

HUGE HOLES IN THE GROUND

Some of the Big Caverns of This Part of the Earth.

THEIR BEAUTY, EXTENT AND VARIETY

Hundreds of Caverns of Considerable Size Remain Unexplored—Geological Formation in Which They Abound.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name. The fame of Mammoth and Luray has spread everywhere, but east of the Mississippi there are caves extending for miles, and we seldom or never hear of them. How many of our people know, for instance, that the cave region of Indiana is surpassed in importance only by that of Kentucky? How many of our people know of the Wyanotte cave in Crawford county, Indiana, whose calcite formations really surpass in beauty and interest those of Mammoth cave. How many know that there are over twenty-three miles long?

We have the largest-known cave in the world, and also one of the beauty of whose formations is believed to be superior to any in this respect. None of our caves is so interesting as quite a number of the European caverns. Our caves have contributed very little to our prehistoric knowledge of man, though a great deal has been learned about him by the study of his remains found in the caves of Europe. It is well known that there are many prehistoric remains in the early life of man, when his habitations, workshops and many specimens of his handiwork are to be found chiefly in caverns or rock shelters. In the case of the latter, they have been little used by the aborigines as dwelling places, and some archaeologists believe that when the inventors of our Indian came to the continent they had already learned the art of building more convenient shelters than caverns afford. In a cold wet corner of a cave, it is not surprising that they should have been able to see the bones of the human skeleton which is that of a prehistoric man. One reason for thinking this is because most of the bones are found in the grip of the stone floor, which indicates that the remains are of great age.

All visitors to our largest caves remark with wonder how the bones are found even in their deepest recesses. This is chiefly due to the fact that they are almost entirely devoid of decomposing animal and vegetable matter. No air enters the caves, and where in the world except on bare mountain summits or in the polar ice regions or lifeless sand deserts. The ruins may be found in two of the twelve cottages that were reared years ago in the depths of Mammoth cave and occupied by a number of consumptive patients who were sent to live in them in the hope that the pure air would be beneficial. They forgot that they needed sun as well as air, and the experiment was an utter failure. They could not live in the caves, but they set out around their dark homes, hoping that with the utmost care they might make them thrive.

Our three great centers of limestone caves in the order of their importance, are found in Kentucky, Indiana and Virginia. Perhaps not more than one in ten of them is visited by tourists, and hardly a larger proportion has been thoroughly explored. Among the Kentucky caves it seems to be bigness and not beauty that attracts the tourist. Many of our rock shelters are of a size which is, to be sure, very wonderful in its immensity, though most of its long, low, narrow passages and enormous rooms are about as bare as the walls and floors of a school house. The calcite formations tend to a few favored caves as the walls of a cellar. There are many hundreds of limestone caves in the world, but comparatively few beautiful ones.

Great holes may be excavated by the erosive power of water, but unless certain conditions are exactly fulfilled, the result is none of the stone columns and draperies and other brilliant and imposing effects that are peculiar to the stone scenery. These objects are not found in the caves of our own country, and it is not surprising that they are never decorated a subterranean ravine. In the very slow dripping of water through the limestone roof that makes stalactites and stalagmites grow. It is drops, trickling for ages, that deposit the calcareous matter, and their burden of earthy matter and beautifully tint it with shades of red and yellow, as they happen to be more or less mixed with carbonate of iron. The Cave in Australia is conspicuously first among the beautiful caves of Europe. Visitors to our Luray cave are pitted through the labyrinthine passages for only two miles, while the long route in Mammoth cave covers sixteen miles, and the total length of its tortuous passages is supposed to be 150 miles. But Luray was formed under conditions far more favorable to decorative effect, and while Mammoth cave has its own rich beauties, it is not so beautiful as Luray.

