THE ELGIN BUTTER MARKET

An Illinois Town Sets the Price for the Rest of the World.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Millions of Pounds of Butter Sold Annually-The Elgin Board of Trade and Its Methods-Dairles and Creameries.

The thrifty town of Elgin, Ill., a short hour's run from Chicago, enjoys the distinction of ruling the butter market of the world. From the beginning of the dairy inworld. From the beginning of the dairy industry in 1852 until the present time its growth in the Eigin district has been wonderful, and never before equaled in the history of agriculture. Included in this district and paying tribute to the Eigin Board of the control of the co derfui, and never before equaled in the history of agriculture. Included in this distinct and paying tribute to the Elgin Board of Trade is the fertile region of northern Illinois, down to the center row of counties, Illinois, down to the center row of counties, and the lower tier of counties in Wisconsin. The country, writes a correspondent of the industry, that along the Fox river forming | making as a fine art. the finest bred cattle, the Holsteins predominating, crop the grass and make for dairy products. Every crossroads in the dis-trict has its creamery. Every farmer deof wheat or barley or rye are curiosities in this part of the country. Nothing is raised but that which will be relished by the cows and will produce milk. The dairy business is sure pay. Many of the best dairy farms are owned by men who live in the cities and receive good incomes from their acres. ELGIN BOARD OF TRADE.

The Elgin Dairy Board of Trade, the largest of its kind in the world, consists of 292 members, representing at present 335 creameries. Meetings are held every Monday afternoon during the year. Buyers and sellers meet to make transactions which determine the prices for the week following the meeting. The butter and cheese makers who have these commodities for sale place them before the buyers through the secretary, who writes the amount offered, the price demanded, and the price offered by the first bidder on a blackboard. At 2:30 in the after-noon the list is called off by the secretary and the excitement begins. The sellers, of course, try to keep the price as high as possible, and the buyers endeavor to purchase at the lowest figures. The best known brands, which have a reputation for excellence, are sold without trouble, and, in the buyer offered on the fact, nearly all the butter offered on the board is readily sold at the prevailing mar-ket price. The quotations for Eigin butter always average high, on account of its well established reputation, and because the dairy established reputation, and because the darry-men are unable to supply the large demand. New factories are being built every year, improved machinery facilitates pro-duction, but the price of Elgin butter has not varied much in corresponding months for several years. The total cash transactions during the twenty-three years the board has been in existence aggregates the large sum of \$72,147,741.85. The average price for butter during that time has been 23 3-5 cents, and the average price of cheese 8.23 cents. The total production of butter in the twenty-three years was 245,945,391 pounds, and of cheese 136,100,475 pounds. making a total of 382,045,866 pounds of diary products for the one district. Last year the cash transactions amounted to \$7,589,147.04. That vast sum of money was paid for 32,-650,290 pounds of butter and 5,735,029 pounds of cheese. It is a noticeable fact that while the output of butter last year was 1,500,000 pounds in excess of the product the year previous, the amount of cheese was 500,000 pounds less. These statistics show the importance of the Elgin board and the reason of its great influence. The actual sales on the call board each Monday afternoon do not form any considerable part of the transactions. Sales are consummated before the board meets, the price to be determined by the sales on the open board, and many more are made after the session at the ruling mar-ket price. Many of the largest butter and cheese makers contract with the dealers at New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Chi-cago and St. Louis for so many pounds each week during the year, the price to be determined by the market price on the Elgin

RULES OF THE BOARD.

The Eigin Dairy Board of Trade is governed by a president, secretary, treasurer and a board of directors, the latter choosing the man in good standing can become a member by application to the board of directors and the payment of the annual dues. The buying and selling of dairy products are regulated by the by-laws and rules of the board. Among the other matters of importance are the rules governing the inspection of butter and cheese. They include the classification

shall be assumed to be butter churned, saited and packed in a creamery, from cream which is separated from the milk in the creamery where the butter is made, unless otherwise Extra-Flavor must be quick full fine

fresh; taste must be pleasant and sweet; brine perfectly clear, and little of it; body and grain must be perfect; color even and uniform, and good for the market for which intended; properly salted, neither gritty nor flat; package good and uniform, and not less than five hoops to the tub of sixty pounds. "Classification of Cheese-Full creams extra shall be full cream, factory made, perfect in flavor, close made, fine texture, well cured uniform color and perfect surface. Boxes to e in good order,
"Firsts shall be full cream, factory made

clean flavor, good texture, well cured, uni-form color, good condition. Boxes in good

full cream. Boxes in good order.
"All other grades of cheese, qual
understood between buyer and seller."

