## READY FOR THE STRUGGLE.

The Campaign in Lancaster County Closed and the Ontcome Awaited.

NOTES FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

Notaries Public Commissioned-Items About the Court House-Church Dedication-News About

the State Capital.

I FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. The battle of the ballots will be the excitement of the day this 2d of November in Lincoln. The two sides rested on their oars last evening and rested up preparatory for the contest. From the best in formation obtainable it appears that local politicians are more in doubt than they have ever been before as to the figures on the results, and both sides are slow in making figures. To strike a general average on the street talk on the question of congressman would give Howe's majority in Lancaster at about six hundred votes below the vote given Judge Weaver two years ago. It may be more or less, but those figures are the average of expressed opinion and are very liberal for the Howe side. What the prohibition vote will aggregate is a mystery, that party claiming that they will poll 1,800 votes and the republicans conceding them 1,000. What the result will be on the county ticket is not figured on majorities, the republicans claiming the election of their entire ticket and the opposition claiming that a portion at least of theirs will pull through. A good many voters in Lincoln who have been away from home have returned to vote, and a number of temporary residents in Lincoln have gone home to vote, among them Deputy Secretary of State Winterstein going to his home at Geneva, and Governor Dawes going to Crete. Yesterday noon the governor met Jack Lanham, the democratic nominee for state senator in Saline, and the meeting was of the most cordial character, the twain journeying together to Crete. The governor is a supporter of Lanham and the democratic ticket in Salme. STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Yesterday the board of public lands and buildings were in session in their regular monthly meeting, the work being argely that of passing upon the bills of the several state institutions.

The secretary of state's cabinet that he has prepared in which to receive war relics donated to the state has received several additions of late. J. T. Quinn has furnished a collection of minnie balls gathered on the battle field of Stone River. W. J. Perkins, of Kearney, has furnished a specimen of his handiwork in the line of carving when he was a prisoner at Belle Island, Secretary Roggen has contributed a cabinet photograph of General Grant taken three days before his death, Brad Cook furnishes a soldier's bible and B. H. Goulding a specimen of canister gathered upon the battlefield of Chicamanga. The museum

is therefore growing. The steward of the state university was making the rounds of the state house vesterday, securing the vouchers for payment of the professors and employes at the university. NOTABLES PUBLIC.

The governor has issued notices to the following notaries public, bearing date October 30: J. A. Phillips, Broken Bow; John A. Greenlee, Kearney; A. C. Halter, Lincoln; T. J. Mahoney, Omaha, W. W. Riner, Grand Island; J. J. Urscott, Manchester, Custer county; C. C. Miller, Plum Creek; C. A. Harvey, Omaha: Eugene Schilling, Crete; E. O Wait, Eagle, Cass county; S. B. Waumbaugh, Kearney; W. D. Fisher, Lennox, Chase county; H. M. Buzick, Elebrege, Chase county; J. P. Hazard, Lawer, Dawes county; T. T. O'Connor, Omaha; J. H. Mooney, Arapa-hoe; S. B. Camp, Geneva; W. W. Gray-bill, Aurora; S. B. Siams, Lincoln; R. S. Mockett, Lincoln, A. G. Hoffman, Stromsburg; G. W. Bede, McCook; G. H. Terwilliger, Seward; C. J. Ryan, Omaha.

COURT NEWS AND NOTES. The supreme court will meet again on Wednesday of this week, the call of the docket being for cases taken up from the Seventh judicial district. District court adjourned on Saturday

last to Wednesday of this week when Judges Pound and Hayward will open the docket in criminal business under the Yesterday was answer day in county

court for the month and to-day the court will be closed and no defaults taken until Wednesday when the agony will be over. In police court yesterday S. A. Carson appeared and swore out an information ngainst A. B. Norton, the party mentioned in yesterday's BEE who tried to gain an entrance into a private house and was met with a flatiron. The com-plaint made against him was for carrying concealed weapons and the judge

fined him \$10 and costs for his amuse-

Police court also had up for hearing vesterday morning a party named Jacob Santee, a former resident of Sheridan county who has been at railroad work around Lin-coln. Sunday night he visited a house of ill-repute and attempted to pass a gilded coin with the proprietress, but she was too cute and had the fellow jailed, and he now has elegant prospects for a trip over the road. The gilded coin was copper cent gilded to represent gold and which Santee attempted to pass as a \$10 gold piece.