Prof. Shaffer has spoken of Diamond cave as the most beautiful cavern in Kentucky. It is not so well known as the other, but it is in Edmondson county alone, of which Mammoth cave is the chief attraction, number eight and seven other caves, which are Hart, Warren, Butler, Logan, Christian and part of Trigg, are underlain with caves. In other words, 8,000 square miles of the single state of Kentucky are honeycombed with caves, yet we seldom hear of them. The cave agent, J. H. Gill, and Deputy Sheriff Goodman went to Evanston, loaded nine tons of the relic into a chest and brought the relic to Baltimore. From here it will be shipped to Baltimore, where the firm intends to place it on exhibition.

The evidence held sufficient to sustain the finding and judgment adverse to the plaintiff in error. Grossmans against Gill. Error from Clay county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

A mortgage given to secure a pre-existing debt will not be declared void from the fact alone that the mortgagee at the time of its execution had notice of an intention on the part of the mortgagor to defraud creditors of the latter. In order to avoid the security in such case the mortgagor must have participated in the fraudulent purpose of the mortgagor. Jones against Loree, 37 Neb. 316.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABUS.

Johnson against Douglas Luray company. Error from Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

Evidence examined and held to sustain the finding and judgment adverse to the plaintiff in error. Grossmans against Gill. Error from Clay county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

A mortgage given to secure a pre-existing debt will not be declared void from the fact alone that the mortgagee at the time of its execution had notice of an intention on the part of the mortgagor to defraud creditors of the latter. In order to avoid the security in such case the mortgagor must have participated in the fraudulent purpose of the mortgagor. Jones against Loree, 37 Neb. 316.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name.

Johnson against May. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

The question of residence within the meaning of the statute which provides that a person who has acquired a residence in a given place within the meaning of the statute is to be deemed to have acquired a residence in that place, and vice versa.

Where the legislature adopts the statute of another state, and the statute is given a construction which it had already received by the highest court in such state, the courts of this state will give the same construction to the statute.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABUS.

Johnson against Douglas Luray company. Error from Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

Evidence examined and held to sustain the finding and judgment adverse to the plaintiff in error. Grossmans against Gill. Error from Clay county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

A mortgage given to secure a pre-existing debt will not be declared void from the fact alone that the mortgagee at the time of its execution had notice of an intention on the part of the mortgagor to defraud creditors of the latter. In order to avoid the security in such case the mortgagor must have participated in the fraudulent purpose of the mortgagor. Jones against Loree, 37 Neb. 316.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name.

Johnson against May. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

The question of residence within the meaning of the statute which provides that a person who has acquired a residence in a given place within the meaning of the statute is to be deemed to have acquired a residence in that place, and vice versa.

Where the legislature adopts the statute of another state, and the statute is given a construction which it had already received by the highest court in such state, the courts of this state will give the same construction to the statute.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABUS.

Johnson against Douglas Luray company. Error from Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

Evidence examined and held to sustain the finding and judgment adverse to the plaintiff in error. Grossmans against Gill. Error from Clay county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

A mortgage given to secure a pre-existing debt will not be declared void from the fact alone that the mortgagee at the time of its execution had notice of an intention on the part of the mortgagor to defraud creditors of the latter. In order to avoid the security in such case the mortgagor must have participated in the fraudulent purpose of the mortgagor. Jones against Loree, 37 Neb. 316.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name.

Johnson against May. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

The question of residence within the meaning of the statute which provides that a person who has acquired a residence in a given place within the meaning of the statute is to be deemed to have acquired a residence in that place, and vice versa.

Where the legislature adopts the statute of another state, and the statute is given a construction which it had already received by the highest court in such state, the courts of this state will give the same construction to the statute.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABUS.

Johnson against Douglas Luray company. Error from Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

Evidence examined and held to sustain the finding and judgment adverse to the plaintiff in error. Grossmans against Gill. Error from Clay county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

A mortgage given to secure a pre-existing debt will not be declared void from the fact alone that the mortgagee at the time of its execution had notice of an intention on the part of the mortgagor to defraud creditors of the latter. In order to avoid the security in such case the mortgagor must have participated in the fraudulent purpose of the mortgagor. Jones against Loree, 37 Neb. 316.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name.

