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Manhood Restored

THE LIBEL CASE.

Further Evidence in the Slander Sui Against the Republican.

The Testimony All in and the Argu ments of Counsel Commenced

The libel suit of Mr. E. Rosewater against the publishers of the Republican was on trial yesterday morning and afternoon. The testimony for defense was finished by twelve o'clock, and the arguments of counsel were commenced in the afternoon.

Subjoined is the testimony continued rom Wednesday afternoon:

Cross-examination of Mr. Rosewater con

Q. Did the company reach to any northern points with their lines A. They reached as far as Louisville until they were cut off.

Q. It was purely a southern system of tele A. It was a kind of a system, a good dea of on the Jay Gould plan; it was union in union lines and rebel in rebel lines, and so far as their messages were concerned they were

partly northern and partly southern.
Q. It was a purely southern system?
A. No, eriginally it reached from Louisville to New Orleans.
Q. Was not this telegraph company purely

Q. Was not this telegraph company purely and solely a southern system of telegraph.

A. It was a telegraph line covering the that it was unnecessary to offer them. states south of the Ohio river.
Q. Did it reach into a single northern state

with its own operators and lines?

A. No, its terminus was Louisville.

that came along.

Q. They were transmitting general messages for the confederates?

A. They transmitted both ways. Q. You were assisting in these transmis

A. I was merely employed in the office.

Q. Forwarding the dispatches that came in and all that sort of thing? was transmitting all the dis A. Yes, I

patches sent to my wire.
Q. You staid there until you were shut in by the confederate line.?
A. Yos, I was shut out by the Union lines finally so that I could not leave there.
Q. You did not leave when you could, and you could not when you wanted to?
A. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir. Q, Had the rebels vacated Nashville when A. When I left there it was occupied by the Inion army; I remained there a week after the Union army took possession.

Q. You staid there until the Union army

got into Nashville? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you quit your telegraphic duties when the Union army got there?
A. I quit a week before they arrived, and

would not touch the wires again, because I was disgusted with the confeds, and thought I would get out as soon as possible; I got dis

I would get out as soon as possible; I got disgusted with their conduct.
Q. They had a riot there for a week or so between the leaving of one army and the actual possession of the other?
A. Yes, after the evacuation of Donelson there was a riot there by the people who broke into the quartermaster and commissary stores and that continued for five or six days.
Q It was during that time that you quit your telegraphic operations?

your telegraphic operations?

A. I went back and forth to the office but did not do any work.

Q. How long did you stay in Nashville after the union soldiers got in?

A. It might have been a week after I had the wires across the river; I found that it was been to week after a week after I had the wires across the river; I found that it was

best for me to go north. I was asked by Gen.
Mitchell to accompany the army south, but I
would probably have been picked off by the
guerillas if I had, because they all knew me. You had his confidence

A. Yes, to the extent that I communi-cated to him the condition as they were when he arrived, and their going down through the country that I had lived in Alabama and he wanted me to accompany him, but I thought on the whole that it was not as desirable to do that as to go into another department where I had no personal acquaintance.

Q. You gave him a statement of affairs as soon as he arrived?

A. I first wanted permission to use the lines; the daughter of the ex-governor died suddenly from fright on the bembardment of Bowling Green and I being the only operator the people asked me to transmit the news from across the river; I crossed in a skiff and asked to be conducted to Mitchell, and asked his permission to use the wire, and the next day Gen. Buel sent for me. I found Thomas A Scott there and infermed him about the same thing and be said that he would like to same thing and be said that he would like to have me put up the wires across the river.

Q. When the Union forces got there you went to them and reported as much as you could the situation and what had been going

n there while the confederates were inposses

A. I informed them that the wires were in ondition that they could be repaired. Q. They took you at your word? A. Yes sir.

Q. I suppose you gave them what information you could about where the rebels had gone to and all that sort of thing? A. I did not know where they had gone to, but I stated the condition in which they were when they left.

Q. You gave them all the information that Such information as within the reach of anybody that hadaccess to what was goin on. Q. It was after this that you were employed n the union service?

A. I went back to Cleveland and made an application by letter to Gen. Eckert and was out of the war; we were intimately associated ordered to report to Wheeling.

Q You went back to Cincinnati before you borough, Tenn., where he had

took service and then you applied by letter?