A colored citizen named Ingram, for assault upon his wife, was yesterday ar-rested and will be given a hearing. The family trouble grew out of too much at tention on the part of the man toward a young colored woman.

CHURCH DEDICATION. The new Swedish church, now fairly on the road in the building line, celebrated on Sunday the laying of the corner stone to the structure, the ceremonies being solemn and impressive and being attended by a large audience represent ing almost the entire Swedish population of this city, as well as many other citizens who were interested in the progress of the church. The location of the church building is on K street, and the building when completed will be a handsome one.

S ABOUT THE CITY. John B. Finch talked to the prohibi tionists in the People's theatre Sunday evening to a large audience. He de-nounced the republicans as the enemy of ohibition, and bore down very lightly

on his friends, the democrats.

The third girl with suicidal tendencies who attempted her life with morphine, was up and able to be about the streets yesterday. After taking the dose she awakened and wanted to live, going to a doctor who pumped out the dose. Despondency was the cause

The saloon on N and Eleventh street, kept by Dick Bros., was taken possession of Saturday last by Sheriff Melick on an order of attachment sworn out by Major Kiutsch, the former proprietor. The poys filed their bond and are open again

for business. A man named Brown died very suddenly at his home on B street Sunday, the physicians attending giving the cause of death as dropsy. Coroner Roberts was called but he did not consider an inquest necessary. The family left behind are needing care and attention, and the relief society should visit them.

society should visit them. The Nebraska Staats Zeitung, the last

and only German paper in the Eirst district that has supported Howe, has been circulating extras taking back all it has said in favor of Howe and coming out for McShane.

about completed, and in a few days the machines will be divided up, and a new raw put in charge at the house. Miss Ida Hurd and Mr. J. G. Gillispie

were married in this city Sunday in the presence of a large number of friends, After to-day the sign at the office of the chairman of the congressional committee will read, "D. J. Courtnay, attorney at-law. We are out of politics."

The First Keen Twinge,

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism -we doubt if there is, or can be, such a But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urgng others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

A NEW CASS COUNTY TOWN.

The Steady Growth of Wabash-Location and Business Interests. Wabash, Cass County, Neb., Oct. 29. This little town is having a quiet boom and promises to become a lively and permanent business point. It is situated on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railway, seven miles west of Weeping Water, and about twenty-seven miles east of Lincoln, and surrounded by the best igricultural land in Cass county. The town was laid out in August, but

the railroad was not in operation until about the first of September, and the following buildings have been erected One passenger and freight depot, two grain elevators, two coal sheds and yards,

two lumber yards, sheds and offices, eight twelve residences, and one church. The following is a list of business houses now established:

E. E. Day, general merchandise, grain and stock; H. J. Streight, general mer-chandise; G. W. Woodruff, hardware; S. Hullish, drugs and postmaster: O. Jacobs, general merchandise; H. Calvin, blacksmith, J. Johnson, blacksmith; Snyder Bros., wagon shop; D. E. Hay, argicultural implements; J. Manion, stock dealer; Adams, & Gilchrish, grain and lumber; Beardsley, Clark & Co., lumber and coal; L. Hullish, notion store; J. Cowell, boarding house; Samuel Hutton, real estate and insurance.

This station has shipped since Sep tember 1st., 182 cars of grain and live stock, and received freight of all classes 1,139,139 pounds, which we call a first class showing for a country town scarce two months old.

Wabash is beautifully situated on the north slope of the valley of the Weeping Water, supported by a wealthy and first class farming community, and the present boom is owning largely to the great interest, the farmers feel for their little city which allords them such a good market so near home. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company also gives the town its hearty support and encouragement, appreciating its future value to their system in Nebraska.

We are in need of the following repre-

sentation in trade, viz: A weekly paper and a good bank; a clothing and dry goods store, meat market, harness shop, livery stable, bakery and barber, and a good hotel, all of which would do well, and we hope to have them within the next thirty days. Business men here are too busy to discuss politics during the day, but the large number of the Evening BEE sold on arrival of the Missouri Pacific evening train shows there is no look of interest in the important issues of the day, and the

COMMERCIAL TOURIST. Soothing, safe, sure. Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five

cents.

sentiment of this community.

