. Grotte, 1020 Farnam.

"A MAN."

Now We Are With You.

On and after July 31 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway will run all its trains in and out of the Union Depet, Omaha. Trains will leave as folows, east-bound:

Day express, 9:35 a, m. Vestibuled limited, 4:40 p. m.

Atlantic express, 6:10 p. m. Arrive 9:40 a. m., 10:50 a. m. and 6:15 These trains are vestibuled and t is an indisputable fact that the dining car service of the "Great Rock Island s second to none in the country.

For rates, sleeping car berths to Chiago or any points east call at city ticket office of the Rock Island Route, 16th and Farnam streets.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A. J. L. DE BEVOISE, General Agent.

Br ke der Arm.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fasig of Kansas City are visiting friends at 111 South Seventeenth street. When returning from Hauscom park last evening Mrs. Pasig feil into a hole in the sidewalk on Seventeenth street between Douglas and Dodge streets breaking an arm. The injured lady was carried into the house ind the arm set by a physician who was hastily summoned.

A very small pill, but a very good one, DeWitt's Little Early Risers,

Grand Entry Into Omaha.

On and after July 30, 1891, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company will run all of its trains in and out of the union depot, Omaha. No more annoyance caused by transferring and switching at Council Bluffs. Solid vestibuled trains, consisting of new Polace sleeping cars, free partor chair cars, elegant coaches, and the finest dining cars in the world, all heated by steam and lighted throughout by electric lights. The new evening express with "electric lights in every borth" now leaves Omaha daily at 6.20 p. m. arriving at Chicago at 9:50 a. m. in time or all eastern connections. Secure tickets and sleeping car borths at 1501 Farnum street (Barber block),

C. Pass, Agt, F. A. Nash, J. E. PRESTON. Gen. Agt.

Killed at Bayleston

BATLESTON, Ia., Aug. 2 .- Special Tele gram to Tue Ber. |- While driving a load of hay near here, Frank Vertiezer accidentally slipped off in fr crushed to death. front and was run over and

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Some weeks ago we gave the results of a series of experiments in detasselling corn at one of the experiment stations, says the Homestead. After the corn had reached the proper stage of development the tassels of alternate rows were removed and the result was that the stalks from which the tassels had been removed yielded 50 per cent more corn than those stalks on which the tassels were permitted to remain. The interpretation placed upon the answer given to this interrogation of nature was that the production of pollen is a process very exhaustive of vitality, of which an individual stalk had a definite, fixed quantity. If a portion of it were used in the production of pollen was so much substracted from the capacity to produce grain, while on the other hand, if the stalk were relieved from the duty of producing pollen, this burden being thrown upon a neighbor, the stalk thus relieved would have more vitality left to enter upon the production of grain. The theory looks plausible.

But in the meantime in glancing over a lot of old newspapers, we ran across a New York Tribune of December 8, 1880, in which it is stated that Prof. Beal narrates an experience which contains a good suggestion for the renovation of run-out strains of corn. Two varieties of yellow dent, much alike, had been used on neighboring farms, one for ten years and the other for fifteen. Seed from the two lots were planted in alter nate rows on a plot of ground quite by itself, and in due time the tops of one set of rows were cut off so that a perfect cross was secured. The yield from the crossed seed exceeded the yield of that not crossed as 153 exceeds 100.

In both the recent experiments and in that of eleven years ago the result is practically the same, namely, a fifty per cent increase in the detasselled stacks as compared with those on which the tassels were left. Was it because the de-tasselled stalks not being called upon to expend vigor in the production of polen, more was left to devote to the duction of grain, or was it simply owing to the benefit derived from crossfertilization as the report of Prof. Beal's experiment implies?

Our correspondent has made us aware that a number of Homestead readers are going to experiment in detasselling this cason. We would be glad to know which of the two causes assigned for the increase is correct, and to this end would like to see some of the experimenters carry the experiment a little farther. If cross tertilization alone produces the increase then to enclose the tassels of altern ite rows in paper bags without removing the tassel and before the pollen s ready to fall, so as to make suce that the silk shall not be pollenized from the tassel of its own stalk, ought to secure the same increase as detasselling. It may be thought immaterial what

the cause is so long as detasselling produces the increased yield, but it is not immaterial. The discovery of nature's secrets never is immaterial. It always leads to practical benefit. Somebody said to Franklin about his kite-flying discovery: "Of what use is it?" "Of what use is a child?" was the reply. "It may become a man." If detasselling produces increased yield because all the vitality in the seed and stalk go to the production of grain, then it is quite possible that the rule will work both ways—that better and more vigorous pollen will be made by a stalk that is reieved from the duty of making ears. If this should prove true, then it is worth trying to see whether detasselled stalks of one set and the de-eared of another set growing side by side would not produce seed 50 or even 100 per cent more rigorous than that now used. And if that should be found to be true, there is no farmer worthy of the name who would not regularly and gladly cultivate a separate seed plat.