A. I applied to be enrolled in the Telegraphic Military corps.

By Mr. Savage—State whether or not during your residence in Nashville you had any trouble on account of your union sentiments?

A. I was sent for by Governor Harris and A. I was sent for by Governor Harris and reprimanded for writing a letter that was captured by them, to my folks at Cleveland, which they thought contained sentiments that they thought cught not to go out of the state at that time; they stated that they thought I was giving undue expression to union views.

Q. Was there any threats made at that time?

&A. No sir; they said they would keep their eyes on me, that is all.

Mr. Thurston—You fixed it up with him. and it went along all right?

A. I had nothing to say to him; I was in the employ of the telegraph office, and my letters were my own views in the matter.

Casper E. Yost, called and sworn for the plaintiff, testiff d that his occupation in the nonth of December, 1882, was manager of the

month of December, 1882, was manager of the Omaha Republican; that paper was owned and published by the Tribune Printing company; as manager had general knowledge of its business affairs; the circulation of the Daily Republican on 20th of December was about 3,000, and the weekly upwards of seven thousand; the principal circulation of both papers was in Nebraska; Fred Nye was at time editor in chief.

Deposition of Anson Stager.

ANSON STAGER.

of lawful age, being by me first duly exam-ined, cautioned, and solemaly sworn, as here-mafter certified, deposeth and sayeth as folows, viz

Q. State your name, occupation and resi A. Anson Stager: I am president of telephone and electric light corporations, Chicago Q. Do you know the plaintiff Edward Rosewater, and if so, how long have you

known him:

A. I have known him for twenty-five What, if any, was the office you held turing the war of

aring the war of the rebellion, or during by portion of that time? A I was to charge from the opening of the war until November, 1861, of the telegrand lines in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, under the authority of the governors of those states, and also by directions of Gen. Mo-

Ciellan in West Virginia. In November, 1861, I was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, and by order of the secre-tary of war appointed chief of all United States military telegraphs, with headquarters office at the war department. I remained in charge spy of the telegraphs until mustered out, after

the war in 1865.

Q. Do you know whether or not the plaintiff
was at any time during the war in the service
of the United States government, and if he was, what was he doing? State as fully as you can the services Mr. Rosewater had to

A. I know that Mr. Rosewater was em-A. I know that Mr. Rosewater was employed at various points as military telegraph operator. The stact places and dates I do not now remember. I know he was employed in the war department while I was there. I should say some months. His services there were in the receiving and transmission of official dispatches by telegraph.

Q. State whether or not, it you know, Mr. Rosewater was ever in any way regarded as a confederate spy?

A. I never know that he was regarded as a confederate any.

Q. State what, if anything you know in regard to Mr. Rosewater's loyalty during the

The plaintiff offers in evidence transcript warrant with certificate of policeman, com plaint and recognisance of bill of the state of Nebraska vs. Casper E. Yost and Fred Nye. Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant and not being against the party to this suit; sus-

tained.

The plaintiff offers in evidence the petition

sworn for plaintiff, examined by Mr. Simeral, with its own operators and lines?

A. No, its terminus was Louisville.
Q. During all this time of the military operations in Tennessee that company was carrying on the general telegraphing for the confederacy?

A. The confederates had wires of their own but they sometimes had to use the other lines because they reached places that we could not reach; in that case they transmitted anything that came along. partment as to loyalty; I say it was good, Cross-examined by Mr. Thurston. Think I was there about a year as near as I

can remember, did not know him up to the time that Grant's forces occupied Nashville; was not in that part of the country; do not know what his reputation was down there; do not know what it was in different sections of the country where he worked before he went to Washington. Q. All you know is that among you tele-graph operators at Washington there was

nothing said one way or the other about that -is not that it? A I do not remember of hearing anything in regard to it whatever.

Mr. Simeral—State whether or not there was great watchfulness over everybody con-

nected with that department? A. Yes sir. Q. If there had been any disloyalty or suspicion of disloyalty it would have been found out would it not? Objected to.

L. H. KORTY.

aworn, examined in chief by Mr. Simeral: My name is L. H. Korty, my business is telegrapher; have been in that business about twenty five years; was connected with the military telegraph corps; never met Mr. Rosewater during the war; knew him by reputa-

What was that reputation as to loyalty? Objected to; withdrawn.
Q. Is there such an organization as the veterans of the telegraph corps of the army?