Additional last, Second District, First Ward. Adair W 8th and Castellar Anderson N cor 12th and Dorcas Adevek Lee 9th bet Hickory and Charles Burgs from S.J. 1437 9th Betterson H 13th and Pierce Brannick J 12th and Dorcas Haret E 1520 s 11th Braun Nelso J 13:0 s 11th Carl Ed 1214 Pierce Christopherson 1719 s 11th Challes J F 1414 s 10th Carrigan Jas cor 12th and Vinton Christensen John Nelson 1540 12th Dee Michael 1802 s 11th Dempsey M F 1214 Pierce Dolak John 9th and Hickory Dinebler Joseph 15:6 s 12th Drexel A R cor 10th and Williams, Dolezal John 13:13 s 13th Doolittle Walles W cor 10th and Martha Donuelly B 1442 s 9th Donehue G A 12th near Castellar Elsasser Peter cor 12th and Castellar Frost J no 1425 s 11th Fite Frank 1313 s 13th Forbes R cor 7th and Pacific Furnas F D 1545 s 11th Forgarty Ed 1307 s 12th Garvey Jno 1804 s 11th Glancy F M 902 Charles near 9th Gildey Frank cor 18th and Dorcas Harrison W H 1905 Pierce Hemmerson H Henry 10th near Center Hyelk Julius 1534 s 10th Hansen Jourgen cor 12th and Dorcas Hoffman Joe cor 13th and Williams Henry Josia cor 11th and Castellar Iman Henry 1518 s 9th Iman Henry 1518's 9th
Jackson James cor 9th and Castellar
Jess Chaus 1443's 9th
Jackobson John 1439's 10th
Kolas Joseph 1515's 13th
Kingsberry F B 1823 Doreas
Karr R C 1313's 12th
Kublmann Charles cor 11th and Vinte Kuhlmann Charles cor 11th and Vinton Learey P J 1203 Pacific Lohnes D P 1105 s 9th

Lonnes D P 1105 s Mn Lynch P W 12th bet Center and Dorcas Lumkins Robert 1018 s 11th Looker Wm A, Williams bet 12th and 13th Mickel T E cor 12th and Arber Mickel T E cor 12th and Arbor
Mattsen P D 1430 s 9th
Mathieson John 1540 s 9th
Morey Wm 13th and Center
Momsen T P 13th and Vinton
Maher John 12th Center and Dorcas
Metcalf Joseph M cor 11th and Pierce
Mattsen P J 9th bet Hickory and Dorcas
Malin Hugh cor 12th and Briggs
Mislevec Vaclow, bet William 12th and 13th
McMillan John, Arber bet 12th and 13th
McCowin L H 11th bet Center and Dorcas
McGowin John 1113 s 9th
McCambridge D cor 12th and Castellar
McCowin W L 11th bet Center and Dorcas
Nelson Lars F 1714 s 10th
Pearson John 1114 s 9th
Pomy Reinhard cor 10th and Pierce
Ringsmuth Frank 1616 s 12th Ringsmuth Frank 1616's 12th Ross II J 1415's 10th Robin John 10th near Charles Ring Thomas or 13th and Vinton Rasgershek John 1224 s 13th Rian W 12th near Center

Schiephard L 10th and Arbor
Schiephard L 10th and Arbor
Schiephard L 20th and Prierce
Swacina Martin cor 10th and Williams
Semanck John 13th bet Pierce and Williams
Stout J K 11th near Briggs
Schneider F W 1407 s 9th
Strong C F 1527 s 12th Strong C F 1527 s 12th Steinhauser Herman 810 Hickory Sullivan F B 824 Pierce Schminke John P cor 13th and Bancroft Stiles John 9th near Charles Sullivan Can 1018 Pacine Sulfivan Jerry C 1015 Pacific Swacina J W 1138 Williams Swacina J W 1138 Whitams
Spandy S 10:3 s 10th
Tracey James 11th near Vinton
Tierney John 713 Pacific
Thomas S E 9th and Hickory
Vanous Anthony Williams bet 15th and 13th
Vanderpool E cor 9th and Pacific
Nattsen C H cor 15th and Martha
Williams Charles 15th and Martha

Willis Charles 10th near Charles Wagner P 1510's 11th Winkehuann W L 1300's 9th Young D 1415's 9th I hereby certify that the above names are a correct list of the legal voters of the Second district, First ward. HENRY EURENPFORT.

TRAVELER IN BERLIN.

Sights and Scenes in the Capital of The repairs on engine house No. 1 are Germany.

THE RESULTS OF DUELING.

A Polite People-Opera Glasses and Soda Water-The Cost of Living.

