WHERE BREEZES HAVE BLOWN

Lincoln Glad of Clouds in Spite of Breaths From Salt Creek.

ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION.

Union Pacific Branch Lines Amalgamated Under One Management — Gillespie's Candidacy — Arrested For Attempted Rape.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

When Lincoln people awoke yesterday under a cloudy sky and realized that the spinal column of the heated term was broken in twain, there was a sigh of relief heard upon the air like the exhaust of an ocean steamer. For three weeks the sun has risen a ball of brass in the east and disappeared at night with a leer that promised warm times for the coming day, and through the weeks enumerated not a cloud was to be seen. It was not strange, then, that a cloudy day was a welcome sight to a long sweltering community. However, Lincoln should not be classed as suffering from the heated term, for it is the only mineral watering place in the state. As a summer resort, the capital city should have a front seat, for the breezes never fail to blow from off this great salt basin, and instead of consulting thermometers and exclaiming against the heat of the day, the good people clear their throats as though they were taking cold and remark concerning the chilliness that the salt creek zephyrs impart to people out of doors in light clothing. To be sure, the dust has been plentiful, but then it is from the grists of commerce, ground by the ceaseless traffic of a busy town. "Who ever heard of a dusty town if grass were overgrowing the thoroughfares." So says the average Lincoln citizen, and for this reason he swallows his rations of pulverized earth, wipes the moisture of salt creek sea breezes from his speculative brow, and in the hottest kind of weather descants upon the salubrious climate and the cheapness of his corner lots.

During the recent long heated term it is a matter of fact that no sunstrokes have been reported. In many instances on two or three different days when Old Sol was doing his best, workmen rested from their labors and suspended operations for a few hours. The death rate in the city has, however, been fully up to the average during the heated period, and as high as three to five funerals a day have been held owing, no doubt, to the much more rapid work of the old harvester when the thermometers register up in the nineties.

ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION

of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad company, and Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hill railroad company into the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company of Nebraska, have been filed with the secretary of state. These articles consolidate the Union Pacific branches from Valley station via Beatrice to the Kansas line, and the Grand Island branch north to Ord, and the Columbus-Norfolk branch all into one corporation. As mentioned above, as all these branches are Union Pacific anyway, the object of the change is not apparent, without it is to eliminate red tape in the workings. The capital stock in these united branches in the one road is fixed at $1,866,900, it being $5,000 per mile of the completed line of the above constituent companies. This stock is divided into shares of $100 each, and it is to be issued in lieu of all the outstanding stock of the several branch lines to holders of the old stock. Each stockholder in the several companies shall receive such numbers of shares in the consolidated company as will maintain his ratio of interest, the new stock to be issued only upon the surrender of old certificates. These articles of consolidation name as the board of directors for the balance of the year the following familiar names in Union Pacific circles: Charles Francis Adams, jr., Elisha Atkins, Frederick L. Ames, F. Gordon Dexter, Ezra H. Baker, Sidney Dillon and S. R. Callaway.

THE BEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

that William Gillespie would be urged by his friends for the nomination as one of the representatives in the coming legislature has stirred up the old machine, and the political wire workers have added a new force of men and raised the schedule of wages, which mean promises as legal tender in payment. The fact is that Mr. Gillespie is a strong candidate for any position, and the powers that be cannot fail to recognize the fact that if every ward in the city presented such timber that their days of strength would be numbered.

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR,

a name not unfamiliar to history, perchance a lineal descendant of that house which furnishes the Tudors of Lancaster county with headquarters at the town of Waverly, is in trouble. It seems that Tudor has been in the habit of amusing himself on these summer days in the brutal pastime of beating his wife, a cowardly piece of business that has led to his arrest, as it should have done. Tudor, therefore, was arraigned before Judge Parker, and the judge, on hearing the case, promptly sentenced him to forty days in the city jail.

FOR ATTEMPT AT RAPE.

