

SHERIDAN'S HAND.

SPRUNG TWO ACES OF DIAMONDS ON CONKLING IN A JACK POT.

Very Much Embarrassed When His Attention Was Called to the Error - The Little General Wanted the Story Kept Quiet, but It Was Too Good.

"I was in a poker game," writes a correspondent of the Washington Star, "in the winter of 1879, when Senator Conkling and General Phil Sheridan were players. It was a four handed game, and John Chamberlin was the other player. This game at Chamberlin's was always for a \$5 limit at first, with the understanding that along toward morning, after a couple of hours of warming up, anybody could suggest the removal of the limit if he wanted to. The way Conkling and Sheridan bluffled each other that night was a caution. Both men seemed to strike out luck together as an element in their good natured play against each other, and as both of them caught fine hands occasionally when engaged in this tug of war of bluffing neither of them could get an exact line on the other, and it was better than a play to study their faces at the show downs. Conkling was having all the success during the latter part of the night, and it was fun to hear Little Phil softly utter dark and woolly things under his breath when, time after time, Conkling would show a hand consisting of nothing at all after having scared Sheridan out or produce a gorgeous set of fours or a full hand at such times as Sheridan, deciding that the senator was bluffing, would call him.

"Bite him, Sheridan," Chamberlin would say amusedly on these occasions, and Sheridan would tell Chamberlin to go to the dickens and call for another deck of cards.

"We started the last round of jack pots with a new deck. Sheridan dealt the first mess himself, and after it had gone around and none of the three of us could open it Sheridan opened it himself. Neither Chamberlin nor I had any rights to stay on our hands, so it was left between Sheridan and Conkling, who staid. Conkling took three cards and turned his little pair into threes. Sheridan dished himself out three cards and bit his cigar hard when he saw his hand. He made a \$5 bet to draw Conkling out, and the senator raised him \$25. It passed between them with these \$25 bets until there was nearly \$800 in the pot, both men scrutinizing each other pretty carefully as each bet.

"I don't know so much about you this time, said Conkling finally, 'and I think I'll just call you for safety.' "Both laid their hands down at the same time. Conkling had three nines, and he looked at Sheridan strangely when he saw the color of Sheridan's three aces. Both Chamberlin and myself also saw what was wrong at the same instant, but we only smiled and let the two men have it out. Sheridan had a broad grin on his face and was just about to raise in the pot. Conkling was gazing at the little man of iron with a puzzled look in his eyes.

"Ob, I say, there, Phil, just wait a minute," said he. "Do you really think that pot belongs to you?" "Belongs to me?" said Sheridan. "Well, it does if the nines on my face belongs to me." And again he reached over to hoe in the pot.

"Conkling ran his hand through his hair and again stopped Sheridan with a gesture. "I don't remember ever having seen that sort of thing before," he said. "Did you, Phil?" "See what sort of thing before?" said Sheridan. "What in blazes are you talking about, Conkling?"

"For reply Conkling put one finger upon one of Sheridan's aces and then pointed to another one of the aces.

"I never saw a jack pot won with three aces, two of which happened to be aces of diamonds," said Conkling, smiling.

"Sheridan looked at his hand, lying face up on the table before him, and his face became fiery red. The construction on his countenance was really funny.

"Why," said he after a minute, "blamed if I don't believe I'm nothing better than an involuntary swindler. That other ace, you see, is a club. I opened the pot on a pair of red aces, and they were, of course, these aces of diamonds. Chamberlin, turning to the amazed boniface, 'turn me out of doors as a fraud and a short card player, will you?"

"And have the army fire a volley over the ruins of my house?" replied Chamberlin. "Hardly. Anyhow, I'd rather see you and Conkling engage in a rough and tumble fight over the thing. Go ahead, the pair of you. We'll see fair play," turning to me.

"Of course the extra ace of diamonds had slipped into the deck accidentally before it left the manufacturer's hands, but Sheridan, when he had in a measure recovered from his surprise of the revelation, made a humorous pretense that he had known the whole thing all along and convulsed the three of us by feelingly appealing to Conkling to refrain from exposing him to the world for the sake of his family and all that sort of thing. The hand being foul, the pot was of course divided."

His Beginning. The wild young man decides to settle down and become serious. To begin his reform he has counted up his debts and found the total 145,017 francs 85 centimes.

"What are you going to do about it?" asked his friend. "Pay the 17 francs and 85 centimes at once and make arrangements for the rest." -Gaulois.

It's the New Brown That Sweeps Clean. The one thing in which we don't have experience is a brown.—Boston Transcript.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Sometimes Hard For Them to Understand the Importance of Discipline.

