A MURDERER'S NECK SAVED.

Metzger, of Thayer County, Found Guilty of Simple Manslaughter.

SKINNER ON MULE BURNING.

The Sheriff of Burt County Quaintly Answers a Kick For Roasting Dumb Brutes—Jottings About the State Capital.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

J. L. Caldwell, of this city, received a telegram from the district court officials at Hebron, Thayer county, yesterday, announcing that the jury in the Metzger case had returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. Mr. Caldwell, who, with Will Hambel, of Fairbury, acted as counsel for the defense, gives the following particulars of the crime: On the night of November 4, 1885, a son of Metzger was assaulted on the street in the village of Alexandria by a man named Updegraff, and was badly beaten when Metzger came up. The latter, of course, assumed his son's battle, and in the melee which followed cut Updegraff with a knife, inflicting a wound that caused death. Metzger was indicted and tried for murder, but his attorneys made a strong fight and succeeded in saving him from the gallows.

KICKING ABOUT THE MULES.

Sheriff Skinner, of Burt county, the man that conducted the three day's fight against the Oakland desperado last winter, was the object of an admiring crowd at the Opelt house yesterday, having come to Lincoln with a brace of convicts for the pen. During the siege of the barn at Oakland, it will be remembered, a number of men were killed, and finally, in order to dislodge the warlike tenant, it was necessary to fire the building. In the conflagration a number of animals, including a couple of mules, perished, and some of the eastern papers made a great howl over what they called "official inhumanity." When Sheriff Skinner was asked about the matter yesterday he said that he had received a formal letter from the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, protesting against the burning of the barn on account of the misery and suffering it caused the mules, and scoring him for his part in it. Everybody knows Skinner to be a tender hearted man who wouldn't wilfully hurt a fly, and there was a general endorsement of his quaint reflections on a society that failed to see the necessity of taking a harsh step occasionally to put an end to the slaughter of human beings. "If them bucktails had been there in my posse and compelled to feed and care for them mules under the fire of that chap's Winchester, I guess they would look at things differently," said Skinner.

MRS. WALLIN'S ALIMONY.

In 1880 the Kansas courts granted Annie E. Wallin a divorce from her husband, J. W. Wallin, and allowed her alimony to the amount of $3,500. Being unable to collect the money she had an execution issued against property in Webster county, in this state, supposed to be owned by the defendant, but which was returned unsatisfied. Mrs. Wallin now comes into the district court of Lancaster county with a petition for the confiscation and sale of lots 4, 5 and 6, in block 156, this city, which she affirms were bought with money of which the defendant was possessed at the time the divorce was obtained. In her petition Mrs. Wallin alleges that in 1881 the defendant married Caroline Telja, and to prevent the collection of the alimony put all his property in the name of this second wife, and secreted himself so that no trace was had of him until a few weeks ago.

BRIEF MENTION.

One of the prisoners arraigned in police court yesterday morning was an old man who gave his name as Martin and said he was on his way west with his wife and eight children, who were in camp near the city. Martin was arrested Wednesday for being drunk and disorderly. He had ridden wildly about town, and finally collided with Dan Champions buggy, breaking it badly and making his team run away. Martin's excuse was that he had visited a certain livery stable to trade horses and they had drugged him with dosed liquor. Justice Parsons thought the story pretty thin, and fined the old man $5.40.

Thomas Griffin, who was sent to the Nebraska peditentiary in 1879, from Wyoming, on a fifteen years' sentence for manslaughter and larceny, received his discharge papers yesterday, having been pardoned by Governor Warren at the request of the territorial council.

The news that W. C. Boyd, advance agent of Cole's circus, was in town yesterday arranging for the appearance of the show here on the 5th of June, has set the boys to saving their nickles to buy tickets.

The Bank of Doniphan, of which Wm. J. Burger, Charles F. Beatley, Samuel N. Wolbach and John Schwyer are the promoters, has been incorporated.