A young man, yet a minor, named Frank Skinner, was brought down from the village of Raymond and lodged in the city jail. The man preferring the charge is the father of two bright little girls, about six and eight years old, who were Skinner's intended victims. The statement made is that the little girls were gathering flowers along the road a short distance from home when Skinner, who had hid behind a tree, jumped out and caught them as they passed. He was only unsuccessful in his designs through the struggles of the children and their screams had good effect in frightening him. It is related on the streets that this same young scamp was whipped recently for attempting something of the kind on a member of their own family. Yesterday the case was set for hearing in Judge Parson's court, but Skinner's attorney obtained a continuance until Saturday, when it is said their witnesses will be secured to offset some of the damaging testimony of the state; meanwhile the prisoner has been sent to the county jail for greater safety than the city bastile offers.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

An 11-year-old boy by the name of Beeman essayed to run away and visit his relations in Ohio. He was loaded with several bundles of clothes when he made his appearance at the depot and had some six dollars in money with him. The depot policeman, however, took him in charge and brought him up to police headquarters, where he owned up that he was running away and had obtained the money that he had from a bureau drawer at home. What his welcome was when he made his appearance at the paternal hearthstone can be more easily imagined than described.

A number of the members of the Lincoln branch Irish National league in America are in conference with the railways regarding excursion rates to Chicago the 15th of next month to attend the meeting of the National league. About forty or fifty of the members in the Lincoln branch will make the trip if satisfactory rates are secured, and Mr. Patrick Eagan, in conversation, expressed it as a fact that the meeting would be one of the greatest the league has ever held in this country.

In county court yesterday two or three of the Law and Order league cases were being heard, one of which was dismissed and the other the defendant was bound over. In listening to the evidence in these cases and hearing through the cross-examinations the facts of the agents of the league conspiring with women in the middle of the night to obtain liquor as evidence against parties, it leads bystanders to think that the character of the prosecution is just about as censurable as the guilty parties are themselves.

The city marshal yesterday was preparing cases to turn over to the judge in regard to the health ordinance and the names of ten parties were handed in to have papers made out against them. The lightning in this regard will strike near and around the B. & M. depot.

The question of a water supply for the future is already being agitated in the city council, and for a city growing with the speed that Lincoln is making the present year, the agitation is coming none too soon. There are people, however, who wonder at the state of affairs that exist in that matter in the face of the fact that a year ago it was given out that the city supply was practically inexhaustable.

Only one unfortunate inebriate was up in police court yesterday morning, and as he had spent all his substance in riotous living, he was given the jail for a home until the fine and costs were paid.

The appraisers on the Northwestern right of way in this county were out yesterday at their work in this city and vicinity. But very few pieces of land beyond the city are up for appraisement as the company, in the great majority of cases, experienced no difficulty in dealing with the owners direct. The work of appraisement will be completed at as early a day as possible.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following Nebraskans were enrolled at Lincoln hotels yesterday: P. B. Tolles, Grafton; D. Heffleman, Custer; F. B. Stevens, Crete; William P. Hellings, Aurora; H. Grasshous, Sutton; Captain A. Alice, Omaha; D. B. Adams, Superior; P. J. Nichols, Omaha; C. Emery, Beatrice; J. B. Strode, Samuel M. Chapman, Allen Beeson, Milton D. Polk, Plattsmouth; E. A. Tucker, Hamilton, M. A. Hartigan, Plattsmouth, William Edwards, Grand Island; C. S. Maley, Omaha; Louis Hoebel, Syracuse; E. G. Dey, Syracuse; F. P. Ireland, Nebraska City.

WHY COWBOYS HATE MORMONS.

Twenty-five Thousand Bachelors in Montana Who Can't Get Wives.

Miles City Correspondence Philadelphia Record: The climate of Montana is not particularly healthy for Mormons, principally, I believe, because the soil contains so many wideawake bachelor cowboys who are badly in need of wives themselves. The royal cow-punchers of Montana hate a Mormon male as they do a snake. Being unable to get a single helpmeet themselves, although able to support a dozen where a Mormon cannot support one, it riles them to have some long-haired rascally elder come along with four, five, and possibly six wives, and settle down with the utmost gall and check on a government claim. There are about 25,000 more bachelors in Montana than there are women altogether. Nearly all of these 25,000 have splendid ranches, farms, or claims of some kind, and need only a wife to complete their cup of happiness.

It is no exaggerated picture I am drawing, for the vast territory of Montana contains innumerable bachelor homes, and these bachelors would make the best of husbands if given half a chance. The little town of Malden, a few miles north of here, contains not a single unmarried lady. The small village only ten miles west of us is simply a community of bachelors. These thousands of young men, middle-aged men, and old men all have comfortable bank accounts, and would marry on the slightest provocation, so to speak. Each one is calculated to make some woman happy, and would give the damsel who cared to risk her future with him all the ready cash she could possibly spend in this world. No wonder our bachelors hate the Mormon males who have more than their share of female blessings.