That the soldiers of the continental army—yesterday farmers and artisans—could fight history tells, but in the transition stage the idea of subordinating that marks the difference between an army and an armed mob was difficult to grasp by men in whom the idea of personal independence was so strong. The captain was no better than the private in the village, from which both hailed, and it was not strange that the private, when ordered by his superior officer to fetch a bucket of water from the spring, should retort: "Get it yourself. I got it yesterday. It's your turn today." This was not inordinately in the view of the rank and file, but merely the assertion of a proper spirit of manliness.

It happened not infrequently during the civil war that the private was a richer man than the officer, as in the case of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, who on several occasions presented a fine horse to some major or colonel too poor to purchase such a mount himself.

There was another soldier of this stamp, Koch by name, who was well known in Philadelphia. He left a fortune of over \$1,000,000. It fell to his lot one night to be stationed sentry over a baggage wagon. The weather was cold and wet. This set the sentry musing. After remaining on post for half an hour he called lustily:

"Corporal of the guard!" The corporal came and inquired what was wanted. Koch wished to be relieved for a few minutes, having something to say to the officer in command of the post. His wish was granted, and in a few minutes he stood in the presence of General Macpherson.

"General," said he, "what is the value of that wagon over which I am sentry?"

"How should I know? Was that all you wanted?" responded the general impatiently.

"Something approximate," insisted the soldier.

"Oh, well, \$1,000 perhaps."

"Very well, General Macpherson," responded the private. "I will write a check for that amount, and then I will go to bed."—Youth's Companion.

WHAT THE BAND PLAYED.

An Exciting Dinner Table Episode on an Atlantic Liner.

An instance of what it calls "transatlantic courtesy" is related by Le Gaulois of Paris. One of the greatest singers of France, a woman whom it says everybody will at once identify on a moment's consideration, was returning from New York on one of the German liners. One evening, glancing at the programme of the concert that was to be played at dinner, she saw the announcement of a triumphal march celebrating the German victory of 1871.

"I am sure," she said to a fellow countryman sitting near, "that this is not intended as a discourtesy to us, but I don't care! I'm too much of a patriot not to express my disapproval of it in my own way when they begin to play this piece. Wait and see."

The captain, having caught the gist of these remarks and noticing the great artist's agitation, glanced at the programme to see what caused it; then, without showing any surprise, he spoke to one of the waiters in a low tone. At the moment when the German triumphal march was due to begin the French singer, who could hardly control her agitation, prepared to leave the table. The first chord was played, the artist arose and stood, pale, agitated, amazed, while the officers and other passengers also got up and smiled sympathetically at her. And the band played "The Marseillaise!"

How Senator Vest Obtained His Desk.

Many good stories could be told of the alertness which senators display in securing well placed desks, but the experience of Mr. Vest is especially worth relating. When in 1883 the civil service law was being discussed, Mr. Pendleton, an Ohio Democrat, and Mr. Dawes had presented bills. By a show of bit of politics the Republicans abandoned their support of the Dawes bill and voted for Mr. Pendleton's measure, their votes, together with the votes of the Democrats favorable to the measure, being sufficient to pass it. As the bill was about to be voted on Mr. Cockrell moved that its title be changed so as to read, "A bill to retain Republicans in office." As soon as it passed, Mr. Vest filed a claim for Mr. Pendleton's seat. "The author of such a bill," said he, "will never come back to the senate."

Mr. Vest was right, and at the beginning of the next congress he moved into Mr. Pendleton's vacant chair.—Washington Post.

The Curtain Was Down.

A party of countrymen were in town enjoying the sights. At last they came by one of the theaters in the Strand. "Suppose we go in," said one. "Better see how much it is first," said another.

After inquiring the price of admission they decided to send one of the party inside to see whether it was good enough or not. After remaining for some time the delegate returned.

"How is it?" asked one. "No good. A lot of fellows fiddlin' in front of a big picture." Come on.—Strand Magazine.

Irrevocably.

The man who borrows trouble generally gives his happiness as security.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Roman catacombs are 800 miles in extent, and it is estimated that from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000 dead are there interred.

The mean summer temperature of New York city is about 74 degrees, that of Liverpool about 59 degrees.

read fund to the county general fund an sum of \$ 6 fr m the poor fund to the county general fund. The following official bonds were examined and approved.

W J Britton, Justice of the Peace, Runningwater precinct. Levi Rubottom, assessor, Wright precinct. Whereupon Board adjourned until March 19, 9 a. m.

