





# The Herald-Tribune

## EDUCATIONAL.

A Plan for Recitations in Public Schools at Seven Hours—Mr. Capel on Early Education.

The Question of Kindergarten-Written Examinations—The Study of Grammar.

### ONE THING AT A TIME.

So strong is the force of tradition and habit that it would be difficult to popularize any method of conducting our schools which would require the teacher only to instruct the pupils, who would come to him simply "for that purpose and not to stand under his direction. But why should the quality of this work be impaired by the necessity of constantly looking after those who are studying in the room while his class is reciting? If a special teacher cannot be employed for the study-room, why not to illustrate, let one grade come at nine o'clock, recite half its lessons, and then, at the second grade comes in, be dismissed till the afternoon session, when the morning's order of coming and going would be repeated? A plan somewhat like this has been found to work well in academies, and much can be said for its adoption in our public schools.

1. It would save expense. As all of the school would not be present at the same time, school-room accommodations need not be so great. Cities could more easily provide for their rapidly-increasing school population.

2. There would be a gain on the score of health. It has been asserted by good authority that no system of ventilation yet devised can keep perfectly pure the air in a room that contains forty or more persons for several hours in succession.

3. The teaching would be more effective. Any teacher who has had the experience knows that his work is much more profitable to his class when there is nothing to distract his attention.

4. The number of good teachers would be increased. Many excellent well-qualified instructors fail because they have not sufficient skill in governing a study-room. Others—good, of course—belong to the most despicable type of teachers—give up an otherwise agreeable work on account of the many petty annoyances that originate in the study-room.

5. The "moral" advantage would be great. All that can be said on this ground against recites, applies to the custom of keeping large numbers of pupils in a school-room when not reciting. Parents are often shocked by reports of foolish "turn-springs" and brutal "hazing" at certain schools, and yet in the home-school children may be quite acquiring habits much worse in their effect on the character, because more secret and undetectable.

6. Better habits of study would be formed. The impossibility of fully occupying the time of each member of a large class, the necessity of remaining in the study-room the prescribed time, the little attention that the otherwise busy teacher can give to each one, engenders often a habit of dawdling that ends in mental sluggishness.

7. The popularity of the schools would be increased. Many who have the means send to private schools or instruct their children at home, in view of the two points just mentioned. This plan would, of course, meet no favor from parents who send their children to school to get them out of the way; and it may be objected that many children would not study at all if not under the teacher's eye. It is true, more responsibility is thus thrown upon parents, as it should be, unless the teacher is given time to attend to the preparation of lessons properly; but the teacher would be able to make the recitations more interesting and this with the making of promotion depend upon real progress, would reduce this evil to a minimum, especially when public sentiment has had time to adapt itself to the new order of things. Again, it is an open question whether, under our present method, sufficient responsibility is thrown upon the pupil, especially as he grows in years, to develop his character properly. —W. H. Schuyler, in *Journal of Education*.

### EARLY EDUCATION.

Mr. Capel, at Madison, Wisconsin, addressed the Educational Convention at some length. He said:

Elementary education in England meant that which was in opposition to higher education (the education of the poor classes, who, as a rule, can only remain at school until the age of 12), and he had thought that that would be the subject of discussion here. The question at hand would be called in England "early education." The Monsignor concluded, as follows:

"There have been some admirable papers read upon the subject here. The results I accept, but the reasons that have been given I could not agree with for a single moment. It is possible to sketch out a magnificent plan of education, but every practical teacher will agree that between that and practically putting the shoulder to the wheel at 3 o'clock in the morning and carrying it out there is no abyss. It is precisely that that I wanted to learn. The first faculty which the child exhibits is simple imagination. Almost concomitant with that comes memory. By the time the child is 11 or 12 it begins to develop a thinking power. In America you have succeeded in destroying childhood; therefore, you pass more suddenly into that argumentative power. The child must have the senses well cultured. For this you are to use object lessons and pictures and bring things in contact with the child. The child should be taught to use his eyes, hands, and feet properly. Then the spirit of observation which pertains to science teaching constitutes the foundation upon which poetry rests. It is that which makes the poet of the distinguished thinker differ from other men; he is a close observer, and that close observation is to be taught by the training of the senses. The object of the object-lesson is to make the child use its senses. If the imagination is not cultivated in childhood it will never