Scours in Calves.

Recently a wriser in speaking of the care of calves has this to say about the ill effects of scours:

"Hundreds of calves die annually, or are stanted in growth by this scourge, and it may be said to be a voluntary sacrifice, as by the exercise of good judgment in feeding, the disease may be wholly prevented or at least its fatal termination avoided, for, in nine cases out of ten, scours will be found to be the effect of neglect, in one way or another. Perhaps the change from whole to skim milk is made too suddenly; or perhaps the milk is given the calf either too hot or too cold; or if the calf is not yet wenned it is allowed to suck its dam when the atter is overheated or excl ed. In all these cases scours is almost sure to be the result of quite apparent neglect or carelessness. Occasionally, however, a case may occur without any apparent cause. Very likely the calf has a sour stomach, but the feeder does not notice anything wrong and is quite surprised to see after a while that the calf has an attack of the scours. If the case were taken in hand when first witiced, it would e found to be very easy to deal with; out generally it is neglected in the hope that it will cure itself, or as it is conveniently called, "run its course." Too often it does run its course-not a very long one, to be sure, but a very effective one

-dysentery and death.
"Prevention is a hundred times better than cure, and by the exercise of sound udgment and intelligence in feeding cours may be entirely prevented. If however, a case develops, as soon as noticed, give the calf one or two raw eggs—shells and all. This is very simole, homely remedy, but it has always proved a satisfactory on in my experince if, applied in the are lierstages. have given as many as six eggs to a calf in one day-not all at once, of course but at intervals through the day—and I have been very seldom competled to resort to medicine for a cure. The beauty of this remedy lies in its homeliness; farmers generally have plenty of eggs about, and as they are perfectly harmless (except when they have passed into the sere and vellow leaf of an egg's life) there need be no fear of an experienced hand giving

"As a precautionary measure, calves newly weaned should be given one or two tablespoonfuls of lime water in the milk they drink. This will correct acidity of the stomach if any exists and prevent it, if none is present, for, as I said before, prevention is better than cure, and if we feed our calves carefully and guard them from all the various causes of scours, we find it less troublesome and more satisfactory and profitable than treating the complaint after it has gained a foothold.

Farm Butter-Making. Can all the washing and working be done in the churn? When is the proper time to salt? Why does butter sometimes come out of print mold rough? As the above questions are often asked, we are pleased to see them answered in the following from the Orange Judd Farmer: "The cream should not be too old but should be sour; when ready for churning test the temperature with a thermometer; it should be as low as 58 warm weather and from to 63 2 when cold. If cream

is too thick it may be thinned with

600

water. When the butter has gathered to the size of pease draw off the buttermilk and wash butter by pouring in clear, cold water, and churning. Repeat this until the water is clear when drawn Dear off water, and sprinkle the sait in upon the butter; chuin as before so as to thoroughly mix the sait into the butter, which will now be in a compact mass. Let it harden a few hours; then work the remaining buttermilk out, being careful not to work more than is neccessary. Do not use the hands. Print the butter when the buttermilk has been worked out. If the butter

the pats will be smooth.

print is well soaked in water before using

Pointers on Sugar Beets. By prosecuting the sugar-beet industry, every possible advantage should be taken of the experience that has been gained by others, says the Beet Sugar Enterprise, From this experience we learn that a light, sandy loam soll should be selected that has a porous sub-soil, and has sufficient slope that will not allow standing water, as water standing upon a crop of beets will almost, if not altogether, destroy them.

The land should be plowed early in the fall, in August if possible, to a depth of two or three inches, and then harrowed to make a level surface. This will allow the weeds to grow and by a later plowing, that should be done to a depth of ten inches, they will be destroyed and thus lessen the labor of cultivation the following season. At the time of the latter plowing it is recommended to sub-soil to a depth of about eight inches. If land is plowed in this way there will be no difficulty for the beets to grow downward and thus secure

he moisture required. If several plowings were given the ground in the fall, each succeeding one being slightly deeper than the one previous, additional good results would be secured. These repeated plowings would both thoroughly pulverize the soil and also assist greatly to decom-pose any substance there might be in the land, beside destroying nearly all the weeds. We admit that this plan is somewhat expensive, but any farmer can realize it is cheaper to destroy weeds by plowing than by doing so when cultivating the growing crop. With good selection of land and by

thorough preparation in the fall the abor of cultivation will be materially heapened and much better results ob-