Inspectors are appointed by the board of directors, who, at the request of any member, must examine any lot of butter or cheese to see that it is properly classed and of prope-

DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES. Within a radius of fifty miles from Elgin is estimated that not less than \$50,000,000 invested in the dairy industry. Besides the creameries there are five large condens-ing factories, condensing on the average 150, 600 quarts of milk a day. Even this doe not exhaust the supply, and the Elgin district supplies Chicago with all its best milk. During the hard times the members of the Elgin Board of Trade were probably less affected than any other class of men. Prices fell off a trifle, but whether factories run or rust dairy cow continues to give milk. farmers are required to keep their cattle as clean and in as good condition as possible, so that the dairy farms are models of neatness. The cows are curried each day, their stalls kept thoroughly clean and everything spotless as a Dutch kitchen. In winter the feed is of the best. Hay and corn, or a combination of feed known as ensilage, are given the milkmakers in abundance. Very frequently assumed to the complete the summer when the complete the summer when the complete the summer was the complete to summer the complete the summer was the complete to summer the complete the summer was the complete the summer than the complete the complete than t quently in summer, when the supply of grass is seriously affected by lack of rains, the

cows are grainfed, the same as in winter.

The creameries which supply the Board of Trade are well equipped with the best improved machinery. Early in the morning the farmer starts for the nearest factory, which has contracted for his milk the year around at a fixed price for each month. around at a fixed price for each month, varying according to the time of year. In winter the price runs from 1 cent to 2 cents a quart over the price in summer. This is largely due to the fact that the cattle are hay and grain fed, and the trouble in reaching the market is also a cause for increasing the price. At the creamery the milk is first cooled and placed in the receiving vats. It is all examined in the came and care is exceeded to secure a uniform standard. When cooled the milk is run through the patent separators, the cream being separated from the fire, the milk by centrifugal force. The separators also cleanse the milk, taking out all the impurities. The cream is placed in large lister, "is that vats and churned by revolving paddles run by steam. When the butter is ready for packing it is taken from the vats, rolled by hand until the milk is all out, and is then put into sixty-pound tube, salted and made ready for shipment. In decided contrast to the old methods employed in the making of the cold methods of the cold methods of the cold methods.

packing in jars, is the modern creamery, in which everything is done by machinery. The whole process is mechanical, only a few men in a large factory being necessary. ORIGIN OF THE INDUSTRY.

ORIGIN OF THE INDUSTRY.

As a special industry, dairying was instituted in the Elgin district by Phineas Smith in 1852. The Galena and the Fox River Valley roads had been completed from Chicago to Elgin, and Mr. Smith conceived the idea of supplying some of the leading Chicago hotels with fresh country milk. Acting on this idea he made a contract with the proprietor of the old Adams house to supply him, the first can being shipped February 12, 1852. This can is still in existence, though long ago relieved from active service, and now a valued souvenir in the possession of the Elgin Board of Trade. Very soon the demand for the country milk far exceeded the demand for the country milk far exceeded the supply. The price paid was 12 cents a galsupply. The price paid was 12 cents a gal-lon, which was considered a very good price when the same milk made into the butter of those days could only command 12 cents a pound in the best markets. Chicago was a

condensing company, which commenced operations in 1860, the large production of milk The country, writes a correspondent of the was not easily disposed of. So atten-Globe-Democrat, is well adapted to the dairy tion was called to the possibilities of butter An early dairyman a paradise of fertile valleys, woodcapped bills and rolling acres. Immense herds of market was supplied, and a different article must be furnished for the export trade. The Elgin a more than national reputation for its dairy products. Every crossroads in the distance has its creamery. Every farmer delimines imparted a different quality to the votes his entire attention to milk, which is made into butter or cheese, or condensed and shipped to all parts of the world. Fields ments and peculiarities of the Elgin milk and market. The struggle for recognition and market. was a long one, but eminently successful."
So great was the demand for the butter and cheese that the Elgin Board of Trade

and cheese that the Elgin Board of Trade was organized. The first meeting was held in 1872. Dr. Joseph Tefft was chosen president and R. R. Stone secretary. Dr. Tefft beld the office for many years and was succeeded by Hon. D. F. Barclay, who held the place until last year, when John Newman was selected as his successor. When the board was organized the manufacturers sold their products to commission merchants and they to the dealers. While this is done to some extent yet, it is growing more and some extent yet, it is growing more and more the custom to sell directly to the dealer. One of the causes of the elimination of the commission man was the action of the Chicago Produce exchange about a year ago, which endeavored to crush the Elgin board and transfer its influence to Chicago. The attempt was a complete failure, and the city produce men have been the only ones to suffer. The Eigin board has greatly in-creaed its influence in the past year, and is now undoubtedly the ruling factor in the butter markets of the world. New York dealers refuse to quote prices until they have heard from their Elgin correspondents. Elgin has become the great center for im-

proved machinery and advanced scientific methods in handling milk. John Newman, president of the Eigin Board of Trade and the largest factory owner on the list of members, is commonly known as "the Butter King." The company of which he is the largest owner operates wenty-five large creameries, which will proluce an average of nearly 50,000 pounds of butter a week the entire year. His business exceeds \$500,000 annually.