be fully developed. Next to imagination comes memory. There is to be sound moral instruction about the great deeds of the past, the great works that have been accomplished, and it would not take a single book until the child is 9 or 10 years of age. I have seen both methods tried. Children who were able to read and write at 3 years old have not distinguished themselves in after life as far as I know. I have trained many under the other system where they did not have books before they were 3 years old, and among them are many officers in the English army who are distinguishing themselves. To teach one child is one thing; to teach a class another. I think the problem before us is how to impart the maximum amount of good to the class by sacrificing the two ends of it—the extremely brilliant and the extremely stupid. The great work in this country, as it is in Europe, is to train every faculty of the body. Do not be misled by the desire of teaching everything. Education really begins the day the boy leaves the school. If he does not know a single one of the ologies, if you have taught him how to use his imagination and memory, you have done the best work in education that it is possible to do."

### WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

It can scarcely be claimed for the written examination that it is an intelligent method of testing the intelligence of pupils. Measures the condition of a child more for the pupil, and places before him a series of questions, many of which would often tell the radical differences of opinion even in educated minds, the correct answer to which is presumed to know, and to write out in a limited time. How much he may know of the subject outside of the questions counts for nothing. To add to this incongruity, the questions are oftentimes prepared by some one who has never heard the pupil speak, and who questions to ascertain what the examiner thinks he ought to know, rather than to ascertain what has been taught. —Supt. H. E. Snow, Andover, N. H.

### GRAMMAR.

Young pupils do not learn half as much good grammar from their textbooks as they do from their teacher, if she is accurate and choice in her language. A pupil may decline the profound fables hundred times, and repeat the rules for the objective case as often, and he will say, "Susan gave the flowers to Mary and I." If his teacher uses such constructions, on the other hand, if the teacher says, "She gave it to Mary and me," he will say the same, though he never looked into a grammar. —*Curriculum*. A child would never like bad grammar, if it never heard bad grammar. —*Curriculum*. 2. Children are in languages much as are their parents. —*Educational*. 3. Would waive the formality of teaching grammar as a science, and jewel it as a means of developing thought and the expression of thoughts. I look upon the practice of teaching children the technicalities of English grammar as the greatest imprisonment of the youthful tongue. —*Horace E. Parker*.

### PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

In teaching physiology, would it not be worth much more to know a few facts about dress, diet, exercise, rest, sleep, good and bad air, than to number and name all the bones, organs and classify all the muscles? The bones will all keep their places, and grow just as rapidly and firmly whether numbered or unnumbered; but both mind and body must fare better if the lungs are not fed on bad air. So the muscles will expand and contract and develop, and strengthen, whether counted and classified or not, but they and the whole system may slacken entirely stop their action, if the stomach is supplied with unwholesome food. Therefore let the study be directed at first to parts of the system under control, and afterward, if there be time, to the parts not under control. These latter may be studied for general information, as we study comets and eclipses—*Educational*.

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Pepper-pot, they pupils as you may with maps, and diagrams, and didactic pictures, and wonderful toys designed to teach this, that, or the other recondite fact about the earth's axis, or the constitution of the stars, or the Euclidean geometry—in embryo—all this is worse than naught; it is pure naughtiness, without the living touch, the sympathetic voice, the watchful eye, that guide the knowledge to a true haven and work it up into a true and faithful life. Is becomes a question, indeed, whether in this land of blarney, intellectual procreacy, the whole tribe of kindergartens and kindergartners is not an unmixed nuisance, whatever they may be in lands where child-intelligence is less quick. We call down the celestial sparks too soon, and in blazes with far too fatal an intensity when once lit. This latter may be studied for general information, as we study comets and eclipses—*Educational*.

