# COURT NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

**A Damage Suit for $10.000 Laid at the Door of Sheriff Melick.**

**MRS. DAY'S STOCK THE CAUSE.**

**Greenleaf Simpson's Suit to Compel the Payment of Lancaster County Bond Coupons—Minor Mentions.**

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

L. C. Burr, acting as attorney for Charles H. Day of Iowa, and Max Meyer & Bros. of Omaha, has begun a suit in the United States court against Samuel M. Melick, sheriff of Lancaster county, for $10,000 damages. The cause of the action is the forcible taking possession and detention of the Annie M. Day stock of jewelry in this city by Mr. Melick, under orders from the district court, after Mr. Burr's clients had foreclosed mortgages on it. The facts of the Day failure have been told in print more than once, but in order that the present case, which promises to be an important one, may be understood, it is necessary to make a brief resume. Last winter Annie M. Day, a jeweler doing business on Eleventh street, found herself in financial trouble, and gave chattel mortgages on her stock to Charles H. Day, her brother-in-law, and Max Meyer & Bros. These mortgages amounted to about $7,100, nearly the full value of the stock, and were given to secure advances of money, and goods bought. After the mortgagees had taken possession eastern creditors got out writs of attachment, and under Judge Pound's directions Sheriff Melick broke open the store and levied on the mortgaged stock. The action at law thus started was removed to the federal court, where Mr. Burr proposed to have his clients give a bond for $8,000 and take possession of the goods, which were to be sold, and the money paid into court to await the result of the trial. This bond was to be conditioned so that the makers guaranteed that the goods would bring at least $6,000. This, for some cause, was not satisfactory, and the attaching creditors finally gave three bonds on their own account, and had Mr. J. B. Trickey of this city put in charge of the stock as receiver. One of the bonds given is for $6,000, another for $2,000, and the third is to secure whatever costs may be made. Mr. Trickey is to sell the goods and pay over the proceeds to Clerk Frank to be held subject to the contest between the mortgagees and creditors. Mr. Burr's move in suing the sheriff is a smart one. If the mortgagees have a good case he can get a judgment at the May term, and his clients will get their money. The proceedings under the receiver will in all probability take fully a year, and perhaps longer, during which time both sides must watch and wait.

The case of Greenleaf Simpson vs Lancaster county was called in the United States court yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff is the owner of $34,000 in bonds issued by the county to aid the B. & M. railway. The entire issue was $50,000, and the rate of interest 10 per cent. Last year when the coupons for the 1885 interest, amounting to $3,400, were presented by Mr. Simpson's agent, the commissioners refused to pay them unless the bonds were surrendered for cancellation. The demand of the commissioners was based on the opinion of their attorney that the bonds were optional and could be called in at any time. Mr. Simpson insisted that they had five years to run yet, and brought suit as stated to compel payment of the coupons.

The jury came into court late last night with a verdict of $3,360 for the plaintiff, being for the full amount claimed, with interest from maturity of the coupons.

BRIEF MENTION.

Governor Dawes has received from Charles Reisdoff, of David City, samples of the gold quartz found by the latter on his farm in Butler county, and a report from an assayer to whom similar samples were submitted. The highest yield is four ounces of silver and one-quarter of an ounce of gold to the ton. This would make the net product in cash about $9 a ton. With water and other necessaries of mining handy, the quartz might be profitably worked at that figure, provided there is a good body in sight.

The sheriff of Dodge county was in town with two prisoners booked for a residence at Niobrara, yesterday.

Elijah J. Hovey, Silas B. Hovey and C. D. Jones have formed a company with a capital of $18,000 for supplying Plattsmouth with gas and electric lights.

An extradition warrant on the governor of Illinois, for the return of Wm. Meyers, was signed by the executive to-day. Myers is the man that robbed a number of car drivers last winter of money and clothing. He has been located by Captain Kelly, who started after him last night.

The treasurer of Hitchcock county is the first one in the state to make a return of taxes collected to date on the current levy.

The people of Little Salt precinct are worried over the strange conduct of a horse owned by Norman Taylor, which is thought to have hydrophobia. The animal kicks and bites at everything near him, and refuses to eat or drink.

United States court will probably adjourn for the term Saturday.

