RED WILLOW AND ITS RICHES

More Gold Garnered From Republican Valley Loam Than From Colorado Rock.

ANOTHER NEBRASKA COUNTY HEARD FROM

Facts, Agricultural, Financial, Educational and Social-Figures That Prove Exceptional Prosperity-Phio and Illinois Come Behind.

Red Willow county lies in the southwestern part of the state, in the great Republican valley, and is bounded on the north by Frontier county, east by Furnas county, south by the state of Kansas and west by Hitchcock county. It contains 460,800 acres of fine lying, rich agricultural lands, whose productiveness cannot be excelled by any land in the state. The soil is a rich black loam, whose fertility seems inexhaustible, as the fields that have been in cultivation for years yield as large returns as those that have just been put in cultivation, nor has any fertilizers been used except as thrifty and prosperous farmers haul the year's compost out and spread the same over the land.

The farmers of Red Willow county have demonstrated one fact, that the land in the Republican valley has only to be turned over and kept free from weeds to raise a crop of grain or corn that cannot be equaled in any of the older states, nor is it necessary to cultivate a corn crop more than two or three times at the most, as by the time that the last turn over is reached the corn is so large that to cultivate it more will break down and destroy the crop.

The subsoil is the deepest known, varying from 80 to 200 feet, and in some places in the county the bottom of the rich loam has never been reached even by parties prospecting for coal or ocher at a depth of over 200 feet.

Wood and Water in Abundance.

The county is well watered, the Republi-can river flowing through its entire length from west to east, and emptying their sur-plus water into the Republican as it flows through the county are the Red Willow, the Driftwood, Ash creek, Dry creek and several other smaller streams. These streams furnish abundant water power, and several mills have been erected on their banks at various points. Along these streams is abundant timeer, and in no county in the state has the timber culture law been improved as in this. Fine groves of timber dot the prairies, each farmer, as soon as he had taken his land, having set about securing a grove of walnut, ash or other forest trees,

and it is an exception to find a farm without its grove of timber, in most cases surround-ing the house and farm buildings. Red Willow county claims the most pro-ductive soil, and all kinds of grasses, both wild and tame, grow luxuriantly, and in the variety of its vegetables and fruits it cannot be excelled; there is not a vegetable, cereal or fruit that grows or can be produced in the temperate zone that is not raised successfully in this county. Small fruits, with little cultivation, produce abundant crops and continue for from ten days to two weeks later than in any other place, the strawberries coming into market close upon the southern grown berries. Cherries are raised in abundance, often a single tree furnishes abundance for family use both for table and and preserving for winter use. Apricots are a sure crop and the fruit has a rich, pleasant taste not found in the California or other varieties grown in a warmer climate. The climate here seems tavorable for neaches and last year the market was well supplied with home grown fruit. Apple trees come into bearing the second year after they are set out and pears, plums, nectarines and grapes are produced in abundance.

Figures Facts Are Founded On. This spring the farmers of the county have

been adding to their orchards and it is no uncommon thing to find a farmhouse with an orchard of from five to twenty acres, and a careful estimate shows that over 300,000 fruit trees were planted this year in Red Willow.

During the year 1891 the yield of wheat 50 per acre; bariey, 50 to 80, and in several instances a much greater amount, one field averaging 93 bushels per acre; cats, 60 to 90; corn 70 to 85. The gross proceeds of the crop during 1891 of one acre paid for five acres of land, and many crops of 60 acres paid the purchase price of 160 acres. Broom corn, cane, millet, Hungarian flax, buck-wheat and in fact all kinds of grain and grasses are grown with such success that one good crop will enable the farmer to pay the purchase price of his land, besides keepng his family and stock during the year Vegetables are easily grown and attain large size and are of the best quality. Alfalfa is grown extensively in this county and nearly every farmer has from ten to 50 acres of thi most productive of the grasses, several of our larger farmers have 400 and 500 acres in alfalfa. This can be cut two and three times a year and yields nearly two tons per acre to each cutting. It is relished by stock and is preferable to timothy or clover.

The climate of southwestern Nebraska is all that could be desired. The air is pure and light and free from malaria. The summer seasons are long with nights cool refreshing. Spring opens early and a large acreage is usually sown to wheat in Febru-ary. The fall being dry the cora matures and ripens in good shape.