Geo W Duncan, Chairman. Attest: F M Phelps, Co. Clerk. March 19th was consumed by the Board in considering claims.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

By formal action practically all of the transportation companies of the country and boards of trade and kindred commercial organizations, and religious and other societies, have sanctioned the bill known as the "Anti-scalping bill," and urged upon congress the expediency and justice of its enactment.

After several comprehensive and exhaustive hearings by the senate and house committees on interstate and foreign commerce, the bill has been advanced to the calendar of the senate by a vote of 8 to 2, and to the house by a majority of 15 to 2.

The bill contemplates the abolition of traffic by irresponsible and unauthorized persons in railroad or steamship tickets, and confines such transactions to the duly constituted agents of the transportation companies, and obligates all common carriers to promptly and equitably redeem passage tickets when for any reason they are unused in whole or in part.

The interstate commerce commission, in its annual reports to congress, has again and again reviewed the evil of ticket scalping, and uniformly urged upon congress the expediency and justice to the traveling public and the railways of such amendments to the interstate commerce act as would abolish the practice and limit sales of passage tickets to responsible and properly authorized channels.

As a rule, the ticket scalper, in his province of a self-constituted agent, is unable, were he so disposed, to discriminate touching the legitimacy or regularity of tickets tendered and purchased in the course of his transactions. It therefore follows that his office creates a convenient market for lost, stolen or fraudulent tickets, and likewise an incentive and temptation to railway employees to, through the medium of the ticket broker, defraud the companies whom they serve. The feature of the business of the ticket scalper being self-evident, should condemn his transactions from a moral standpoint.

The business of the ticket scalper does not appear to, in any essential way, serve the economy, convenience or welfare of the traveling public; conversely, the unfair and unlawful manipulation of excursion tickets to which he necessarily resorts to obtain a profit from the business, compels railway to surrender such forms of transportation with restrictive conditions militating against convenient and economical use by legitimate purchasers, and not infrequently the ticket scalper's methods compel the railways, in a reasonable protection of their interests, to decline meritorious applications for excursion fares, particularly when such concessions favor the important commercial centers or movements of large bodies of people.

The moral influence of the ticket scalper's avocation is deplorable from whatever point of view it may be considered; and in the interest of public morals and fair dealings, the law-abiding and thinking people of the country should raise their voice and influence in the direction of securing the enactment of the measures now under consideration by congress.

\$15 Reward

I will pay the above reward to any person who will find my cow and ascertain the thief. The cow is of medium size, three years old, dark red color, short horns pointing upward. She was lost March 10th, in the neighborhood of Louis Levis's place, Joseph Civish.

TAKE NOTICE.

My wife Katherine Tebucher has as her home and all personal property not to be taken by me for any debts contracted by her. Andrew Tschacher, dated March 15, 1898.

I will buy your county warrants. H. R. Green.

Final Proof Notices.

J. W. WEISS, JR., Register. W. R. AKERS, Receiver. Parties having notices in this column are requested to read the same carefully and report to this office for correction any errors that may exist. That will prevent possible delay in making proof.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Feb. 21, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to said land, viz: Horace E. Fillmore, Joseph J. W. Webb, Mat C. Beaumont, all of Hemingford, Neb.

Horace E. Fillmore, of Hemingford, Neb., who made H. E. No. 873, for the sec. 28, 14 22, n. 7 W. 2. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Horace E. Fillmore, Joseph J. W. Webb, Mat C. Beaumont, all of Hemingford, Neb.

Albert S. Enevart, of Hemingford, Neb., who made H. E. No. 873, for the sec. 28, 14 22, n. 7 W. 2. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Horace E. Fillmore, Joseph J. W. Webb, Mat C. Beaumont, all of Hemingford, Neb.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Feb. 21, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to said land, viz: William J. Smith, John J. Mayfield, Alex. DeLuca, all of Hemingford, Neb. Also: William J. Smith, John J. Mayfield, Alex. DeLuca, all of Hemingford, Neb.

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Mass Meeting.

AT HEMINGFORD, SATURDAY MARCH 25, 1898.

Every taxpayer in the county should attend as questions of vital importance to each and every one will be considered. Matters relating to the question of county seat re-location will be discussed.

A day devoted to the public welfare now may save you many dollars in taxes in the future.

BULLS FOR SALE.

I have 8 head of thoroughbred Herefords 10 and 14 months old at my ranch four miles southeast of Box Butte. Will take your old bulls in exchange. W. E. HALL.

SEEDS—I have secured through the courtesy of Hon. W. L. Green a small supply of garden seeds for distribution. Call at the shop and get some. CLARK OLDS.