Albert Sutliffe, writing to the San Francisco Chronicle from Berlin, says: Berlin stands in the midst of a network of winding streams, which have an imperceptible tendency toward the Baltic and the North sea. Marshy lakes are distributed along them like beads on a string, and smaller waterways run hither and thither across the country, linking lakes and rivers together and making intercommunication perfect. Locks are used whenever their assistance is needed. Yet, though you can go no where without traversing several watercourses, along which boats are moving by draft or by sails, and passing along the shores of lakes or seeing them through forest vistas, you are conscious of no resemblance whatever to Holland. The dry land is drier-is, in fact, often sandy. The water is not so wet. You are not forever conscious of the nearness of the sea. The poverty of the soil is continually thrusting itself on your attention. Nothing seems to grow well but pines in the greater part of the region about the capital, and of these there are forests everywhere, and seemingly never ending. There is no variety in them. The trees are as thick as they can stand, and the trunks are tall, slender and as straight as pipstems. All this uniformity of pine lands is the result of an effort at afforestation, made, judging by the size of the trees, some thirty or forty years. Here and there are what look like market gardens. Occasionally there are orchards and occasionally grainfields. Very good fruit is raised about Potsdam, which is sold cheap in the markets of Berlin.

Tell the Berlinese about the barrenness of their country and they will reply that there are fertile provinces of somewhere in some direction, which the traveler is never destined to see, for he goes to Prussia only to see Berlin and its environs, and then to turn his steps toward Frankfurt, Dresden, Hamburg, Cologne or other places less flat, less given to pine woods more interesting. We sometimes wonder that the great Frederick could have done so much with such an unfertile country and such a poor people. Yet, when we come to remember, the people of barren countries have always been valiant in battle. Witness the Nois men, the Scotch, the Swiss, the hordes from the broad sandy wastes of Central Asia and the rocky altitudes of the Attar mountains, who have at different times overran Europe. And when, after his victories, the country was impoverished, with its wounds still bleeding, without roofs to cover its head or clothing to hide its nakedness, and striving vainly to count its dead. Frederick exhausted land and people still further to build palaces and create parks, where he surrounded himself with savants and works of art, and lived in the lap of luxury till he died. Prussia is a country that has had all the war it wants not only in the last but in the present century: I remembers and respects the great Frederick, but does not care to imitate him Its experience during the time of the First Napoleon was melancholy in the extreme Besides this, the Prussian is as goodhearted and peaceably disposed person as can be found anywhere in the universe. He wants no bloodshed-only his beer, and now and then his rhine wine. He is not like the Latin nations. He is willing to forgive and forget. But if war must come, he will take it as it comes, and fight it out to the bitter end.

DRINKING AND DUELING. Beer flows freely in Berlin, as it flows everywhere else in the German empire, but it causes little blood-letting. It is, in fact, the cause of very little noise or dis-turbance of any kind. There is a coarsely vicious element of the population whiel is constantly increasing, but its presence is not unpleasantly manifest to a stranger. But what does surprise the visitor is the number of scarred faces which he sees everywhere, the result of the barbarous mode of dueling common among the students. Sometimes you will see young men with a single gash across the cheek sometimes with several crossing one another at all angles. The scars remain so deep that it is evident the original wounds were hideous. Faces that were once handsome ere thus marred forever. And there is no equality or justice in this method of dueling. Success is with the longest and strongest arm, the skill of the antagonists being equal. One young blonde Prussian, with cheek covered with red lines running in all directions, and so numerous that the original smooth texture of the skin is entirely destroyed, has by accident crossed my pa h repeatedly. He must have been once handsome, though his looks are now repulsive. He was no doubt amiable though he seems so no longer. In fact, I know he is amuable, for having one day to ask him for some information at th Frederick street station, he replied kindly, supplementing his desire to be accommodating by a smile intended be agreeable and going far out of his way to assist me. The reason of his complicated scars was apparent at a glance. He was short and stout and he had been overreached and overborne in combat by taller and stronger adversaries. He had shown his bravery on several occasions, though he was evidently no bully. BISMARCK'S VIEW.