No wine has a purer boquet than Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. It is the pure juice of the grapes fermented.

FLANKED MCLELLAN.

How General Scholleld Was Promotes from a Lieutenancy. In the summer of 1861 Schofield was leutenant of artillery serving on the staff of General Nathaniel Lyon in Missouri, until the death of that officer at Wilson's Creek, and after that under General John C. Fremont. The story, says the Detroit Tribune, can best be told in General Schofield's own words: "I was engaged in the fall of 1861," ment of artillery at St. Louis, and had eight catteries complete. General Fremont had rought with him from Europe recently large quantity of arms and war material and among them a beautiful battery of small field guns, which I greatly wanted for my

drilled, but had no guns for them. So I went to General Fremont and applied for this foreign battery, which was stored at the arsenal. General Fremont said 'Certainly,' and at once wrote out an order to the com-mandant of the arsenal to let me have the guns. I took a car and hurrled to the ar senal, but when I reached there I found that the ocummandant had received a telegram countermanding the order, and that the guns were to be held for some foreign aptain, and his supposed company. I in vestigated and found that the company con-sisted of the captain and a lieutenant. I then vent again to General Fremont and repre pany all drilled and ready to go to the field, and he at once gave me another order for the battery, but this order was countermanded like the former one. I made up my mind not to fool around any longer about those guns. So I went to General Fremont and told him that I believed that if he would give me an order to go east I could get all the guns and equipments that I needed. He at once said: Lieutenant write out such an order as you want.' I sat down and wrote, at his table an order for me to proceed to

Pittsburg, Washington and West Point, for

ness, etc., and to report with the least prac ticable delay. artillery had been authorized and was organizing to which I had been promoted as cap tain, and the regiment had been assigned to General McClellan's army. Colonel (after ward General) Barry was the colonel of the new artillery regiment, and was then on duty with McCellan. On my arrival at Washing ton he wanted me to report to my regimen and take command of a battery. I said to him that I was engaged in a much more important work. But he went to Gen eral McClellan and got him to issue an order that I should report to my regiment and take command of my battery. I did not think he had the right to do that, and I did not mean to do it if I could help it. So went to Montgomery Blair, then Lincoln's postmaster general-I was acquainted with his brother, General Frank P. Blair-and he went with me to President Lincoln to ge McClelian's order countermanded. Mr. Linoln, after hearing the case, said with some hesitation: Well, I'm afraid I can't do that. We are letting McClellan have prety much hls own way.' And then, after a pause and a laugh, he added: 'But I'll tell you how we can fix it. I'll make Schofield a brigadier general and that will flank McClellan.' That was a very satisfactory solution to me. I proceeded to West Point, where I found Captain Parrott with a lot of guns on hand, and I soon got all I wanted, and by the time

I got back to St. Louis the guns began to arrive, and very soon my commission as brigadier general came." In the Interests of Humanity.

Mr. J. C. Padgett, editor of the Courier, Council Grove, Kan., writes: "I keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my house, and don't see how any well regulated family can afford to be without it. The remedy This statement is not made in the interests of Chamberlain, but for humanity in gen-When you have a cough or cold, or your children are troubled with croup whooping cough, give it a trial. You will

The Minister's Mistake.

There is a story of a Scotch minister whose physician ordered him to drink beef tea The next day, when the doctor called, the patient complained that the new drink made "Why, sir," said the doctor, "that can't be. I'll try it myself." As he spoke he poured some of the tea into a skillet and he poured some of the tea into a skillet and set it on the fire. Then, having warmed it, he tasted it, smacked his lips, and said: "Excellent, excellent!" "Man," said the minister, "is that the way ye sup it?" "Of course; what other way should it be supped? It's excellent." "It may be gude that way, doctor, but try it wi' cream and sugar, man. Try it wi' that and see hoo ye like it."

For beauty, for comfort, for improvement butter, the skimming by hand, churning and der; there is athing to equal it. of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Pow-

Congressmen Seldom Fight, but Fume Threateningly.

SOME INSTANCES OF WINDY BELLIGERENCY

Notable Rows in Which Members Pawed the Air, Made a Few Passes and Apologized-Tragedy and Comedy.