This county is sottled by Americans of the better class, quiet, industrious and peaceful citizens, well educated and law-abiding. There are eighty-four school districts in the county, and in each school is taught nine months in the year by competent teachers. Sabbath school is held in nearly all of them and church services in many.

There are two railroads in the county,

which furnish ample facilities for the trans-portation of the crops to the various markets. The county is out of dobt, has light taxes, low assessments, and a county warrant is worth 100 cents on the dollar. The taxes on a quarter section of land in this county are from \$8 to \$20.

Red Willow has a population at the present time of about \$15,000. Its school facilities are unequaled. There are seven banks in the county with capital varying from \$10,000 to \$50,000, and many of our farmers are among the heaviest depositors. Lands range in price from \$15 to \$10 per acre, according to the location and value of the improve-

Red Willow's Principal City.

McCook, the principal city in the county, is situated a little west of the center of the county, on the north bank of the Republican river and overlooking the Republican valley. It is midway between Omaha and Denver on the main line of the Burlington route, and that road has made this place a division point, for terminal service, where more than \$25,000 are distributed among employes who work in the offices and shops here. The city enjoys the benefits of a fine system of water works, the Holly system, having over lifteen miles of mains in operation, which cost about \$50,000. The city is tion, which cost about \$30,000. The city is well lighted by electricity, both arc and in-candescent, the electric light company hav-

ing a capital of \$30,000.

McCook has three fine ward school buildings, with an able corrs of teachers, under the superintendence of Prof. William Valen-tine, and a school course of such complete-ness as enables graduates of McCook public schools to enter the freshman class in our colleges. The city has soven church edi-fices, costing from \$1,500 to \$1,000. There fices, costing from \$1,500 to \$5,000. Incredicts, costing from \$1,500 to \$5,000. Incredicts three newspapers published in the city—the Tribune, edited by F. M. Kimmell; Times-Democrat, published by C. W. Barnes; Democrat, published by A. Ciute. The True Democrat, published by A. Clute. The first two are republican in politics, the last

McCook has three banks—the First National, with a capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of nearly haif as much, George Hockneil president and W. F. Lawson cashier; the Litizens, with a capital of \$50,000 and a large surplus, V. Franklin president and A. C. Ebert cashier; the Farmers & Merchants, with a capital of \$35,000 and a large surplus to the credit of its owners, Frank it. Spearman president and Thomas Glasscutt cashier. Besides those, there is a building association with \$100,000 capital and two loan and trust companies with \$50,000 capital

There are five good hotels, and their excel-lence is shown by the number of traveling men who make their headquarters here. The United States land office is located here. McCook has three business houses, doing a jobbing business, one a boot and

ance house, another of groceries and the third of wholesale liquors. The Metlock roller mills run day and night and there are two large elevators for handling the products of the county.
Two eight manufacturers and other substantial business men carry large stocks in

their various lines.
Other Cities and Towns.

Other Cities and Towns.

Indianola is situated a little east of the center of the county and is a prosperous city of about 1,500 inhabitants. It has five churches, fine school buildings and a good system of schools. It has two newspapers—the Courier, published by J. S. Phillips, and the Alliance Herald, published by Mr. R. D. Carpenter. There is a fine roller mill and elevators; one bank, of which J. W. Dolan is president and J. J. Lamborn casnier; one cigar factory and a number of good substantial business houses. Indianola also has extensive ocher interests, having a large manufacturing concern, the Garner, Brown & Friend Paint company. The ocher is mined in several places near the town and at present this company employs fifteen men in the works.

Bartley is situated in the eastern part of the county and is a thriving town, with one newspaper, good schools, and is the seat or Bartley university.

Danbury is situated in the southern part of the county and is a brisk little town hav-ing one bank, elevator and good business Lebanon is situated in the southeastern

part of the county, on the Orieans branch of the B. & M., has one bank controlled by J. W. Hupp, good schools, two elevators and prosperous business men. There are in different parts of the county

several small stores at the various postoffices at which considerable business is done. Have Labored and Been Rewarded,

Red Willow county has a prosperous, in-dustrious and law-abiding class of farmers and all are making money and doing well.