### WATER EDUCATION.

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## WAYNE.

Wayne is centrally located in Wayne county, in a rapidly growing town on the C. & G. & S. Ry., twenty-five miles south west of Sioux City, and is now a population of nearly 1,000. The location is in the famous Logan Valley, one of great natural beauty, and the village is a cluster in the south end, stretching out with little buildings about and generally new in architecture. The people are intelligent, enterprising and prosperous and have a firm faith in the future of the beautiful little city they have founded. Persons looking for location for business enterprises or any kind should visit Wayne. They will find here a healthy climate and abundant water. Wayne will allow early date to be in site and ready, world-famous for its position as the center of the best country of Nebraska. Letters of inquiry directed to the Chamber of Commerce of the city or county offices, or to any of our citizens whom you may know in this paper, will be promptly and cheerfully answered.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### County Directory.

D. W. Britton, City Treasurer, Wayne.  
T. J. Steele, City Clerk, Wayne.  
H. Martin, City Judge, Wayne.  
A. H. Miner, Sheriff, Wayne.  
G. E. Baker, City Superintendent, Wayne.  
D. E. Harris, City Surveyor, Wayne.  
J. W. Bartlett, Coroner, Wayne.  
J. J. W. Bow, City Clerk, Wayne.  
D. F. O'Conor, Sheriff, Wayne.  
A. T. Chapman, Wayne.

#### SOCIETIES.

J. O. D. Wayne Lodge, No. 116, meets Monday evening in Masonic Hall.  
A. A. Watson, N. C. M. C. Wayne, Secretary.

A. G. W. Wayne Lodge, No. 36, meets the second and third Friday evenings, second month.

FRANK YOUNG, M. W. L. S. Wayne, Recorder.

F. G. M. Wayne Lodge, No. 28, meets in Masonic Hall, the second and fourth Mondays in each month.  
James H. Johnson, W. M. F. Fratzke, Secretary.

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Presbyterian Church  
Services every Sabbath morning and evening.  
Rev. G. M. Lovett, Pastor.  
J. Lindley, Sup't, S. S.

Methodist Episcopal Church  
Services every Sabbath morning and evening.  
Rev. G. M. Lovett, Pastor.  
W. A. Smith, Super. S. S.

Evangelical Lutheran Church  
Services every Sabbath morning and evening.  
Rev. H. G. Pfeiffer, Pastor.  
W. A. Smith, Super. S. S.

Baptist Church  
Services alternate Sabbath evenings in A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School, 12 M. Rev. G. M. Lovett, Pastor.

REV. G. M. Lovett, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK BUTLER, Attorney at Law, Wayne, Neb.

A. W. WATSON, Attorney at Law, Wayne, Neb.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WAYNE, NEB.

BRITTON & NORTROP, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wayne, Neb.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wayne, Neb.

W. A. LOVE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Wayne, Neb.

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Save from 15 to 30 per cent. by buying your groceries at Witter & Co's. One price only.

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Concordia Lutheran Church Wayne as soon as possible.

### Rail-Road Time Table

Train leaves Wayne	10:45 A. M.
Train arrives at Sioux City	12:30 P. M.
Train leaves Sioux City	1:35 P. M.
Train leaves Omaha	5:00 A. M.
Train arrives in Wayne	5:45 A. M.
Vortickets and all information call on	T. W. MORAN, AGENT, WAYNE.

### Weather Report.

As taken at Dearborn's Pharmacy for the past week ending with Wednesday.

Local	Min.	Max.	Avg.
Thursday	31	75	50
Friday	44	78	64
Saturday	41	78	72
Sunday	45	72	57
Monday	32	65	57
Tuesday	36	64	54

### LOCAL MATTERS.

There is to have a bazaar.