"It is wonderful," said one of the ex-sergeants-at-arms of the house of representatives, to a writer in the New York Herald, "that in the hurly-burly of congressional life there are not more collisions between mem-

"John Heard's row with Breckinridge of Kentucky was the nearest to blood to which any of these events has recently come. This

was in the last session of the last house. "Few people really know the reason for the trouble between Breckinridge and Heard. Breckinridge, at the time, was famous in an unfortunate way in connection with the Pollard case. It fell out also that just prior to the trouble between him and Heard both of these gentlemen, with their wives, were guests at the same hotel. The landlord seated Heard and his wife at the same table with Breckinridge. Heard promptly sent for the obtuse boniface and gave him orders to change him and his wife to another table in

"This was done. Breckinridge, who appreciated the reason, while he made no comment, went about heated over the transac-tion. It was the recollection of this episode at the Riggs house which inspired Breckin at the Riggs house which inspired Breckin-ridge the day he and Heard fell foul of one another in the house. On the occasion of the trouble Heard had objected to Breck-inridge's possession of the floor, and had been sustained. Breckinridge went around to where Heard was, and the first thing we knew hostilities had begun. These gentlemen were never in any imminent danger of doing each other bodily harm. Breckinridge was making some very unskillful lunges at Heard, but as eight feet of intervening desks separated them his blows fell short. Lafe Pence of Colorado was hanging to Breckin-ridge's neck, much like a rusebush to a trel-lis, and this did not contribute at all to the force and accuracy of Breckinridge's demot

MADE A REPUTATION.

"Heard, at the time, stood entirely un moved. He saw that Breckinridge could not reach him, and therefore confined himself to standing resolutely in his place and looking with dignified contempt at Breckinridge. Hostilities went no further, and as each statesman apologized to the house, as congressmen always do after a scrap, the matter ended, "Of course, the usual taik of a duel followed. If I were going into the prophetic business I should unhesitatingly play as a star statement that Washington would never yes another duel between congressment. see another due between congressmen. Public sentiment offers no reward for any further festivities at Bladensburg and none will ever occur.

ever occur.

"However, I will say that if Heard and Breckinridge had taken to burning powder at each other, my belief is that Heard would have bagged his man. He is very cool and very game. Indeed, the first time I saw John Heard some dissatisfied constituent was shooting at him with a pistol. This was in the Sischer hotel at Sedalia. The fusillade the Sischer hotel at Sedalia. The Iusiliade came off in the hotel office and was quite unexpected. After shooting at Heard two or three times his critical constituent seemed to run short of ammunition and went away. "Heard, who was unarmed, had dodged the bullets in a busy, interested way, and as soon as he was free organized himself with a pistol of his own. But the dis-gruntled man never came back. I noticed, however, at the time, that Heard took it all in a spirit of admirable composure, and ten minutes later sat down at the dinner table and took his dinner without a tremor. "He did not even forget to assail his pie with a fork, a ceremony which some conoverlook even in their calmest mo ments. No. Heard is very cool and game.

BETWEEN MISSOURIANS. "Hall and Dockery, both of Missouri, came very near having trouble once, and it was only averted by the cool, calculating mood of Dockery. The latter gentleman is coward, by any means, and keeps out of trouble when it comes his way, rather because he prefers peace than that he fears encounter. Hall, on his part, is rather a hot gentleman, and in this instance had consid-

erable provocation. "It was in the earlier months of the extra session, when the whole Missouri outfit was scrambling for patronage. Cockerill, Vest, Hall, Dockery and all the rest of them had a candidate for every office in the gift of the president. On one ocassion Hall went up to see Carlisle, to urge his man for collector of revenue at Kansas City. Carlisle told him that Dockery had been there and charged that Hall had already obtained a greater Missouri delegation.

'Then he is an infamous liar,' said Hall "After he had left Carlisle Hall became vorried as to what course he should pursue He sought Blackburn of the senate, who is supposed to be a perfect Crichton in all affairs of honor, and asked his advice.
"'You must tell Dockery what you said to
Carlisle,' said Blackburn. 'You have no busness to call a man a liar without immedi

ately repairing to the man and repeating it." "Hall went over to the house of representa-ves, and going down to where Dockery sat asked him to come out in the corridor. expected there would be a fracas and didn' care to make the house its theater. "Dockery was acute enough to smell trouble, e would not go to the corridor. He was too busy, he said, and could not leave the

debate then going on.
"Finally Hall got him to go to the open space back of the house seats, Dockery de-clining a suggestion to retire to the cloak room. Hall then told him his conversation "I told Carlisle that you were an infamous liar.

"Those are pretty hard words,' said Dockery, turning white, "Yes, sir, those are pretty hard words, said them to Carlisle I felt that I ought to come and repeat them to you." ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS.