Forty Years Ago.

Port Deposit (Md.) Call.

There was time to live.
Men slept yet in their beds.
The epoch of haste had not come.
The saddle was the emblem of speed.
Brawn and brains went hand in hand.
We were still a nation of hard workers.
A day's journey was a serious matter.
The highways were dusty and populous.
No house contained a sewing-machine.
The canvas-covered wagon was the ark of trade.
The turnpike was still the great artery of trade.
There was not a mower or harvester in existence.
The land was lighted with candles after nightfall.
Butter was unmarketable 100 miles from the dairy.
The steam saw mill had just begun to devour the forest.
The lord of a thousand acres sat with his harvesters at dinner.
The day began with the dawn and not with the train's arrival.
The spinning-wheel and shuttle sounded in every farmer's house.
He who counted his possession by the square mile kept open house for the wayfarer.
The telegraph had begun in Washington and ended at New York twelve months before.
The rich were lavish in an abundance which was not yet coveted by the keen eye of commerce.
From east to west was the pilgrimage of a life; from north to south was a voyage of discovery.

For Sale—To be *removed*, brick house and frame stable, 2 blocks from Cuming, n 16th. Theo. Olsen, 218 S. 15th.

Why He Didn't Find It Slow Work.

London Times: Hardly had he ordered a large seltzer with brandy in and no ice, than an old friend hailed him.

"What, my Arthur?"

"You, dear boy? Good gracious! Who'd have thought of seeing you in these outlandish parts? Where do you live?"

"About six doors down the street over yonder, with two sisters."

"You must find it somewhat slow work."

"Not a bit of it, dear boy," replied the other; "they're not my sisters."

INVALIDS,

And all those whose systems are run down need a medicine that will act gently and does not weaken. Simmons Liver Regulator is not only mild in its action but invigorates like a glass of wine, giving tone and strength to the body.

Extract of a letter from Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Ga.:
"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild and suits me better than more active remedies."

A Home Remedy,

Unequalled by any other. The Regulator is the best preventive and preparatory medicine. No matter what the attack, a dose of it will afford relief and in ordinary cases will effect a speedy cure. Its use for over half a century by thousands of people has endorsed it as the BEST.

"The value of a household remedy consists of its accessibility as well as its efficacy, and many attacks of disease are warded off by convenient medicines. Simmons Liver Regulator is a most valuable medicine to have in the house, and I heartily recommend it as the 'ounce of preventive' so much talked of and wished for." T. W. WORNELL, Principal Irving Grammar School, Frankford, Pa.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE

That Depends Entirely on the Energy and Foresight of the Farmers.

Notes from Various Points in Nebraska—Butter Making and Horse Training—Notes and Suggestions.

Nebraska Farm Notes.

Farmont Signal: If farmers must try to raise wheat at all hazards, let it be fall wheat, for a full crop is more frequently raised here than of the spring variety, and it matures before chinch bugs can do any damage. How long will farmers continue a practice that only results in loss? It has been proven beyond any question that spring wheat cannot be raised in this country profitably. Raise winter wheat and tame grasses, and it will soon be found to pay.

Nance County Journal: Nebraska can equal any county in raising raspberries. They yield abundantly and require comparatively little care or expense. This has been demonstrated thoroughly by the farmers of our vicinity. Mr. Tracy reports 100 gallons from a small piece of ground and we can testify to their excellent equality. The wild variety, found everywhere in the canyons, when cultivated are, everything considered, superior to any other. We will be glad to have further reports from the farmers relative to this and other small fruit culture. No crop is more profitable and none adds more to the comforts of home.

Ulysses Dispatch: The lurid spectre of the threshing machine looms up red and ominous on the passing flat car. When we consider the profitless character of the wheat crop we conclude that we could forego any new threshing machines with their gaudy paint and deadly chattel mortgages. A state that can get along for a few years by patching up its old machines sets a grand example that should be widely commended and universally followed.