Go to the rink to-morrow night and see the fun.

Watertown has also just completed a new school house.

Bridge Bells already illuminate the heavens in the evening.

The county's crop of millet in the court house square has been harvested.

An active, reliable boy, to learn the printer's trade, wanted at this office.

A special car load of Waynettes, expected to attend the New Orleans exposition.

Donaldson, the New England super, at the Presbyterian church this evening.

Petitions to remove the U. S. Land office from Niobrara to Brighton, were presented last week.

Among recent improvements that escaped notice was a neat new barn built by W. H. Hammon.

The new Methodist church is nearing completion, and will be the best looking church building in town.

The removal of the old residence of Dr. A. B. Spater's wife adds credit to the appearance of the new one.

Saturday and Sunday, were bright warm days, but so windy and dusty as to make outdoor existence a burden.

The Methodists of northern Nebraska are taking up establishing a college, and the Baptists—says Witter—wants it.

Some of the boys who should have cut their eye teeth long ago, bet on an agent Moran for a ticket to Omaha, and when it was issued, out he grabbed it and refused to give it up.

Moran had been arrested, and as we go to press his case is being considered by Justice Davies.

The improvements that are being made in the First-Methodist church will give the pleasantest and most comfortable room. An arbor is to be put through the small room on the north, new seats will be put in and the walls will be painted nicely.

Father Martin rather takes up the task for staying that he had resigned the editorial management of the Dakota City Argus-Baptist paper. Father Martin, as the statement appeared in the Eagle the mistake was a material one. Besides it would seem that for a man of so many years the writing of a thrilling chapter each week would be task enough. It certainly is one many younger men would hesitate to undertake.

We are informed that a farmer who was going home Monday night in a condition that made him care less of all things earthly, was thrown from his wagon while crossing a slough. The team promptly ran away. In the morning a search was made for him, and the team was found stuck fast in a mud hole into which it had run. Fortunately back on the road the wagon box was lying out in the grass, while at the scene of the first mishap, the unfortunate farmer was discovered just crawling out of the mud and grass, where all unconscious of his strange situation, he had crawled the hours away.

A pilgrim who said he hailed from Wisconsin dropped into the saloon and asked for whiskey. As he already was a little unsteady on his feet the liquor was refused him. He went to one of the hardware stores, bought a cigar, and returned to the saloon, where he displayed the revolver and announced his intention of having whiskey or blood.

He was promptly disarmed and constable Robinson was sent for, but in the meantime the sentinel from Wisconsin had managed to get another revolver, with the avowed intention of shooting the constable unmercifully. At this juncture the constable approached on the scene, took away his pistol, and escorting him to the depot, pointed down the road toward Wakefield and explained to a person of his tastes. Finding argument and justice alike unavailing, the constable applied his bat a few times to the person of the distinguished stranger where it would do the most good, and advised him to make himself scarce. He started off like a professional pedestrian, and has not been heard from since.

Coleridge came near being burned up by a prairie fire last week, owing to the fact that the Coleridges had taken no precautions to protect themselves against such danger. Almost the entire population of the town put in the greater part of the night fighting the flames.

Superintendent Blakeslee's neatly drawn map of Wayne county, showing all the school districts, to the State Superintendent this week. At the same time he sent a report of the last county normal and other information regarding the educational interests of the county. The work is intended for the New Orleans exposition.

The Skating rink open every night. A good rug carpet for sale cheap at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

A few straggling drifts of snow fell Tuesday morning.

A big Supper at the Presbyterian church to-night for 25 cents.

Ladies' jerseys in all colors at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

Old papers for sale at this office at 40 cents per hundred.

Bargains and N. D. molasses at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

Don't forget the Republican convention to-morrow.

Five hundred bushels of potatoes wanted at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

We fear it will be a hard winter for the barbers, so many are sprouting a full beard.