"Dockery bit his lips, said nothing further and returned to his seat. The next day, in company with Tarsney of Missouri, he came up to Hall in the cloak room, where the lat-ter, with a dozen others, sat listening to one of John Allen's stories. Hall looked up as Dockery approached. "'I have been to Carlisle, sir,' said Dock-

ery, 'and withdrawn my statement about you and the patronage you had obtained.' "'Very well,' said Hall, 'I am glad you "'I repeat again, sir,' said Dockery, after a pause, and with what Hall deemed a rather threatening air, 'I have been to Carlisle and

'I heard you the first time,' retorted Hall, becoming irritated. 'It is not necessary to repeat it to me a dozen times. I heard very well what you said." "'Well,' said Dockery, grimly, 'is that all you have to say in reply?" "'No,' said Hall, jumping up and kicking his chair back and clearing for action in a

general way, 'it is not all the reply I have to make. I want to add to it, sir, that if I had told Carlisle an infernal lie, as you did, I would want to withdraw it. Therefore, I'm What might have transpired in the way of fisticuffs will never be known. Other mem-bers got in between the irate Missourians, and the next day both Dockery and Hall had so far cooled off that they apparently made

it up. However, they don't love each other the last session when Springer was harassin the house with his currency bill, Hatch o that there wasn't a member of the banking and currency committee, of which Springer was chief, but who was the abject slave of and legislated at the dictation of the national

this very debate. Following Hatch's charge he was on his feet in a moment. 'So far as I am concerned,' shouted Hall, ienounce that statement as false.' "The gentleman would not say that out-side of the house, retorted Hatch.
"We shall see about that, too, said Hall.
"After the house had adjourned Hall went

banks. Hall of Missouri was a member of

this committee, and was very prominent

to the committee room of Hatch's committee on agriculture. He rapped at the door, and Hatch, who was inside with his clerk, said: 'Come in.' Hall opened the door and stood there.

there.

"I don't care to come in,' he said. 'On the floor of the house today I denounced your statement that every member of the banking and currency committee was controlled by the national banks as false so far as it applied to me. You said that I would not repeat the declaration outside of the house. I am bere now to repeat it, sir.' Your statement, so far as it applies to me, is an absolute lie!"

"Hatch, who knew he was in the wrong, and whose reputation precludes any theory of cowardice, did not hesitate to apologize to Hall, who then withdrew all statements concerning Hatch's veracity. In fact, the two sat down and had: a very amiable time indeed, and the first thing they did the next day was to ask the spoaker to expunge the collequy from the house records.

CRAIN'S BAD LUCK. "Crain of Texas has now and then had bad luck in picking out a foe. One afternoon over three years ago Crain and John R. Fellows of New York started for that suburban haven of rest known as Cabin John. They were in a sidebar buggy and with a swift horse were enjoying the epin. Suddenly they came on a rustic person who was beating his wife. Fellows drew up the horse and remonstrated with him for his brutality. The rustic vigorously revented this interference of Fellows in what was purely a family affair, and crowned his speech with offering to whip that statesman if he would get out of the buggy. Fellows declined, as he was needed to hold the horse. Crain, however, had nothing on his hands or mind. He had listened with some indignation when the brute of a countryman had offered to 'do' Fellows. Crain was from Texas and therefore pugnacious geographically. He would teach this hardy

that statesman it he would get out of the buggy. Fellows declined, as he was needed to hold the horse. Crain, however, had nothing on his hands or mind. He had itsened with some indignation when the brute of a countryman plad offered to 'do' Fellows, Crain was from Texas and therefore pugnacious geographically. He would teach this hardy rogulates the state of the sta

second congress.
"Tarsney of Missouri was making a speech

on pensions. Turpin of Alabama, eager to point a moral and adorn a tale, arose and asked Tarsney a question.
"'Don't you know," asked Turpin of Tarsney, 'that there is a man now in the employ of the government-attending the tele-phone, in fact, at the Interior departmentwho draws a pension on the ground that he is totally deaf?'

'No,' replied Tarsney, 'but I presume it's "'It is true,' went on Turpin, 'The man draws a pension for total deafness occasioned by discharge of artillery, and yet attends to

'In the name of Indiana,' shouted Waugh breaking into the debate and evidently very much excited at having his state thus in-vidiously referred to. In the name of In-Without another word Turpin started for Waugh, while Waugh, nothing loath for bat tle, hastened down the aisle to meet him The two belligerents met in front of the clerk's desk. They struck at each other several times, but in a way to make the hearts of such as Corbett and Fitzsimmons ache. Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts, in the enthusiasm of youth and his anxiety to grace, rushed to part the combatants and got all the licks. Every blow struck him, and he came out of the melee very sore and tousled indeed. As usual, both gentlemen apologized to each other and to the house, and the pension story of the deaf man who attended the telephone was allowed to drop."

