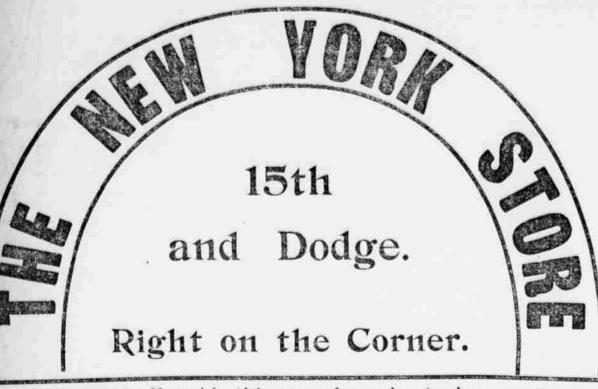
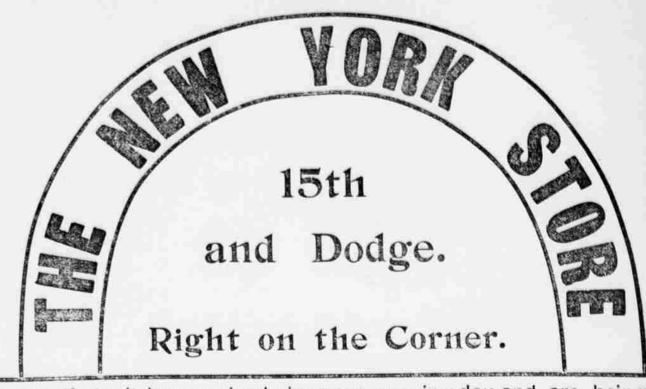

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.



A REMARKABLE **PURCHASE** AND A WONDERFUL



BARGAINS offered in this store from day to day overtop anything ever offered in Omaha. Car loads of goods have arrived since our opening day and are being placed on our BARGAIN COUNTERS at surprising LOW PRICES. Attend this remarkable SALE and avail yourselves of the opportunity offered below.

Dress Goods-

	Our	Big I	3arga	iins.
colors,	s of very nil wool, advertise per yard,	d elsew	here	39c
75 piece very t where	new No ine all wo for 75c, th	velty Go ol, sold o als sale	ods,	19c
100 piec all co the n 28c pe	es all woo lors, light newest pat r yard	d Challis and dark terns, w	in i, in orth	15c
74 piece	s of Silk I all wool ar ors, a big v	d a full	line	35c
85 piece	es Diagona lors; this i gain at 30c,	d Serges	e is	17c

Wast Goods

Wash Goods-	
75 pieces French Crepon, silk stripe, very pretty patterns, worth 35c	19c
60 pieces Tambour Mull in a very fine line of colors and patterns; worth 25c	15c
45 pieces Plisse, in the newest patterns, and finest color- ings; these goods are some- thing entirely new, worth	15c
25c, this sale	6!c
100 pleces Pongee, a big bargain, in all the new patterns, mostly all dark	10c
Just received, a nice lot of Dimities in all the new and pretty patterns, will go in this sale at	1210
Dimities in all patterns, a beautiful line, worth twice what we ask, this sale	8½c
Here is a special cut on Plisse,	

Silks-

	Silks
90 pieces Wash Silks, in very pretty patterns and colorings, 10c value, will go in this sale at	25c
68 pieces China Silk, in all colo s, irelading black, a good value at 35c, sale price	19c

Special Drives in

Challis, Calicos and Ginghams

	third Gingardan	
21c	2 cases of Challis, in extra pretty patterns, real value 6c, this sale	
21c	1 case of light Shirting Prints, all new patterns, every yard worth &c	
3½c	150 pieces dark Prints, in very dezirable patterns, a good value at 65c	
3c	1 case of Apron Ginghams, very large assortment, regu- lar 6c quality	
4c	100 pieces Outing, nice new pat- terns, the regular 7½c quality	
5c	150 pieces Dress Ginghams, worth 81gc per yard, this sale	
61c	500 pieces Dutch blue twill cal- ice, 29 linches wide, sold at special sale for 19c per yard, you can have all you want at	

