

The Legislature.

The coming session of the legislature will be especially interesting. After six years the republicans are again in control of both houses. A United States senator will be elected and a host of other good things should be done. No matter what your politics you will want to read about the legislature. No matter what paper you read at other times, you should read the Lincoln State Journal during the legislature. It is printed at the state capital and devotes more space to the legislative doings than all the other state dallies combined. The Journal has jumped away up in the lead, having the largest circulation in Nebraska. It is spending more money for news than its competitors. Col. Bixby is its daily poet. It also has Walt Mason. Wm. E. Annin, its Washington correspondent, serves up Washington stuff as no other correspondent employed by Nebraska papers has ever done it. Annin knows Nebraska people and Nebraska politicians like a book; his letters are a great feature. Stories are fur- that were those novelists, artists, and nished by Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, and a host of others who are regular contributors to the world's greatest magazines. The Journal's price has been cut to 50 cents per month, without Sunday, and 65 cents with Sunday. You his literary regard. When Stevenson should try it swhile. The semi-weekly arrived in New York he was taken up Journal is only \$1.00 per year, and is a by one or two well-known society great family paper, almost as good as a people and received in what daily for a large class of people. The Journal's phenomenal growth is due largely to the reduction in price and the policy of attending to its own business not presuming to be a dictator.

Selling His Boy.

Every man has his price in England as is shown by an advertisement that appeared recently in a newspaper, hich read: "A beautiful boy for adoption. Gentleman going abroad. Would give his boy to lady or gentleman for the sum of £300." The society for the prevention of cruelty to children investigated the matter, and found that a farmer who had lost his actually trying to dispose of his child.

A Pauper Supports Himself.

The town of Orneville up in Maine tried a queer experiment, the queerest part of which was that it was succeasful. The superintendent of the town farm having run away, and the town having an able-bodied man and his family to support, moved them upon the farm and put them in charge of it. Thus far he has been able to support his family.



Right Arm Paralyzed! Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fif-teen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symp-toms of St. Vitus dance are entirely pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."

MRS. R. B. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

For Sale by all Druggists.

THE BULLDOG.

Has Been Cultivated Until He Is a Harmless Luxury.

There has been recently some adverse English comment on the American taste in bulldogs. It is intimated that it is a feature of Anglomania and not to be compared with the genuine English love for the ugliest of its kind. The American loves bulldogs as he loves hothouse flowers. He buys only champions. Yet without his usual acuteness he buys the champion when he is going down hill. The one instance given of when he really knew a good thing is that of the Bedgebury Lion.

For this dog there is an English authority that its owner was offered \$1,759 by a New Yorker at 9 months old. The offer was refused. The dog afterward came to this country for £100. Britomartis also came to this country, the price being \$600. His Lordship, a descendant of Dom Pedro, the most aristocratic of all bulldogs, is also in the United States. Dom Pedro is 13 years old, and it seems that the average age of a bulldog is only 10 years. The bulldog in England is, after all, an exotic. an arrangement of "man and Providence." This is admitted. The coster's delight and the docker's darling was a very different beast 20 years ago

The bulldog's nose has been gradually retired, until it is scarcely more than an amusing suggestion. His under jaw has been brought up and has assumed the prominence that really belongs to the nose. Philanthropic people have commented from time to time on the propriety of interposing on the part of the nose. It is said, and not without reason, that the nose is a sort of a purchase point in seizing hold, and, moreover, that the upper jaw being forcibly retired in the facement of the nose the lower jaw is not properly supported in its business of holding on. The bulldog was once intended by nature for a useful life. He is now a creature of luxury, a lady's pet.