Getting the Best of an Abusive Ad

The following story is told by Edward J McDermott in an article entitled "Fun on the Stump," in the October number of the Cen-

Mr. May, who was fond of jewelry and wore valuable diamond stud in his shirt bosom were running for the legislature in one of our counties. The race was close and hot. At one speaking the doctor made the follow-ing fierce and dangerous thrust at his op-ponent: "Fellow citizens, don't you want an honest man in the legislature? Of course you do. Now what sort of a man is my op ponent? Why, gentlemen, look at that mag-nificent diamond he wears! It is almost as big and bright as the headlight on a locomotive. Your eyes can hardly stand its glare. It is worth hundreds—may be thousands—of dollars. At what valuation do you suppose he has put it for taxation in his return to the state assessor? Why, at the pitiful sum of \$20!" The crowd yelled for the doctor. Three lays later the two met again in joint debate Again the doctor took up his telling theme and held forth eloquently and passionately in denunciation of dishonesty and diamonds and false assessments; and then he again told of May's false return to the assessor. "Look at that gorgeous pin, gentlemen! My eyes can hardly endure its dazzling rays. Solomon in all his glory-"Hold on there, doctor!" said May, "Do you mean to say this pin is worth more than

"Yes, I do-twenty times or fifty time

"Would you give \$20 for it, doctor?" "Of course I would."
"Well, you can have it for that." "All right!" said the doctor, and he hur-iedly counted out the money, and took the pin. Then May rose to speak, and the crowd cheered him. He was undoubtedly "game" and honest. He was willing to take what he said the pin was worth. He was elected. A week after the election he called on the doctor and said: "Doctor, I don't want to rob you of your money. Here's your \$20. That pin you bought was paste. I got it in Louisville after your first speech. Here is my real diamond. If I can ever serve you let

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rhoum, fever sores, telter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give per-fect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Timely Advice. Washington Star: "My boy," said the awyer to his son, "are you determined to

"Well, perhaps it is not right for me to and in the way of your making a fortune. o I will give you some advice." "What is it, father?" "Don't proceed as if you had followed in my footsteps. Settle as much of your case in the newspapers as you can, every time."

Scarlet Fever Signs Up. The prevalence of scarlet fever or any other contagious disease need not alarm you if you use Allen's Hygienic Fluid. It is the ideal preventive medicine—cleansing, purifying and healing. No household should be without it.

Something terrible to contemplate. If that dog does not mend his ways shortly his career will be prematurely closed. The animal should be engaged at Christmas time in the interests of the Children's hospital; he would soon provide dolls for all the inmates.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABL.

Bowen against State and H. E. Murphy. Error from Holt county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ryan. A stipulation of the facts filed in the district court after its judgment has been

district court after its judgment has been rendered cannot be considered upon proceedings for the review of such judgment in the supreme court.

2. Where the question presented in error proceedings are dependent upon the existence of certain facts there can be no review of such questions in the absence of a showing that any evidence was introduced upon the trial in the district court.

Murphy against Ernst. Error from Johnson county. Affirmed. Opinion by Justice Post.

Post.

As a general rule an action for malicious prosecution will not lie until the proceeding complained of has been legally terminated in favor of the defendant therein.

Orgall against B. & M. Ry. Co. Error from Salific county. Affirmed. Opinion by Luxtice. Best.

from Salifie county. Affirmed, Opinion by Justice Past.

A petition under chapter 21, Comp. Stats., for the death of the plaintiffs intestate by the wrongful act of the defendant, is fatally defective, which fails to show that the person or persons for whose benefit the action is brought have sustained pecuniary injury by the death of the deceased.

cuniary injury by the death of the deceased.

2. Nor will the petition in the absence of such allegation support a judgment for nominal damages. Hurst against Detroit Cy. R. R. Co., 34 Mich., 539.

3. Anderson against R. R. Co., 35 Neb., 95. distinguished.

4. This court will not review a judgment of the district court upon allegations of errors where the successful party is clearly entitled to judgment on the pleadings.

State of Nebraska ex rel Horn against Governor Holcomb. Mandamus writ denied. Opinion by Justice Post, Harrison J. dissents.

A contemporaneous construction of a con-

practice.
Walrath against Housel. Bill of exceptions quashed. Motion to dismiss over-ruled.
Unland against McCormick Harvesting Machine company. Leave to file amended petition in error.
Russell against Lavender. Time to supply transcript extended. ply transcript extended. Powell against Yeazel. Leave to amend

Reed against Farrell. Leave to with-draw petitions in error. Post against Olmstead. Diminution al-lowed. Leave to amend petition and file briefs.
Scott against State. Death of plaintiff suggested, proceeding dismissed.
Society Russian Israelites against Irey.
Motion to dismiss sustained. Nebraska Wesleyan University against Parker. Leave to file copy of general

Tietz against State. Motion to dismiss Ettenheimer against Harvey. Leave to Tukey against Omaha. Motion to advance verruled. Vertices.