Dr. Reynolds, the dentist, was committed to the county jail yesterday, to answer in the district court to a charge of disposing of mortgaged property.

A strong wind bowled down from the north yesterday at the rate of thirty miles an hour, making pedestrian exercise unpleasant and at times dangerous.

Hon. John M. Thayer, commander of the G. A. R. for Nebraska, is to lecture before Appomattox post in this city on May 15th.

The prisoners in the city jail are making a great outcry against their quarters and feed. The former they say are infested with vermin and poorly ventilated while the latter is barely sufficient to sustain life.

STATE ARRIVALS.

J. P. Lossee and Allen Price, Seward; Charles Metz, Omaha; T. F. Burke, Blue Springs; H. O. Winter, Omaha; R. S. Norval, Seward; A. F Rush, Omaha; E. C. Bartlett, O. W. Ludlow and G. W. Loomis, Omaha; E D. Ganow and wife, Nebraska City; E. Walters, Seward; Erastus Shafer and Sheriff Skinner, Tekamah.

Wanted to exchange for stock of Hardware and general merchandise, 560 acres of fine Thayer county (Neb.) land; five lots in Genoa (Neb.); good store building (best corner); good dwelling (best location) in Essex (Iowa); also eighty acres one-half mile from town of Essex (Iowa), seeded in blue grass For further particulars, address John Linderholm, Central City, Nebraska.

CRAZY SENATOR JONES.

Makes Speeches to a Mirror and Does Not Know Miss Palms by Sight.

A recent special from Detroit to the Philadelphia Press, says: Senator Jones, it is generally believed by the people of this country, is insane, No one speaks to him; he is completely ostracised by society of all kinds, avoided and deprived of all human sympathy. Even the Catholic church and its priests have deserted him, although he is a member of that sect. His state repudiates him. The United States senate has eliminated his name from all committees, and has practically closed its doors against him. He is a man without a country, without a home, without a friend, and his case is the most despicable in some respects.

Senator Jones' rooms are on the parlor floor of the Russell house, the best suite in the hotel. Here he enters, throws open the blinds and windows, stations himself in front of a large mirror, which he imagines to be the senate chamber, and makes long, vigorous and lusty speeches, while people gather on the walk below to witness the strange spectacle. His self-vanity is boundless; he struts up and down before the glass in a pompous manner, making sweeping gestures and oratoricak flourishes. He dresses like a dandy, walks a half dozen times per day up and down Jefferson avenue in front of the Palms mansion, maintaining this form of silent persecution with unvarying regularity.

He does not know Miss Palms by sight. He has passed her twenty times on the street without recognizing her. Often on such occasions he has glared at her squarely without showing the least visible symptoms of recognition. This conclusively demonstrates the fact which has been presented to him by the friends of the lady, without sparing whatever profanity there exists in the language, that he has only a besotted ideal in his mind which Miss Palms no more resembles than in the man in the moon. This ideal is the painting of Charlotte Corday in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Miss Palms is a charming young lady, probably superior in personal characteristics to such an ideal, but possessing little of the facial beauty depicted in the painting.

In order to show why the senator does not know Miss Palms by sight, it is necessary to relate correctly some facts which have heretofore been put before the public in a garbled, hearsay form. Senator Jones and the Palms family are Catholics. In the winter of 1883 Miss Palms was visiting at the house of Mrs. Sands, in Washington, who formerly lived in Detroit. Mrs. Sands is a Catholic, and at her residence it was customary for leading society people of that sect to congregate. At one of these gatherings Senator Jones casually met Miss Palms. He was merely presented to the young lady and no conservation ensued. During the following summer Senator Jones stopped at the Devon House in Newport. At the same hotel ex-Mayor W. G. Tompson, of Detroit, was also a guest. The gentlemen were introduced, and in the course of some desultory conversation Mr. Thompson, who naturally presumed that a United States senator was deserving of the courtesy, invited the Everglade representative to call upon him if he should chance to pass through Detroit. Mrs. Thompson, nee Miss Campau, is a double cousin of Miss Palms, by a double marriage in the Palms and Campau families.