Johnson against May. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

The question of residence within the meaning of the statute which provides that a person who has acquired a residence in a given place within the meaning of the statute is to be deemed to have acquired a residence in that place, and vice versa.

Where the legislature adopts the statute of another state, and the statute is given a construction which it had already received by the highest court in such state, the courts of this state will give the same construction to the statute.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABUS.

Johnson against Douglas Luray company. Error from Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

Evidence examined and held to sustain the finding and judgment adverse to the plaintiff in error. Grossmans against Gill. Error from Clay county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

A mortgage given to secure a pre-existing debt will not be declared void from the fact alone that the mortgagee at the time of its execution had notice of an intention on the part of the mortgagor to defraud creditors of the latter. In order to avoid the security in such case the mortgagor must have participated in the fraudulent purpose of the mortgagor. Jones against Loree, 37 Neb. 316.

When we remember that almost every year one or more important caves, hitherto unknown, are discovered in Austria, France or other regions of Europe, where caves abound, and that many caverns in the best-studied districts of Austria are still known only in name, it is not surprising that a great deal yet remains to be learned about the caves of our own country. It may be said the Providence Journal, that the larger part of them have been discovered, though this is uncertain, but a great many large caves are still unexplored or only partly traced in their intricate windings and are not known to most of our people even by name.

Johnson against May. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Post.

The question of residence within the meaning of the statute which provides that a person who has acquired a residence in a given place within the meaning of the statute is to be deemed to have acquired a residence in that place, and vice versa.

Where the legislature adopts the statute of another state, and the statute is given a construction which it had already received by the highest court in such state, the courts of this state will give the same construction to the statute.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

Where a party agreed in consideration of real property to provide for the maintenance of a lease between the parties, the breach of the lease by the lessee, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the property, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease, and the failure to give a chattel mortgage on the crop each of which was a condition of the lease.

PERSISTENT

Disorders in the Stomach, Liver and Bowels accompanied by BACKACHE and changed appearance of the Urine are indicative of

DISEASED KIDNEYS

To restore these vital organs of the body to perfect condition, and recover health and strength, use only the old reliable remedy

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

We have testimonials from thousands who have been given up as beyond relief who have taken this medicine and been permanently cured

FOR SALE AT DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



A Christmas Present

What is probably the greatest combination ever made in the newspaper line has just been perfected by the publishers of The Omaha Weekly Bee. An arrangement has been made with the publishers of the Orange Judd Farmer, which will enable the two papers

THE WEEKLY BEE and ORANGE JUDD FARMER, both for one year, together with the 500 PAGE STATISTICAL FARMERS' ALMANAC

to be offered for \$1.00 PER YEAR.

What better present can you find

For Your Country Cousin.

Each paper stands at the head of its class. The Almanac is a book of 500 pages, containing statistics on Agriculture, Railroads, Schools, Politics, Weather, Cities, Counties, States, Countries, People, and a thousand things you would never think of until you had consulted this giant of useful information. It also contains weather forecasts for every day in the year, and will be found of the greatest use in answering the thousands of questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, statistics, etc.

Address orders and remittances to The Bee Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb.

DOCTOR

Searches & Searles, Specialists in Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases. WEAK MEN

Small Pills for Syphilis. Cured for life and the system. PILES, FISTULA and RECTAL ULCERS, HYDROCELES, etc.

One Thousand for One. ACCIDENT TICKETS. THE INTER-STATE Casualty Company of New York gives THREE MONTHS' insurance, \$1,000 for \$1.00.

MADE ME A MAN. AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

WOMEN Who read The Omaha Sunday Bee Have the benefit of a Woman's department

Replete with Fashion News, Gossip about famous women, Reports of woman's activity, Notes about woman's influence

And all the features of a clean, bright, wholesome newspaper.

The Perfume of Violets. The poetry of the lily, the glow of the rose, the blush of Helle combine in Posson's wondrous Powder.