The News very properly notes that the charter election will take place next month. About thirty days from now, when April showers are coaxing spring flowers into an ill-placed confidence in the season, the political daisies will blossom forth, and the hedges and byways will be full of candidates. The men to whom successors are to be chosen are Councilmen Brock, Lau, Dean and Webster, Members of Board of Education, Bruegman and Bullock, and Police Judge Montgomery. The pay is small and the labor heavy, yet many there be who will fight hard for the suppositious honors of official life.

The funeral of Dr. Harris was held from the home of his sister-in-law, 1610 K street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Episcopal church, performed the last sad rites.

Wednesday afternoon, Judge Parker, without a titter, united in matrimony Ephriam Titterington and Effie Titterington, both of Lancaster county.

Dr. W. H. Rose, of the bureau of animal industry at Washington, has arrived in Nebraska to officially investigate the ravages of hog cholera. Dr. Rose will make Lincoln his headquarters for a few days, and it is his desire to be notified by wire at once of any fresh outbreak of the plague in this state in order that he may visit the locality and make a thorough investigation. He wishes the farmers to understand that he has no power to quarantine or confiscate diseased animals, and that his visit is merely to ascertain the real nature of the scourge.

The Y. M. C. A. gave a sort of farewell entertainment Wednesday evening to Rev. Mr. Bitler, who leaves Lincoln shortly to conduct revival meetings in Omaha.

In the matter of Vanderlip vs Derby the supreme court overruled the motion for a rehearing and then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Blair Canning company, with a capital of $250,000, has been incorporated.

Chas. Vanderpool is now on trial in the district court for stealing hogs from the B. & M. railway.

Rats nibbling at some matches in the pocket of a pair of pants started a small fire in Mrs. Sol. Male's house, 1526 N street, yesterday. The fire department was called out, but the flames were extinguished before the water was turned on.

STATE ARRIVALS.

F. E. Whyman, J. A. Sandstett, Adams; C. W. Walther and daughter, Sutton; J. J. Holland and Frank Elliott, Friend; B. F. Reagan and daughter, Raymond; Ike New, Omaha; James H Betzen, Seward; A. B. Fuller, Ashland; A. C. Crosthwaite, David City; B. Stewart, Louisville; H. K. Dunbar, Ashland.

## THE CHINOOK DANCE.

**A Weird Indian Festival in Washington Territory.**

Yakima (W. T.) Signal: The Indians are by nature superstitious, but the aggressions of civilization in this quarter have killed many of the old beliefs of the Yakima tribes in signs, hoodoos and the efficacy of pum-pum and Tum-animus dances and the incantations of medicine men in driving away the evil spirit. There are some, however, who refuse to conform to the new customs and still revel in the superstitions handed down by their untutored progenitors. This faction held their annual Tam-animus dance and feast on Monday last on the reservation just below Union Gap. At the head of the gap, on a promontory, a large white flag floated from a pole, and two miles further on blue, white and orange flags marked the long, low building, or shack, where the exercises were being conducted. The medicine house, for so it proved to be, was about seventy feet in length and completely covered with tule matting. From the inside came the monotonous chant of many voices and the steady beating of Indian drums.

On a platform covered with skins, at one end of the lodge, Indian children were crowded, and in front of the little ones was the orchestra of six huge bucks, with instruments which appeared to be made of sheepskin stretched over empty cheese boxes. Along the length of the temple or lodge were ranged the bucks on one side and the klootchmen on the other. They were all clad in gorgeous costumes, and the many-colored blankets and prints gave a rainbow appearance to the worshipers. Their faces were painted with orange, blue and white paint, and when there was any considerable space of solid color there would appear fairly well executed figure of moons, stars, birds and beasts in contrasting tints. All had fans of feathers and many wore headdresses of fine furs, feathers, and even the horns of animals.

There are various pum-pums during the year for divers objects, the one just celebrated being the Tum-animus or Chinook dance, held for the purpose of propitiating the deity and bringing on the warm winds from the orient to carry off the snows. When the winters are unusually hard the Indians do severe penance, and three years ago, when the cattle and cayuses were dying by the hundreds, the Tum-animus lasted for ten days, and the self-inflicted punishments were of a rigid nature. Saluskin, one of the head Indians, took a dull knife and hewed out great blocks of flesh from his arms, singing and dancing all the time in religious frenzy. The next observance is the festival of the "reburial of the dead," when the bones of Indians who have died or been killed will be exhumed, covered with new blankets, and exposed to the view of relations. Then comes the salmon dance, at which the Great Spirit is entreated to send a free run of this succulent fish, which forms so prominent a factor in the Indian food supply.