In the fall of the same year Senator Jones passed through Detroit and was invited to a dinner party at Thompsons, where he again was presented to Miss Palms, but no particular conversation was carried on between them. The next day he called on the young lady, proposed marriage and was indignantly rejected. All of this occurred so long ago that the facial features of the lady have completely escaped from the senator's mental imagery, if ever he had any.

Up to last June the senator made several visits to this city. He was invited by the sister superior to deliver an address for the benefit of the Charity Orphan asylum, and on his way home after the Chicago convention made the address. He stopped here on several occasions, continuing a severe persecution of the young lady at all times. He wrote to her daily after his rejection the most endearing letters, which were placed in an envelope and remailed to him. When in Washington he sent to her reams of his speeches, and all newspaper articles about him, either good, bad or indifferent, all of which were returned to him by express. When in Detroit he sent flowers to her daily which were returned to him by the messenger. Last June he arrived here and registered at the Russell house, where he has been the hotel's best customer ever since—so good a customer that naturally the proprietors oppose any move to have him taken away. From the moment of his last arrival his presents of flowers, deluge of letters, and walks in front of the Palms mansion were kept up with wonderful perseverance. Finally, the friends of the lady devised a scheme to suppress some of the persecution. At their advice Miss Palms drew her pen through her name on the letters and packages, inserted his own and sent them to the hotel. After several doses of such treatment and cowed by the merciless ridicule at the Russell house he ceased sending missives and flowers and ever since has contented himself with walks past her door.

The Work the Negro Loves.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution: The negro loves to plow and split rails. He is perfectly happy when following a mule on a hot summer day, and happier still when the horn blows for dinner and he can ride home sideways. The mule is happy, too, and answers the horn with a cheerful bray. It is astonishing how much sense an old farm mule has got. I know one that when it was almost dinner time kept one ear back toward the house when he was plowing the other way, and kept both forward when he was coming back. One day I blowed the horn about 11 o'clock to see what Beck would do. She was at the end of the row and it took the darkey ten minutes to make her turn around and go to plowing again. But it is fun to see the darkies when a summer rain comes up. They will plow on until the shower comes, and then mount and lope home and get wet all over, and by that time he shower is over, and they have to got back again. The darkey takes more care of his head than his feet. He don't want his head to get wet or cold. He sleeps with his head to the fire and covers it up good and lets his feet stick out any way. He will warm his hands before he does his toes. There is one thing a darkey can do better than a white man. He can beat us making fires on a cold, wintry morning. Sometimes when the wood was wet and the kindling poor I have worked over a fire a good while and almost despaired of making it burn, but a darkey never fails. The fire seems to recognize him, and I have thought that may be it drew some colored caloric from his carcass.

The Great Eastern to Become a Roving Peddler of the Sea.

The peddler-ship appears destined to be quite an institution, the latest project being to fit up the Great Eastern as an ocean peddler. The huge vessel has had a strange career, having been a first-class passenger ship, the largest and, in some respects, the finest in the world, then a troop-ship, then a coaling vessel, and finally an incumbrance on the hands of her owners. There is room enough between her decks for the display of every kind of merchandise manufactured in Great Britain. Should a syndicate of merchants and manufacturers buy or charter the ship, and send it out, no land bazaar would compare with it in variety or the magnificence of display.

Honesty Not the Best Policy.

Arkansaw Traveler: A conductor of a passenger train on a great Western railroad one day turned in $75 in cash. The superintendent sent for him. The conductor, knowing that he was going to be complimented, proudly walked into the president's room. The great railroad man looked searchingly at the conductor and said: "You turned in $75, eh?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know what the average cash turned-in is?" "No, sir." "Six dollars and a quarter," said the superintendent; then after a few moments reflection, he added: "You are a good man and I am sorry that I do not want you any more. You'll have to go. If I keep you forty other conductors will quit. You made a mistake. You should have turned in six dollars and a quarter. Good day."

