

FROM NORFOLK TO O'NEILL.

A Trip Through the Valley of the Winding Elkhorn.

Remarkable One Third of the Adjacent Country--The Growing Crops in Good Condition.

Correspondence of The Bee.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 10.--From Norfolk to O'Neill City, through Madison, Antelope, and into the midst of Holt county, up the course of the winding Elkhorn, up the garden of the north country. The hills roll away from us on each side, dotted with pretty farms and stretches of timber; where the road is built it is perfectly level, all that seems to have been necessary was to lay down the rails and build a bridge or two. The "old settler"--anyone can claim that title who has been here ten years, perhaps less--will tell you all he knows, as the train speeds on, of early incidents, of Indian scares, of the "pony boys" or horse-thieves. This is Battle Creek. In '57 or '58 the Pawnees had a village north of Fremont and starting north made a wide track of desolation. General Thayer commanded the troops at that time under Governor Black. The governor was on the scene of action with several barrels of whiskey he had ordered to the front, so to speak, and he soon reached that condition that retirement to Omaha was necessary. Thayer and the cavalry surprised the Indian camp at dawn at this spot, and the blood-stained stream was known thereafter as Battle Creek. Further on the "Yellowbanks" are pointed out, one hundred and fifty feet high, looking like a wall of Milwaukee brick. This is in Antelope county, which claims seven thousand people, while two years ago there were but three thousand, and looks to ten thousand by fall, so rapidly is the land being occupied. There are hundreds of claims on which the parties have not yet moved.

But take your map of Nebraska and gaze upon Holt county, only a small part of the state, yet containing more than a million and a half acres, 2,412 square miles--larger than Delaware, twice larger than Rhode Island! One county a state in itself. The Sioux City & Pacific runs diagonally across it, and on this line alone are six good towns--Kearney, Emmet, O'Neill, Emmet, Atkinson and Stewart, and from the first to the last named, it is as long a journey as from Omaha to Lincoln. General John O'Neill made the first settlement in this county in 1874, and brought in four colonies of Irish people. The first colony, thirteen men, two women and five children, lived together in a sod house, thirty-six feet long and eighteen feet wide, which was thereafter known as the "General Central." General O'Neill was a young man, born in Ireland in 1854. He fought under McClellan, and after the war became inspector general of the Fenian armies, president of the Fenian settlement, took part in the invasion of Canada. He died in Omaha in 1878, and for him the county seat of Holt county is named.

There is no vacant land near O'Neill now, and land is beginning to take a pretty good price, as high as twenty dollars an acre, improved. Corn, which looks rather small along the railroad is said to be much better on the lands under wheat and oats are fine and all the small grains. Corn is reported fully as good as this time last year. Men come here and get rich rapidly. John Crown has about five hundred acres under cultivation that he got by homestead and would not now sell it for ten dollars an acre. He and his sons control a thousand acres of farming land. On McClure's ranch there are two thousand head of cattle and an acre to each animal. McClure put up four thousand tons of hay last year. He is the only man thus far west who has first class stock, buying from Iowa and Minnesota. Our western ranges are usually supplied from Texas or Oregon. Last week from some one of the ranges in this county thirty one carloads of cattle, 643 head, were shipped to Chicago via Blair, going at the rate of twenty five miles an hour. This is Omaha losing her share of the northwest trade. The people of O'Neill look to the extension of the Union Pacific here as soon as their attention can be given to which means, upon the completion of the Oregon short line.

The best thing that has happened to O'Neill is the establishment there by the Holt county creamery company, of a creamery running three or four thousand pounds of milk, with a paid up capital of \$6,000. The institution commenced work a week since, and is now making two cheeses a day, with proposals from Paxton & Gallagher to take all they can make. The building is 38x60, three stories, and managed by A. B. Miller, who came here from the Fremont creamery. It is situated near the depot. From this one street runs up town and to this there is a cross street. On the hill is a large Catholic church. This is O'Neill. One of its best institutions is the Holt county bank, W. E. Adams, president, M. F. Kinpaed, vice-president and David Adams, cashier. Senator Kinpaed is also president of the Stuart estate bank at Stuart. There are two excellent papers here, the Banner and the Frontier, that fight bitterly and have wonderful circulations for country newspapers. One of them publishes this for an item:

"Two young ladies from Wisconsin, Miss Elias and Miss Jennison, have each taken a homestead and timber claim on South Fork, about twenty miles from O'Neill, and with the characteristic pluck of the western women have decided to 'go it alone.' They will build a house on the line between the two homesteads, and will move thereon in a few weeks. We wish them success, and hope they may never have cause to regret the step thus taken." GARNER.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The Empire as Seen Through American Eyes, Bismarck's Ambitious Projects.

