

## BOLD BOREAS BLOWS.

Nebraska Prairies Swept By An Intensely Cold Gale.

### BIDDERS WERE NUMEROUS.

County Commissioners Receive Thirteen Proposals For the Management Of the County Poor Farm—Various Other Notes.

Old Boreas and Nebraska had a scrap yesterday. The result was intensely disagreeable to at least half a million Nebraskans and caused actual suffering to many. It was a blizzard with the exception of the snow, which was very slight. The dust picked up by a mile a minute breeze provided even more disagreeable features. The temperature during the day ranged from 4 to 6 degrees below, according to local thermometers. As night came on the temperature went steadily down, and by this morning the column of mercury in every thermometer was lingering close to the bulb. Everything combined to make both the day and night the most unpleasant bit of weather for many winters past.

At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer registered as low as 20 below in many places, while at the home of Phil Harrison in the Second ward, undoubtedly the coldest spot this side of Manitoba, the mercury measured the weather at 24 below.

The furious wind which blew the snow before it, interfered to a considerable extent with the running of trains. On the Burlington, No. 6 from Billings, which is due here at midnight, was blocked by the drifts to such an extent that the train was abandoned before reaching Lincoln. No. 3 this morning from the east was three hours late, and the fast mail train and No. 3 were each two hours behind time.

The Missouri Pacific was also an unfortunate. Freight train No. 132 bumped into a monster drift just below Nebraska City at about midnight and traffic was delayed for several hours before the track could be cleared and the train pulled out of the snow. Train No. 1, the early north-bound passenger, due here at 4:55 o'clock, did not whistle into this station until nine o'clock. No further trouble has been encountered and the local agent, Mr. Stoutenborough, reports that the M. P.'s trains are now running as per schedule.

The absence of a snow fall was only lacking to make the storm equal to the famous blizzard of January, 1888.

#### The County Poor Farm.

The county commissioners were in session at the court house today for the purpose of opening and considering bids for the care of the county farm and its inmates. It was the first year which the board had advertised for bids for such a purpose, and the response was quite a surprise. No less than thirteen bids were filed, the same being submitted by the following gentlemen: A. C. Carey, Chas. Maher, C. M. Graves, B. Horsley, Eli Samson, Joshua Murray, G. W. Carroll, A. Koffmann, Jas. Grace, T. J. Thomas, R. F. Dean, R. D. McNurlin and J. C. Eikenberry.

The proposition of Jas. Grace, who offered to pay \$420 rental for the farming land and to board inmates of the farm at \$2.00 per week, was found to be the lowest. The board took the matter under advisement until tomorrow morning, when a decision will be reached and the contract awarded—it is presumed.

#### A Severe Arraignment.

The debate in the house on the Pacific railway refunding bill brought out some severe criticisms of the bill, and none of them were more caustic than the remarks made by Congressman Bryan, as reported in the Chicago Herald. It says:

Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) also opposed the bill. He said the title should be amended to read: "A bill to amend the eighth commandment, so that it shall read, 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale,' and that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon someone else's children unto the third and fourth generation, and for other purposes." Mr. Bryan discussed the equities of the situation as between the government and the people along the line of the road, and as between the stockholders and the people. He asserted there could be no such thing as an innocent purchaser of the stocks of these corporations. And he was surprised that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Powers), when pleading yesterday for the New England stockholders, did not admit the existence of such a degree of illiteracy there as required protection by favorable legislation.

#### Money to Loan

On farming lands. Low rates, long times. No delay in securing loans. Inquire at First National bank.

Buy the improved Singer sewing machine. Ant. local agent, office in store.

#### Had Fire at Nebraska City.

Nebraska City suffered a bad fire early Tuesday morning in the very center of the business portion of the town. The blaze had its origin in the grocery store of C. B. Chapman & Son on Central avenue. Before the fire department could arrive the building was a mass of flames, which quickly communicated to the Press office and the harness shop of A. J. Klepser, the building adjoining on the west. The weather was intensely cold and the firemen were greatly hampered by this fact. They worked bravely, however, and succeeded in confining the fire to the three buildings, although at one time it looked as if nothing could save the entire block. The heat from the burning buildings was terrific. In the entire block on the opposite side of the street there is not a single plate glass front not ruined and the buildings are badly scorched and blistered.

The fire gained such rapid headway that nothing was saved beyond yesterday morning's issue of the Press, which had just been printed. The loss will aggregate nearly \$20,000 divided as follows: E. A. Brown, proprietor of the Press, on type and presses, loss \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000; C. B. Chapman & Son, grocers, loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000; Jacob Klepser, harness dealer, loss on building, \$2,500, on stock, \$1,100; insurance, \$1,500. Attorney E. F. Warren owned the buildings occupied by the Press and Chapman & Son. His loss is \$5,000; insurance \$3,000.