LET LAND ROBBERS BEWARE

Summary of the Results of the New York Herald's Investigation.

The Duty of Congress—Plunderers of the Public Domain Should be Smitten by the Sword of Justice—Frauds of the Cattle Rings.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

OMAHA, Neb., April 20, 1886.—During the past year the sales, entries and selections of public land under the various acts of congress embraced 20,113,663 acres, a decrease when compared with the year previous of 6,535,656 acres. Of this enormous area of territory no less than 4,755,005 acres were entered under the timber culture act, and 149,301 acres were taken up through the legal machinery of the Desert Lands act

DEFRAUDING THE PUBLIC.

When your correspondent makes the statement that three-fourths of the timber culture entries have proved to be either illegal or positively fraudulent, and that a large portion of the lands taken up as desert incapable of raising a crop without artificial irrigation is really the reverse, facts have not been exaggerated; indeed, the whole story has not been told. The land taken under the pre-emption law amounted to 2,311,296 acres, and the total of the three above mentioned classes reaches the large aggregate of 7,265,602 acres.

There were taken last year, under the homestead law, 7,414,885 acres. How many of the entries were fraudulent your correspondent is not prepared to state; but, according to his observations, a considerable portion of the lands so entered passed under the control of entry men who do not intend to fulfil the terms of the law or to act in accordance with its spirit.

WHERE LOW CUNNING COMES IN.

The orders issued by the present general land commissioner have made the robbers wary, and a far greater degree of caution will henceforth be displayed than in the past.

The homestead law should remain on the statute books, but there should be added an amendment which would put an end to fraud and compel the entry man to be faithful.

No entry should be confirmed and a patent issued until the principal and his witnesses have been examined under oath by a special representative of the general land office. A special agent of the same department should secretly visit each entry location at least once in the course of the number of years the entry man is legally required to reside thereon. In order to attain this last last mentioned essential measure the force of special agents should be increased from the present entirely inadequate number of 25 to 150 or more.

At the present time there are remaining about 200,000,000 acres of public land for the use of the coming generations of men. At the rate of disposal of the past year only ten more years of such reckless and prodigal frittering away of the nation's domain will be necessary in order to reach the end. During the last fiscal year 20,113,663 acres were swept off the list of the free lands. The waste of a people's birthright cannot long go on at this fearful rate of expenditure.

NEW MEXICO.

In the territory of New Mexico there should not only be a general official overhauling of the entire land question, but the personal acts of the government officers who have served during the past twenty years ought to be rigidly scrutinized.

The gigantic schemes for stealing the public domain which in many instances have been successfully carried out are closely allied to the star route iniquities, both as regards men and localities. While Dorsey was perfecting his details for making a financial strike through the mail contracts on the star routes he was also laying out pipes and locating lines to windward to secure one of the finest tracts of land for stock raising purposes in the limits of the United States. He now holds 500,000 acres through the improper workings of the land laws.

There should be some relief from the present system of surveying and arranging the sections and townships. In a region where a whole county may be controlled by those who hold the banks of a river containing the county's water supply a few bold operators should not be allowed to legally monopolize a thin belt of frontage whereby thousands of acres in the rear are cut off from the precious life-giving fluid. Water fronts in New Mexico should be treated as is the shore line of the ocean and its bays and estuaries—all persons should have the right to avail themselves of the aqueous supply. The bulk of the desirable lands in the territory are already seized and are held by the wild retainers of the cattle companies.

The entries of homesteads and pre-emptions, by which the great ranches were created, should be scrutinized, and all such as fail to attain the legal standard should be cancelled. If this were done nine-tenths of the New Mexican lands would be thrown back into the public domain.

THE TWO STEPHENS.