DID NOT LIKE THE SWELLS. Stevenson's Experience in New York

Society Not a Pleasant One. The death of Robert Louis Stevenson recalled his experience in New York society during the short time he stayed there on his way to the Pacific coast a few years ago. Most of the Americans he had met before newspaper men from this country who live in London, or frequently sojourn there, and these he liked, partly, I suppose, because they reverenced his genius, and because also they had more or less claim to are spoken of as "good houses"and a good many of these. He was as shy as Hawthorne, unconventional in his manners and indifferent as to his dress. Instead of meeting the sort of men who were seen everywhere in London society, he was brought into contact almost entirely with a lot of brainless fops, who looked upon him as a curiosity, and numbers of silly and artificial women, who tried "to talk up to him," and failed. This was due in some measure to the fact that his health forced him to go out principally in the daytime. But the result was to give him a strong distaste for what he had been assured was the "best society" in New York. Afterward he shunned visiting Americans in Samoa, and spent a good deal of time denouncing perambulating impressionists who essayed to describe his life there on his return. When properly understood he showed himself possessed of a noble heart and a winning personality. His death was a sad loss

to literature. Rammered Iron Work.

The popularity of black iron lamps and lanterns for the piano, the study, or porch, has given impetus to the languishing art of working in hammered iron. It is the highest type of iron work as well as the most beautiful and we are glad to see it revived. The hammered iron work of the middle ages has been reverenced almost as a departed art. The best of this work is very expensive, but that has not prevented the production of some magnificent examples. The opportunity for the use of hammered iron work is large, including gates, railings, balconies, etc., and it would appear that once general attention was directed to this species of artistic ornamentation the field of its application would be extensive.

A belated tourist was obliged to ask for a bed at a farm-house, having wandered far from his hotel. On rising in the morning he found himself without tooth-powder. Looking about him, he espied on the mantelpiece a small box containing powder, which he used. When he paid for his bed, he apologized to the farmer's wife for having used her tooth-"Tooth-powder?" queried; "we have none." "Yes, my good woman. It was in a small round box on the mantel-piece." "That," she screamed-"that was not tooth-powder! That was aunty!" Aunty had been cremated.

The Word "Catholie."

The word "Catholic" is first used in the apostle's creed, where it says: "One holy, catholic, apostolic church. It is next used by Ignatius, who is said to have been an apostle of John. He used the word in this sentence: "Wherever Jesus is, there is the Catholie church." St. Augustine (A. D. 400) says; "The very name of 'Catholie' holds me to the church." The word is derived from "kata," meaning "in or "through," and "olus," the ON AN IRONCLAD AT SEA.

Life on the Ocean Wave and Home on the Rolling Deep. Admiral von Werner, a high authority in naval matters in Germany, describes in a work recently published the behavior of armor-plated men-ofwar in heavy seas. He says: "Even with a moderate gale and sea an armor-plated cruiser, if going against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm-at least, the crew will have that impression. The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and exceedingly disagreeable. The waves pushed by the advancing prow sweep continually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and port holes must be closed, and air reaches the lower decks, where the heat increases unbearably, only through the artificial ventilators. With the exspecially proception of the tected command bridge all the ancovered portions of the ship are impassable; thus the whole of the crew must bear as well as they can the hell of the closed decks. On such a ship no one can feel comfortable; and when there is a storm in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane which threatens destruction at every minute. The long, narrow forepart of the ship, which is not borne lightly by the water, and is rendered extremely heavy by the mighty ram and the armored deck and the cannon and torpedoes, forces the ship in a high sea to pitchings and rollings of such an extraordinary kind that they cannot be described. The crew of such a ship is not only exposed to mortal dangers, but the voyages they make render them physically, extremely and danger-

THEY ARE WELL "FIXED." What the Comte de Paris' Family Have

the profession hateful."

ously nervous; the mental impressions

they receive wear them out and make

Become Possessed Of. The comte de Paris was not stingy. but was fond of money. His view of his children was that without heaps of money and royal husbands or wives their lot would be unenviable.

Between the dowries he could give and the importance the courts of Europe attached to him as a "legitipretender, their matrimonial prospects were brilliant. The queen of Portugal was given \$20,000 a year during her parents' lifetime. will altogether have about \$60,000 or more. So will each of her sisters.

The youngest son was left the reversion of Villa Mamique, which is now worth 8,000,000 francs. The comte de Paris must have been worth \$325,000 a year, independently of what he had from the duchesse de Galliera.