What principle of honor or justice is there in this one sided system of dueling more than there was in the ordeal of battle in the middle ages? Bismarck ap-pears to think there is a a good deal. He has himself intimated that he judges his young countrymen by the number of scars on their cheeks, though it has not been shown that the scarred heroes of universities have fought better on the bloody fields that have signalized his supremacy behind the throne than those whose curriculum has been merely of schools of the lower order. enough of the warlike spirit has been found in Germany to satisfy the necessi-ties of previous wars, and will doubtless be found again when it is needed.
The question of relative politeness occurs in the connection. I have heard American ladies and gentlemen complain of rudeness on the part of German officials. English travelers are aloody or other on the continent, forgetting that it is usually caused by their own su perciliousness. These offenses are often charged to the account of railroad employes, who form the class with whom, next to proprietors of hotels and their servants, travelers come most in contact Rudeness there may sometimes be, for the German character is frank and occasionally brusque, but intentional impo-liteness is rare, either with the employes of the government or with those of cor-

MAKING THINGS PLEASANT. The conductor is as a rule good-natured. He smiles upon you when he punches your ticket with all the sweetness and benignity of which a countenance not usually handsome is capable. He does all that time will permit in the way of explanation and information. The employes at the station houses almost always manifest the same disposition. In the eating houses along the line you are kindly received and there is no effort to museum, a museum of arms, a betanical

defraud you. If the refreshments are not to your taste you do not partake of them and no malice is harbored because of your abstinence. German hotels may sometimes be high-priced and not alto gether agreeable, but it is not hard to come to an understanding, and when you take your leave it is an exception if you find unanticipated and unreasonable charges in your bill. You get on well with the trading classes. If there is a difference of opinion regarding price you argue it out without preju-dice. If you see fit to depart without purchasing the heart of the shopkceper swells with disappointment, perhaps, but not with anger. In Exance it is different. Disagreements with hotel keepers and shopkeepers are common. When you leave a hotel, except those of a certain class, with which there has been a definite understanding, every effort is made to swell your bill. If you leave a Paris shop without purchasing you are often followed by angry looks and sometimes by insulting expressions. Yet the formal politeness of the French always exceeds that of the Germans. But it is certain that since Sedan they are at heart less kindly. It is true with a nation as it is with an individual, that the wounding of its amour propre does not sweeten its char-

A SOLID CITY. Berlin is a solid city, for the Berlin character is deep and substantial. Its solidity is more manifest than its good taste, though this is by no means always lacking. Since Germany has endeavored to compete with France in the markets of the world she has attempted to imitate French goods, even those into which art largely enters, but with imperfect sucthose of either England, France or German hosiery is invariably German jewelry is honest, but not as tasteful as that made in Paris or in New York and San Francisco. So with the infinite category of fancy goods. A shop window on the Unter den Linden does not compare favorably with one on the Paris boulevards, either in respect to quality of goods, elegance of pattern or taste of arrangement. Whether

is a suit of clothes, a night-shirt, a necktie, or a set of toilet articles, the want of skill in making and of taste in designing is seen at a glance. On the other hand there is no apparent effort to make a thing seem better than it is. On this point the purchaser is rarely deceived. In France he is liable to many mistakes, for as the principle on which a thing is made is that it must sell, a most elegant exterior often covers an article utterly worthless. This is often true in regard to opera glasses, an article which, as it is much seen, a certain class of not very wise persons seek to have extremely elegant regardless of quality. It is one of the human weaknesses that the French have long understood and freely trade on. The French ornamental clock is made to look at but not to go. The French opera glasses are made to look at and not to look through. You can find good opera glasses in Paris, but they are generally in poor cases.

In Germany the opera glasses are not much to look at, but they are excellent, probably the best in the world, and they are cheap. Next to them in excellence come those made in England, which are nearly as good. The fact is, however, the lenses used in Paris and London are largely imported from Germany, and to English and French skill is due simply their arrangement and setting. Yet the French, owing merely to the good taste they have shown in the exterior of their opera glasses, still monopolize the trade of the world. In New York, San Franeisco, in Spain, Italy, Russia and in fact everywhere on the continent except in Germany, the demand for this neces-sary article is supplied in Paris. Why do not our merchants go to London, or to some German city for opera, field and marine glasses? This Tench cloths are superior to German cloths, and French fancy articles more tasteful than those made in Dresden and Berlin is no reason why we should go on buying magnifying glasses in France, when those made in Germany are cheaper and cost only half as much. To buy a much used article in the poorest and dearest market, is not in accord with that sound "horse sense" with the possession of which the Americans are sometimes credited.