During an extended period Stephen B. Elkins was the virtual dictator of the territory; to-day Stephen A. Dorsey and his following occupy the same position. There has been a partial clearing out of the offices, but certain changes should yet be made if the cesspool of corruption is to be successfully disinfected and rendered inocuous. This last assertion is made without political bias and in the interest of no clique. There is no such thing as political morality in New Mexico.

The Spanish grant claim should be handled by congress without gloves. Much of the present confusion which prevails relative to these alleged grants may be placed at the doors of the national senate and house of representatives.

There are mentioned in a preceding article about forty millions of acres of land as held back by the pending and unsettled condition of the Spanish and Mexican asserted claims. When these huge swindles, based, as many of them are, on forgery, perjury and the subornation of the latter, are sifted out and the residuum boiled down to a legitimate consistence it will be found that in most cases the amount of land claimed, when compared with the acreage actually due, is wonderfully disproportionate. Congress should act promptly and settle once for all the entire array of these false claims now pushed forward for recognition. The speculators and jobbers who stand behind and pull the legal wires, as well as those on which the false swearing and frauds are strung, are now alarmed at the exposition of their schemes and they will not at present press their bogus claims with the old time audacity. Congress has vacillated and dawdled over the list of the Spanish claims before it and the result of its inaction is as above stated.

The outrageous fraud embodied in the Maxwell grant, of which much has been said and written of late years, is the crowning triumph of stealing from a whole nation. Stephen B. Elkins enjoys very much of the more or less enviable notoriety resulting from the augmentation of a claim really valid for about 100,000 to or nearly 2,000,000 acres. The foreign holders of this great tract of public land have stopped at nothing to perfect their title through the agency of the law, and judges even have been led to make very queer decisions on the subject. Fortunately, the supreme court of the United States has now to take a hand in the matter, and it is to be hoped by all good citizens that the schemers have at length run against a rock which cannot be overturned or cast aside.

THE NEBRASKA SIDE.

The abolition of the timber culture act will hit the speculative land thieves very hard in Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, and in Kansas. If the statements of the numerous intelligent and seemingly impartial persons with whom your correspondent conversed in the course of his peregrinations over the western country in the search of land frauds are to be relied on, there are a considerable number of the members of both houses of congress who will wink very hard in the opposite direction when anything of a practical nature is attempted to stamp out the frauds. Names have been freely given, and they are borne on quite "a little list." Time will demonstrate how these public gentlemen will conduct themselves in event of the subject being considered in the national legislature.

A portion of Nebraska, as has been shown, is honey-combed with rotten entries: in Dakota immense estates like the Steele principality and the Dalrymple dukedom have been created out of illegal absorptions of Uncle Samuel's territory, while the story of the grabbing in Minnesota, whereby thousands of acres of land have been stripped of timber through the instrumentality of perjured pre-emption and homestead entries is already a hackneyed one. The rogues being intellectually cleverer in Dakota and Minnesota than elsewhere within the circle of land pilfering, the outcry against corrective measures may be expected to assume a higher standard of vituperative capacity.

A considerable quantity of illegally obtained land is held by eastern investors who will in a proportion of instances join in the clamor against investigation and correction. Financial institutions in New England towns and cities holding mortgages on land whose title would be overthrown in the event of a searching scrutiny of its validity are by no means uncommon, while many private investors have staked good dollars on the frail foundation erected by false swearing at the expense of the government. Let congress swoop down on the three laws which most favor fraud and repeal them promptly. The clamor which will go up in Nebraska may be ear-splitting, but it will not come from honest settlers.

Already in Dakota there is a gang of speculators sitting with their vulture eyes gloating on the fat territory of the Sioux reservation, which may soon, and it may also be said very properly, be thrown out to the public for settlement. An immense quantity of rich, arable land will thus be at the feet of the gang of plunderers, unless the vigilance of the land office interferes and puts on the brakes. The reservation if made public should be religiously guarded for the entries of actual settlers. It is to be hoped that Sparks, the boomer's bete noire and the land robber's Damoclean sword, will keep his weather optic keenly fixed on this probable addition to the rapidly disappearing lands of the people.