The recent Tum-animus was under the direction of Co-ti-ah-kin, the head medicine man, who directed the observances by means of a bell. For hours and hours the Indians would dance and chat their songs which are not devoid of harmony, until tired nature could bear no longer, and then they would fall on their knees and offer up their "amens" to the exhortation of the medicine man. The singing and prayers were all in the native language, and even the lookers-on who were familiar with the jargon were unable to catch the drift of the importunings.

## SEALING-WAX NOT IN FASHION.

**Business Men Think It a Nuisance, and Other People Have Tired of It.**

New York Mail and Express: "The fashion of using sealing-wax for letters is steadily declining, and it will not be long before the custom falls into disuse. The wax is still used in localities comparatively retired, and in some sections of the country where fashions come latest and linger longest," said the manager of a house that makes a specialty of the manufacture of sealing-wax. "Of course we don't talk much about this, for we are still booming the sealing-wax trade. And in fact there will be money in it for some time to come in certain sections of the country. But the decline has surely set in, and it is just as well for me to understand and admit the fact."

"To what do you attribute the decline?"

"To pretty much the same reasons which first drove wax out of general use so many years ago. It makes a letter more secure to use wax, and it is certainly much prettier, but it takes too much time. To properly seal a letter you must first heat the end of a stick of wax, and then with a deft movement of the hand fix the melted portion in a neat circle on the envelope. Then the envelope must be held over the taper until the wax is partly melted again, so that a proper impression of the seal may be secured. It will not do to use too much haste, for then the beauty of the whole thing will be spoiled, and if the wax is burned it will be made very brittle. So you see even a moderate correspondence would require a good deal of time for this item, and people are finding the use of wax a bore. Then, too, the fact that its use has become so general is sufficient to displease the ultra fashionable, who do not care what they do, so it be unlike the way of ordinary mortals. Just what method for sealing letters they will invent next I can not say, but I'm afraid they will have to come down to licking the gum on the envelopes."

"Well, is it a fact that sealing-wax, makes a letter so much safer?"

"Oh, it is easy enough to open a letter sealed with wax if you have the proper appliances A very fine wire heated by electricity will rake off a bit of wax without the slightest trouble, and without injuring the seal, and when it is returned no one would ever know the difference. But a wax seal will prove an effectual obstacle to any ordinary busybody who thinks that your mail needs inspection. The vast increase of mail matter in modern times is, however, its best guarantee of freedom from examination, and it is only under semi civilized governments like those of Russia and Spain that there is now any real danger of such inspection."

**A Georgia Darkey's Hard and Level Head.**

Valoosta Times: During the recent freeze some darkies ventured out on the ice in a lake in the lower part of Lowndes county, and one of them fell in. The water was over his head, but he was a short distance from shore. He immediately dived under the ice and swam toward the shore. At last finding himself to be within his depth, he let himself down, and placing his feet on the ground, deliberately battered a hole throught the ice above his head and escaped without a headache. That is a hard tale, but a darkey's head is hard.

S. D. Cory, the well-known live stock shipper, is the happy father of a bouncing girl that tips the beam at ten and a half pounds.

# MUST HOLLER TO HOLD HIS JOB

**Puerile Attempts of a Railroad Organist to Belittle Farmers' Clubs.**

**The Rush of Settlers to Keith County—The Official Muddle in Franklin County—Town Topics in Exeter.**

**Railroad Organs and Van Wyck.**

FAIRBURY, Neb., March 8.—[To the Editor.]—As the State Journal of late has so much criticism for the Farmers' alliance of this state and their doings, as a farmer, although not a member of the alliance, I desire to ask why should not the farmers of the state of Nebraska organize and work together, to form a monopoly to fight another monopoly? For my part I cannot see why the editor of the Journal, the railroad organ of this state, has to fight the farmers who are the real support of the state.