A. There is a society of the military teleph corps.
. Who are the officers of that society?

Objected to as irrelevant and immaterial, Q. Did you know his reputation among ose who knew him during those years as to

A. I never heard his reputation questioned, Q. Did you know what his reputation was at that time. A. So far as I know it was good, Q. What was that report What was that reputation, good or bad. Objected to.

Mr. Thurston-Where was you during the Q. Did you know Mr. Rosewater at that

A. No sir. Q. When did you hear of Mr. Rosewater A. I heard of him in the southwestern

army as late as 1864; I heard of him before that, Q. Do you know any of his immediate associates in the army where he was-in other words did you have any way of knowing what

his reputation was in the army where he was, as to his loyalty? A. The means that I had was through the A. The means that I had was through the acquaintance with him of comrades of mine, whom I have heard speak of him frequently; they were associates of mine in the telegraph corps: they knew him during the war. Q. (Mr. Simeral). What was that reputa-tion for loyalty, good or bad during the war?

A. It was good. Cross-examined by Mr. Thurston. Q. Did you ever hear any talk about his reputation one way or the other before his capture at Nashville—as to what his reputaion had been for loyalty?

A. No sir.
Q. The comrades from whom you heard did not know what he had been doing? A. I think not

DR. WARREN

sworn, testified. I Reside in Omaha; know Mr. Rosewater; have known him since the spring of '58; first knew him in Cleveland, Ohio; at that time my business was telegraph operator; Mi Rosewater had just graduated at a commercia college and was seeking a rituation as bookkeeper; met Mr. Rosewater in the south, at Stevenson, Ala.; think it was either in the fall of '69 or '60; it was a few months previous to the celebrated Charleston convention; knew him for several months right along until I left Nashville; left there at the breaking on the same line, I worked at Murirees-borough, Tenn., where he had formerly worked and they called him an abolitionist; think it was in the spring of 1861 that I left Nashville and came to

Q. Did you know his reputation at that Objected to. Mr. Thurston - From December, 1860, after that time was you living in the same community where he was?

A. I was living at Nashville a part of the

time; I cannot tell as to the date.

Q. During any of that time between those dates were you living in the same community with Rosewater? A. I was living in an adjoining state.

Q. Do you know what the people said of him at that time down where he was living?

borough.
Q. Did you come in contact with anybody from his locality after I ecember 1, 1860.
A. As to date I cannot answer.
Q. Have you any personal knowledge of the part he was taking in affairs down there?

A. He had formerly worked at Murfrees

A. He was acting in the same capacity Q. Can you swear that you had any personal knowledge of anything that Mr. Rose water did outside the performance of his duics—the duties of his position after Decem-

A. I cannot confine myself to the date, out he wrote me many letters at variou imes
Q. I am not asking about letters—don't
you know what personal knowledge is? A. That would be personal knowledge.
Y. That is your understanding of persona

A. I would recognize the gentleman's hand-writing, and words and sentences, Q. Do you understand that to be what I A. I understand that to be what I dean by personal knowledge?

A. I understand that to be personal knowledge that he worte me that letter; I met him in Nashville shortly after the election, we had

newledge?

talk and then I knew that he was a repub Cross-examined by Mr. Thurston.
When I left Nashville I went to Cincinnati;
id not see Mr. Rosewater again during the
var; left Nashville before the confederates

Edward Rosewater re-called. A18 you a married man Objected to as immaterial and irrelevant; over uled; defendant excepts.

A. I am; and have five children, three girls and two boys.
Q. State whether or not you were ever arrested by the troops under Grant or any other officer and charged with being a confederate

A. I never was arrested for any cause ex cept when Hascall had me arrested for carry-ing a revolver.

Q. State whether or not you are a member the society of military telegraphers of the

United States? Objected to as immaterial; overruled. A, I was a member of the society of the A. I was a member of the society of the United States Military Corps at the time when this publication was made; I was vice-president of the local branch and have been ever since, but not of the National.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thurston.

I was not taken charge of by any officer or parties of the union army at Nashville nor

took to the general officer there for the reason that Col. Thomas A. Scott who was assistant secretary of war, took me from Edgefield across the river in a steamer; when I first went into the union lines I was not under arrest, With this the plaintiff rests.

gard to Mr. Rosewater's loyalty during the time you knew of him.