SPLENDID SODA WATER There is another article that is well made in Berlin. Its manufacture does not demand a high degree of mechanical skill, nor is it of sufficient importance to be quoted in the financial columns of great journals. It is soda water. All along the Unter den Linden are little klosks, in which a woman, more or less ugly, stands behind a little counter and deals out soda water, which she draws from a small fountain. The glasses are not large, but the water is very cold, refreshing and cheap. As you approach the kiosk she looks at you inquiringly. Then if you say nothing her tips unclose and, with a brevity which is the very soul of wit, she says: mit oder ohne. If you reply mit she puts some sirup in the glass, lemon or otherwise, and draws the soda water into it. If you are simply thirsty and say ohne, she gives you a glass of the water without the sirup and you pay her 5 pfennige (a cent and a fifth). The pfennige is a very small coin, but the Germans do not scorn it. For the soda water mit you pay twice as much. A few ginger cakes and perhaps an onnce or two of peppermint candy complete the stock of the soda water vendor. These kiosks are a sweet boon to those who like to quench their thirst in a manner at once cheap, unpretentious and satisfying. Another reason for preferring the water is that it is filtered. It is honestly charged with carbonic acid gas, which gives the beverage a certain sting and piquancy. Carbonic acid gas is cheap in Berlin. It is not supposed to be very expensive anywhere, though the way soda fountains are often charged in America would lead those who patronize the drug stores to that conclusion. establishment in summer of similar drinking places in American cities furnished with soon water equally good. equally cold and nearly as cheap would be a blessing to a large class of poor people and a convenience to many who are not poor, but who would like to quench their thirst without entering bar-rooms or drinking from the public fountains, whose water is charged with vegetable

or other impurities. MUSEUMS AND PICTURE GALLERIES. There are travelers who are known to thank God devoutly when they enter a city and find there are no museums or picture galleries to visit. That leaves a great deal of time to be otherwise employed, for a great gallery of pictures requires time, and a visit to it is attended with not a little fatigue. When there are several it is positively a weariness to the Then there are so many of them in Europe, and though they are always interesting they represent with more or less sameness the same schools and the same masters. It is not, therefore, wonderful that travelers are sometimes gratified to rest the eyes and the esthetic sense in the intervals of their absence. There is so much more time left for rest, which every traveler occasionally needs, and if not for painting the town red, at least for those milder forms of dissipation which are permitted to the most sedate American when in foreign parts. It is not permitted in Berlin to rejoice over the absence of museums, that term in Europe, it being remem-bered, being applied to combined collections of antiquities, curiosities of several kinds, statues and pictures, the last usually being, to most tourists, the most in-teresting part. There are two extensive picture gaileries, not the most interest-ing in Europe, though containing all schools. There are also several smaller

and zoological garden; and other things of interest if a person has the time. Zo-ological and botanical gardens are much the same everywhere. LIVING EXPENSES.

Living is not expensive in Berlin. Beer, the chief article of diet, can be had at 2 cents to 5 cents a glass, and usually good Rhine and Moscile table wine, also very good, and almost always pere, at from 12 cents to 30 cents or more the half-bottle. At the best hotels you pay 75 cents for the midday breakfast and \$1 for the dinner, the wine being charged extra. The cuisine is French, with native pecultarities, but it has never the delicacy of taste one finds in Paris. The garcons are willing and attentive, but not too handy in the performance of their duties. In the matter of eating, though the French cuisine came in with Frederick Great, Voltaire and the Watteau landscapes, the standard of excellence not been well maintained. American would prefer more has beef and less veal. He can have a beefsteak if he desires, for which he pays twice as much as one of the same size would cost him in San Francisco, and it is not so good. For 25 cents one can have as good a meal at the city of the Golden Gate as for 75 cents in Berrin, whether he takes it at a pretentious hote or in one of the so-called restaurants of the second class in the Unter den Linden where they serve you on a rude table without a tablectoth; but the Moselle wine is better. The German appetite is more easily satisfied. It is perhaps as well. When the German taste becomes luxurious they will want war ever less than they want it now, and the chances are they will not fight their battles so well.

"Lay thy sweet hands in mine." he said, but she only remarked that she had neuralgia and must hold her head. gave her Salvation Oil and now he holds her sweet hands by the hour.

From almost every section of the Stat come reports of a general improvement of the health of our people, due, no doubt, to the influence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which costs only 25 cents.