J. C. Russell, living five miles south of McCook, has a well improved farm of 240 acres, well stocked with the best thorough-bred cattle, horses and hogs. His motto is to breed tha best, as it brings a better price, and costs no more to raise. He came to Red Willow county in 1872 from Iowa, with less than \$1,000 in cash and stock, and today has his land, surrounded by good fence, good farm buildings, with horses, cattle and nogs that are growing into money every day. Mr. Russell says that he can cultivate one-third more land with the same labor here than in Iowa, and that his land brings him in greater returns. William Wygint is one of our oldest in-

habitants, living north of this city. He has a section of well improved land, with several hundred head of stock and fine improvements. Mr. Wygiet came here without any money, and was well known as one of the poor homesteaders, but by energy and perseverance he has become wealthy. Mr. Wygint says that there were times when he was simost discouraged, but he kept working steadily on, always having enough stock to feed his corn and hav to, which he says is the secret of his success.

eral years ago and secured a fine 160 of land just across the river, south of the city, and has labored steadily, and now has his farm in a splendid state of cultivation, plenty of steek around bim, has paid for his land, owes no one, and at the same time has given his children a good equeation. Four Prosperous Farmers.

Stephen Bolles, one of the county commissioners of Red Willow county, is one of the wealthiest men in the county. He has 640 acres of the land under a high state of cultivation. Takes great pleasure in raising fine cattle. Mr. Bolles came to the county with little money, his all having been earned by hard labor on the section for the Union Pacithe company. With his earnings he secured his present home, and has steadily made money ever since, every now and then adding another 160 acres to his possessions. His secret of success is strict attention to business and improving his opportunities. He is never known to complain of the season, as his crops are so diversified that at the end of the years he has added to his possessions, either in land, stock or a comfortable bank

John F. Heim, the proprietor of the Red Willow Stock Farm, is one of our most successful farmers, and has succeeded by raising fine graded cattle and good horses. His farm consists of 320 acres, on the Willow, in a good state of cultivation, good farm buildings, and, what is more, it has all been made by his labor in Red Willow county.

Andrew Carson came to Red Willow county

from the west and purchased him a farm south of this city, which he has quietly and steadily labored to improve. He conducted a canai from the Republican, and now has his entire farm under cultivation, and can turn the water from his canal over the entire farm. From his bay land he cuts several crops, and last year sold \$1,500 worth of hay alone, while his vegetables and other produce bring the highest market price. His land is valued at \$150 per acro.

Hon. A. C. Modie owns as fine a half-sec-tion of land northwest of this city as ever lay out of doors, has the same well improved with good stock and well-lilled cribs of grain for their feed. Mr. Modie formerly lived in Missourt, where he was employed by the Rock Island company. He came to Red Willow county and today is counted one of her thriftiest and most substantial farmers. He represented this county in the last legislature.

Better Than Ohio or Illinois. S. D. McClain came here from Illinois and now lives seven miles north of McCook on a well-improved and well-stocked farm of 160 acres and is the proud and contented owner of his home, which is today well worth \$3,500 and is the profits of \$100, which was all he had when he reached this county from his lilinois home. He says be can farm one-third more land here than he could in Illinois and do the work better and get better returns He has just finished marketing 3,400 bushels of corn at 32c per bushel, and now has in a erop of 200 acres on his own and rented land of corn and wheat, with the proceeds of which he expects to add another 160 acres of

land to his present farm.

Henry Gale is one of Red Willow's prosperous farmers. He came here from Ohio in 1834 and is the owner of as good a 169 acres of land as one could desire, just six miles south of McCook, well stocked and improved. He says that any one who is willing to work and will put his shoulder to the wheel is bound to succeed in Red Willow county and in a few years have sufficient to enable him to live comfortably and happily.

William H. Smith came to this county

from Iowa in 1870 with but few worldly pos-sessions and now owns 160 acres of land southeast of this city worth \$3,000 and has stock worth considerably more. The fine farm of John Hatfield & Son, two

miles east of this city, is one of the best examples of what hard labor and good business principles will produce. They have 1,200 acres, and a good part of the same is in alfaira, and they raise from this farm grain and have eaffally access the control of the same is in alfaira, and they raise from this farm grain and hay (alfalfa) enough to carry from 1,000 to 1,300 head of cattle, thirty to fifty head of horses and many hogs. The crops raised by them last year were superior to anything that they ever russed in Illinois. Men of Means and Ali From Farming.

Men of Means and Ali From Farming.

J. S. Modreli came to this county from Alton, Ill., and now is the owner of a fine farm in this county. From his broom corn crop alone last year he cleared \$1,500, and besides this he had eighty acres of wheat, which averaged thirty-nine bushels per acre.