A. I believed him to be a loyal man. I became acquainted with him first in Ohio before the war, and would not have had him in the military telegraph in any capacity, much less in the war department office if I had had any doubt whatever about his loyalty.

The plaintiff offers' in evidence the Omaha Daily Republican of December 20, 22 and 23; objected to; the papers dated the 20th and 22d are admitted.

ERED NTE,

Sworn for the defendant, examined in chief by Mr. Thurston, testified:

I live in Omaha; know this extract which was published in the Omaha Republican December 20th 1882. I know the paper that was copied from by the Republican; it was from the St. Paul Phono graph; that is a copy of the paper containing the article which was copied (referring to a paper,) at that time the St. Paul Phono PRED NYR. to a paper,) at that time the St. Paul Phone graph was a paper in general circulation in this state. The paper above referred to is offered in

widence and received over objection. Have lived in Nebraska twenty-seven Q. Prior to the publication of that article how general had been your acquaintance with men and particularly old soldiers throughout

A. I have been for seven and ten years ed-

ting different papers in this state and of course met a great many public men and sol diers.
Q. Do you know whether or not prior to this publication in your paper that that rumor as to these charges against Rosewater of a similar kind to that had been generally cir-culated and believed throughout the state of Nebraska:

Nebraska:
Objected to as leading.
Q. What if anything do you know as to
the general circulation in the state of Nebraska before the publication of the charge that Rosewater had been arrested by the union army as a rebel spy and of his having been disloyal to the country, and about the breaking out of the war!

Objected to. A. I had heard the charge, as my memory erves me, and I had seen it in print before his publication in the St. Paul Phonograph; I could not state how general, but it was a matter of some years during which I had heard that charge; as to exactly how extensive, I could not say; I think the most specific charge of the kind which I ever heard against Mr. Rosewater was from Mr. Vandervoort in Omaha some three years before this publication when I was publishing the News here; it is my nemory that it was published in the News at that time; to give a definite answer it is very hard to state how general; it had been so general that I considered it a matter of comon knowledge; that was before this publica-

Q State when and how that paper dated the 22d would be made up?

A. It would be made up from the papers which preceded it and would contain selec-

tions from those papers which had preceded it.
Cross-examined by Mr. Savage:
Q. You have stated that the article upon which suit is brought is a copy of the article from the St. Paul Phonograph; will you examine the two again, and state whether you are willing to swear that they are copied one rom the other?

Q. Then the article that appears in the Republican is precisely the same as the article in the St. Paul Phonograph in every respect? A. Yes, I should say so. Q. Will you read the first two or three words of the article in your own paper? "Let the sinner live."

What are the first two or three words the other article? A. "Rosewater makes a pitcode approach of the article itself; the title is explanatory of the article; that was written by me; I took this article out of the St. Paul Phonograph and inserted out of the St. Paul Phonograph and inserted personally, I had no emnity towards Mr. Rosewater at the time.

Q. Your personal enmity towards him substantial of the statement daily is made up at different times in the night, the selections for the editorial would be generally made in the afternoon. The daily of the 23d would be made up the night of the 22d and morning of the 23d; had

edited several different papers; The Fremont Tribune and the Omaha News. Q. You had heard this charge as to Rose-water's loyalty—who, besides Mr. Vander-voort ever spoke to you about that charge prior to the 20th of December, 1882—who can

ou name? A. The time when Vandervoort made that charge there was considerable political excitement in this state and during that time I beard that charge frequently made as aportion of the argument against Rosewater :I cannot tell from whom; it was a matter of general hear say; cannot name a single individual except Mr. Vandervoort, who told me that Rosewater had been arrested as a rebel spy; think Mr. Vandervoort is in town; saw him day before yesterday; met him on the street; knew then Q. General rumors, and yet when I ask you jects in the distance, never reading and that this case was iminent: it was so long ago that I do not know the authority Mr. Vander-

voort gave me. Q. What reason did he give you, if any, fo saying that he was a rebel spy?

A. None; he volunteered it.

Q. Did he pretend to have any knowledge A. I think he did. Pretend to have any personal knowl A. He pretended to have proof is my

Q. Did he say what that proof was? A. No. Q. Will you give the exact language a nearly as you can when he made that state

A. I can't remember the language.
Q. It was that Rosewater was a rebel spy?
A. I cannot say that he used exactly those words, but I gathered that impression from what he said.