He had a fourteenth part of the 52,-000,000 francs of appanges, and of "the Orleans debt," of 16,000,000 francs, which the Versailles assembly allowed to Louis Philippe's debt.

Of the uncles' and aunts' shares he and the duc de Chartres had about \$200,000 apiece, the arrears of their mother's dower income, which was secured on the Orleans estates. The duchesse de Galliera gave about 1,500,-000 francs. A good deal of this was sunk in improvements of the Eu and Amboise chateaux and estates, but very little of it was spent on political organizations.

The fortune of the comtesse de Paris must be very great, but it has been kept "dark

Bernhardt's Dressmaker.

There is a modiste in Paris who owes the fortune she is making to Mme. Bernhardt. Her name is on the billheads, tray-trunks and bandboxes, but she is known all over the professional and fashionable world as simply "Bernhardt's dressmaker." She picks her customers, gets her own prices, charges like a body of cavalry in combat, and makes gowns, robes, wraps and those indescribable lace things collectively known as confections that are the envy or admiration of the gay world. She has a dozen American customers, a score or so of English patronesses and a hundred or more French women, for whom she

What He Wanted.

One evening, at a symphony re-hearsal of the Meiningen orchestra, Bulow stopped the orchestra and exclaimed: "Kettle-drums forte!" drummer, who thought he had done pretty well already, redoubled his efforts; but again Bulow stopped and shouted: "Kettle-drums forte!" Once more the drummer put on extra steam; and, when Bulow stopped again, he exclaimed, "Really, Herr Kapell-meister, if I beat any harder I shall break the drum-heads!" "Who asked you to do that?" retorted Bulow quietly; "you play fortissimo, and what I want is forte only."

Corsets for the Feet. The latest atrocity in the interest of fashion is a corset for the foot. The new instrument of torture is made so as to enable a size smaller shoe to be worn than would be otherwise possible, and consists of a strong though thin band of web, which is fixed round the instep while the foot is off the ground. When it is in place it is comparatively easy to put on a shoe which is altogether too small, and the pressure being on the corset instead of the shoe, the latter does not stretch.

New Reading of an Old Saying. "Tommy," said the teacher, "you may put in different language the expression, 'Let me write the songs of my country and I care not who makes its laws." About fifteen About fifteen minutes later Tommy handed in a paper bearing the words. "Let me

BRAVE JAPANESE SOLDIERS. Heroic Action of three Men Enables an

Army to Cross a River. On or about October 12, 1894 a company of engineers of the Fifth division of the Fifth army corps reached the Yalu river. They first of all started to look for the best point for constructing a bridge over the river. The first thing to be done for the purpose was to sound the water. The other side of the river being in possession of the enemy great care had to be taken not to alarm the enemy, and the night time was chosen for sounding, which rendered the undertaking much more difficult of accomplishment.

In sounding a rope must be carried to the other side, and some one must cross the river to carry and fix the end of the rope. Mihara Kunitaro, a soldier from the town of Buyo, offered to undertake the service. He was the most noted swimmer in the company. He sprang into the water and began to wade across, but before he reached the other side he was half frozen by the cold and was disabled from swimming. Every effort was made from the shore to save the hero, but in vain. He was drowned and drifted to the other side. Seeing this a sergeant, Miyake Hyokichi, jumped into the river and ordered another soldier to follow him with a rope, and both arrived safely on the other side. The preparations for sounding the water were thus completed. The fact that the Japanese army easily crossed the Yalu river was owing to the heroic deeds of these three men.

THE VALUE OF STAMPS. Old Ones That Are Costly and New Ones That Will Be in Demand.

The great increase in the prices of the stamps of this country, as is shown by the new stamp catalogue, created a heavy demand for many of them, collectors being anxious to get what stamps they lacked before the new prices went into effect. While some specimens remain at the old prices, others have doubled, the average increase on the adesives being about twenty-five per cent.

Five new stamps have been issued for use between Fez and Sepro in Morocco, the values being 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes and 1 franc.

Mexico has issued four new varieties of envelopes, the four and ten centavoes on white laid paper, and five and ten on white woven paper.