Home Fire Insurance company against Veed. Bill of exceptions quashed. Kearney county against Taylor. Motion of dismiss overruled. McMurtry against Blake. Rehearing de-

nied. Stratton against Dole, Rehearing denied. Small against Sandall. Rehearing allowed. Watson against Robertson, Order for additional security on supersedeas.

Amoskeag Savings bank against Robbins. Amoskeag Savings bank against Robbins.
Order to return record.
American Hand Sewed Shoe company against Hammond. Motion to strike affidavits sustained. Leave to refile, and file counter affidavits.
Boyd against. Felber. Motion to dismiss overruled.
Smith against State. Motion to reinstate overruled. Smith against State. Motion to reinstate overruled.

Smith against State. Motion to reinstate overruled.

Griffin against Jenkins, Motion to dismiss overruled, Judgment affirmed.

The following causes were dismissed for want of prosecution: Newell against Kimball; Eckley against Kauffman; Raymond against Woolman; Spink against State ex rel Robbins; Seaman against Brummitt; Kilpatrick against Atkinson; Anderson against Lombard Investment company: Probst against Probst; Spates against Holler; Watrous against Ganett; Hanna against McGill; Anthes against Anthes; Solomon against Reynolds; Pedler against Pearson; Baker against Lisco; First National bank, Broken Bow, against Barstow; Dwyer against McKelphan: Harcourt against Dawes; Ross against Sturdevant: Roberts against Straus; State ex rel Leyy against Spicer; Hall against Pierce; Houston against Lovejoy; Walker against Sweeney; Bosselman against Adams; State ex rel Hayes against Scot; Munford against Johnson; State ex rel Lanterman against Painter; Bertram against United States Wind Engine and Pump company; Clark against Dames; Studebaker against Holland; Anderson against Spargur; Bowman against Winch; State ex rel Rifers against State; Tullock against Webster county; Blakeley against Thayer; Barnell against Mack; Bohner against Webster county; Blakeley against Chicago, K. & N. R. Co.; Beer against Thayer; Barnell against Mack; Bohner against Meller; Mayer against VerBryck; Johnson against Brett; Smith against Brown; Olson against Scheel; Lanham against Miller; Mayer against VerBryck; Johnson against Thesing; Whitner against Brown; Olson against State; Smith against State; Hawes against State; Inidesay against State; Hawes against State; Inidesay against State; Connell; Bryant against Thesing; Whitner against Moore; McGinn against State; Inidesay against State; Hawes against State; Inidesay against State; Conley against State; Stat

A Dog's Passion for Dolls.

The latest sensation in Birmingham, England, is the doll-snatching dog. The animal is the property of a woman who resides at Small Heath, and some time ago one of her little girls was very fond of inducing the dog to carry her doll, and the animal acquired quite a passion for relieving the child of her precious charge. The dog would carry the doll about for hours, and oftentimes take it to his kennel and lie down beside it for the greater part of the day. He never harmed the doll, always gripping its clothes and not defacing it in the slightest. Up to a certain point its tendencies were productive of unadulterated fun, and so popular did the dog become that the children of the neighborhood frequently came to its owner's house with the query: "Please, Mrs. ---, ca your dog come and take my doll for a walk? But by degrees the animal's healthy affect tion for dolls developed into an absolutpassion, and now a more unpopular quadruped does not exist in the whole suburb. content with carrying a doll when requested to do so, the animal commenced to prow about the neighborhood and forcibly deprive stray children of their treasured pets. Whenever and wherever he saw a doll in a child's arms he would stealthily walk up to her seize the prize and run off with it to hi kennel. In a single day he has been known to bring four captives home, and the maternal indignation of the neighborhood is something terrible to contemplate. If that dog does not mend his ways shortly his

SATURDAY'S SPECIALS

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE! S. P. MORSE STOCK.

16th and Farnam Streets

Read every item and bear in mind that there are thousands of other just such bargains in every part of this mammoth stock.

S. E. OLSON CO.

Superb Corset Bargains.

500 Ladies' Waists city, including Warner's, Jackson's, Haut Ton, Tricora, etc., black, drab and white; why pay others \$1.00 to \$1.50 for same goods? BANKRUPT 69c

400 Armorside Corsets Unbreakable over the hips, all sizes, white, drab and black; Morse's price \$1.50-BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE ONLY...