Every farmer in the state of Nebraska, if it cannot be accomplished any other way, should join farmers' clubs, Van Wyck clubs, or any clubs that will see to it that farmers are elected to the legislature of Nebraska this fall, and see if we can not pass laws to reduce the freight rates. I think from the Journal's figures and editorials, every intelligent farmer (and this state is full of them), can figure that the freight rates are exorbitant, although this railroad organ in its issue of February 19th tries so hard to convince us that railroad property has depreciated terribly the past year, and that "not a farmer in Nebraska can say that his land is worth less to-day than it was one year ago." I say this is true. Farms in Nebraska are worth as much to-day as one year ago, but not true as to railroad stocks. One year ago the Union Pacific stock was selling at 50½ cents, this year 54½ cents, taking watered stock and all; but how about farm products and railroad products? Corn that was worth 30 cents per bushel one year ago, to-day 20 cents. Hogs that were then worth 5 and 6 cents, are now only 3½ cents. This is what farmers of this state have to sell.

Railroad freights are just the same here as they were a year ago, and this is what the railroads have to sell.

I notice in the same issue of the Journal the following: "The B. & M. charges an average of four mills per ton per mile for hauling coal from Denver to Nebraska points." I would like to have the railroad organ of Nebraska tell me why the railroads of Nebraska do not haul farm products for four mills per ton per mile to Chicago? Does it cost the railroads any more to transport a car of coal than a car of corn the same distance? Farmers still hold to the doctrine that there should be no gag law or boss rule if this is a free country.

I dislike to see the Journal, which pretends to be a republican paper, make sport of any farmers' organization or any of its leading advocates, as "Farmer Van Wyck," "Farmer Burrows," et al., et al. I say if the farmers of Nebraska are unanimous for Van Wyck for United States senator again, why not as an editor of a state paper, and that state a farming state, let the farmers select a man of their choice? Why not let the people rule instead of the railroads? The fact is, I believe the Journal is making a big howl for the purpose of drawing attention from the real issue, that of electing farmers to the legislature.

**The Rush to Keith County.**

OGALLALA, Neb., March 9.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The spring boom has fairly struck Ogallala. Immigrant moveables are being unloaded at this station at the rate of ten cars per day. Teams are fairly pouring out into the country in all directions. Every desirable tract of government land in Keith county has been taken. The school lands in this county were offered for sale and lease by Land Commissioner Scott on the 26th inst., and as an evidence of the high appreciation of lands in this locality a large amount was sold outright before offering to lease, some of the land bringing as high as $12.50 per acre and none less than $7 per acre. As soon as it was offered for lease the bidding was spirited, some sections bringing a bonus of several hundred dollars over the regular lease price. At the present writing there is not over three sections in the county not leased.

A party was looking over the town last week with a view of erecting a flouring mill. A firm from Central City has purchased land and will at once commence to break ground for a first-class brick yard.

Messrs. Rothschilds Bros., of Chicago, have just opened up a mammoth clothing store, under the management of a Mr. Simon.

A. M. Blakeley, proprietor of the Blakeley house, will soon commence the erection of a brick hotel. The fourth lumber yard is about to be started.

The contract for the two county bridges to be built this summer, was let last week to S. S. Goff, of Wilber, Neb.

The bridge bonds were sold at par to a Mr. Allen, of Atkinson, Neb.

The report of the Union Pacific railroad extension from Paxton, this county, up the North Platte river, has caused a rush of settlers to the north part of the county. Heretofore the rush has been to the southern part of the county, on account of the B. & M.'s projected route. The new town of Eckley, in the south part of the county, has just been platted by some parties from Lincoln. The report is that some of the B. & M. officials are the interested parties in the new town site.

**Franklin County's Officials.**

BLOOMINGTON, March 9.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Bill Nye told once of a devil of a time he had playing poker with a John Chinaman. Bill had four kings and an ace to open a jackpot with, and drew one card. John held up three cards and drew two. Bill bet his last dollar, and John called him and threw down four aces. Bill don't tell what he did, but, as he is a peaceable man, it is probable that he let the Chinaman have the money and quit the game thoroughly disgusted.

Bill Nye stood about as much show with that peculiar Chinaman as the people who pay burdensome taxes in this county stand with their commissioners and county attorney under their present mode of doing business. Their last highly-intelligent act, in conjunction with the county treasurer, was to levy upon a stock of lumber already in the hands of the United States district court. Not only did these officious individuals all have a hand in the matter of making the levy, but when their right was questioned, they contumaciously defied the agent of the receiver of the district court. Subsequent events, viz., the decision of Judge Dundy, has put these highly-intelligent individuals in a different attitude. So recently offensive, they now take the defensive, and try to hide behind a decision of Judge Brewer.