The damage to surrounding property will reach \$2,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The office of the Western Union Telegraph company was badly damaged and the wires disarranged. All is in working order now, however. Mr. Brown, of the Press, will immediately order a new outfit, and until its arrival will locate temporarily in the News office, the proprietors of that paper having kindly placed their office and material at his disposal.

Jacob Klepser, the harness dealer, whose business went up in the flames, is the father of Mrs. O. F. Johnson of this city.

#### As To Representative Cooley.

"There isn't the degree of courtesy and serenity existing between Representative Cooley and the other servants of Cass county at Lincoln that forbodes of mutual benefit to the county at large. What Cooley champions Davies is quick to resent, and so it goes. But we must say that Cooley has just a whole lot of friends in the legislature, and while he does not beam the glow of the arc lights with his burning eloquence, yet, he does some mighty good committee work, and generally casts his vote on the right side. Cooley has plenty of friends at home who swear by him."—*Wood Echo*.

Yes, Cooley may have plenty of friends at his home in Tipton precinct, but in almost every other part of the county he is known as a confirmed rattle-head. It isn't at all strange that Davies and Tefft cannot agree with him. When the impeachment matter was pending before the legislature two years ago, Cooley voted against the institution of impeachment proceedings, while Tefft and Davies, along with a vast majority of legislators in all three parties, arrayed themselves on the side of the people and voted for an investigation, and the result proved the correctness of their position. In every vote in the legislature Cooley is actuated purely by partisan motives, and it is no wonder that his course is not in accord with any free-minded member who strives to serve the people instead of rendering aid to the nefarious scheme of turning the legislature into a political laundry for the washing of dirty linen. As a legislator Cooley is a decided failure.

A curious lawsuit has been commenced in South Omaha. A man who went to work for the Swift Packing company in the cooper shop while the strike was on a few months ago, was set upon by the strikers and beaten nearly to death. He sues the packing company for \$20,000 damages. He alleges that the company induced him to enter its employment well knowing that he was liable to be caught and beaten while he was in utter ignorance of any such danger. He further alleges that the company forced the strike by its injustice to its employees and consequently is morally and financially liable for anything the strikers did in the way of avenging the aforesaid wrongs. If the plaintiff gets his damages it will put an aspect on future strikes of a peculiarly menacing character. It will hold the employer of labor responsible for any damages the strikers may do in defiance of law and order. It will certainly suggest to the employer of organized labor the advisability of gathering whatever of this world's goods may be handy when a strike is ordered and lighting out for Mexico or China at once to escape the wrath to come.—*Lincoln Journal*.

#### The Coming Execution.

In accordance with the decree of a jury and two courts, Harry Hill will pay the penalty of taking the life of Matt Akeson by being hanged on Friday, March 1st, at the Cass county jail in this city. Sheriff Eikenberry will conduct the execution, and although it is an unpleasant duty, he proposes that the affair shall be carried out in a

manner reflecting credit upon himself and the law-abiding people of the county. The law limits the attendance of invited guests to ten, but as the prisoner and his counsel have both given their consent, it is probable that the execution will be witnessed by some two dozen people, the officers included.

The scaffold will be constructed next to the north wall of the jail, the whole being enclosed in a fence some eighteen feet high. The floor of the scaffold will be some ten feet high, and an allowance of six feet will be made for the drop. Active work on the scaffold and its enclosure will not be commenced until the Monday preceding the execution, when a force of carpenters will be summoned and the work put through with a rush. The proximity of the jail to the buildings on Main street will not prevent outsiders from witnessing the execution, as the tops of the buildings will be considerably higher than the enclosure. This fact does not bother the authorities in the least, but care will be taken that the execution shall not be subject to interference by the large and curious audience which is certain to congregate in the neighborhood of the jail at the time of the execution.

#### A Monster Petrification.

Another petrified man has been unearthed over in Iowa. This time it is a petrification of enormous size and measures over twenty feet in length. The *Centerville Citizen*, in its issue of last Thursday, describes the discovery as follows: "Just as we go to press today we learn through reliable sources that the petrified body of a man fully twenty feet long was discovered this morning by a couple of men engaged in excavating for a cellar on the Barker land, just back of the fair grounds, near the Cooper Creek bridge. It seems that the men had dug down about five feet, when one of them, in driving his pick into the ground, struck what he supposed to be a rock. He thought nothing of it, but went on alternately using the pick and shovel, and in a few minutes, to his surprise, he discovered what appeared to be the features and part of the head of a huge man. The face was a perfect stone image of a man, with the exception of the nose, the end of which, a piece of rock fully as large as one's fist, had apparently been broken off by a stroke of the pick or shovel. The men both set to work to excavate the rest of the body, but after two hours work they had only brought to light the head and shoulders of the giant, they came to town to get assistance. Late this afternoon a number of our citizens drove and walked out to see the curiosity, and among them a reporter for the *Daily Citizen*, but as they have not returned we can give no further details. The men who made the discovery are John Barker, the owner of the land, and his brother-in-law, Ed Conway, for the latter of whom the house was being built. There is some speculation as to what race such a huge man could have belonged, but it is generally supposed that it is another case as that of the Cardiff giant."