Until recently many collectors in this country were in the habit of buying United States stamps from England, where they could be purchased at much lower prices than here. Affairs have changed now, and fine specimens of the old issues of this country, and especially the rare department stamps, such as executive, ustice, state, and navy, will now bring higher prices in London than can be obtained in New York.

A new set of adhesive stamps is contemplated for the Bahamas.

Stamp-collecting has grown so much in favor lately that it is now a regular thing for many of the large daily papers to give weekly installments of stamp matter.

PILLMAN IS GOOD EATING.

A Siberian Dish Very Suitable to an American Cold Day.

There is a Siberian dish called 'pillman," that makes good eating in America on a cold day, and can be made to utilize scraps of cold meat, though the Russian dish calls for fresh meat. Chop quite fine about a pound of cold meat-steak, if you use fresh meat; put with it one small onion and season well; then add a cup of rich gravy. If the meat is fresh, cook for a few moments in the gravy, for the American palate likes cooked meats. If the meat has been cooked, simply heat it through, and set aside to cool while you make the paste. Beat up one egg; then add it to a pound of flour, salted slightly, and work into a stiff, tough dough, with as little water or milk as possible. Roll the dough very thin and cut out round pieces, in the center of which put two tablespoonfuls of the meat. Gather the edges up and pinch together, as for apple dumplings; then put them in a kettle of boiling soup stock. As soon as they come to the surface of the stock they are sufficiently cooked. Serve them with a gravy broth, made of melted butter, with a dash of vinegar in it, or with a boat of the broth in which they were

A young lady from a rural town spent several days with a friend in Louisville. The first night of her visit her girl host and bedfellow was awakened by her friend, who clutched her frantically and made a desperate attempt to get out of bed. An electric car had just dashed by with the usual accompaniment of racket and gong. The hostess held on to the guest and said: "What's the matter, Belle? What are you getting out of bed for?" "Let me alone," murmured Belle, in a sleepy, far away, blue grass region tone. "I want to see who that is scootin' down the pike."

Back to the Army.

After a violent scene, by a vote of 307 to 215, the French chamber of deputies has decided in M. Mirman's case that a Frenchman's obligation to perform military service suspends his powers as a representative of the people. M. Mirman had been exempted from military service on engaging to teach for ten years, but resigned his professorship before the time was up, when he was elected deputy. The minister of war then ordered him to join his regiment and the chamber pipe the lays of a country, and I don't care who lays the pipes." agrees in the view that he must serve his term before he can take his seat as a deputy.

HISTORY OF ROLLER SKATES. Invented by a Yankee and First Used

in a Ravel Pantomime. The late ex-Mayor Winslow made a good deal of money in skates, ice and roller, although he was a man of many affairs, says the Worcester, Mass. Gazette. His death naturally recall the days when the rink was in its prime, and when the gallant and graceful Kynock, professor in the art of rolling about, used to promenade first with one pretty girl and then with another, occasionally darting of

with vast outer-edge sweeps backward

and forward.

Forty years ago the Ravels, French pantominists of extraordinary clever ness, made great profit in the United States. One of their shorter panto mimes was Godinski, or the Skater of Wien. The last scene showed a Fol sh pond covered with gay skaters. careened around merrily and threw property snowballs at each other Godinski appeared with a chair leurn This was the original ing to skate. act, and before the days of the Raveis nobody had ever seen a roller skate The scene ended by the ice breaking, Godinski fell through, but was rescued in the end.

These skates ran on little wheels set squarely, in the place of the blades of an ice skate-the simplest possible form. They did not pivot and could not be used for figure-skating. Except they were low, they were like the high road skates lately put in use in Scotland and now or trial in Europe, they set Yankee inventors to thinking. why not a real skating party on boards as well as actors.

One day there opened in what was then upper Washington street, Boston, in the top story of Plympton's furniture warehouse, a school and practice ground for roller skaters. This was about the year 1867. Plympton's brother had invented a skate on which you could do the outer edge by leaning over, as on ice. The rollers were in pairs and on pivots. The boys and girls came out and found it easy to learn, but it was not advertised and few heard of it. The result was the closing of the place and the apparent failure of the invention as a popular

The inventor went to Europe. Pursuing more liberal methods, he made a huge success. He planted rinks in every principal city, and gathered in piles. Unfortunately ther ducats lasted nowhere more than a few years. New plants had to be constantly established.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NoTICE.

