LINCOLN RING MEN HAPPY.

Location of the Republican Convention at in a city of 20,000 inhabitants. the Capital City Causes Joy.

AGLANCE AT THE POLITICAL SKY.

A Brutal Wife Beater Held to the District Court-A Slick Young Thief Caught-Other Lincoln News.

PERCH THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUILDAY. The location of the republican state convention for the present year at the state expital causes a smile to cross the features of Lincoln politicians, and the magnificent local lobby that gathers on such ocasions is happy as can be over the prospect of a busy time in a convention and in a year that amounts to something. The policy that Omaha parties have worked for several years past has been to throw the off year convention at Lincoln, and the years when the state officers are nominated to hold the convention in Omaha. Lincoln has seen this scheme worked with much success, and while local politicians have sweat over it heretofore, their jubilation at the present time is all the greater. With the location of the convention made, with this city winner, and with the date named for the convention, regulation political work will commence and warm up with the weather until the decisive day arrives. It has been expected that if the minds of members of the central committee ran back two years that the memory of being turned out of the opera house at Omaha would mitigate in Lincoln's favor at the present time, and a returning delegate stated to the BEE representative that it was a winning card. When the time comes around the capital city will open its arms to the convention and furnish all the candidates one convention will need, or any lack of candidates that might create a languid period in its workings. Anent to caudidates, it is stated that parties, and two or three at least of the prominent leaders in Seward county, have their knives out and whetted for the scalp of the attorney general. Why this is thusly is not stated, but the information has been freely scat-tered in Lincoln for the benefit of any slate makers that may be abroad in the land. H. T. Clarke, prominently men-tioned as a candidate for governor, came in from Omaha with the westward bound members of the central committee and the state officers. Mr. Clarke, presuma-bly, favored Omaha for convention pur-

BROUGHT TO TIME. The BEE made mention several days since of the exploits of a wife beater, who pounded his wife with fists and chairs at the Depot hotel. In police court yesterday the sequel came up for hearing, and in a way not comforting for the scamp. The case yesterday was the complaint and information of Maggie McIntyre, charg-ing her husband, Joe McIntyre, with feloniously assaulting, pounding and beat-ing her, and with drawing a knife and attempting to kill and main her, swearing his intention to murder her. The foundation or place of this abusive treatment was at both this place and Crete, and a police officer procured the prisoner at the latter place and brought him here for trial. The story of the woman, who is related to Richardson county is that in her married life of two years her husband has put in about half his time in drunken sprees, in nearly all of which he would beat and abuse her for money with which to continue his debauchery. A short time ago, at Holdrege, after her now six weeks old babe was born, she determined to leave her worthless husband, and consequently returned to her people in Richard-son county. In a day or two he followed, and under loud protestations of perma-nent reform, induced her to come to this city for work, where, as before related, he beat her instead of going to work, and escaped jugging then through police leniency. From here they went to Crete, and there he kicked and abused her until she escaped and came back to this city and turned the case over to the authorities. The hearing of the case was quickly through with, and the wife beater was sent back to jail to answer at the next term of the district court under \$300 bonds, when it is hoped he will get his deserts.

poses, but that he acquiesces in the de-cision in favor of Lincoln is in no way

better illustrated than in the fact that his

visit to the proposed battle ground was made as speedily as a train could travel

AN OLD OFFENDER. An offender young in years but old in crookedness was arrested and turned into jail yesterday morning, charged with stealing hides from different slaughwith stealing hides from different slaugh-ter houses in the city. The chap is known by the name of Conners, and he laid in the county jail the greater part of last winter on a cigar stealing charge. The officers of the peace have expected that his thieving would bring him to the pen, and the present charge, that of burglary as well as larceny, brings prospects for a ny, brings prospects for a over the road. The evidence larceny, in the case, as adduced at the trial, showed that the young man's mode of procedure was to visit the slaughter houses on the outskirts of the town, after the evening's slaughterings, break in and steal the hides left there, and wheel them into the city on a wheelbarrow, dispos-ing of them to buyers in that line. The last exploit was a success all through the earlier part of the game, and about 5 o'clock in the morning he appeared at a dealer's store on East O street, telling the desier that he had bought his load out at the graders' camp. But the dealer had found out the chap was a thief, so he marched him into the city, and butchers went out and identified the stolen property. Judge Parsons, after a hearing of the case, bound the thief over to the coming term of the district court under \$300

MINOR AFFAIRS. The police court disposed of tour cases of drunkenness yesterday, one of which paid out and the others were committed to serve out their sentences on the street Three of the number were old ffenders who have been out but a few days and are beginning to feel at home

Judge Parker, of the county court, who has been absent down in Pawnee county attending wedding festivities and having

a vacation time generally, is home again and on duty at headquarters. and on duty at headquarters.