Butler County Press: Reuben Black, of Bone creek, was a caller Tuesday. In a talk with Rube on the subject of hog cholera, we found that the farmers of that township lost an average of thirty hogs apiece last year. This would make 5,400 in that township. At $5 apiece this would be a loss of $27,000. If this average will hold in half the townships, the total number of hogs lost would be about 50,000, or a loss to the whole county of $250,000. A quarter of a million is a large sum to lose, but it is not very far from the facts.

Butler County Press: Wheat harvest began on the Platte valley the first of the week. It is only about half a crop. It is only about one year in three that wheat is anything else in this country. Corn, hay and stock must be the staple crops in the future, hog cholera or no hog cholera. Fifteen years ago wheat harvest began on the 3d of July, so says Allen Johnson, or two days earlier than this year. Early flax is said to be looking very fine, but late flax is needing rain very bad. In fact, about everything else is needing rain at the present time.

Hints on Horse Handling.

American Cultivator: In training a vicious horse it may be necessary at times to put on cord bridles, but their use is only temporary. While its use is severe and gives full control of the animal by the force it exerts on the angles of the mouth and the upper jaw, and the pressure on the top of his head, yet it is for the ultimate good of the horse and will be the means of saving him from much vice that might otherwise harm both himself and his master, and will also abolish the necessity for such cruel means of permanent restraint as those merciless bits that tear horse's jaws apart and mangle his gums and teeth.

Never bang a horse over the head or on his shins with a club or loaded whip. It is never necessary, and the man who would do it deserves to be treated in the same way himself. Finely bred, intelligent horses are often nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moment of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm from something they do not understand. That is what makes them shy, bolt and run away. But the moment he becomes familiar with these things or any others that affright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them.

When, therefore, your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it. Let him smell it, touch it with his sensative upper lip and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines it with the near nostril and eye, he would be very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So, then, rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby-carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol and clatter your tinware on both sides of your horse and all around him, until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and the material objects as only trifling things. He may not learn this all in one lesson. Balkiness is the hardest of equine vices to cure. It seems inherent in some obstinate natures. The most practical step to be taken with an old balky horse is to trade him off to somebody else. When you cannot do that, there are various things to be tried on.

Summer Feeding of Pigs.

The feeder who allows his pigs a fair amount of exercise, a variety of food in summer, including green food, pure water to drink and a dark, cool, dry place where they may retire from the flies and heat, usually escapes the various epidemic diseases, the result of bad care and filth, that go under the common name of hog cholera. An excellent and careful feeder gives the following directions which he says has worked well with him:

"There should be skim milk for the pigs at weaning time, and all summer, for that matter, when feasible. But most pig raisers have not skim milk to feed, and food adapted to growing the young pigs should be provided. If one is fortunate enough to be able to get process linseed cake, he will have one most excellent ingredient for a young pig's ration. The ration may be made as follows: One pound linseed meal, three pounds bran, one pound corn meal—or, in quantity, in these proportions. This ration will contain twice the proportion of muscle and bone-growing food as corn alone. If some skim milk can be added to the ration, then it is the best that can be furnished to growing pigs, and as cheap as a ration of all corn. If the pigs can be allowed a good pasture with this ration they will grow very rapidly, and make very superior quality of meat. If the pigs must be confined to pens or yards they should have green food in the form of grass, clover, green peas or sweet corn delivered to them daily in such quantities as they will eat."

Preparation of Large Trees for Moving.

Gardener's Chronicle: The span of human life in the present era of the world's existence, even in the case of those who live to be old, is of short duration compared with that of trees, the progress of which to a state of maturity is proportionately so much slower than that of man, that those who plant small trees do not live long enough to see much of the effect they produce. In the case of that favorite fruit, the pear, it used to be said that those who plant them plant for their heirs, and with the ordinary kind of trees planted to give effect or shelter there is still longer to wait. To shorten time in waiting is the manifest object of those who go to the trouble of planting large trees instead of little ones in the grounds about their dwellings or other conspicuous places, where the presence of such are required. Where work of this kind has to be done, it often happens that enough forethought is not brought to bear on the proceedings. In place of taking the precaution of previously preparing the trees by trenching round them, and severing the roots to within a movable compass, so as to admit of a season's growth before they are taken up, they are at once transferred from where they have been growing for perhaps a score of years or more with their roots unchecked in any way; the result of which is, that the progress made for a year or two afterward is not near so much as it would be if the roots had been previously shortened back in the way named. The omission of this timely preparation of trees that are to be transplanted when much above the ordinary planting size, is the less excusable when it is remembered how little labor cutting into the roots as described involves. To the too frequent absence of judgment and reasonable care in moving trees that have led many to the conclusion that it is better to plant small trees and wait for them to grow up, even in positions where it is desirable to have such as would give effect at once. In the case of deciduous kinds of a size such as under notice, and that are intended for removal next autumn or winter, the sooner the root-shortening preparation is now completed the better, before there is any appreciable movement in the buds. With evergreens it is better to defer this work until the time that the drying March winds are over, especially in cases where the trees are large and in vigorous condition, as with such the root-severance necessary is proportionally more felt than with smaller examples.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