Troy Johnson, Smith & Son's, sold red Rio and Java coffee. It beats them all.

The Tollinger boys and Jim O'Hara took a fine mule team into the country Wednesday afternoon.

Boys if you want a good suit of clothes cheap, go to Johnson, Smith & Son's.

The State Gazetteers, for which orders were taken in June, were delivered last week.

Screens are coming down, and banking houses and building coal sheds in the order of the day.

Johnson, Smith & Son's have the largest stock of men's and boys' overcoats in town and at prices that sell them at one hundred and fifty wts. for chyndal.

A Chinaman in Massachusetts recently had a white man and a negro arrested for stealing his chyndal, and had the pleasure of sending them to jail for trespassing on the rights and chickens of a "hayfield."

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Nebraska seems to have settled down this year, not only to raise big crops, but to raise the biggest specimens of each crop. If the results of last fall in our orchards is a fair index, next year's crop of beans, beets, potatoes, &c., will be certainly heavier than ever.

The regular monthly union services of the churches will be held Sunday evening at the Baptist church. The service will be delivered by Rev. W. H. Smith.

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Findings services at the Presbyterian church will be held again at 10:30. Evening services in all the churches at 7 o'clock until further notice. The services at all churches will begin at the same hours.

A Cedar county man has been preparing for the winter by giving away and selling as many of his dogs as possible. With but eleven left he thinks he will manage to pull through, but he feels dreadfully lonesome sometimes.

It was amusing to watch the faces of different men Wednesday when the telegram came stating that Ohio had gone Republican by 20,000. You could easily tell what party a man belonged to. Tribune Times.

How did it strike you, Bro. Times? Tickle you a good deal?

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An extra freight went down last night.

Nuttingham Ice at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

There will be a big fair at the Presbyterian church to-night.

You can find better bargains in dry goods than at any other store in town at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

A party of hunters who were out in the western part of the county further have concluded that Wayne is a deerless county.

The first heavy frost and the first sharp freeze of the season yesterday morning, ice formed about half an inch thick.

A number of people around here are becoming excited over the reports from the "free homes for the million" country on White River.

D. C. Patterson and L. C. Dearborn made a speech at the meeting of the Nevilles yesterday with a perseverance worthy of better cause.

The skating club that will meet Tuesdays evenings has been organized with a good membership, and an enjoyable series of meetings is anticipated.

Both teachers and pupils are delighted with the change from the crowded rooms they have been occupying to the commodious quarters in the new school building.

Wayne county is expected to poll five hundred and fifty to six hundred votes this year, of which number our Democratic friends are estimating one hundred and fifty will be for Chyndal.

A full line of samples of carpets at Chicago prices next week. Chas. H. Johnson.

Stoves, stoves, stoves till you can't rest at John Bros.

Plenty of baby carriages at Johnson's.

Blankets, flannels, underwear and busses at the Chicago store.

A new line of felt stoves at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

Chickens, hams and everything in the way of meat at S. & R. Rock's New Orleans market at Johnson, Smith & Son's.

Pickled pig feet and tripe at Rock & Ryther.

New goods at J. P. Patterson's.

W. K. Wright's; J. W. Nelson's, Star Grocery.

Dressed beef at Rock & Ryther.

Choice sausages at the Chicago Store.

Choice mixed pickles at the Chicago Store.

Fresh oysters at Witter & Co.

A lot of furniture at Strickland Bros. at wholesale prices.

20 cents for choice butter at P. J. Miller's.

Beef and pork by the quarter or hundred weight at prices cheaper than they can buy at Rock & Ryther.

Blankets, whips, combs, brushes, etc., lower than ever before sold in Wayne, at Lewis' Harness Store.

Ladies' and children's fine cashmere wool hose, at.

Mrs. M. P. Ahern's.

Harness and saddles at the lowest prices and the largest assortment ever exhibited in Wayne before, at Lewis' Harness Store.