Q. I am asking for the language as near as you can recall it.

A. I cannot remember one word of the language that he und. Q. Did he say what proofs he had that you A. No sir.
Q. When was it that you had this conver-

sation with Vandervoort. A. I cannot say; it was some time before this publication.
Q. You speak of it as a time of great politi al excitement—what particular question was on foot?

A. I don't remember.

Q. How do you know that it was a time of

great political excitement if you can not re-member when it was? A. It was an attack on Rosewater's politi-cal character. Q. It was on his political character th ttacks were made? At acks were made:

A. Entirely so.
Q. Is it a part of your custom to attack a
man outside of his political record when you
are politically opposed to him do you attack

is private character? does not injure the fabrics, and saves a A. This was considered a part of his public Q. You do not regard it as an attack per 1st, 1860, up to the spring when you a man's character to call him a rebet spy? It is merely to his political standing. A. I do not regard it as an attack upon hi private character with a considerable political bearing.

Q. It is on his political record that you made this attack when you published this

article? A. I could not swear as to that.
Q. The date of this is December 22, 1882 What election was pending then, or what par-ticular political excitement was there then to induce you to attack Rosewater's private character?

A. I didn't attack it.

Q Is that all the answer you desire to

A. I don't know that there was any political excitement at the time.

Q. You say you didn't attack his private character; didn't you insert this article? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Haye you not just said that you regarded it as an attack upon his private char-

A. I might have, originally, Q. Made by you? A. Yes, sir,

Q. Didn't you insert it in the papers A. I published it, but not as an attack his character.
Why did you insert that at that partic

A. As a matter of news and comment,
Q. Is it true that you inserted it as a mat-

A. In one it might be considered so, and in the other, comment.

Q. Let us look at the question of news—
this was known and believed all over the state that he was a rebel spy?

known over the state? A. Yes sir. Q. Then, if generally known over the state

thy did you publish it as a matter of news?

A. I supposed there were a great many A. I supposed that didn't know it,
Q. And you published it with the design of informing all these people that didn't know

it; is that true:

A. I published it as any other thing that I A. I published it as any other thing that I would take from a country paper.
Q. Would you have published the same thing if it had been against Judge Wakely, Thurston or Hall, or any individual, if it had appeared in the St. Paul Phonograph?

E.A. I would, under the same circumstances.
Q. If you had the same feeling?
A. Not that, but if it had been generally understood and published for saveral years.

understood and published for several years, and by seeing it in this paper against any gentleman who had not denied it to my knowledge, I might have published it.
Q. Your idea is to publish articles that are

generally known and not denied you say that under the circumstances which would have induced you to publish this would have induced you to publish it against any rejuta-ble citizen of the state if it was not denied do you mean to say that this rumor had never been denied

A. At the time of this publication it had not been denied.
Q. What publication?

A. The first publication of the article.
Q. Had it been denied at the time of the econd publication on the 23d?
Objected to as improper cross-examination. immaterial and for the reason that the proof

Q Had it not been denied prior to the second publication in the daily which occurred it is. Good day, madam. on the 22nd.

A. Yes it had been.

Q. When you heard this story or at any time subsequent to the time of its publication

by you, had you made any efforts whatever verify the accusation or to accertain the truth in regard to it.

A. Mr. Rosewater had been conducting a paper in this city by which he could defend

himself, and I very naturally supposed that if the charge was untrue he would have made such a defense; I never had seen a defense. Q. Can you find or bring into the court prior to December, 1882, any newspaper making the charge that he was a confederate spy ble druggist.

or in the confederate army, except the St, Paul Phenograph of the sge?

A. I would not swear to that; I can try, Q. Do you deny that these rumors had reached Rosewater' ears? A. I couldn't swear to it.
Q. You made no effort to ascertain the truth of that rumor?

A, I made no special effort.

Q. The words "Let the sinner live," in the heading of the article, were written by you? A. Yes, sir. Q. That was made as a heading to the article?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were on friendly terms or unfriendly with Mr. Rosewater? A. Personally we were not very friendly, Q. How long have you known Mr. Rosewater personally?

A. I think my first introduction to him was in a republican convention in 1876.

Q. Have your relations been unfriendly from that time or friendly? A. Our relations have never been friendly or unfriendly until I came down here to publish the News. I had met him very selder in the meantime if at all.