John W. Paimer came to this county from Washington, Ill., and has by his labor secured a fine home of \$20 acres of land southwest of this city, and has good farm buildwest of this city, and has good farm build-ings and improvements, and the land in a high state of cultivation, and his net prohigh state of cultivation, and his net proceeds for the year last past were sufficient to pay the original purchase price of the land. The brothers Droll, Matt and August, came here from Loda, ill., with but sufficient means to purchase 160 acres of land. They went to work with a will and now Matt Droll has 1,260 acres of land and has just burchased another piece adjoining his aiready large farm, while August has 640 acres of land and a good bank account. They marketed over 2,000 bushels of wheat this year, and their corn and hay was fed to their large herd of cattle, and only a short time ago they shipped several carloads of cattle and hogs to the Omaha market.

to the Omaha market. L. J. Holland lives near Indianola and has a fine stock farm of over 1,000 acres, a fine two-story frame house and good buildings. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, his stock of the heart black of cultivation, his his farm is in a sign state of cultivation, his stock of the best blooded strains, making him money day by day. He has just com-pleted an extensive system of irrigating ditches which will add to the number of tons ditches which will add to the number of tons of hay per acre from his fine meadows.

• The two brothers Ashton live near Danbury, and have one of the finest farms in Western Nebraska of about 2,000 acres. It is surrounded by fine groves of timber which they have planted, all of the crivoways and lanes having a row of trees on each side. Their buildings are large and commodious. They are extensive preceders of horses, and their fine farm is highly productive, corn, wheat and alfaifs being the principal crops.

ODD CORNERS IN CORNWALL

Where the Modern R presentatives of the

Aucient Britons Are Found.

IN ENGLAND, APART FROM ENGLISHMEN

Social Characteristics of the

Cornish Miner of Today.

King Arthur and His Round Table Knight Here Lived and Jousted-Ethnical and

[Copyrighted, 1892.] Thurso, Cornwall, Eng., June 4.—Almost until tolay, as time is measured, Cornwall has been to the remainder of England a veritable terra incognita, "West Barbary" it was contemptuously called to describe its uncanniness, its supposed ignorance and its popularly accredited semi-barbarism. What

weird and desolate Connemara is and has

always been to the Green isle, this scarred and ragged peninsula has been to Eugland. Of its 400,000 souls, one-tenth, from youth o death, in darkness pick and blast in shift and drift beneath its windswept moors. Until a century since a distinct language, the Cornubian Celtic, was spoken, taught and preached. Today, in some of the larger towns, "the purest English spoken" is said to prevail; but again, today, not a league from these towns, among fisher-folks, miners and peasants, an ordinary Englishman or American can scarcely understand a word uttered. Yet here are life and sceme of the greatest fascination; both life and scene of simplicity, beauty and grandeur, while remance and legend glow wondrously in every tor, combe and stream; romance and legend the most winsome in all England Here lived, or were born to deathless legend. Arthur, Launcelot and Guinevere, and the

brave old Round Table knights. Curious Old Cornwall. It is a curious shaped oit of land, this It is a curious shaped bit of land, this rugged old Cornwall. Its reographic contour suggests the strange silhouette of some couchant gigantic mastiff, or huge wild beast. It is easy to see in its southernmost outreaching its two powerful forefeet. In its northern coast line will be found its praced and bristling back. In its most northern projection will be seen an erect and default tail. In its eastern Dayonshire defiant tail. In its eastern Devorshire boundary are its massive haunches and hind eet wedged against the eternal granite of Dovon. And its furthermost sea-split ocean battling promentory is the open mouth of the stone leviathan, set savagely toward the seething Scilly isles, forever lashed with spume and fume of its interminable battles

with the Atlantic. Were you to stand, as I have done, on Hensbarrow, one of its drear and highest peaks, you could see smiling Devon to the east; almost to Land's End, its farthest westward wall; to Lizard Head, its remotest southern headland; across its entire reach of hills and moorlands, far out upon St. George's channel to the northwest; and over the white sails of fisher and coaster to the south east, even to the dim cone of that most won drous of all mariner's beacons, the splendid Eddystone lighthouse.