Cloaks, Newmarket, surtouts and dolmans for ladies, misses and children, etc., Mrs. M. P. Ahern's.

Harness oils of all kinds at Robins' at prices that can't be beat. Bear this in mind as this is the time of year your harness should be oiled.

A new line of fine riding chairs just received at Chas. H. Johnson,

Buy flour oil cloth in patterns, at the Chicago Store.

Genuine Jersey sweet potatoe at Witter & Co's.

You can get clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods and notions &c., all at wholesale prices at Strickland Bros.

Johnson, Smith & Son's have the largest line of ladies' and gentlemen's fall and winter underwear ever brought to Wayne, up to five years time at current rates.

British & North.

Mrs. M. P. Ahern wishes to inform the ladies of Wayne and Wayne county, that she has just returned from the East where she purchased and has now open for inspection one of the largest and finest line of goods ever brought to Wayne, consisting of M. Filini, Nations, Jewell, H. H. Davis, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Underwear, Jerseys, Cloaks, Nov. Markets, Shirts, Circumlets, D. I. Morris, Kimes and Luce goods, Yards, Zepha, and a good assortment of Silk Lines and Cotton embroidery thread.

Buying my goods direct from Importers and manufacturers for cash. I am confident that you will save money by examining my wares and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

Mrs. M. P. AHERN,  
Wayne, Neb.

We have the best and largest line of crackers in Wayne. Witter & Co.

A full and complete line of gloves and mittens, at

Johnson, Smith & Son's

# The Herald-Tribune.

NEBRASKA

**At the New Orleans Exposition.**  
I have just returned from New Orleans, where I have been to look over the ground, preparatory to putting on the Nebraska State Exhibit at the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition. I have secured ten thousand feet dimensions, with wall and column space to correspond, and especially and advantageously located in the Government and United States building. Two ample spaces in open ground for plating out Representative Forest and Fruit Trees, Lines, Shrubs, etc. I have pledged these spaces shall be filled To do so requires material time, money and labor. I need the aid of the people of the State, and therefore make this public appeal with full faith that the response will be that for which Nebraskans have ever been characterized—promptness and liberality.

What do you ask? Everything and anything growing or produced in Nebraska, obtainable, and that will bear transportation. I particularly desire both quality and quantity of all the great leading and staple Agricultural products of the State.

Or Corn in the ear. I want from each county or locality in the State, from five hundred to one thousand ears, of the very largest variety, to be found with the inner half of the husk left on.

Shelled from six to ten bushels each variety.

Oats and grains threshed, the same as shelled corn. In the shell, small grains, from twenty-five to fifty sheaves each variety.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Hungarian, Flax and other small seeds, one to two bushels each.

In the straw about what would equal ten to fifteen sheaves, of small bundles each variety.

Or wheat, rye, buckwheat, what would equal five to six good sheaves.

In addition of small grains and grases of straw the heads with hay, four to six dozen in the stem, tied in small bunches of hand's grip, one or two hundred each.

Garden seeds from one eighth to a half bushel each.

Cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, all packed close, in tight barrels, based as full of holes as possible, to

not impair strength, and to secure proper ventilation.

All varieties of vegetables are desired, that will keep, and bear transportation. Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Radishes, Onions, Pumpkins, Squashes, etc.

Except the two last named, there should be five to ten bushels each variety.

Specimens of Stone, Soil, Bricks, Lime, Kabline and Building Material are desirable.

Stone six to twelve inches square dressed, different on all sides, from a fine polish finish, to the natural quarry break.

Specimens of soil from various parts of the state, will be very acceptable.

This latter can be forwarded in boxes, and afterwards arranged in glass show cases or columns.

Education, Fine Arts, Mechanics,

Dairy, Botany, Geology, Woman's Work, and all other features, and all else to be thought of.