Mrs. Stewart's Home Life. Mrs. A. T. Stewart was 50 years and days old when she expired. It was old age rather than the cold that caused her death. She was a girl of 12 years when Napoleon ceased to be emperor of France. She could remember back to the time Jefferson was president and Jackson a boy. Born in New York, she could recollect when that vast city, with all the Brooklyn suburbs, did not contain the present population of Milwankee Mrs. Stewart devoted herself to charity after her husband's death. She completed the Woman's home. She saw th cathedral dedicated last year, costing over \$1,000,000. The boys' school, capable of accommodating from 500 to 600 pupils, has been put on a prosperous basis for a sam a little less than \$1,000,000. and blans were in preparation for th

Mrs. Stewart, with her simple tastes did not feel wholly at ease in her splendie home. She occupied as a bedroom the room at the southwest corner of the house, on the third floor. She preferred cozy comfort to splendor. She breakfasted at 9 a.m., took a drive or went shopping, dined at 2 p. m., then usually took a two hours' drive, had tea at 630 and received friends or passed the evening with them at their iomes. She occasionally attended a reception. She was slender and barely of medium hight, wore light-brown false hair over her snowy white, had grayish, blue eyes, a large mouth, and a rather arge nose. Mrs. Stewart attended St Mark's church until her husband's body was stolen. Since then she has been identified with no one place of worship unless it be the church of the Incarna-

Colie, Cramps, and Pains in the Stomach, are quickly subdued by taking a few drops of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment on sugar or mixed in syrup Don Carlos' Great Wealth.

London World: Don Carlos and the Duchess of Madrid have taken up their residence at the Chateau of Frohsdorf which was bequeathed to them by the late Comtesse de Chambord, together with an immense fortune, and they will doubtless inherit another three mil ions sterling at the very least, on the death of his mother, the Archduchess Marie Beatrice, who resides at Grazz in great seclusion. The Comtesse de Cham-bord bequathed a sum of haif a million sterling to ther eldest son a lad of 16 who is being educated at Beaumont, the Jesuit school near Windsor. The Comlesse de Chambord bequeathes the remainder of her vast fortune, along with the domain of Chambord, to her other nephew, the Count de Bardt. The Or leans princes have very substantial grounds for deploring the futuity of their attitude toward the Comte de Chambord and the tardiness of their reconciliation with him, for if they had submitted to him when the Comte de Paris attained his majority, the whole tamily would have been on the most amicable terms. and they would now be some millions

The funeral of Birdie Farrell occurred yesterday afternoon from 1207 Park Wilde avenue, and was attended by a large



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Parity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's flaking Powder contains no Ammonia. Lime Aluxa or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vaniile, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously. PAICE BAYING POWDER CO. CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS

Nebraska National Bank OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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Railway Time Table OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard Time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M. C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & O. B. from the B. & M. depot all others from the Union Pacific depot.

1:20 1:30 2:30 7:30 11:20 p. m. Leave Transfer for Omaha at 7:12 - B8:15 - 9:30 9:42 - 11:0:35 - 10:37 - 11:37 a. m.1:37 - 2:12 - 2:37 2:30 3:37 - 4:37 - 5:50 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:5) - 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:30; - 7:50 8:60 - 6:12 - 7:50 8:12 -

11:62 p. m. Leave Broadway 10:35 p. m.; Arlve Omaha 11:00. Lv. Omaha 10:00 p. m.; Ar. Broadway 10:25. In effect August 29th until further notice. This is additional to present train service. J. W. MORSE, G. P. A. CONNECTING LINES. Arrival and departure of trains from the Transfer Dopot at Council Bluffs: ARRIVE.

D 9:15 A. M. B 5:30 P. M. B 7:00 P. M. C 6:40 P. M. CHICAGO A NORTHWESTERN. A 9:15 A. M. A 5:40 P. M. A 9:15 A. M. A 7:00 P. M. CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINCY. A 0:15 A. M. H 6:20 P. M. A 9:35 A. M. B 6:40 P. M. CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL. A 5:10 P. M. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS. A 10:00 A. M. C 8:55 P. M. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIG. A 8:00 P. M. A 3:50 P. M. SIGUE CITY & PACIFIC. WESTWARD. Depart. Arrive 7.50a P. M. 10:55n 5:05n Depart. Arrive.

NOTE A trains daily: B. daily except Sunday: C. daily except Sunday: C. daily except Sunday: D. daily except Sunday: C. daily except Sunday: D. daily except Sunday: D. daily except Sunday: C. daily

\*Except Sunday.