100 pleces fancy high grade Ticking, regular 25: quality... 150 pieces white Shaker Flan-nel, regular 8½c kind, for a snap

Linens

21c	190 pieces Crash; this toweling is the regular 5c kind, this sale, per yard
6½c	All Linen Towelling, the 10c quality, you can have all you want at.
3½c	Towels, in good large sizes, worth 19c, this sale
75c	150 Bed Spreads, worth \$1.25, will go on sale at

Hosiery

40	new and fresh	
5c	Just received, 200 dozen ladies' Black Hose, 10c quality, this sale	
81c	Ladies' Black Hose, the big	
15c	200 dozen ladies' Seamless Black Hose, worth 22½c	
	-	

Corsets

	cool in c				386	
mer	Corsets.	worth	60011	*****	00.	•

Carpets and Draperies

Testes and control assignment	
Nice Wool Carpets, in all designs, per yard	42c
Chenille Covers, all colors	48c

Men's Furnishings

	, par arrows
230	25 dozen men's balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, this sale
39	5 dozen Shirts, collars at- tached, neat stripes such as you pay 75c for
37	Men's Negligee Shirts, extra good quality, in 5 shades, worth 75c, this sale
150	09 dozen men's black and brown Hose, worth 25c, this sale
25	Our silk Neckties cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 50c, this sale
-	

Ladies' Underwear

Men's Rockford Hose, worth

dozen summe	Indies' r Vests	ribbon	trimmed	4c

Millinery

Who ever heard of such big bargains? Ladies' Trimmed Hats	48c
Largest assortment of Flowers in the state	50c
Black Chip Flats	35c
A nice Sallor Hat	15c

Shoe Dep't. Wonderful Bargains

hand turn Oxfords, needle toe; this Oxford is a hummor and sells anywhere for \$1.35,	89c
at 500 pairs women's dongola Ox- fords, in both square and pointed toes, a shoe that you will say is a great bargain	95c
210 pairs women's vici kid Tan Oxfords, with the new razor toe; this shoe sells for \$3 and is a dandy; in this sale	1.98
165 pairs women's dongola Prince Alberts, new needle toe only; this is a great bar- gain at.	1.39
210 pairs ladies' dongola Juli- ettes, latest style, with large buttons, a good \$1.00 shoe for.	1.75
965 pairs ladies' dongola but- ton, narrow square and pointed toe, nicely trimmed, patent tip; a great hit	97c
120 pairs childs tan exfords, sizes 2 to 5	39c
Childs' exfords	49c
Childs' tan strap slipper with large buckle, only	95c
Misses' tan Oxfords	1.00
288 pairs boys' tan Shoes, a new and nobby shoe, worth \$2.50, this sale	1.48
\$20 pairs men's tan Shoes, new razor toe, a shoe worth \$4.00, this sale	2.98
220 pairs men's satin oil calf congress and lace, all solid,	1.35
WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN T ADVERTISEMENT.	

Notions--

Pins, two papers.....

orset Luces, per pair	lc
pool Thread	lc
tubber Tip Pencils,	ic
ix Envelopes	lc
ix Sheets Paper	lc
ne dozen Safety Pins	Зс
0 yards Spool Silk	30
ewing Thread	4c
lest Rubber	5c
	10c
lik Elastic	5c
thoe Strings, per bunch	1c
landkerchiefs	20
letter ones	40
addes' fine Handkerchicfs	30
ombs	
ombs	50
inirpins, bunch	lc
Iat Strings	3c
Pearl Buttons	50
Oress Buttons	5c
And IOO Other Aut	
And 100 Other Arti	cies

AIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR SPECIAL AFTENTION. THIS SALE WILL LAST A WHOLE WEEK.

system of farm villages is better than ours. And still, the most of our farmers' wives are bright women. They are as a rule indus-

trious and good business women, but they get little for it. I believe in making women to a large extent the business partners of

THE NEW YORK STORE, - - - 15th and Dodge Streets, Right on the Corner

of celibates.