P.D. Corsets You know all about this make; white, drab and black, all sizes; Morse's price \$2.75 to \$3.25. BANKRUPT SALE 2.19 PRICE ONLY.

Muslin Underwear Bargains

Muslin Gowns with lace and embroidery; Morse's price \$1.15-BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE ONLY... 690 Fine Cambric Gowns

Also extra fine muslin Gowns beautifully trimmed: Morse's price \$1.50—BANKRUPT SALE PRICE ONLY. Extra Silk Chemise Made of best wash silk, white, blue and pink, elaborately trimmed, elegant goods; Morse's price \$5.00-BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE.

Hosiery and

Underwear. Ladies' Fast Black Hose With fancy colored uppers; Morse's price Mc-BANKRUPT SALE PRICE ONLY, PAIR.... 11c

Ladies' Fast Black Lisle

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose

Ladies' Black Ribbed Wool Hose

Ladies' Ribbed Vests And Pants, Morse's price \$1.00 -BANKRUPT SALE PRICE ONLY, EACH.

Ladies' Combination Suits

Ladies' Wool Combinatioa Suits Light weight, fine goods, Morse's price \$3.50-BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE ONLY... 1.98

Ladies' Extra Quality Combination Suits Very fine wool goods. Morse's 2.48 price \$4.50—BANKRUPT SALE 2.48

Gloves at Less than Importer's Price.

4-Button Castor Gloves All colors and sizes, Morse's price \$1,50-BANKRUPT SALE 69c

4. Button Grace Gloves Fanchon Gloves

4-button Suede, all colors, Morse's price \$1.75-BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE, PAIR. Handkerchief Bargains

Ladies' Handkerchiefs Printed borders, Morse's price 10c - BANKRUPT SALE PRICE GNLY, EACH....... Ladies' White Handkerchiefs Fine goods, Morse's price 10c and Mc-BANKRUPT SALE PRICE ONLY, EACH.

Ladies' China Silk Handkerchiefs Hemstitched, initial corners, Morse's price 25c—BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE ONLY, Ladies' Cape Collars EACH

Ladies' White Initial Handkerchiefs

Gents Furnishing Snaps.

Gents' Laundered Shirts Open or closed fronts, best goods made, Wamsutta muslin 2100 linen bosom, perfect fitting, Morse's price \$1.25, BANKRUPT SALE PRICE 890

Mens' Fast Black Hose Regular made and heavy, color warranted, Morse's price 20c-BANKRUPT SALE PRIE ONLY, PAIR....

Heavy Camel's Hair Shirts

40-Doz-Mens' Suspenders Strong, heavy web, also imitation Gulot's goods, Morse's price 25c and 35c—BANK-RUPT SALE FRICE ONLY... Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts

Ribbon Bargains. All-Silk Satin Edge Gros Grain Ribbons, Nos. 9, 12 and 16c, all colors, goods shades, Morse's price 15c, 18c and 20c, CHOICE OF THE LOT ONLY, YARD...

Colored Velvet Ribbons

Lace Bargains

White Wash Laces Black Silk Bourdon Lace White Silk Lace

Assorted widths, Morse's price \$1.00—BANKRUPT SALE 40c PRICE ONLY, YARD....... Hamberg Embroidery 5 to 8 inches wide, Morse's price 25c and 30c—BANKRUPT SALE PRICE ONLY, YARD... Heavy cotton goods, Morse's price \$1.00-BANKRUPT SALE PRICE ONLY.

Notion Bargains.

500 yards Spool Basting Cotton Morse's price 5c, NOW ONLY 1c Ego Toilet Soap Large cakes, Morse's price 10c, NOW ONLY..... Ruled Writing Tablets Large size, 100 sheets, Morse's price 18c, NOW ONLY...... Coraline Dress Stays Per dozen, Morse's price 25c, NOW ONLY...... 17c In brown, tan and blacks, Morse's price \$150-BANK-RUPT SALE PRICE, PAIR.. 88C 200 yds Machine Thread

Morse's price 4c, Now ONLY THREE FOR 200 yds Crochet Cotton cream and colors, Morse's price 5c, NOW ONLY, THREE FOR Knitting Silk

full size balls all colors, Morse's price 25c, NOW ONLY 10c Velvet Skin Powder Morse's price 25c, NOW ONLY 14c Kirk's Best Florida Water

50c size, NOW ONLY 21c Dress Buttons All sizes, Morse's price up to 50c dozen, NOW ONLY, PER CARD

Dress Stays (Watch spring steel) Morse's price 10c, NOW ONLY, SET ... Morse's price 20c and 25c, NOW ONLY Unbreakable

Hemstitched, fine goods, Morse's price 25c-BANK; 17c Rubber Combs, Morse's price 20c, NGW ONLY 9c S. E. OLSON CO