CONGRESS SHOULD WAKE UP.

In the large majority of instances the land stealing carried on in the past has swept like a cyclone over all of the desirable locations of the public domain, so that but comparatively little remains of the better kind of agricultural soil. It is also unfortunately true that the grip of the sharks is so firmly fixed as to preclude in many cases the reasonable expectation of enforced disgorgement.

The cry of warning arises late in the nation's day. Even now, in the face of the overwhelming and incontrovertible extent of the past plundering, there are many well disposed people who are inclined to throw off the responsibility of the present generation as the guardians of the rights of a succeeding one. Such reasoning indicates moral laxity as well as reprehensible indifference to the public weal. The boast of the American citizen that his country affords a home for the oppressed of all nations has been turned into a byword and a jest. Unless the robbery of the public lands by grasping corporations and unscrupulous individuals is prevented by the speedy adoption of stern, repressive measures, the ancient assertion that Uncle Sam is rich enough to give all a farm will be relegated among the shades of the numerous other "bald and unconvincing" myths which are consigned to the limbo of oblivion in the course of the progress of time.

When you come to Lincoln, stop at the Commercial Hotel, if you want home comforts. C. W. KITCHEN, Proprietor.

For Sale or Trade.

Forty sections of extra choice western agricultural lands; twelve hundred and eighty acres of York county, Neb., land, divided into ten very desirable farms. For particulars address the owners,

HOPKINS & COWAN,
York, Neb.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

F. M. ELLIS & CO.
Architects and Building Superint's
OMAHA, NEB, and DES MOINES, IA.
Office, Cor. 14th and Farnam Streets, Room 1
OMAHA, NEB.
GEORGE BURLINGHOF with F. M. Ellis.

DR. IMPEY,
1509 FARNAM ST,
Practice limited to Diseases
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Glasses fitted for all forms of defective Vision. Artificial Eyes Inserted.

VALENTINE'S SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,
(In building with Omaha Business College, N. W. corner 15th and Douglas Sts.)
Students prepared for all kinds of
Practical Reporting.
We also give instructions on the TYPEWRITER.
For full particulars address or call at Shorthand Institute.

MENDELSSOHN & FISHER,
ARCHITECTS
D. L. SHANE, Superintendent.

Best Goods in the Market

Ask for our goods and see that the bear our trade mark.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received by the city of Hastings, Nebraska, until 10 o'clock a. m. May 18, 1886, for the furnishing, erection and completion of a system of water works for the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Said system of water works to be furnished and built in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Proposals will be received on any or all of the following items.

1st—Furnishing and completing open well, or furnishing and completing tubular well system.

2d—Furnishing and completing engine house, boiler house and stack.

3d—Furnishing and completing foundation and base of stand pipe.

4th—Furnishing and completing stand pipe.

5th—Furnishing and setting up machinery and boilers.

6th—Furnishing cast iron pipe and special castings.

7th—Furnishing kalamein pipe.

8th—Furnishing hydrants, gates and gate boxes.

9th—Furnishing lead and oakum and excavating, and laying pipes, hydrants, gates and gate boxes.

The contract price of said system of water works completed not to exceed the sum of eighty thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars on each of the items bid on, as security for the filling of a good acceptable bond the sum of which shall not be less than full amount of contract price.

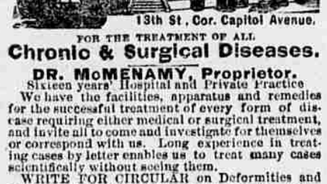
The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any parts of bids.

Proposals should be addressed to J. D. Mines, City Clerk of Hastings, Nebraska, and marked "Proposals for Water Works."

By order of the City Council of Hastings, Nebraska, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1886.