Mr. Myron E. Wheeler was yesterday united in marriage with Miss Cora Humphry, daughter of Austin Humphry, the

ceremony taking place at high noon at the home of the bride's parents, the wed-ding collation following the event being spread by Lindsay at the house.

John Thomas, contractor for the build-ing of the second packing house in West Lincoln, arrived in the city yesterday and made headquarters at O'Pelt's.

The play of Guillyon given head

The play of Gulliver, given as a bene-fit for the Home for the Friendless, at tracted a very large house, and a well pleased audience returned home at the close af the evening's entertainment. A large number of children comprised the working force of the play, and not the parents alone were pleased at their creditable beauting.

itable bearing. A young man named Hopkins, who in dulges in the foolish habit of carrying a shooting iron around in his clothes, accishooting iron around in his ciothes, accordentally shot himself in the foot, the revolver falling from his pocket to the

ground and being discharged. The wound was a trifling one, but the fact is never heless a lesson worth remembering

A delegation of colored citizens were up at volice headquarters yesterday, where they had Marshal Beach cornered and to whom they recited a long list of of troubles, in which a disagreement between pastor and people, the building an addition to the church, and other matters were discussed in a chaotic state. When the discussion ran into channels entirely biblical and doctrinal, the marshal escaped, and the judge agreed to hear the case upon receipt of a deposit to cover costs.

The state house yesterday presented a boomy and lonesome appearance to the visitors who wandered that way, all the heads of the departments being at Omaha, with one or two exceptions, attending the republican state committee

A very pleasant concert was given at entertain the most critical and afford by this month. The prospects for a big much pleasure to those who in the least appreciate much pleasure to those who in the least corn crop in Nebraska were power better the Congregational church last evening,

An officer from an interior county was in the city yesterday looking after a man who had disposed of mortgaged property without the consent of interested parties. The officer searched in vain.

from different Nebraska points in the city yesterday were: T. J. Everson, Kearney; M. D. Church, Chester; Henry Glade, Grand Island; J. P. Hartman, jr., Kearney; H. E. Palmer, Plattsmouth; J. B. Reinhart, David City; H. T. Clarke, Omaha; J. P. Dunham, Seward; E. P. Reynolds, Wymore: A. Davison, Wymore; J. C. Roberts, David City; J. X. Connor, Plattsmouth; George W. Barnhart, Columbus; C. M. Davis, Hastings; Frank White, Hastings. HOTEL GUESTS Frank White, Hastings.

A Hairy Family. Pall Mall Gazette: We believe Profesor thixley has already called on the

family, and this fact gives them a scientific cachet which is assuring to the mind. They are not showman's curios, like Bar-num's scal (now happily converted) mer-maids and white dephants. The harry family were under the protection of Theebaw, and have been kept by him as pets of the palace, with no end of attendants, food and tobacco. When the fall of Mandalay came the hairy pets-their faces are really like those of flossy Skye terriers-made for a secret door and escaped into the jungle. They were re-captured and brought to England, with the assistance of Captain Piperno, by Messrs. Archer and Farrington. Death had reduced the family from three to two, and the mother, blind and sixty-three, and the son, twenty-nine, strong and muscular, who is accompanied by his wife, an ordinary Burmese woman. The hair of the man at once centres attention upon him. "As shaggy as a lion's mane, the long hair falls so thickly from the forehead as to completely obscure the features, and to necessitate the training of the long locks behad the ears lest the eyes should be The growth spreads all over the face in similiar profusion; no part is un-covered, and even the outline of the nose is rendered indistinct by the wavy masses. On the face, indeed, it reaches its fullest development, measuring no less than twelve and a half inches in length. The hair of the head, darker in color and slightly coarser in texture, is brushed up from the sides into a knot on the crown a la chinoise. Perhaps the most marvellous growth is that from the interior of the ears, which are filled with the hair stretching five and a half inches from the drum, and that from the inside of the nostrils, only an inch and a half shorter. Moung Phoset is usually seated European fashion, for, unlike his mother, who prefers to squat Burmese fashion, he does not disdain to use a chair, so that his full statue is not apparent. When he rises to his feat he leaks fully the five feat seven feet he looks fully the five feet seven inches with which he is credited. mother's height is about four feet five inches." His body is of a tawny color, and its covering of soft silky flos attains its greatest length on the shoul-ders and arms, where its length, six and a half inches, gives him a leonine appear-