Recent advices from Cheyenne, Wyo., are to the effect that George T. Beck, a son of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky, had discovered an economical method of transforming bituminous or lignite coal into anthracite. Mr. Victor White, manager of the Sheridan coal company's interests at Omaha, expresses himself as follows in regard to the scheme: "Mr. Beck's invention is undoubtedly a good one, but hardly new, in view of the fact that when I was with the Spanish and Portuguese Steamship company in '71, they used on board the vessels a patent fuel with great success, this fuel being prepared, I should judge, much on the same principle as that of Mr. Beck's. While I believe the fuel would be a success, I question very much if Mr. Beck could secure a freight rate to permit him to compete with the virgin coal from other mines. Any soft coal can be united in eggette shape with the use of creosote, tar and other products and be classed as anthracite, but whether rates could be obtained in order to permit this patent fuel being put on the market as a competitor of the virgin coal is a matter that requires practical demonstration." Very little is known of the method which Mr. Beck employs in uniting soft coal in cylinder or eggette shape. The bituminous coal, however, is first ground to powder, after which certain portions of the gas is extracted. The process is then reversed, so to speak, and the artificial anthracite comes forth in cylinder shape, which is easily handled.

#### The Mortgage Record.

Cass county's mortgage record for the month of January, as compiled at the court house, is as follows: Farm property—filed, \$36,385.65; released, \$35,294.26. Town property—filed, \$8,414.62; released, \$4,889.80. Chattel mortgages—filed, \$16,901.61; released, \$41,317.15. The chattel mortgage record is the best in any one month for the past several years.

Three good store rooms on Main street to rent. T. H. POLLOCK, Sherwood block.

The best Iowa sorghum at 50 cents a gallon at McCourt's.

#### Is Truly Romantic.

Every day life teems with stranger romances than the pages of a Dumas novel. A little over a year ago James T. Willis was keeping a saloon in Dakota City. One night Ambery Bates, a recognized desperado, who was in the habit of terrorizing everyone with whom he came in contact, entered Willis' saloon and insulted him grossly. Willis looked the "bad man" straight in the eye, reaching meanwhile under the bar for his gun. Before Bates realized his intention, Willis had put a ball straight through the bully's heart.

His trial drew one of the largest crowds ever in attendance at a criminal trial in Dakota county, and the populace sympathized with the man who had the nerve to give Bates his quietus. Among the regular attendants at the trial was a young woman of good family named Nellie Brewer. She conceived the usual hero worship and a romantic attachment grew up between the murderer and the girl, who looked upon his trial as a persecution. Her friends were furious, but Miss Nellie continued to carry flowers to her hero in the jail. At length he was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the pen for six years. Willis was removed to the penitentiary at Lincoln, but recently returned to Dakota City, where a motion for a new trial was heard and denied. Nellie Brewer then took matters into her own hands. Procuring a clergyman, she visited the jail and was married to Willis in spite of all protests. Willis is now on his way back to the pen, and, it is said, is accompanied by his bride, who will endeavor to support herself in Lincoln during his imprisonment, which he hopes to shorten by good behavior. The whole affair has created quite a sensation in Dakota county.

#### A Word as to the Saloon Question.

The W. C. T. U. of this city have directed much of their attention to what they esteem the evils of the saloons in the city, and it is probably to some extent due to their efforts that card-playing was ordered stopped by the council. They do not, however, seem to realize that to the ordinary man of leisure or to the man who is out of regular employment the saloon has peculiar attractions. It is there that idle men find an open door and a welcome; there they find a good fire burning on these cold days, and it is always comfortable to sit and chat with congenial spirits, to talk on any topic of interest; it is there, too, men can smoke, either a pipe or a cigar if they like—and it is very natural for them to while away an hour playing a social game at cards, dominoes or checkers. Such places appeal strongly to men's social instincts, and no doubt some men are lured to their injury and sometimes to their ruin.