TEACHERS—A. E. Neeland will sell your orders for you and get the highest price for them. Send them to her.

Lumber, Coal and Lime!

Just received a car of select eastern lumber for tanks. Also all kinds of hard wood, cedar shingles, lat, lime, and all kinds of lumber.

Ready made tanks, or will make tanks to order. Prices to compete with anyone the Northwest. Come and see as before buying elsewhere. Tanks and tank lumber a specialty.

HEMINGFORD LUMBER CO.

Road Overseer's Notice to Non-resident Land Owner.

State of Nebraska, Box Butte County, ss: To Julia C. Ingersoll non-resident land owner. You are hereby notified that complaint has been made to me that there is on the southwest quarter of section 1, township 28 north of range 46 west, in Box Butte county, State of Nebraska, an old uncovered well which is dangerous to stock. Said land is open and common, and you are notified that if said well is not filled or securely covered, within twenty days from this date, I will fill and the cost thereof will be taxed as a lien against the above described land, as provided in section 4564, chapter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1897.

Road Overseer District No. 14, Box Butte County, Nebraska. Dated Mar. 5, 1898. First publication Mar. 11, 1898.

Road Overseer's Notice to Non-resident Land Owner.

State of Nebraska, Box Butte county, ss: To S. B. Howe non-resident land owner. You are hereby notified that complaint has been made to me that there is on the southeast quarter of sec. 26, in township 20, of range 46 west, in Box Butte county, State of Nebraska, an old uncovered well which is dangerous to stock. Said land is open and common, and you are notified that if said well is not filled or securely covered, within twenty days from this date, I will fill and the cost thereof will be taxed as a lien against the above described land, as provided in section 4564, chapter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1897.

Road Overseer District No. 14, Box Butte County, Nebraska. Dated Mar. 5, 1898. First publication Mar. 11, 1898.

Road Overseer's Notice to Non-resident Land Owner.

State of Nebraska, Box Butte County, ss: To G. J. Smith, non-resident land owner. You are hereby notified that complaint has been made to me that there is on the southeast quarter of sec. 26, in township 20, of range 46 west, in Box Butte county, State of Nebraska, an old uncovered well which is dangerous to stock. Said land is open and common, and you are notified that if said well is not filled or securely covered, within twenty days from this date, I will fill and the cost thereof will be taxed as a lien against the above described land, as provided in section 4564, chapter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1897.

Road Overseer District No. 14, Box Butte County, Nebraska. Dated Mar. 5, 1898. First publication Mar. 11, 1898.

Road Overseer's Notice to Non-resident Land Owner.

State of Nebraska, Box Butte County, ss: To Robert D. Russell, Receiver Security Savings & Loan Association non-resident land owner. You are hereby notified that complaint has been made to me that there is on the southeast quarter of section 7, in township 21, n. 13, w. 2, in Box Butte county, State of Nebraska, an old uncovered well which is dangerous to stock. Said land is open and common, and you are notified that if said well is not filled or securely covered, within twenty days from this date, I will fill and the cost thereof will be taxed as a lien against the above described land, as provided in section 4564, chapter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1897.

Road Overseer District No. 14, Box Butte County, Nebraska. Dated Mar. 5, 1898. First publication Mar. 11, 1898.

Road Overseer's Notice to Non-resident Land Owner.

State of Nebraska, Box Butte County, ss: To G. W. Hall, non-resident land owner. You are hereby notified that complaint has been made to me that there is on the southeast quarter of section 7, in township 21, n. 13, w. 2, in Box Butte county, State of Nebraska, an old uncovered well which is dangerous to stock. Said land is open and common, and you are notified that if said well is not filled or securely covered, within twenty days from this date, I will fill and the cost thereof will be taxed as a lien against the above described land, as provided in section 4564, chapter 4, of the compiled statutes of 1897.

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HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need any medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For a simple bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the HERALD and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

CURE CONSUMPTION.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Offers to Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl street, New York City.

Confident that he has discovered an absolute cure for consumption and all pulmonary complaints, and to make his great merits known, he will send, free, three bottles (the Slocum new system of medicine) to any reader of the Herald who is suffering from chest, throat and lung troubles or consumption. He invites those desirous of obtaining the remedies to simply send him their express and postoffice address, and receive in return the three free bottles.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

He considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

Offered freely, apart from its ad hoc strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer.

He has proved consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt. There will be no mistake in sending—the mistake will be in overlooking the Doctor's generous invitation. He has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of testimonials of experience from those cured, in all parts of the world.

Delays are dangerous; mail your address to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, please mention reading this article in THE HERALD