Among the Downs and Tors. But standing on that spot little else than apparent desolation meets the eye. The moorlands stretch delorously as if in boundless loneliness. The tors or hills are bleak and bare. The whole face of nature seems torn and scarred, as if by tremendous elemental struggles. Yet all these caverns and chasms which disfigure it were made by the hand of man. Its granite, shale and slate bide copper, tin and iron. For more than 3,000 years its surface has been cleft and its depths bored until its face is pitted as if with extinct volcances, whose bases were honeycombed, sometimes to a mile's depth, and, often laterally, so far outward boneath the ocean, that its very shell was racked and broken, until, to prevent the sea dropping through, the bottom was stuffed and plugged and seidered like a teaky old bastn.

This is what you will see and feel and know among the downs and tors along the rocky backbone of Cornwall. But along the north coast, in summer, and everywhere upon the south coast in summer, and nearly all winter, are never-ending surprises of scenic ed the entire south English ar Irish coasts are almost semi-tropic lands Semi-tropic bits of land surely can be found for I have seen at Bournemouth, at Torquay and at Plymouth, in England, at Teuro, Fal mouth and Penzance in Cornwall, and at Youghal, alongside Sir Walter Raleigh's old home, in Ireland, roses in full bloom and uxuriantly foliaged myrtle out of doors in

Seen by the Wayside.

Along the way I am leisurely tramping, with the English channel nearly always in sight, are innumerable Cornish valleys of slumbrous beauty. Tiny burns and combes are cut through the wails by the Through every one timpid streams go singing and tumbling to the ocean. Along the valley sides are white hamlets, or the quaint old homes, the rich acres and the sleek herds of the thrifty farmers of Corn-

wail.
Tramp these coast roads but a mile, and you will suddenly stumble apon these levely vales—the stream, the farm half hidden by generous foliage dotting the sides far up the combe as eye car reach; here a rumbling old mill; there a nestling church; below you a quaint old village; beyond, the tuny haven skirted by the homes of fishers, and specked by odd old fishers' crafts; further a tide ploughing up

between massive haven walls, or a stretch of low tide rock and drift; and at last the bright blue sea. Beautiful scenes are these for the eye and heart-mind to dwell upon hardly to be found in such number and winsomeness anywhere else upon all of Just before you pass from Devonshire into

Cornwall you will find most intense the English suspicion that Cornish folk are a sort of barbarians. The landlord of the little inn where I logged in Plymouth, though admitting that he had never crossed the Tamar, commiseratingly ven-tured the sympathetic remark that he'd be blessed if he wouldn't prefer Whitechapei to Cornwall.

A People Apart.

"Wy, 'n' them Cousin Jacks knows now! but tin," he added with a flourish. "Niggar but tin," he added with a flourish. "Niggar blood in 'om too, they do say. Black as a pit-mouth, 'alf on 'em. An' blessed if you'il get now! I' cat better 'n' 'oggans 'n' faggans, from Saltash to Land's Hend.

His words were true as to the dark complexions of most of the Cornish people. In a mile's distance of Devonshire you are among another race of men than the fair-faced, phicematic English. Faces are overwhere. phiegmatic English. Faces are everywhere seen of a distinct eastern type; and surely eastern blood, whether Jawish, from the Jewish mine owners of a thousand years ago, or from the Phoenician traders of an earlier period, is still rich in Cornath veins. It gives have sufficiently the ways of the still rich in the street of the still rich in the street of the still rich in the street of the s here and there the waxen olive skin, almost universally the glossy black curling hair and dark eyes, and statures short, compact and

shapely.

No people in the world are more claunish, or more resent encroachment by marriage or in social and business affairs, than the Cornish. Their olden language, superstations and traditions are all Celtic. They are impastraditions are all Celtic. They are impas-sioned, impuisive and excitable as are al-Celts; but they possess a dumb patience, an aggressive defensiveness against innovation and an humble and steadfast thrift which reveals something like the Jewish strain. Their ways are rough, and Cornish man-ners are the frankest and sincerest of any people I have ever been among. They com-prise simply meaning what you say and say-

prise simply meaning what you say and saying what you mean, whatever the subject or occasion. All this, too, with absolute unconsciousness of affront. Between Polperro and Lanlarue a youth gave me a help along in his donkey cart laden with sand. I thanked him heartily on alighting. Looking me squarely in the face, he asked:

"Wusent aw gimme sumpn for the feer,

my son!