Q. But you never asked him with regard to the truth or falsity of Vandervoort's state

ment? A. No, sir.
Q. You never got any one else to ask him?
A. No, sir. A. No. sir.
Q. Up to the time that you came down here to publish the News had your relations been triendly or unfriendly?

A. They had been both friendly and un-

friendly in a professional way. During the time when I was away from my office my partner wrote an article which Mr. Rosewater equent to that time did not arise from the act that you believed him to be a confederate

A. I do not swear that I have had any per sonal enmity to him.

Q. Your unfriendly relations—did they arise from the fact that you believed him to have been a confederate spy—did you believe im to be a confederate spy?

2. When you wrote that article?
A. I didn't write the article.
2. When you wrote the heading? Yes, sir. When you published the article? Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what did you make up your belie that he had been? A. From the general rumor which I had

o fasten you down you won't say that any ody ever told you that he was a rebel spy or where the word spy was used?

A. I take it from the very fact of its publi cation in this paper that it was a matter of eneral notoriety.

anything in a paper of this kind to believe that it is a matter of general notoriety? A. Yes, in the country papers of Nebraska. Q. Whatever is published in a country pa-per is old before it is published? A. Not necessarily.

Q. It is a matter of general notoriety.

Q. That is your general rule, if you

A. I would say that a matter of this kind occerning an Omaha editor, that had found its way into a St. Paul paper would be a matter of general notoriety.
Q. Did you ever hear of the editor of a city because the Germans read more than we paper, or a person dearing to slander another, send out to the country in the first instance an article which he desired to have published for the very purpose of having it come into the characters. do, and their Gothic type is still more

having it come from a distance

A. No, I don't think I ever heard of such : Q. Might it not have occurred? A. It might. Q. By whom was that paper edited? A. F. A. Kendall. Q. Was he friendly or unfriendly toward Rosewater.

A. I should judge from his article that h

A. I should judge from his article that he was unfriendly.
Q. Do you know outside of his article?
A. I never met him in my life.
Q. Have you read the paper to see whether there were other articles of the same genera

A. Yes, sir, Q Do they state that he was unfriendly? A. Yes, politically. Q. Do they not indicate that he had grea estility towards Mr. Rosewater, A. They indicate great political hostility. For washing clothing, and all laundry

and cleansing purposes, JAMES PILE'S PEARLINE is a favorite compound. It

great deal of labor. Sold by grocers. Apache Butcheries. San Francisco, June 11 .- The Bulletin's Combstone, Ariz , special says: This morning John Slaughter and J. J. Patten, who ar rived there from Swisshelm's, report that the Apaches killed four soldiers belonging t

Capt Lowne's command, Tuesday last, in Guadaloupe canyon. A Mexican named Oshow was killed last night by another band of Apaches, six miles south of Bisbee, in

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria When she was a Child, ske cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Whetstone mountains.

NOT A BOOK AGENT.

A Gallant General Undertakes to Be an Emissary of Little Cupid,

There is a general of local fame, says he San Francisco Chronicle, who went brough a very unhappy quarter of an hour a week or so ago. He had just re-turned from the east. There he made A. I cannot swear.

Q. Did you believe that this was generally who is engaged to be married to a very charming Oakland girl. The truth, that always is the necessary of separartion of lovers, burned in the young man's breast, and he took the opportunity, when the general was leaving, to load him down with messages of love and a book for his finances. The gallant warrior undertool the commission with all willingness, and when he had rested from his trip, he started off one Sunday morning for Oakland, with the book under his arm. He sought out the address given him, for the young girl was a stranger to him, and, as he approached, he saw a lady seated on the steps of an Oakland villa He opened the gate and walked in with an imposing martial air. She eyed him

with an unfavorable look. "You are Mrs. Jenkinson?"

"I am." "I have here a beok-"

"I don't want any books." "ls there a Miss Jenkinson?" "There is."