An application of potash soap will restore rough trunks and branches of orchards to their original smoothness.

It is best to water plants in the evening. Make a few holes around the plant so as to allow the water to run down to the roots.

Ducks usually bring a higher price in market than hens. At this season young ducks weighing from eight to ten pounds per pair are preferred.

The following are said to be the symptoms of hog cholera. Drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhoea, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light.

In using paris green on potatoes and other plants keep the poultry confined, as the paris green is poisonous to fowls, the smallest quantity often proving fatal.

It is now conceded that the best remedy for grape rot is a solution of one pound of copperas to two gallons of water, sprinkle profusely on the ground around the vines.

Wheat cut before the berry hardens, say a the time when it is passing from the dough state, will make better flour and more of it than wheat hardened to the last degree of ripeness.

Fences cost on most farms each year more than taxes; and they are becoming more and more costly as material gets scarce. The true policy is to take up interior fences so far as practicable.

Where there is no shade in the pasture or barnyards a few poles so arranged as to hold brush, or a piece of muslin, stretched, will be found of great service as a protection against extreme heat.

Stake up the tomato plants, and do not allow the vines to fall on the ground. The light and air should be allowed to enter between the boughs freely, and careful watch should be kept for the large green worm.

Do not leave too many squash vines on one hill, as the squash is a rank grower, and too many of them together will not thrive unless the soil upon which they are grown is very fertile, the vines being gross feeders.

It is not good policy to dry hay to brittleness before drawing it from the meadow, for that causes waste in handling and reduces quality. Grass is well cured when it will rattle slightly in the handling, and then is the time to store it.

While straw is not the best fodder, it serves a very useful purpose in the economy of the farm when fed to cattle in conjunction with grain, and in seasons when fodder is scarce it may go a long way to relieve the demand for hay.

Use plenty of superphosphate and unleached wood ashes on the tomatoes, peppers, egg-plants and melons, as they do not begin to grow until the weather becomes warm, and should be forced as much as possible, sometimes watering being necessary.

Bee gloves that have become dirty or covered with propolis may be easily cleaned by soaking a few days in strong lye made from potash or wood ashes, or by soaking in water saturated with quicklime. The propolis comes off without difficulty after such a soaking.

In time of drought, when the supply of hay is greatly shortened, cattle may become cheap in the fall, owing to the increased cost of keeping them over winter. It is advisable under such circumstances to sell early in order to get the best prices before they decline.

There is no doubt that much first-class honey does not bring first-class prices because of the manner of putting it up. Its delicate flavor is lost and it soon becomes tainted by being put into whisky or molasses barrels or even fresh wooden barrels may give a taste. Tin cans are perhaps safer for storing or shipping honey in than any sort of wooden receptacle.

The evolution of the tomato is going on in a remarkable way. Not many years ago the fruit was mostly skin and seeds, but the newest varieties are almost solid pulp with very few seeds. Possibly, as in the case of the banana, the seeds will yet disappear altogether, and the plants will have to be propogated by cuttings.

Few farm crops take up so much potash as the potato. It is an alkaline juice that stains the hands when paring potatoes; and it is best removed by oxalic acid. This alone should be a sufficient hint as to the kind of fertilizer most needed for potatoes, and is the reason why this crop soonest fails on sandy soils, where potash is usually deficient.

Carefully gather the scrapes from the table and give them to your fowls. There is no kind of food which will produce a more liberal supply of eggs. There are hundreds of families who throw these scrapes into the waste bucket, to be taken away by the swill man, and buy corn for the fowls, where the former is far the best feed for egg production.