Secretary Morton Discuses Farming, Farmers and Farmers' Wives.

SOUND MONEY IN THE BUSINESS A Disquisition on Various Phases of Western

Farm Life, Spiced with Stories and Barb Wire Facts by Uncle Sam's Official Farmer. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-I called on the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the secretary of agriculture, last night and asked him to give me some points for the cities which are turning their vacant lots into potato gardens for the poor. The secretary of Agriculture believes that there is money in farming. He is a man of much wealth, and a great part a house on his land. As soon as the of his fortune has come out of the soil. He got any evidence of a future title they ber is highly cultured and college-bred, but he is as plain in his ways as was Abraham Lincoln, gage on the quarter section representing and he has practical ideas of men and things. \$700. I do not mean to say that many of as plain in his ways as was Abraham Lincoln, Like Lincoln, he has a story to illustrate his every point, and, like Lincoln, he is more of an optimist than a pessimist. He thinks that the farmers of the United States have as good business chances as the members of any other profession, and he says that those who mix their manure with brains seldem fall to amass wealth. He has of late been making a study of the condition of the farmer. and of his possibilities outside of the old lines of cultivation, and he is full of new sugges-He is a great advocate of small farms. and he tells me there is a good deal of money to be made in polatoes. MONEY IN POTATOES.

Said the secretary: "There is no doubt but that there will be a large demand for all the potatoes that these cities will raise this year and for years to come. We raised last year more than 170,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the United States, and these brought about the United States. \$91,000,000. The crop was, however, not enough by millions of bushels to supply the demand, and petatoes always bring a high price. This is especially so in the cities, and if these people will work there is no doubt but that they can make some money out of their crop. The great objection I have to the method being employed is that the land is given to the poor for nothing. It ought to be rented to them at a very low rate, and you would then find ten men engaged in the cultivation of the soil where one is deing it now. People don't want what they can get for nothing, and measures like this tend to the education of the paupers." THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

"It is a good deal like the homestead act," Secretary Morton went on. "That was one of the worst things for the farmers of this country that has ever happened to them. It encouraged pauperism and fraud. Before the homestead act was passed you could preempt a quarter section of land, and by paying small price for it you could get a title to it. The result was that no one took the poor lands, and the man who was a farmer had to be thrifty and intelligent to succeed. nestead act gave the land for noth-

THE SAGE OF ARBOR LODGE profit. Thousands of acres of land which was utterly worthless were proved up in order to get these mortgages. The owners left as soon as they had obtained the money and the eastern men who furnished the sells \$3,000,000 worth of eggs for British left as soon as they had obtained the money and the eastern men who furnished the funds had no assets but a lot of sand hills stomachs, and France gets \$7,000,000 a year to show for them. They paid the loan agent 2 per cent for making the loan and Bull. With our vast area, and our so-called equired no security. The agents worked or their commission and not for their employers, and the result is that there are thousands of mortgages in Kansas and Ne-braska today which are not worth the paper n which they are written. I have traveled member one farm in which a plow stood in the desert near a shackly shanty, and upon it the farmer had hung a card which

> "Take the D-n Plow Too!" "In another part of the sand hills, where

the soil was miserably poor, I saw a shanty on wheels. I asked my driver who could possibly live there, and who would be fool enough to take up such land as that. He replied that all the land we could see had been entered and proved, and that that house was wheeled from place to place, and that one man after another had lived in it for a short time in order to swear that he had rowed the \$200 from the agent, paid this t the government and then took \$500 for a more those who took advantage of the homestead act were not honest men and good farmers but the principle was bid and it encourage could be charged for these lots equal to, say, ne-tenth of their annual taxes - a mere to u inal price—the people would realize that they were paying for them and they would not lose their self-respect." MONEY IN FARMING.