Plain of Speech and Straightforward. He got a sixpense for the fair, for which all Cornish boys endeavor to secure a "box" or bit of money, and my apologies for not recognizing his honest right in the matter. Cornish folk, big and little, have no truculency in asking for their just due. This plainness of speech is everywhere met with. The lad's expression, "my son," had no levity or tsunt in it. It is everywhere here a term of friendship and respect. all Cornish boys endeavor to secure a "box

and respect.

Between Saltash and Trure I made appli cation at the houses of many farmers for food and lodging. The food could always be had

by paying form before it was exten. But the latter could not be got for any whooding or sumsof floney. They would bluntly tell me to find at inn. If I professed knorance of the locality of one they would go or send some one with me. I always dismissed my excert before the place was reached, determined to pass the nights in the homes of the lowly.

This sort of procedure, and conversation with others than farmers upon the subject, gradually developed the fact that Coroish farmers have actining in common with the great body of Cornish people. They are a species of "gentry" in the minds of the latter. Though only tenant farmers, their holdings are large for Engiand, from twenty to 100 acres, and there been occupied for gene-100 acres, and have been occupied for generations by the same family on ninety-nine-year leases. They often go to "Lunnon," and their children are sent to Truro for schooling. They are staunch supporters of the Established characteristics are standard to the Established characteristics. schooling. They are staunch supporters of the Established church, while the masses are Wesleyans.

The Miners and Fisher Folk.

But the fisher and mining folk are une-quivocably hospitable. The fisherman wall take care of you in his little cottage without question, without locking a thing in his hab-itation against you, but still with a dumb sort of acquiescence. The miner is a rough-and-ready fellow, and if not always hearty about it settles the matter for or against you at once. All this the literary tramp will quickly discover, and I shortly began directing my diplemacy toward the ordinary homes in the mining villages.

You will find them through nearly all the landship of Country of the state of

length of Corawall from Liskeard to Pen-zance, and they are seldom clustered in dirty villages contiguous to the mines as in our country. I do not recall a single instance of this sort during my entire journeying. Two, three, four, a haif dozen and sometimes a score, may be found together. They are in all sorts of odd and out-of-the-way places, on the roads and off. Like the Irish cabins, they are oftenest at the back, instead of at the front, of somewhere or anywhere. Near-

Few are as near as a half mile; thousands are miles away. "Pairdners" in a "core" (corps) who combine their labors, and work corps) who combine their labors, and work one of the three eight-hour "snifts" of each day, may live in as many different directions from the "bal" or pit; Jack, Jem or Jan often occupying homes from six to ten miles apart. But wherever these little miners' hamlets are, their walls are all of everlasting stone, embowered in brilliant Cornish roses and tracements, with corners floors and thatched creepers, with cement floors and thatched roofs; every one subject to interminable re-pairs from ensinghts of vicious sparrows, themselves tiny miners, endlessly sinking shafts and drilling "cross-cuts" and "levels" in the soft and yielding straw.

In the Miner's Cottage.

I was soon able to march squarely up to Jack and Jenney at their cottage door and boldly ask for accommutations for the night. There was no halting in the negotiations on 'Wass say, Jenny?" the burly fellow

would pleasantly ask of his honest wife. "Shall aw lay un cop!"

"Lay un cop," it should be explained, did not mean that the stranger should be attacked or hustled. It is Cornish for entertaining, caring for, or housing him. "If the (thee, thou) con stan' un, Jack,"
the wife would reply,
"All right, un son;" would be the rejoinder,
addressed to mg. "If the oun stan' un maak
a self (yourself) thoun!"

There was no further ceremony about the matter. I always slept in the half-story garret beneath the thatch. There is one room below, sometimes two. One door, the front one, is found sufficient. A window is at either side of this, and often directly above these are tiny lights for the garret. Each cottage is provided at one end or at the back with an open fireplace in the center of the wall. It has a sort of a range at one side covered with outlandish brass ornaments at which the Cornish housewife is endlessly pol-ishing. At the other side is the "ungconer." This has "heps" or upper and under doors ehind which are stored furze fagots or other

An Interior.