Events which have from time to time transpired in the actions of several of the ones in power here leads the people to think that either the government of this county is "rotten to the core," or else a remarkable amount of ignorance is being displayed by persons who profess to be intelligent. Since former articles appeared in the BEE, I have been reminded that I left several aspirants for B. & M. railroad passes particularly and legislative honors possibly out of the list of would-be representatives. Of course, I knew when I wrote the last article that there were numerous other candidates, but I also knew that they might as well remain in the dark, so far as the probability of legislative lightning ever striking them was concerned. Whittaker Jayne expects a nomination at the hands of the republicans, on his own platform—chartering banks, and permitting no bank to do business in the state without a charter. Then if said banks are captured in the act of taking illegal interest, they forfeit their charter. Of course, Whittaker will be laid on the shelf, and will die at a ripe old age, a private citizen.

R. O. Stewart, of Riverton, at present deputy district marshal, a disorganized wire-puller, don't propose to wait for the office to seek him. The probabilities are that neither one of these men would accept a railroad pass. They'd just simply want the whole railroad.

It has been intimated that George W. Sheppard will go into the next judicial convention for the avowed purpose of capturing Judge Gaslin's old shoes. People have learned to suffer out in this western country, but the Almighty, in his mercy, will never see fit to inflict such a distress as this would be upon them. Sheppard aspired once to be county judge, and when the people of this county elected an old farmer to the position as his opponent, it would seem as though the man's good sense would assert itself and keep him out of the fire. Experience is worth nothing to him, if he now expects to become district judge.

JIMCRAX.

**The Growth of Exeter.**

EXETER, Neb., March 8.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—While nothing of "special" importance is at present agitating this city, it may not be amiss to give, for the benefit of those who reside in other parts of our state, some idea of the business interests of Exeter.

The town proper contains about 900 inhabitants, the majority of these being natives or former residents of the three great corners of the world (to them)—Whiteside county, Illinois, Scott county, Iowa, and Hoosierdom, Indiana.

We have two national banks with $50,000 capital each; loan and building association, capital $100,000, roller mill and elevator association, $20,000; eight general stores with stocks ranging from $3,000 to $20,000. Two hardware stores, four implement houses, two drug stores, two exclusive groceries, three lumber yards, three steam elevators, two newspapers, a $10,000 school building, a canning factory to be built this season and prospects of a creamery.

Among other things there are five lodges, five other societies, including W. C. T. U., Chatauqua club and Shakspeare club; six churches and a literary society, whose members are devoting their attention to novel writing as per serial now being published by the Advance.

Owing to the high prices which our buyers are paying for grain (from 2 to 5 cents above adjoining towns) we are receiving and shipping immense quantities of corn to eastern markets, some days our elevators taking in from 300 to 400 400 wagon loads. The streets are crowded with teams, while in adjoining towns the business men are (dis)cussing "that new mill and elevator at Exeter." We all look forward to a prosperous season. Building has commenced and numerous houses are in process of construction.

The land in this part of the county is gently undulating, and comprises some of the finest farming lands in the state. Considerable stock is fed in Exeter and surrounding counties, but fancy stock has not as yet received much attention from the general class of farmers, although there are numbers who are proud owners of "an animal with a pedigree."

Our mill and elevator company, a solid corporation, supported by the farmers and business men of the town, is here to stay, notwithstanding the opposition of those who have long held a monopoly on the grain trade of this town. It is not, (as has been represented by parties here) a few farmers combined for the purpose of shipping their grain, but is a body incorporated under the state laws, and operating one of the finest roller mills in the state. It has been in operation here since last fall, and has given the farmers straight ten per cent. more on their grain than they would have received without it. It is here to stay, and these men may as well reconcile themselves to the fact, the sooner the better for their own interests, as kicking does not affect it in the least, farmers coming from a radius of ten and fifteen miles. They are not paying more than the market will allow, but simply giving fair and honest prices for value received.

X.