"You say there is money in farming, Mr. scretary," said I. "The general idea is Secretary," said I. "The general idea is that the farmers are going to ruin. They are ushing to the cities and they are complaining all over the country. How is this?" "It is not half as bad as it is painted," said the secretary. "The farmers are making as much money as any other people in the United States. They don't make as much as they formerly did. No business is doing Why, we used to get 10 per cent for money out west on gilt-edged security. have paid 12 per cent myself, mortgaging the best of real estate to get it, and have made money out of it. You can now borrow all the are now contented with small profits. is the same in the mercantile business. The storekeepers used to growl when their profits were less than 25 per cent. They are now glad to get 8 per cent. The truth is that the farmers' profits have failen the least, and failures are proportionately less among them than among any other class of business men. Take this matter of mortgaged farms. These farmers are doing business on borrowed capital, and now and then one of them fails The majority of merchants do their business the same way, and 90 per cent fail at some time in their lives. I believe the percentage of failures in the dry goods business is fully as high as 97 per cent. The majority of the farmers succeed. They pay their expenses and in the end own their farms."

"The trouble with many of our farmers," continued Secretary Morton, "is that they are "The homestead act gave the land for nothing, and many of those who took advantage of it were lazy, ignorant and thriftless. Some settled on lands for the mere purpose of selling them as soon as they had secured

starving farmers, we do not raise enough eggs for ourselves. We import them by the millions, and the cackling of the tens of thousands of Canadian hens is heard daily over the eggs which they are laying for the United States. Eggs are beneath the notice of the average American farmer. His wife may, perhaps, get a bit of her pin oney out of the chickens, but that is all. "We import a great quantity of cabbages. and we buy fruit and nuts which we might raise ourselves, to the extent of millions of dollars a year. We are shipping more butter ever year, but New Zealand and Australia are crowding us in this line. They are sending vast quantities to England, and selling it there for a shilling a pound. Within four years the consumption of butter in England has risen \$10,000,000. and the Australian export has increased nearly \$3,000,000 during this time. Many parts of the southern states are now raising dairy products, and in east Tennessee the chickens and the eggs last year brought

POINTS ON HOGS.

"How about meat, Mr. Secretary? Is not that market well cared for?"

"No," replied Mr. Morton, "the meat market is not half worked. We ship great quantities to Europe, but we do not get the best prices. Take our bacon. It brings a round in England. The Dateb. 9 cents a pound in England. The Danish bacon sells for 14 cents a pound, and the Wilkshire bacon is worth 18 cents a pound. Had we gotten the best prices our bacon would have been worth \$10,000,our bacon would have been worth to be a con-000 more to us than it was last year. The English like a lean bacon, to the English like a lean bacon, packers there buy hogs according to the thickness of the fat upon their backs. A hog that has fat two and one-fourth inches thick brings a shilling more per twenty pounds of its weight than a hog whose fat on the back is three inches thick. The English want lean swine. They will not buy any hogs that weigh more than 240 bounds, as they know that bacon from such hogs is not in demand. Here our ambition is to raise fat hogs, and I have seen car loads of swine which will average 400 pounds in weight. Still we have a great trade in farm products with England, Fully half all our foreign exports go there. We not more than 100,000 tons of hay and more than 30,000 tons of cheeze to Great Britain every year. We send only 2,060 tons of butter, and Denmark beats us in this article alone by 48,000 tons yearly.

MACHINE FARMERS. "The trouble with us," the secretary of agriculture continued, "Is that we are too luxurious in our methods. We have been making money so easily that we can't appreciate the changes in conditions the world over, and we have not tried to adapt our-selves to them. Our farmers are machine farmers. They raise practically nothing that cannot be raised by machinery. Take the matter of wheat. The farmer now rides the plow as he breaks the soil. He rides as he harrows, and he plants his fields with a sulky drill. The crop comes up of itself, and when it is ripe the farmer again farmers succeed. They pay their expenses and in the end own their farme."

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR THE FARMER. finished the machine has cut and bound his grain. A steam engine does his threshing, and a small part of the straw forms the fuel which makes the steam. All this is expensive, and if the wheat brings a low price, or there is a crop failure, the farmer runs behind. He does not watch the small last. leaks and he does not raise the little things which pay so well. Take the union crop.

in more money than all the wheat."
POINTS ON HOGS. complication, and at last one of them asked the old lady how much she thought she ought to have. She hesitated a moment, and then said that she believed she was really entitled to ask for as much as \$2. Of course she got it, but think how little money she must have had in the past to have made such a fuss about this amount.