Mr. Edward M. Smith, United States Consul at Baden, Germany, was met by a reporter for the Mail and Express this morning. Mr. Smith has been stationed at Baden for the last seven years, and has had abundant opportunity for studying German politics. In speaking on the subject of the reporter he said: "Bismarck's great desire, the aim of his life, is German unity. In this he is opposed by the rulers of the petty states, who see in this unity the loss of many of their privileges, and who are therefore not in favor of that unity which Bismarck is striving to obtain. The Chancellor, however, is the ruling power, and only withdraws his schemes when commanded by the Emperor. He is one of the shrewdest statesmen living. A few years ago, in the negotiations between the Vatican

and Germany, he came very near losing the support of his own party. In order to regain that support he held out hopes to the Catholic party of modifications of the Mosaic law. He thus carried the vote and defeated his own party, which since then has been his servant. Ever since the time I speak of there has been a struggle between the Vatican and Bismarck, and now the Catholic party claim that the old Chancellor is about to yield. That may be so, but I doubt it. In my opinion he will make Germany more and more Protestant."

Is this socialistic element increasing in Germany? "It most certainly is. The Socialists are growing stronger every day. There is an undercurrent which is at present restrained, but the feeling is growing more and more intense. The Socialists are increasing in numbers at a rapid rate. Their meetings are not publicly announced, but they come together in beer-halls and listen to speaking. Nothing is said that can give offense to the Government, but the hearers thoroughly understand what the speakers say."

What is the present physical condition of the Emperor? "He is suffering more from feebleness and old age than anything else. He is a wonderful man. Last year he sat for four hours reviewing his troops, and he proposes to do so this year. He has already been in the hunting field this year, although he is 80 years old. He carries a rifle well, and is but slightly bent. This is due in a great measure to his military training. The attack on him some years ago aged him greatly, for the extraction of the shot was followed by great exhaustion. Bismarck suffers from indigestion and neuralgia. He is a high liver and fond of rich food, while the Emperor is of very simple habits. Bismarck was a field student and that tells on him now. He is, I believe, the ablest diplomatist in the world, and his advice is sought by statesmen of other nations on subjects not connected with the German Empire. His ambition is, as I have said, German unity, and he is not adverse to a war with France. He thinks that the Germans did not take away enough when they had the opportunity."

What is the present state of trade in Germany? "Trade is very dull. This state of affairs has been brought about by the new Russian tariff laws, which have imposed additional duties on manufactured goods. As Germany does a large trade with Russia the effect has been to greatly decrease the volume."

ELOPED WITH HIS WIFE'S NIECE.

The Sensation Which is now Stirring up the People of Newburg.

Newburg, N. Y., July 9.--Something of a sensation has developed here over the elopement of James F. Wells, a well-known cattle dealer, and his wife's niece, Miss Nettie Vail. They are supposed to have gone to Ohio.

Wells went away two weeks ago to-day. He said he was going west to buy cattle. He shipped some stock to New York that night on a barge. He also engaged passage on the boat, but did not go down until the morning. He was in New York the morning following, however, saying he had missed the barge, and had taken the Rondout boat of City of Springfield, to New York. The statement excited no particular attention, and Wells took his cattle and went away. Subsequently, however, suspicion was aroused.

Nettie Vail had been on a visit to her father, near Middletown, whether she often went, and had left there to return home with the Wells family at about the time her adopted father went away. She has not yet appeared in Salisbury, and it is now supposed that she was also a passenger on the City of Springfield. At any rate, Mr. Vail has received a postal card from his daughter, telling him that she had not yet returned, and that she could take care of herself; and Mrs. Wells has received a letter from her husband, dated from Ohio, and which told her where she would find some papers that would be of value.

Wells owned a farm of about fifty acres, but it was mortgaged for about all it was worth, and the creditors stand a poor chance of getting anything. For some time before his departure Wells is said to have bought cattle wherever he could, giving notes for the purchase price, and then he had auction sales, by which he was able to turn them into money. He is said to have "stuck" a well known New Windsor man for \$1,800, and a Washingtonville dealer for \$800. The cattle he shipped to New York on the night he left Newburg are said to have been secured in this way, and he is supposed to have got considerable money together. What little he did leave behind in the way of property he covered with a chattel mortgage, executed in favor of his wife, and it was to this document that Mr. Wells gave the \$500 that Mr. Wells had borrowed of her. The lady is deeply afflicted over her husband's conduct.