**Good Advice to Organized Workingmen.**

*New York Times.*

Workingmen have the right to combine to secure for themselves fair wages and reasonable hours of labor, and may by all honorable and rational means aid each other in a common cause, but they have no right to do a wrong to one or to many in order to enforce their demands upon somebody else. In resorting to general strikes, in violently interfering with persons and property and creating public disorder, in using the formidable weapon of boycotting against those who have done them no wrong, they are employing methods against which society will be compelled to defend itself. The injury they do is not confined to capital or to employers, but involves workingmen themselves. The real interests of capital and labor are one, and only need a fair adjustment to work a mutual benefit, but this adjustment cannot be secured by unjust methods.

Already capital is becoming alarmed, and the effect is seen in the failure of that revival of prosperity which the general condition of the country favors. The uncertainty produced by the methods of the labor organizations and the fear of trouble which will be destructive of profit in business will deter capital from venturing upon legitimate enterprises. That which is already in will be driven out or forced to take measures to defend itself. The result will be the loss of profitable employment and increasing distress among laborers. Already there are indications that manufacturers and transportation companies may be obliged to take a stand against the methods that have been used to coerce them into submission to labor organizations. If a struggle between the two great forces is to come it certainly will not benefit the condition of workingmen either immediately or ultimately, but it will involve them in great loss and suffering. But it is not probable that they will hold together in such a struggle, and the structure which they have been rearing for their protection will topple to pieces under the strain to which they are subjecting it If they wish to secure the benefits of union and complete and strengthen their organization they must recognize the common principles of justice and fair dealing and come back to the employment of legitimate methods. If they conserve their strength and keep on their side the great conservative forces by which society is upheld they may help to establish justice and good will and promote the prosperity of labor and capital alike. If they disregard the principles of equity and right dealing they will involve their own cause in disaster.

**Changing Names.**

Cleveland Leader: Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has the euphonious name of John Hipple Mitchell. His name originally was John Hipple, but when he moved west at the age of twenty-five he added his mother's name to his own, and it is my impression that the legislature of Oregon passed a bill giving him the right to do it. Senator Mitchell is not the only prominent man who has been known to the public by a different name than by that which he was christened. Vice President Wilson was born with the name of Calbath, and he got his name of Wilson from his adopted father who raised him. Robert Treat Paine, one of the first American poets, was baptized as Thomas Paine, but he did not like to bear the same name as the great infidel and he changed the first part of it. Gen. Beauregard's real name is Pierre G. Toutan, and the name by which he goes is of his own adoption. Beauregard's ancestors come from Canada, and his grandfather, old Pierre Toutan, emigrated at an early date to New Orleans, where he made a large fortune in a very short time, and where he acquired great political influence. He bought a large estate outside of the city and called it "Beauregard," meaning fine sight. Gen Beauregard was named after his ancestor, and when, through him, he was admitted to West Point, it was under the name of Pierre G. Toutan. After a time, being of an aristocratic tendency, he changed his name to Pierre Toutan de Beauregard, which he after a time dropped into P. T. Beauregard. The fact that Gen. Beauregard has no real right to his name will be a surprise to many.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is highly indorsed by housekeepers and others who have tried it. No soap is required, and cleaning is done with a saving of much time and labor. All housekeepers should use it.

Mrs. H. G Stripe and her sister went to Kansas City last evening to attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Kate McCrary, which takes place to-day.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP —AND— CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough and consumption; and so palatable any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25c. and $1.00.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Great Rock Island Route

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed, smooth tracks of continuous steel rail, substantially built culverts and bridges, rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it, the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes, and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and Peoria, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely served. Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

The Famous Albert Lea Route

Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities, and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO.

Red Star Line

Carrying the Belgium Royal and United States Mail, sailing every Saturday

Between Antwerp & New York

TO THE RHINE, GERMANY, ITALY, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

Salon from $60 to $100. Excursion trip from $110 to $180. Second Cabin $35, and Excursion $60. Steerage passage at low rates. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, 55 Broadway, New York.

Omaha, Nebraska, Frank E. Moores, W., St. L. & P. ticket agent.

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DEALERS IN

Hall's Safes, Vaults, Time Locks and Jail Work.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 1128 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at the checkered barn in Lincoln, Nebraska, on Wednesday, March 24, 1886, 65 head of highly bred thoroughbred

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The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond in double the amount of the contract price; conditioned for the faithful performance of his obligation, said bond to be approved by the county board.

The board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board made February 26, 1886.

mh9d6t M. SOVEREIGN, County Clerk.

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