"In she at home?" "Yes." "I have here a book-"Miss Jenkinson dozen't want any

ooks ! "Hang It all, madsm! I'm not a book agent. Your daughter's sweetheart in New York asked me to deliver this book shows that that publication was not on the o her with his love. I don't care a darn, whether she wants it or not. Here

> Something to be Happy About, When a man is only a little better, he looks up and is more cheerful than he was, Mr. John W. Williams, of White Rock, Arkansas, had long been an in valid and a sufferer. He now writes: "I have been much pleased with Brown's Iron Bitters, and now believe that I am perfectly well." No physician could have secured a better result than that in his practice. To be had of any respecta-

Four Pairs and a Honeymoon,

Detroit Free Press. There was a wedding tour in this direction the other day, and the happy couple were accompanied by three oth era. It was a sweet spectacle to see the four pairs promenading up Jefferson avenue with hands clasped and a taily ike smile spread over every face, and hundreds of pedestrains stopped to gaze and admire. The porter of a wholessle house wasn't quite sat's fied with what he could see, but stopped the last couple and

nquirad: "Is it a case of love?" "You bet!" replied the young man. "Are they extremely happy?"

"Jest a biling over, sir.

"Why don't you and this gal follow Silme "I'm perfectly willin', but Sarah kerflunks on me. I've asked her over twenty times to have me, but it's no go." "Never! Never!" she firmly said asshed elled her cud of gum to the other side for a moment. "When a man takes me to a circus and crawls under the canvas to save expenses, and then can't see the man with the lemonade nor the boy with the peanuts. I wouldn't hitch to him if

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

DECIDED BENEFIT. DE. JOHN P. WHEELER, Hudson N. Y., says: "I have given it with de clded benefit in a case of innutrition of

the brain, from abuse of alcohol."

Cause of Short-Sightedness. English Exchange. As to how one becomes near sighted. M. Sarcery observes, first, that "an tiquity does not seem to know what this defect was." "You know," he says, "of what enormous dimensions the Greek and Roman theatres and circuses were Thirty thousand spectators would sit at ease in them. None of them ever had or felt the want of opera glasses. I imagine that it was with the ancients as it is with letting sleep repose their eyes as soon as the sun set, they acquired that sort of plercing sight that Fenimore Cooper likes to endow his savage Indians with." In the present day, M. Sarcey continues, men wear their eyesight out in the day time by excessive reading and writing, and in the night time by gas light and overheated atmosphere. The proportion of short sighted people, according to that celebrated occulist, M. Perrin, whom M. Sarcey cites, has increased in the large government schools from thirty to fifty per cent in fifteen years. And in Germany, it appears, matters are still worse,

The Root of the Evil, To thoroughly cure scrofula it is necessary to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarasparilla does, by acting upon the b'ood, thoroughly cleansing it of all im-purities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid. Thousands who have been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, testify to its wonder ful blood-purifying qualities. Sold by all

draggiste. Killed by a Treacherous Boiler. CEDAR RAPIDS, June 10.-L. H. and S Denman, father and son, were killed by the busting of a boiler in their small steam boat on Cedar river a few miles below here to-day. The father was thrown 150 feet and killed instantly. The son lived three hours.

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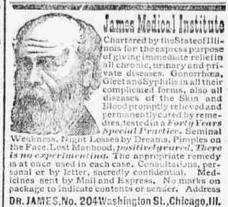


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Loose's EXTRACT Red Clover Blossom CURES

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NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.

J. M. Loose & Co., Mowhon, Mich., Feb. 8, 1882. GENTS—I air using your Fluid Extract Red Clover Blossom and Wet Compress for Cancer on the breast, and am well. I am existed it is the best remedy for Cancer known. You are welcome to use this for the benefit of entirering humanity.

MRS. L. A. JOHNSON. Scrofula.

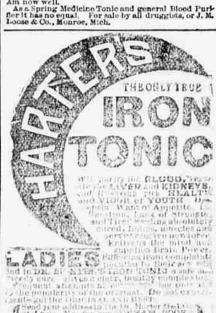
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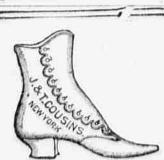
GENTLEMEN—My wife has for some time been afflicted with something like a scrafulous disease, and found no relief until she gave your Extract of Red Clover a trial. I am happy to say she has experienced great relief. This is but a slight testimonial of my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of humanity, which you are welcome to use for their benefit.

Lam yeary respectfully. to use for their beneat.

1 am, very respectfully, H. ARMS. Erysipelas. TOLEDO, O., Dec. 1st, 1882.
J. M. Loose & Co., Monnow, Mich.
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