Strength and health go together. Obtain this happy physical state by using a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

How She Did It. "It is a very bright paper," said Mrs. Jones, "but my husband does not like me to read it. It is so full of naughty witticisms--he says."

"That is just what my husband says," said Mrs. Smith; "but he brings home a copy every week--having merely cut out the improper paragraphs. Of course I buy another copy."

"Then he might as well have saved himself the trouble of supplying a mutilated copy." "Indeed, no; it is very useful. One can not read an entire newspaper. I buy my copy over nine, and read through the holes." "Poker in Texas." Private "Jim" Wintersmith, candidate for doorkeeper of the House, tells us of a game of poker he once saw in a Texas town, where the players put the cards in the middle of the table for fear the cards would be "put up" on them if they turned their heads to spit.

THE GOBBLE DUET, To the Tune of Eleven Thousand Dollars.

Sung by Boggen and Kendall to Boss Stout.

There was a comic concert at the capitol yesterday, in which the secretary of state and the land commissioner were the performers, and their enraptured audience was W. H. B. Stout, better known as Boss Stout. The officers named, with the state treasurer, constitute the board of public lands and buildings, and the occasion of the performance was the letting of the contract for completing the capitol. There were two bidders and here are their bids.

LINCOLN, July 9, 1883. Hon. A. G. Kendall, Chairman of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

Sir--In accordance with "Notice to Contractors" hereto attached I propose to furnish all the materials and per form all the labor to erect and complete the main capitol building for the state of Nebraska according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings for sum of four hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$439,187.25).

W. H. B. STOUT.

For samples I refer you to the accompanying cube of rock, and the materials which I furnished the east and west wings.

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings, Lincoln, Neb.

DEAR SIRS:--I herewith propose to furnish the material and perform the labor necessary for the erection and completion of the center portion of the new capitol building in accordance with the plans and specifications for the same and in conformity in every particular to the act of the legislature authorizing the construction of said building, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$398,000). ROBT. D. SILVER.

A sample of the same quality of stone as that used in the present buildings was presented with this proposal.

The majority of the board, against Mr. Sturdevant's objections, awarded the contract to Stout. The Lincoln Journal gives this farcical explanation of the comical award: "The difference in the phraseology of the two bids was quite apparent. The one submitted by Mr. Stout complied with the conditions of the published advertisement in every particular, while that of Mr. Silver was indefinite. The best evidence of the merits of the bids is the bids themselves. The sample of stone furnished by Mr. Silver was from the same stratum of rock as that furnished by Mr. Stout and just like it. No one, we believe, will pretend that Mr. Silver is not a perfectly safe and responsible bidder. The explanation in the morning organ explains nothing. No reasonable man who reads the bids and the law of last winter, under which they were called for, will hesitate to say that Mr. Silver's bid was worth to the state \$41,187.25 more than Mr. Stout's. The state is responsible to Stout."

Famous Pugilists in Denver.

Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, whose name has become somewhat famous since his arrival in this country a few months ago, arrived in Denver yesterday morning from Leadville. He was accompanied by his trainer, Billy Madden, of New York. They took rooms at the St. James hotel.

As is well known, Mitchell is to meet Jenn Mace's Maori giant, Herbert A. Sledge, in the prize ring in September, and the terms of the match require that the fight shall occur within 200 miles of Kansas City. On account of the celebrity of the Maori, the fight has attracted a great deal of attention in the sporting world, and the coming contest being the first "mill" occurring in the United States since the celebrated fight between Sullivan and Ryan at New Orleans in 1881, is looked forward to with the greatest interest by all that portion of the United States which regards prize fighting as the greatest exhibition of manly powers and "grip."

What will be the result of the fight is of course only a matter of conjecture. Mitchell stands 6 feet 2 1/2 inches, and is a giant in build while Mitchell is but 5 feet 8 inches, weighs only 163 pounds, and is only but a few months beyond 21 years of age. When seen last evening Mr. Mitchell expressed himself as without fear regarding the fight. He has a very heavy neck, is a well built young man, and Mr. Madden declared that he was just the right age to fight "young" takes a young man to make a hard fight, he declared.

"I don't want to say anything about Sledge," Mr. Mitchell said, in reply to a query. "I don't know anything about his fighting qualities, and as far as the difference in our heights is concerned, I don't care what you think, but I know that, as I have never seen two such people as we are in the ring, I may say, however, that I fear a failure to win are not worrying me at all."

When will you go into training, Mr. Mitchell? "About the first of August. From Colorado we go to California. We gave sparring exhibitions through Colorado under a two week engagement with the Pueblo manager. After finishing up at San Francisco we will come back to Kansas City, arriving about the 1st of August, and will then go into active training."