The furniture of the "Cousin Jack's" home though scant is "ho Nest and useful." At the fireface is the "brander," a triangular iron, on legs, on which, "I shally over furze fires. the kettles boil, the oircular cast iron "baker" and cover are set, and the fish or meat, when they can be indulged in, is "scrowled" or grilled. There are pernaps four chairs. These will have solid, mahogany frames, but the seats are of painted pine and are waxed weekly. These four are "best" and are all the best. For every-day use one or two "firms" or rude benches are

The single table is of pine, one top coming flush with the sides, the other, detacked, two inches thick, one side unpainted and scoured snowy white daily with "growder," s rotten granite which lathers like soap, and the ther side painted for Sunday or use, and a drawer beneath for rude cutlery The tableware is something startling in cheap goods and each member of the family is provided with a real "chany" cup and saucer with a gorgeous gilt band. Two or three rude engravings generally of Scripthree rude engravings, generally of Scrip tural subjects, in cheap oaken frames such us the village carpenter may make with the beds and sedding under the thatch, complete the furniture of the miner's

cottage. Miners' Regulation Menu.

For his class and means he is a generous liver. Soups and stews are consumed by the gallon. For his breakfast, if he is out of the mine, "mawther," the wife, will provide the usually villainous "tay" consumed by the English and Irish working classes, infrequently an egg, perhaps a bit of saffron-cake, a Cornish favorite, apparently devoid of everything but sweet and color, and maybe bread (without butter) and treacle. Some times this is varied with "butter-sops," stale bread scalded and seasoned meagerly. At noon, or for the mine "croust" or lunch, there are "taty pasties" or potatoes and vagrant meat scraps inclosed in a crescent shaped crust, interchangeable with "figgy pasties," the same as "taty pasties" with a few raisins added; "hoggans" or round pork pies, and "faggans," tough crust cakes so hard, at least in Cornish renews, that they would not break if hurled down a 1,000-fathom mine shaft. For supper "croust," that is lunch of any sort left over from the day's provisions, or perhaps a "baker o' taties," which means mashed potatoes fried in arease, turned and browned, and cut in as many segments as there are members of the family, may be provided. The one big Sun-day meat, however, is seldom tacking in a generous supply of boiling meat; and as every cottage has its acro or half-acre gar-den, there is always in summer a bountiful supply of vegetables in the Cornish miner's home. Engar L. WAKEMAN.

Dr. Chambers, says: "Good champagne exhilarates, and repairs waste. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial is perfectly pure.

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REMINISCENT.

Philadelphia Press. A tiny glove of tan chevrette; A little rent where some one tore it; And I will never quite forget. The girl who were it.

Her face was fair, of classic mold;
Her eyes now laughed and now gazed
sadly;
Her half resembled burnished gold.
I loved her madly.

We met. She smiled upon me when, Enchanted, at her side I tarried. I asked her to be mine: but then She said, "I'm married."

She ended all my dream of love; But I will never quite forget The girl who were that tiny glove, Of tan chevrette.

SHORTHAND LESSON.



Line 1. - There, ultimo, instant, at hand, Line I.—There, ultimo, instant, at unid, I, I have, be able to, impossible, district. Line 2.—Immediately, of, or, but, to, on, on the, to the, for the, which the, the, Line 3.—It will, November, prompt, attention, car, delivered, in all, upon. Line 4.—Read, gentlemen, for it, make it, which it, extreme, fin ancial, responsible.

cial, responsible.

The words I of, or, but and on are indicated by ticks; they are supposed to be about one-fourth the length of a stroke consonau t. I and or are indicated with the same sign. lave may be attached to other words with

the f hook; see "I have" (line 1).
"Will" can be added to other word signs with the "!" hook. "The" can be attached with the "!" hook. "The" can be attached to other word signs by a short tick, made upon the siant of "ch" or "p." It may be added to many of the full length word signs by making them half length.

See "for it, make it, which it" (line 4).
"The," when not joined in other characters, is indicated by a dot written in the first position. "And!" is indicated by a determined.

sition. "And" is indicated by a dot written in the second position.

Thoroughly learn the word signs, given above, and then write the following letter, sending it to me for correction. Address your communication to F. W. Mosher, care

of THE BEE. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. OMAHA, Nob., Oct. 21, 1893.—H. R. Smith, esq., Missouri Valley, Ia.— Dear Sir: Yours of the 24th ult. at hand. I have delayed answering until the last moment, hoping that I might be able to come to Missouri Valley on the 3d inst., but I find it will be impossible to do so. Our district court is in session and I, shall have an important case on trial that day. Yours truly. on trial that day. Yours truly.

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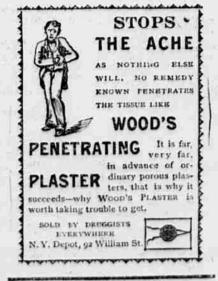
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