Land thus prepared does not usually require plowing In the spring, unless weeds should be too plentiful, and in that case the plowing should be shalow sufficient only to thoroughly destroy the weeds. The harrow should be thoroughly used and the beets planted as early as the condition of the season

Ringing Hogs. The following novel plan for ringing hogs may be of service for those who practice it: Take a stick, say an old fork handle three or four feet long, and one inch from end bore # inch hole; four inches from this hole bore another & inch hole. Then take a f inch rope and run through first hole with a knot on the end of rope. Then run through the second hole and leave a loop, the lower end of which is five inches from the stick. The a knot on upper side of stick, then cut the surplus rope off and you have a hog holder. Take the stick in your hands with the rope loop hanging down, walk up to the hog, reach the stick out and slip the loop over his nose and with a quick motion move your hands over his back; pull back a little and twist on your stick; the same as you would put a witch on a horse's nose, and you have

your hog. He won't move as long as you keep the rope twisted. After you have rung two or three and got used to it you can take your rings and ringers and ring 100 hogs an hour easily. always ring mine and my neighbor's hogs alone. If a hog is inclined to be ugly so much the better, for when he s his mouth to bite you have him, for there will be no trouble getting the

rope over his nose. Midsummer Mistakes. The farmer is likely to let the pigs and lambs care for themselves for a season, just now, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It is bad policy, however, as this is a critical time when thought and care do much for the young things. It is a mistake to allow a full diet of corn now with the intention of substituting shorts, oats, etc., after harvest. The "frame material" will come into the building too late to add the needed strength. The right method is the only sful one for feeding breed-stock. If one has no regular pasture for the swine, it should be provided from a corner of the meadow at once. After August I weaning lambs can be turned into the corn field, having by this time gleaned the stubble field of he small grain. They will cat much of the useless grass and weeds as well as the lower blades from the corn stalks. This policy is much wiser than to allow them to continue on the stale stubble or on parched and exhausted pastures, already overstocked. By this change the regular pasture can be permitted to grow a full aftermath for early winter feeding.

About Stacking Grain. One of the things most essential to the profits of small grain is the stacking. So little care is taken that it is "piled" when there should be the greatest care exercised. When the grain settles the but of the straw will incline downward in order that the water may run off and not be taken in the stack or rick. In putting up loose grain too much care cannot be taken to see that the center of the stack is kept full and well trampled from the ground up. The greatest trouble is when the center is only kept level with the sides till the stack or ack is ready to be drawn in. Would refer ricks to stacks in loose grain and I the grain is weedy be careful not to get the rick too wide, neither tramp the out edges too much. It will not take water and settles and packs much better than stacks and it is much easier on

CHICAGOIANS COLONIZING. Illinois Capitalists Enroute to Take

Up Idabo Lands. Attached to the regular Union Pacific flyer vesterday afternoon was a special car decorated with banners bearing the legend Mountain Home, Idaho." The car contained a party of Chicago capitalists accompanied by their families, the party number-ing thirty in all. They are on their way to Mountain Home, a small settlement in south-

Mountain Home, a small settlement in southern Idaho, where they are going to take up government land by direct purchase. Each member of the party will secure 320 acros, making about ten thousand acros, which will be improved by irrigation and a colony located thereon.

Dr. J. E. Harner was major domo of the party and looked after their comfort, Among those in the car were Dr. C. C. P. Silva, Dr. A. R. Reynoids, Dr. T. A. Davis, Dr. W. L. Copeland, A. L. Walcott, R. Pringle, John Farrell, R. Walden, Ward W. Willets, Thomas F. Farrell, J. F. Pease, W. F. Crummer, F. Armstrong, A. L. Baldwin,

F. Crummer, F. Armstrong, A. L. Baldwin, L. F. Viernan and R. C. Omstander. The governor of Idaho will give the party a reception. Salt Lake City will entertain them and promises them a royal time. Dr. Harper promised on his return which will be the lath of this month to stop with the party a few hours in Omaha.