Bidders may submit their own plans and specifications with methods for obtaining pumping and storing the necessary water supply, but in every case the plan of pipe, hydrants, valves, &c., to remain the same as per plans and specifications now on file in the office of the City Clerk with the understanding that the City Council will not pay for any plans and specifications furnished by bidders.

S. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Mayor.
J. D. MINES, City Clerk. apr29d10t

OMAHA
MEDICAL INSTITUTE

13th St., Cor. Capitol Avenue.
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL
Chronic & Surgical Diseases.
DR. McMENAMY, Proprietor.
Sixteen years' Hospital and Private Practice
We have the facilities, apparatus and remedies for the successful treatment of every form of disease requiring either medical or surgical treatment, and invite all to come and investigate for themselves or correspond with us. Long experience in treating cases by letter enables us to treat many cases scientifically without seeing them.
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR on Deformities and Braces, Club Feet, Curvatures of the Spine, Diseases of Women, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inhalation, Electricity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney, Eye, Ear, Skin, Blood and all surgical operations.
Batteries, Inhalers, Braces, Trusses, and all kinds of Medical and Surgical Appliances, manufactured and for sale.
The only reliable Medical Institute making
Private, Special & Nervous Diseases
A SPECIALTY.
ALL CONTAGIOUS AND BLOOD DISEASES, from whatever cause produced, successfully treated. We can remove Syphilitic poison from the system without mercury.
New restorative treatment for loss of vital power.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. Call and consult us or send name and post-office address—plainly written—enclose stamp, and we will send you, in plain wrapper, our
PRIVATE CIRCULAR TO MEN
UPON PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHŒA IMPOTENCY, SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, or send history of your case for an opinion.
Persons unable to visit us may be treated at their homes, by correspondence. Medicines and Instruments sent by mail or express SECURELY PACKED FROM OBSERVATION, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred if convenient. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients. Board and attendance at reasonable prices. Address all Letters to
Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute.
Cor. 13th St. and Capitol Ave., OMAHA, NEB.

WEAK MEN!
Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the
FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES
Originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
FOR SALE BY FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS:
KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 18th & Cuming Sts., Omaha, Neb.;
A. D. FOSTER & BRO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Lincoln Steam Dye Works
W. D. ROBERTSON, Prop'r.
Office No. 1105 O St., Works S. E. Cor. F. & 9th, Lincoln, Neb. Gents' Clothing Cleaned and Repaired.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS.
Potter & Megeath,
Law Reporters and Copyists,
State Agents for Nebraska.
Shorthand and Type-writing Taught.

Type-writers Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
Type-writer supplies and paper kept in stock. Send for catalogue.
OMAHA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, OMAHA

Western Mutual Benevolent Associa

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA,
THE LEADING ASSOCIATION OF THE WES

CASH CAPITAL, PAID UP IN FULL, - - - - - - $100,0
GROSS ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1885 - - - - - - 150,

A certificate of membership in this Association furnishes benefit at the cost.

Men and women, between the ages of 17 and 65 years, who are in good may become members.

There is no changing from one class to another, and assessments do not in with advancing age.

The Company has a guarantee fund of $100,000 paid up in cash, which is ditional security to that furnished by any company in the United States.

It has a Reserve fund which provides for a non-forfeiting policy and a policy.

The Company is located in the West; its business is confined to the healthy and applications from persons residing in malarial districts are not accepted, will insure few assessments, and a consequent exemption from any onerous li

A local Advisory Board, composed of not less than five leading citizens o vicinity, may be formed, who may act as advisory counsel in the settlement of by the death of members and as to the admission of applicants to membership

A member who lapses his certificate may re-instate the same at any tim satisfactory evidence of good health, by the payment of all delinquent du assessments.

No insurance company in this or any other country has ever failed by rea of the death-rate experience The failure in each instance has been caused by lation or speculation. The safe guards introduced render both impossible Association.

Our business is confined to the endowment for old age, and the payment widows and orphans after death.