A single cow can be kept at a small cost, compared with a herd, for the reason that she can receive quite a large amount of material from the house, and especially if there is a garden under cultivation. Pods, vegetable tops and and parings, stale bread, and even that which is left over of the vegetables from the table may be used to advantage.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Idalyn Yates sues Wm. Groenig, to compel him to sell her lot 3, block 6, Park place, for $3,500, according to agreement.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Nebraska City takes water in her'n.

Song for Tecumseh prohibs: "Oh, we had a Jolly Time."

The senitarium at Milford is blossoming into summer resort proportions.

The Centenary M. E. church of Beatrice, which cost $30,000, was dedicated Sunday.

Grand Island has organized a "Young Men's Republican club." Veterans and amateurs are admitted on an equal footing.

Annie Morrison, a five-year-old, was bitten by a rattlesnake near Republican City, on the 8th, and was a corpse in a few hours.

Pat Twohey, a Union Pacific official, slipped from a moving freight car in Grand Island and had an ankle crushed by the wheels.

The Elkhorn Valley road is to build a round house at Scribner, and visions of a division headquarters float before the optics of the citizens.

Nebraska City wheels into the progressive procession of cities by deciding, 12 to 1, to invest in waterworks. Plattsmouth is still two lengths ahead.

Mrs. Martin Mitska, of Grand Island, was thrown out of a wagon by a runaway team, breaking her spine and three ribs. Her condition is precarious.

Al Fairbrother, ex-editor of the Nebraska City Press, has shaken the dust of Ohio and pocketed some, and is now skirmishing for a location in Nebraska.

The first annual shoot of the Chadron gun club resulted in the riddling of nineteen pigeons out of a possible 128. The spectators were well sheltered and escaped injury.

A pocketbook containing unsigned drafts to the amount of $2,500 was picked up on the Elkhorn Valley track near Fremont Monday. It is supposed to be the remnant of a robbery.

The young heir to the house of Thomas Slagel, of Factoryville, Otoe county, caressed a loaded pistol and shot a bullet through his stomach. His life is a question of doubt with the doctors.

A large and varied list of premiums has been arranged for the Richardson county fair to be held at Salem, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Old Richardson is a whole show in herself and will doubtless improve on the record next fall.

The street railway connecting Blue Springs and Wymore is to be improved and shortened to facilitate traffic between the two cities. The curves and twists will be taken out of the line and connection made with the railroad depots.

Jimmy Bruska, a resident of Friend, old enough to know better, gazed into the polished cavern of a loaded pistol. There is no such word as fail in such cases. The bullet entered his skull near the left eye, and the chances of life and death are even.

Ferd Arndt, of Friend, is a rabid believer in iron rule. He embraced his wife with an iron hoop and polished her skull with a hatchet. A petty justice levied on him for $50 cash and thirty days in jail, but Ferd appealed. Unfortunately there is a scarcity of tar and riding poles at Friend.

The Fremont city council has reached an agreement with C. H. Godfrey, the drive well contractor, the latter giving a bond to sink another supply well and furnish an average of one million and a half gallons of water per day, and keep the wells in repair five years.

Kearneyites are joining hands in a grand pull to distance all interior towns in the state. A four-story brick hotel to cost $80,000, a number of business houses, paper and flour mills, and other buildings and manufacturing interests, follow in the wake of the big canal. The town lays claim to the title of the Minneapolis of the Platte valley.

Arthur Sydenham, of Nebraska City, promises to fill a long felt want in the umbrella line. His individual watershed is named the "Indestructible," and is warranted not to rip, tear or loan itself to a stranger. If Syd would turn his genius to producing a sunshade loaded with Greenland breezes he would strike a perspiring commonwealth in a tender spot and climb to glory in a day.

The Clinger family, which, by hook or crook, has succeeded in diffusing unchaste odors over a section of Hastings, have been invited to make their presence scarce. A party of one hundred men formally presented the invitation, and were treated to a shower of lead. A bullet from one of the callers cut a hole in one of the Clinger vines. The party did not succeed in pulling up the roots and will try again.

Sixteen suits for damage caused by the overflow of the Platte river, near the railroad bridge at Valley, from the high water last spring, have been commenced in the district court of Saunders county against the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad company, to come up for trial at the November term. The ground of the action is that the bridge is constructed in such a manner as to cause the ice to gorge, carrying it back with the deluge of water over the farms adjoining the river, plowing off their soil and depositing instead a vast expanse of sand. The total amount involved is $75,000.