THE BEE AT BREAKFAST

The secret of This Paper's Early Delivery in the Southwest. Few people know of the expense incurred by The Bee to enable it to reach its subscribers at the earliest hour possible in the morning. The Bee always takes advantage of the first trains which leave the city in h

morning. Where the trains do not seave as early as could be desired. The Han bires a For instance, the B. & M. fiver from Chiengo to Denver renenes the southwestern part of the state earlier than any other train, But it does not pass through Omana. P does not come within 21 miles of this city Till But therefore meets that very importan

train at Plattsmouth. It does so with special train. This special leaves Omaha at 3 o'clock in the morning. It is loaded with Bar's. There are thou re is loaded with Bises. There are thousands of them. The train thunders down to Plattsmouth, at which place the papers are transferred to the B. & M. Flyer. Two minutes later the Flyer is ratiling along at a speed of forty-five miles per hour. At every station, the packages containing The Bes are thrown off, landing at the station door. It reaches Lincoln, the capital, 4:55 a.m.; Fairmont, 6:25 a.m.; Hastings, 7:45 a.m. Holdrege, 9:13 a. m.; McCook, 11:30 a.m Akron, 2:30 p.m., and Denver, 6:15 p.m This special service of The Buccosts money but The Buc mases no note of that. It pub lishes all the news and guarantees to delive it in the same liberal and efficient manner If you want to read all the news and read i earliest, take The Bee. You can make no

A Generaus ! urpose,

Hon. Binger Herman, chairman of the com

mittee on claims, house of representatives

D. C., in communicating with W. R. Hearst editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, and who is also at the head of the Examiner bureau of claims with which The OMARIA BEE is associated, says: "The claims already filed in the interior "The claims already filed in the interior department aggregate \$21,000,000, as per valuation, and the greater proportion represent isosies by poor people and by those of our citizens who ventured their lives and their properties in the then wild and undeveloped west. This session of compress has now recognized the right of these claimants to indemnity from the government and to compensation for these classes in the earlier years by the bestile or losses in the earlier years by the bostile or deprelating Indians. But few of these peo-pie had a hope that the day of comparation would ever come, as since 1839 out little posi-tive assurance was ever given them by congress of final payment. In the meanwhile many claim agents, taking advantage of the discouragement of these claimants, easily persuaded them to enter into contracts and fee agreements whereby 33% and even 50 per cent was agreed to be paid in the event of the payment of the claim, thus enrichin these agents and diminishing the payment t the claimant to this extertionate and unjus-tifiable amount. This manifest injustice was apparent to congress, and it became our effort, while providing a remedy of payment to the claimant, also to protect him against the shylock attorneys and claim agents, and

this end we provide in the newwar. That all sales, transfers or assignments of any such claims beretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred in the due administration of decedent's estates, and lowances to claimant's attorneys are bereb declared void, and all warrants issued by the secretary of the treasury in payment of such judgments shall be made payable and delivered only to the claimant or his lawful heirs, executors or administrators or tran-feree under administrative proceedings except so much thereof as shall be allowed the claimants' attorneys by the court for prosecuting said claim, which may be paid direct to such attorneys, and the allowances to the claimants' attorneys shall be regulated and fixed by the court at the time of render ing judgment in each case and entered or record as part of the fludings thereof, but in no case shall the allowance exceed 15 per cent of the judgment recovered, except in case of claims of less than \$500, or where unusual services have been rendered or ex-penses incurred by the claimants' attorneys in which case not to exceed 20 per cent of

such judgment shall be allowed by the "It will be observed that this is a maximum limitation for the court, and to know what will be a reasonable compensation for attorney within these limits court will ascertain what ser the attorney has rendered and vices make the fee allowance accordingly. Nov I learn from your communication that it is in contemplation by you to organize a special bureau in Washington City for the collection of these claims and to do so for a merely nominal cost to the claimant. This notice will rive the first substantial hope to thousand of poor and worthy claumants that it is possi ble that a cheaper remedy may be afforded them than that beretofore held out by the unreasonable terms of exacting claim agents. Your generous purpose will filso have a tendency to oblige these agents to recognize compensation than at present adopted by them." a more just and more consciouable basis for

Italians Murder a Whole Family. Cattlettsburg, Ky., Aug. 2,-In Wayn county, West Virginia, Friday night Mr. Brumfield, his wife and five children were murdered by a party of Italian railroad laborers. The Italians were employed on the Norfolk & Western. Friday night about tifty of them got drunk. Going to the home of Brumfield, who was reported to have much money, they demanded admittance. With rails and clubs they began an attack. Brunfield and his two half-grown sons made a brave defense, but seem to have had no arms. Their assailants broke in the doors and windows and beat Brungeld and the boys to death with clubs. They then cut their throats and stabbed them repeatedly. They then seized the wife and younger children and put them to death After searching the place for valuables the that enemies of Brumfield incited the Italians

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup the best remedy for their children cents a bottle.

A Threat. Said the kettle to the fire. "If you so excite mine ire, Beyod a doubt, When the people come to tea Right before the company, I'll put you out." DEATHS.

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