ONE RICH FARMER COURSE.

ONE RICH FARMER SKIMPED HIS WIFE. "I am surprised how mean men are some-limes to their wives," continued Secretary might think they are imported. N Morton; "not only farmers, but other men ing creature, and she submits to many a it, she said to her husband;

like this very much. Den't you think we for months could afford to buy it?" "Oh, I suppose so," replied the old man, and he thereupon asked the clerk the price. He was told it was 50 cents a yard. Old Mr. Jones raised his eyes at this, and asked his wife how much it would take. She re-plied she didnt' think she could get along

and I do wish you could get along without it just now. Couldn't you?"

A moment later old Mr. Jones asked the same clerk if he had any tobsec, and whether he had any of that good old Virginia leaf is 4 years old and a good resilister, which they used to keep in stock.

"You think it will go higher," replied

the dealers sometimes attempted to put up orners on eggs. "The eggs," said he, "are ought from the farmers at from 9 to 10 The good eggs are laid on their ends in their husbands. They are not so in the case of most men. Take, for instance, a story I heard the other day about the family of an oxs, a little compartment being devoted to each egg. The temperature of the cold storheard the other day about the family of an old farmer in Indiana. The man and his wife had lived together for fifty years. Their children had grown up and left them, and now, at 70, the farmer found the burden of his work too much for hm, and he decided to sell his farm and live off of the interest. It was worth \$40,000, but when the deed came to be made the farmer's wife objected.

She said she had helped to pay for the She said she had helped to pay for the She said she had helped to pay for the farm. She had worked all her life for it, shells are picked out and they are sold in and she was bound to have some of the money bulk. Many of the big hotels buy them, and which it brought before she signed the deed. The lawyer and the husband were dumb-

taurants here and get a spring chicken any day after May 1. This is before the hens have even begun to hatch. Where They are summer chickens and fall ens. They were hatched out too late ing creature, and she submits to many a thing a man would not think of tolerating. Speaking of little meannesses, let me give you an incident that I saw myself during the days of the war. I happened to be in a store in my town one day, when an old fellow whom I will call Jones came in with his wife to buy some goods. This man Jones came from one of the most celebrated familles in the United States. He settled in Nebraska when it was still a territory, and by economy and thrift he had now gotten a farm of something like 1,000 acres. He was known to have money in the bank and was considered to have enough feathers to succ to have money in the bank and was considered wealthy. Well, shortly after he entered the store Mrs. Jones took up a piece of calico and admired it very much. As she looked at bring out again when it is not in season. , she said to her husband:
"Pa, I ought to have a new dress, and I and grapes can be preserved in this way

AMERICAN HORSE AND HORSE MEAT "How about the great American horse Secretary Morton? It is said his days are "I fear that is true," replied the secretary

'The electric car and the bicycle have taken away his occupation, and I expect to see the day when our carriages will be run by 50 cents a yard would cost \$6. Now, don't you think that that is pretty high?"

"Yes," she replied. "I do her that you think that the replied of the figure as the replied of the replied to the replied of the replied to the replied of the replied to the replied "Yes," she replied, "I do, but I need the racing stock has gone forever. Why, we had dress."

an application a few days ago from one of our experiment stations. The man said he wanted a team of horses, and the departmen "Yes, I suppose I could," replied the old his wish might be granted. He replied that lady with a sigh, and the calleo was dropped, he could get a good team for \$25, and we A moment later old Mr. Jones asked the allowed him to do so. I am driving a horse myself now for which I paid \$80. get a good horse almost anywhere for \$50 and it is said that in the far west they are The clerk said: "Yes, we have, but it's and it is said that in the far west they are twill high. It's \$2 a pound, and I think turning the horses out and tieing placards will go higher before it gets less. We have to them, upon which are printed the words: HORSE MEAT AND HORSE SAUSAGE.