"When does the fight come off?" "On the 11th of September."

Mr. Madden, who was standing by, was asked if he had been here within a few weeks to select the ground for the match.

"I should say not," he replied. "On the 31st of July we will toss up to see who has choice of ground. If I win, then I'll make my choice; but of course nobody will know anything about it till the fight comes off."

"He the money all up?" "We have put up \$2,500. I am backing Mr. Mitchell with \$1,650, and Mr. Mitchell has \$750 of his own money. Sledge's backers have not yet put up all their money."

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Railway Time Table.

U. P. R. R., MAIN LINE.

LEAVE. ARRIVE. Pacific Express, 12:00 p. m. Atlantic Express, 7:30 a. m. Western Express, 9:50 p. m. Eastern Express, 3:30 p. m. Grand Island Pass, 4:00 p. m. G. Island Pass, 11:40 a. m. OMAHA AND LINCOLN LINE--U. P. DEPOT.

DUMMYS TRAINS--BRIDGE DIVISION. Lincoln Exp., 12:30 p. m. Lincoln Exp., 12:55 p. m. DUMMYS TRAINS--BRIDGE DIVISION. Dummy trains leave Omaha as follows: 8:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 10:10 p. m. Dummy trains leave Council Bluffs as follows: 6:25 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 1:25 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 8:25 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 6:25 p. m., 10:30 p. m. Sundays--The Dummy trains leave Omaha at 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. Leaves Council Bluffs at 6:25 and 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 4:25, 8:25 and 10:30 p. m. THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS--BRIDGE DIVISION.

LEAVE OMAHA. LEAVE COUNCIL BLUFFS. Pass. No. 7, 2:55 a. m. Pass. No. 7, 7:15 a. m. "No. 10", 5:45 p. m. "No. 15", 11:50 a. m. "No. 14", 3:50 p. m. "No. 3", 11:30 a. m. "No. 8", 8:50 a. m. "No. 11", 7:50 p. m. "No. 6", 6:15 a. m.

SIoux CITY & PACIFIC--DEPOT N. 15th Street. Leave Omaha for O'Neill via St. Paul Line for Blair, 8:40 a. m. Mail & Express, 7:25 p. m. Arrive from Neligh, 4:50 p. m. C. M. & St. P. R. R.--U. P. DEPOT.

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ST. PAUL & OMAHA--NEBRASKA DIVISION--DEPOT N. 15th ST. No. 2, 8:00 a. m. No. 3, 4:50 p. m. No. 1, 12:45 p. m. No. 1, 11:40 a. m. K. C. ST. JOE & C. R. R.--B. & M. DEPOT. Mail, 5:25 a. m. Express, 6:00 a. m. Express, 7:30 p. m. Mail, 6:50 p. m. DENVER EXPRES. 8:15 a. m. Atlantic, 6:30 p. m. Pacific Express, 6:35 p. m. DENVER EXPRESS, 9:40 a. m. MISSOURI PACIFIC--U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE. DEPART. Mail, 6:50 a. m. Express, 7:25 p. m. Express, 8:40 p. m. Mail, 5:00 a. m. Trains leaving at 7:25 p. m. and arriving at 6:50 a. m. will have Pullman sleepers.

Opening and Closing of Mails. ROUTE. ARR. DEP. OMAHA. CLIP. OMAHA. Chicago & Northwestern, 11:00 9:50 5:30 2:40 Chicago, 8:40 11:00 9:00 5:30 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 11:00 9:50 5:30 2:40 Wabash, 8:40 11:00 9:00 5:30 St. Louis & Pacific, 5:00 7:30 Union Pacific, 4:00 11:40 Omaha & Republican Valley, 6:00 11:10 R. & M. in Nebraska, 6:50 7:40 5:30 Chicago & Northwestern, 5:00 7:30 Missouri Pacific, 6:30 9:00

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J. J. EDDY, Cashier. A. S. F. POTTER, President. J. W. WYCK, Asst. Cashier. NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. HASTINGS, NEB. Capital, - - - - \$250,000. JAN. B. HEATWELL, President. A. L. CLARK, Vice-President. E. C. WEBSTER, Treasurer. C. P. WEBSTER, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Samuel Alexander, Oswald Hartwell, Geo. H. Frazer, J. B. Beartwell, Geo. H. Frazer, D. M. McElhinney.

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That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is not a drink and does not contain whisky. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

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HAS THE BEST STOCK IN OMAHA, AND MAKES THE LOWEST PRICES.

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