Iowa Items.

Iowa Falls is agitating waterworks.

The Dubuque shot factory will start up next week.

Dubuque barbers indulge in soap bubble socials on Sundays.

Temperance billhard halls monopolize the irrigation of Atlantic. They carry government license, too.

P. P. Earlie, of Lyons, has left the state rather suddenly, and it is said that he took with him $500 belonging to another man.

A young son of Garet Naber, of Webster City, fell from a wagon and one of the wheels passed over his head, inflicting dangerous injuries.

One thousand dollars has been subscribed by the merchants of Shenandoah to defray the expense of prospecting for coal in that vicinity.

The Burlington Hawkeye is issuing a check to its subscribers which entitles the holder to a free drink of soda water. It is the Hawkeye's treat.

A mother and two children, named Anderson, died in Sioux City Monday, from the effects of eating poison berries, which were mistaken for gooseberries.

A Maquoketa funny man discharged a dynamite cartridge one night recently as a joke. The explosion came near leveling the town, and did about fifty dollars damage.

The oldest inhabitant who emerged from his hole with a prediction that the crop prospect was not as good as it was thirty years ago, was brained with a cabbage head.

Davenport politicians are swearing mad over the discovery of a law, passed by the last legislature, which abolishes the affidavit voter and practically says, "No register, no vote."

A Defiance youngster ambitious to learn to swim, tied an inflated bladder to each foot and dashed into the water. The bladders came near floating him over to the golden shore had not help arrived in time.

Charles Frank, a farmer living near Keokuk, a few days ago became insane and drove his wife from home, broke all of the furniture and killed one of his horses. He then took to the woods and is still at large.

Thomas Miller is the maddest man in Sioux City, simply because an orphan babe was discovered in his bed by his landlady. Tom is an exemplary Y. M. C. A. young man, and solemnly protests that he did not do it. He declined to father it and sent the kid to the county asylum.

Pacific Junction has always presented to an observer the appearance of a second Venice, and it seems almost a paradox to say that they are out of water over there, but such is at present the state of affairs. They are absolutely suffering for water. All of the hitherto numerous ponds and minature lakes that have dotted the town are dried up, and grass is growing in their basins.

Dakota.

The thermometer climb up to 114 in the shade at Blunt, the other day.

A well half been drilled 270 feet deep at Huron, and it comes within four feet of being an artesian well.

A prairie fire in Potter county burned over a stretch of country thirty miles long and ten miles wide.

The fesses of the Yankton creamery have disappeared, leaving an indebtedness of $5,000, principally to farmers.

Jack Garrett, well known through the west as Broken Nose Jack, ruptured a blood vessel at Rapid City a few days ago, dying within a few hours.

The increasing demand for oats in the Black Hills has caused prices to advance to $2.25 per 100 pounds and the government contractors will be obliged to ship in grain from the states.

Farmers along the line of the Elkhorn Valley railroad complain bitterly that their hay crop is being destroyed by reason of sparks from the locomotives. It seems that some of the engines are not properly supplied with spark arresters, and about Dry creek and Spring creek thousands of acres of grass have been burned during the past two weeks.

Wyoming.

The university building will be located in the center of the Laramie City park.

One thousand and ninety-nine gopher scalps were cashed by the county clerk at Cheyenne, Monday.

The corner stone of the big depot in Cheyenne will be laid by the Masonic fraternity next Monday.

For three long, hot, weary days not one rich find was reported in Cheyenne. Evidently the prospectors are hugging the shade.

The Mather & Guernsey company, capital $100,000, has been incorporated. The company will engage in horse and cattle culture at long range, the main office being at Albany, New York.

What Baking Powder Shall we Use.

This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grade of baking powders contain either alum, lime or phosphatic acid. As loth as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these objectionable ingredients except the Royal, and that they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure, to contain under the tests of Professors Chandler, Habirshaw and others, nearly twelve per cent. of lime, while others are made from alum with no cream of tartar. This, we presume accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physiologists assure us that lime and alum taken into the system in such quantities as this are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat nor disolved in mixing or baking. They go with the bread, therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia, or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar cost thirty-five or forty. The reason for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York Times in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that is is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive controlot the rights.

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interests of commerce, made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the housekeeper:

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

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