This remember, None but the very best and best should go on exhibition. This exhibit will be for the whole world to look at. While quantity, cleanness and perfection in all respects are indispensable requisites, on occasions like this, quantity goes quite as far as all else in exhibition. This, continuing six months, will require frequent renewals, especially of perishable exhibits, rearranging, and adjustments. Hence quantities are required.

All articles donated will go on exhibition at New Orleans, with donor's name and post office address. Purchased articles will give the name of the State at large. It is hoped donations will cover the entire exhibit.

Purchases will only be made in case of extraordinary merit; and not otherwise obtainable. All transportation both in land carriage, and to New Orleans will be provided for by the Commissioners. Help to my address, by freight to Atlantic, Nebraska, marked "For New Orleans Exposition." All must be in Atlantic by November 1st, for there, all exhibits are required to be in place by November 15th.

As heretofore announced, passenger roads to and from New Orleans, on main line railroads, and water routes, will be about one cent per mile, going and coming, during the exposition, from Dec. 1st, 1884, to May 1st, 1885. Some special intermediate excursion rates to be provided and announced from time to time, are promised.

Now, in conclusion, let me Nebraska be well to be represented in her multitudinous and unrepresented resources, and the people to consider the present Exposition of the world.

**Information for the Government.**

Information will be furnished

to the Legislature, to the State

and to the Board of Education.

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## THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

What is Wanted; and How to Gather, Pack and Ship the same.

I have just returned from New Orleans, where I have been to look over the ground preparatory to putting in place the Nebraska State exhibit at the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition. I have secured 10,000,000 feet, 600 acres, with wall and column space to correspond, moderately and advantageously located in the government and United States building. Also ample space in other ground for planting our representative forest and fruit trees, shrubs, shrubs, etc. I have planned these spaces will be filled. To do so requires material, time, money and labor. I need the aid of the people of the state, and therefore make this public appeal with full faith that the response will be that for which Nebrascans have ever been characterized—promptness and liberality.

What do I want, do you ask? Everything and anything grown or produced in Nebraska, obtainable, and that will bear transportation. I particularly desire hotel-quality and quantity of all the great leading and staple agricultural products of the state.

Open in the east land from each county

represented some dried and impure fishes been ordered, and it is probable that a large number of witnesses will be examined. There is no disposition to prosecute, save one, the general verdict being that it was a right and proper execution. The coroner's jury inquired twelve witnesses in the Mitchell inquest, among whom were the sheriff, policemen, co-witnesses of the murder and the lynching. No one recognized any of the multitude who did the lynching. The verdict is substantially that the deceased was the man who murdered Boston, and that he came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties to the jury unknown.

### Mitchell in Wrought

by bad cooking, tough meats, late hours, business worries, irregular diets, sour dispositions, evil digestion and impure blood. Much of this mischief can be overcome by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic ever made.

Mr. Emilie Crawford, Reidville, S. C., writes, "After trying Brown's Iron Bitters we are persuaded that it is all that it claims to be. A good and reliable product. Thousands of others speak in like manner."

### THE CATTLE BREEDERS.

#### CALL for the Meeting to Be Held in November.

At the close of the National Convention of the Cattle Breeders Association of America, in Washington, D. C., October 25, 1888, the members voted to hold their annual meeting in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, November 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1889. The officers of the convention, the committee on arrangements, Dr. J. T. Greenleaf, of Boston, chairman, and the committee on exhibits, Dr. F. H. Parker, of Atlanta, chairman, will be present and prepared to receive the delegations.

The secretary of that organization, and acting under the authority thus vested in him, has given public notice that the Second Annual Convention will be held in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of November, 1889. Public notice is invited to be given about what would be done to attract delegations or small bodies of cattle raisers.

On the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of November, 1889, all the varieties of cattle, calves, and young stock, and all kinds of meat, bones, glands, and organs, of sheep, goats, and swine, will be exhibited.

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