"I see that one of our consule in Germany advices the raising of horse mest for expor-

it not be better if they lived in villages, and not on their farms?"

In many respects, yes," was the reply.

"In many respects, yes," was the reply.

"The farmer's wife has a dreary lot. She is in most cases little better than a slave to her work and her house. She drags out a said existence, scrubbing and cooking, with few resources outside of herself. I can't imagine anything much worse than her condition, and it seems to me that the European wastern of farm allowed the suppose of the conversation here again turned to be ggs, and Secretary Morton teld me how weight of dressed horse flesh used amounted weight nothing of putting \$10 into plug tobacco. This is a sample of the shipping horse sausage to Germany. The Germans have a tariff on horse meat of more centrally a simple of treatment some wives are receiving to shipping horse sausage to Germany. The Germans have a tariff on horse meat of more than 2 cents per pound, and the French have a similar tariff. It is true that here meat is used more extensively every year in European than in the past. Between 1889 and 1893 more than 100,000 horses were killed there for human consumption, and in 1883 the total weight of dressed horse flesh used amounted to more than 48,000,000 pounds. to more than 48,000,000 pounds. They use every part of the horse, and they have horse cents a dozen, and they are put into cold meat restaurants, where you can buy horse storage. Before packing each egg is tested by placing it between the eye and a candle.

The put into cold meat restaurants, where you can buy horse soup. I would not like to eat it. I feel very much concerning it like my wife did about one of a herd of deer which we had on our place in Nebraska and which was accidentally shot. It was a pretty little doe, and when it was brought home it still had a blue ribbon tled about its neck, which we had fastened to It was very fat, and as I looked at it I said: 'Well, there is one thing about it, you can give us some fresh meat.' My wife replied: 'Why, you don't think you could eat that? Why, my dear, I would just as soon think of eating a slice of one of the children. It is the same with the horse. It is too close to us. We love it too much to ever want to eat it, and it will be a long time before there

will be a market for horse meat in America. Frank G. Carpenter

The Congregationalists in this country number 583,539. For the last eighty-three years the Church of England has been spending \$45,000 a week upon her schools.

The late Dr. Miner, the venerable Boston lergyman, attributed the vigor of his old age o his daily herseback rides. The Protestant Episcopal convention of the iccese of Maine has just granted to women

the right to vote in parish meetings. At the Episcopal convention of Delaware, held last week, S. Minot Curtis, now 76 years of age, was elected secretary of the diocese for the thir y-fifth consecutive time. The old Brandywine Baptist church at

Feng Foe Fing, a Chinamen of San Francisco, is an enthusiastic and efficient member the trout in the river, which are caugh if the Salvation army. It is rumored that he will soon be sent to China to organize and lead.

An automatic shoe shining machine is

hadd's Ford. Pa., has just celebrated its

Rev. Dr. J. C. Morris, paster of the First Methodist church at Birmingham, Ala., has his congregation "by the ears" for roughly denouncing card playing for prizes. He said in his sermon last Sunday that if the officers of the law did their duty many of those gam-

blers would be arrested. It is estimated that the Protestant churches It is estimated that the Protestant churches of America, Great Britsin and Europe are represented in their work for other lands by company and other millionaires, it is said. resented in their work for other lands by company and other millionaires, it is said, 9,000 missionaries and more than 50,000 native have agreed to furnish the necessary financial workers, and have expended during the last aid. year about \$12,500,000.

church South for 1000.

Church

ers live, Mr. Secretary?" I asked. "Would dress, but he thought nothing of putting \$10 about the money which Americans can make Baptist ministry. He was one of the most learned preachers of his race, being a fine Hebrew, Latin and Greek scholar.

Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, the head of the religious sect called "Koresch," is arranging to take a party from western Pennsylvania to Estero, Pla., in the fall, where he proposes to start a communistic colony on the co-operative plan, and according to his peculiar ideas. He will purchase a steamer to take his colonists down the river to the Gulf of Mexico. He has purchased land at Estero, which will accomnodate 10,000 inhabitants. This number he expects to have there within one year. olony will be divided, one section to consist

The financial statement of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the year ending April 30, 1895, shows that the total recipts were \$866,378, against \$841,553 for the preceding year. The total expenses, including appropriations for the fields, Church at Home and Abroad, etc., were \$1.015.757. To this must be added the deficit at the beginning of the year, \$102,597, making a total liability of \$1,118,354. Deducting the income there remains a deficit of \$251,976, which is lessened, however, by a gain of \$38,872 in exchange on silver and by unused appropriations amounting to \$38,221, so that he real deficiti is \$174.883.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Illinois Steel company of Joliet, Ill., will build an additional mill, in which employment will be given more than 1,000

It is estimated that the output of bleyeler this year will not be much short of 450,000. This is evidence that the world is certainly moving. A new shoe manufacturing concern is soon

to be established at Milford, Mass., which will give employment at the start to about 150 hands. The employes of the Acute Iron company of

Oswego, N. Y., have been notified that their wages will be increased 10 per cent, which restores them to the standard of 1892. The largest telegraph office in the world is in the general postoffice building, London. There are over 3,000 operators, 1,000 of whom are women. The batteries are sup-

plied by 30,000 cells. A chemical works on the banks of the Chadd's Ford, Pa., has just the change of the canton of Geneva, is devoted there in 1770.

Chadd's Ford, Pa., has just the canton of Geneva, is devoted to the manufacture of artificial musk and it is found that the fishes, more especially

of the Salvation army. It is rumored that he will soon be sent to Chins to organise and lead an evangelistic movement of the army in that latest product of inventive genius. When you want your boots cleaned you sit down on an opening in the casing onto the boot rest Within six months it is quite probable that plans looking toward the construction of a gigantic steel plant on the banks of Lake Erie, at a point near Cleveland, will be well under way. The plant in every respect is to be a leading rival of the

Advices from New Bedford, Mass., state Father Harmar Denny, the priest who is that the contract for the mills of the newly Father Harmar Denny, the priest who is said to have converted Mrs. Ogden Goelet to Catholicism, was originally a Protestant. He comes of the famous Pittsburg family of Dennys, and is himself a millionaire.

The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for 1894 show 13,475 church ediffices, an increase of 230; 6,786 traveling preschers, a gain of 289; and 1,390,377 church house, etc. The mill will employ 750 hands.

gredients are mixed. This is cast in a mould in such a manner as to give it a hollow cen-

for the American farmer in foreign lands their titles. Others proved up their lands, paid the dollar and a quarter an acre which has not yet been touched. We must be dollar and a quarter and acre which has not yet been touched. We must be dollar and a quarter and acre which has not yet been touched. We must be dollar and a quarter and the government demanded, and then mority and the government to day. I am having our consults and ministent time, they could get a title for a quarter section upon the payment of \$200. We for American goods, and it is surprising what a variety of valuable information the government to day. I am having our consults and ministent time, they could get a title for a quarter section upon the payment of \$200. We work of the Agricultural department to-day. I am having our consults and ministent time, they could get a title things which has not yet been touched. We must which has not yet been touched. We have the doll have the fittle things which has not yet been touched. We have the doll have have the work of the people abroad and it pays to raise them. This is the chief the little things which has not yet been touched. We have the doll have pays to raise them. Only only on the land a distribution pays to raise them. The sum of the pays to raise them. The pays to raise them. The pays to raise them. The pays to r The country. The farmer of the south sticks to his cotton and tobacco, and he of the north and west to his wheat and corn."

FARMERS' WIVES.

"Wes." said the clerk, "it's sure to go up." advises the raising of horse meat for export to that country. What do you think of that?"

"Well, you might put me up five pounds," said the old man, and a moment later I saw him carrying it out of the store. He had not \$6 to spend for his wife's called Morton, "and I do not believe in these stories." days ago at Brooklyn, was born in slavery in ter throughout its entire length, with a close of 18 and there gained the rudiments of an education. Later he entered college at Kalamazoo, and, after graduation, studied for the sun, rain or dampness.