There is no doubt but the Christian women are actuated by the best and most humane of motives in warring upon saloons and their evils, but THE JOURNAL ventures to suggest that if these good women would be practical and benevolent, as well as humane, they might go much further than they do to mitigate these evils or offset them. If men will go to such places, why not establish saloons where all the drinks furnished are free from alcoholic stimulants, and make men just as comfortable there as they would be at a liquor saloon, with musical instruments, cards, dominoes, checkers, billiards or pool tables, so that men who have an idle hour can go there and be welcome, meet genial company and not be lured into the vices of gambling or drinking intoxicants.

If there are wrongs come out of the saloon habit, (and it is admitted, without argument), THE JOURNAL is prepared to prove that Christian women are not guiltless as contributors—as the lawyers say, "by contributory negligence." It is all right, as far as it goes, for the good women to hold up their hands in horror at evils that are around them and to pray that they may be overcome, but that won't save anybody. We are commanded to "lift up the fallen," to "heal the broken-hearted," but it were better to lead men into innocent paths, and prevent them from getting into bad habits or bad places than to stop at the prevention of card-playing in saloons. To save men you must meet them half way, show them that you have an interest in their welfare, gain their good will, and then the way is easy. Try it.

#### Poor Consolation for Benwell.

Davies of Cass has introduced a measure to repeal the law giving the governor power to pardon, on the 4th of July of each year, two convicts in the penitentiary who have been confined therein for ten years or more. It is said that the measure is born of the apprehension that Benwell, the Cass county murderer, may receive the benefit of it. He has been sentenced for life for complicity in the murder of old man Akeson near Weeping Water, Hill, his accomplice, being now under sentence of death.—*Lincoln News*.

The young people of the Bohemian Catholic society will give a dancing party at the Sokol hall, west end, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9th. A general invitation is extended, and good music and order are guaranteed.

# Cash-- What It will Do.

To our Friends and Patrons:  
After due consideration we have decided to adopt the

## Cash + System

and on and after JAN. 1, 1895, we will do no more crediting, except to those whose names are now on our books and are very prompt in meeting accounts.

We have tried the credit business for nearly fifteen years and have profitted but little thereby, the most of our earnings being on our books or lost by uncollected accounts.

By selling for CASH we CAN and WILL give our patrons the benefit of our gains and the advantages derived from getting spot cash by selling them goods

## At Reduced Prices.

Of course we shall continue to exchange goods for country produce. Come in, get our prices and see how far a dollar will go these hard times.

## BENNETT & TUTT

No. 406, Main Street.

#### That Trouble On the Island.

Tim McCarthy, one of the unfortunate whose house was burned down on the island the other night, was in town Saturday and turned the matter over to the authorities for an investigation. He was absent from home at the time of the fire and is utterly in the dark as to the exact identity of the parties who set the house afire, except that he is convinced that some of the members of the disreputable gang that lives in that neighborhood did the deed. He is firmly convinced that the incendiaries first broke into the house and carried off some woolen blankets and two mattresses before kindling the blaze, as there would have been some trace of the woolen articles in the embers. The authorities will make an earnest effort to run the villains down and the missing blankets and mattresses, which McCarthy can minutely describe, may aid them in the search.

#### Notice.

To those of my friends and patrons in the city of Plattsmouth and vicinity whom it may concern:  
Owing to the requirements of other duties I find, very much to my regret, that I am unable to pay further attention to the general practice of medicine. Therefore I respectfully announce that, beginning March 1, 1895, I will limit my practice to the treatment of surgical diseases, to general surgery and the treatment of the diseases of women. T. P. LIVINGSTON.  
February 4, 1895.

In its notes on the fire at the Nebraska City Press office, the *News* of that city says: "Morris Crissman, one of the Press employees, had his foot badly cut while trying to get into the front part of the office to save the books, while William Curtis, the foreman, was overcome by smoke and had to be carried out of the building." Mr. Crissman was formerly an employe of the *Herald* in this city.

Prominent Druggists of Blair, Neb., Write: Magnet Chemical Co.  
Dear Sirs:—The goods which we bought through your salesman are especially sells good and gives excellent satisfaction. We have re-ordered through our jobbers several times.  
Respectfully yours,  
FALMER & TAYLOR.  
For sale by Gering & Co.  
Leave your orders for job work with THE JOURNAL, an artistic job guaranteed.

#### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.  
We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.  
F. J. CLEGG & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Wholesale for cheese at Weckbach's grocery.

#### A. H. WECKBACH,

—DEALER IN—

FANCY and STAPLE

GROCERIES

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR and FEED

ALL KINDS OF

—VEGETABLES—

IN SEASON.

FISH OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We are agents for the celebrated DIAMOND MILLS

COFFEE

PROPRIETARY CITY BAKERY

—WHERE YOU CAN GET—

GOOD, FRESH BREAD

At any time. Prompt attention given to orders.

Agent for Seven of the Best

STEAMSHIP LINES.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Telephone 36. Main street.