The policy is more liberal, and the plan more secure, than any company United States.

Co-operative Insurance Companies existed in England 200 years before th plan was thought of, and the same companies exist to-day, some of them nearly one million members. When managed judiciously, they cannot break guarantee every promise we maked with $100,000 this being in addition to the 000 provided for as a Reserve Fund which is a more liberal provision and offe ny other company makes.

The Strength of This Association Consists o

GUARANTEE FUND,
RESERVE FUND,
GRADED RATES,
SELECTED RISKS,
TONTINE SYSTEM,
LIFE PLAN,
ENDOWMENT PLAN,
NON-FORFEITING POLICY,
PAID-UP POLICY,
A DEPOSITORY TO PROTECT RESERVE FUND,
CAPITAL STOCK.

The cost of life protection in this company is less than any company United States. The company is good and payments prompt.

This Association is now entering its third year, and has a large membe which is constantly increasing.

At death or maturity of endowment the member receives his interest Reserve Fund in addition to the amount due on the policy.

All policies become non-forfeiting after the third year to the extent of the ber's interest in the Reserve Fund.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and city where not supplied in all states west of the Mississippi river and north of Kansas. Good reliable canv can obtain most favorable rates by writing to the company.

The Western Mutual has consolidated the membership of the "Nebraska Mu "Farmers' and Mechanics'" and "Lincoln Mutual," and with its own mem sures perfect protection.

"We regard the Western Mutual as one of the very best life insurance as tions in this country, and expect to see, at no very distant day, it covering the field of the healty West with its active, gentlemanly agents."—Daily Express 2, 1886.

OFFICE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
STATE OF NEBRASKA,
LINCOLN, February 1, 1886.

It is hereby certified that the Western Mutual Benevolent Association Company, of Beatrice, in the State of Nebraska, has complied with the of this state, and is authorized to transact the business of life for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the year first above written.
SEAL.
H. A. BABCOCK, Auditor Public Accou

Omaha National Bank, the company's financial agent, at Omaha, Nebra
Refer by permission to Hon. J. H. Millard, Omaha, Neb
All communications should be addressed to

OLIVER C. SABIN,
Secretary and General Manager, BEATRICE, NEBRAS
OTIS HAYNES
General Agent. Office, Room 10, Creighton Block, Omaha.

M. BURKE & SONS,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GEO. BURKE, Manager,
UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.
REFERENCES: Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, David City, Neb.; Kearney Bank, Kearney, Neb.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Neb.; McDonald's Bank Platte, Neb.; Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.
Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached for two-thirds value of ship

WHERE DO YOU BUY BUGGIES

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RES
HIRAM W. DAVIS & C
Established in 1877.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
BUILD OVER FIFTY DIFFERENT S
20,000 Vehicles Annually. Send for Catalogue, Prices, Fr
Rates and Testimonials.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BU
FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, E
IS AT
DEWEY & STONES
One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the U
to Select from.
No Stairs to Climb. Elegant Passenger Elevat

C. E MAYNE,
LEADING REAL ESTATE DEALER,
S. W. COR. 15th AND FARNAM, OMAHA.
Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sal county in Nebraska. A complete set of Abstracts of Titles of Douglas County k Maps of the City, State or county, or any other information desired furni free of charge upon application.

WOODBRIDGE BRO'S.,
State Agents
FOR THE
DeckerBro's Pianos
Omaha, Neb.

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free by addressing C. J. MASON, 37 Nassau st., N. Y. apr16eod4m

Nebraska National B
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Paid up Capital $2
Suplus May 1, 1885 .....
H. W. YATES, President.
A. E. TOUZALIN, Vice Presid
W. H. S. HUGHES,
DIRECTORS:
W. V. MORSE, JOHN S. COL
H. W. YATES, LEWIS S. REED
A. E. TOUZALIN,
BANKING OFFICE:
THE IRON BANK
Cor. 12th and Farnam Streets.
General Banking Business Transacted.