Andrew Anderson, defendant, will take notice that J. L. Moore, Trustee, plaintiff, has filed a petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against said defendant, impleaded with G. W. Wheatland, real name unknown the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a mortgage dated July 18, 1888, for \$700,000 and interest, on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section; 22. all in town ship 25, north, of range 11 west of the 6th p. m. in Holt county, Nebraska, given by Andrew Anderson, to the Globe Investment Company, and assigned to plaintiff, which mortgage was recorded in book 39 page 469 of the mortgage records of said county, and to have the same decreed to be a first lien, and the said lands sold to satisfy the same.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of March, 1895.

Dated January 22, 1895.

28-4 J. L. Moore, Trustee, Plaintiff, By S. D. Thornton, nis attorney.

NOEICE.

NOEICE.

To James DeYarman and Mary DeYarman non-residents:
You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 29th day of October, 1894, O. O. Snyder receiver of the Holt County bank filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of Holt county. Nebraska, his petition praying for a judgment against you upon a prommisory note dated February 23, 1893, due in one year from date of same for \$180 with interest at ten per cent. per annum from date, and on the same date the said O. O. Snyder, receiver of said Holt County bank, filed in the office of the clerk of the district court and affidavit for an order of attachment to issue against your property and that pursuant to said affidavit an order of attachment was on the 30th day of October, 1894, Issued by the clerk of the district court and placed in the hands of C. W. Hamilton sheriff of said county for service and that said order of attachment was on the 30th day of October, 1894, levied upon lots 15 and 16 Hlock 3 of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska. The object and prayer of the petition as taken therein is that a judgment may be entered against you for the sum of \$202 and interest at ten per cent. per annum on that amount from from the 27th day of October, 1894, and that an order of sale be issued requiring the sheriff of Holt county. Nebraska, to sell the property attached under said order, to-wit: Lots 15 and 16, Block 3, of the city of O'Neill and apply the proceeds to the satisfaction of said judgment when rendered.

You, are further notified that you are required ty answer said petition on or before the 18th day of March, 1895, or judgment and order of the court will be entered as prayed for herein and said property sold to satisfy said judgment.

O. O. SNYDER, Receiver.

By H. M. Uttley, Attorney.

Said judgment.
O. O. SNYDER, Receiver.
By H. M. Uttley, Attorney.
31-4

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Holt county, Ne-braska. Anglo American Land Lortgage & Agency Company, Limited, a corporation,

Company, Limited, a corporation,

VS

The Valley Loan & Trust Company, a corporation, Milton B. Whitney, Charles S. Fairchild, Harry E. Mooney, Sanford B. Ladd and Frank Hagerman, receivers of the Valley Loan & Trust Company, will take notice that on the 11th day of January, 1885, the Angio American Land Mortgage & Agency Company, Limited, a corporation, plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against said defendants the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant, the Valley Loan and Trust Company upon the following described real estate, situated in the county of Holt, and State of Nebraska, to wit: The north half of the Northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the north east quarter of the south east quarter and the northeast quarter of the south east quarter of section numbered Ten (19) in township numbered Thirty-one (31) north, and of Range numbered Twelve (12) west of the sixth principal meridian, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, with coupons attached, dated July 21, 1880, for the sum of \$1,000 and due and payable on the ist day of August, 1895; that there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage the sum of \$1,000, with interest at 10 per cent. from the 2nd day of January, 1895, tor taxes with interest at ten per cent. from the 2nd day of January, 1895, the further sum of \$14.05, for taxes, with interest from this date, plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to sat 1875 the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of February, 1895.

Anglo American Land Mortgage & Agency Co. Limited.

By A. B. Coffroth, Att'y. The Valley Loan & Trust Company, a cor-

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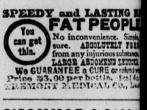
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