ance. Sleeping Cars With Bath Rooms. Chicago Herald: "Talking about lux-ury on the rail," said a traveler, "let me tell you of a nice thing I struck last week. First let me ask if every man of you hasn't often felt when out on the road that he would give more for a good bath than for anything else in the way of personal comfort that ou could think of? Of course you have. There is something about railroad traveling that makes a man yearn for his bath tub at home. You not only get dirry, but you feel that you are dirty. The stuff seems to slime you over, and stick you up, and interfere with the natural functions of the skin. And then to think of a five or six days' trip across the continent without a wash except of your hands and face, which only makes the contrast with the rest of your body the more striking, and renders

you more miserable. Well, it has been generally supposed that about all of the art and invention of the world in the matter of securing comfort for the railway traveler have their home in the United States, and particularly in Chicago, and yet up in British America last week I struck the nicest thing I ever saw on wheels. It was a sleeping car with a bath room. It is a nice tub, and there is plenty of room, and all the hot and cold water a man wants, and everything nice, clean and cozy. The charge for a bath is only 50 cents, and during the day I was on the car there wasn't a passenger aboard who didn't have at least one bath. And every man and woman of 'em swore that the luxury would have been cheap and desirable at double the price. I believe Pullman could make money by putting bath tubs in all of his cars, and just as soon as he gets to believing that way he'll put them in. It isn't the comfort for travelers that he cares about, but the prolits, you know, as he's running his cars for all there is in them. A good bath tub would beat some of his gimeracks all to pieces, so far as real comfort is concerned. The Canadian Pacific company has quite a number of sleeping cars

Captain Martimer Neely, of Coin, Ia., is in town He was in command of company K, of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, under General Lowe, now of this city. The captain has for some time been thinking of maxing permanents. thinking of moving permanently to



PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Glimpses of the Growing Crops From Various Points in the State.

Care of the Orchard and Fruit Garden-Potato Profits-The Harvest of Hay-The Care of Hogs.

Nebraska Farm Notes.

Wahoo Tribane: The growth of the corn crop during this month has been something wonderful and almost unparalleled in the experiense of our oldest farmers. Mr. Gilchrist informs us that he measured corn in the field of J. It. Moss, on his old homestead, that had been planted just thirty days and was thirty inches high. The most of the corn at this season of the year.

Aurora Sun: Crops throughout the county are only ordinary. Corn is good, bad and indifferent, as the case may be. Some pieces are fine, many are ordinary, and there are numerous poor stands, and much very weedy and backward. The wheat crop will evidently be very light, many pieces we have seen will hardly pay for cutting, oats is only fair and flax tolerable.

O'Neill Tribune: The Eikhorn valley

is now clothed in its most comely garb, and to a person with an eye for the beau-tiful in nature it is a sigh, at once pleas-ing and enchanting. There is nothing in the state like it and we doubt if it can be equalled in point of beauty, by any valley in the west.

Elk Creek Echo: Some of our farmers have an excellent stand of corn, and their fields look clean and their corn growing finely. Others have plenty of weeds and their corn looks thin and

West Point Progress: Mr. Rhinehardt, on an acre and one-half of ground, has raised 5,000 quarts of strawberries this year. He finds a ready home market for year. He finds a ready home market for them at three quarts for twenty-five

Elk Creek Echo: Corn put in with planters shows an excellent stand in most cases, while that put in with listers. so far as we have been able to ascertain, does not show up so well. The listed corn may come out all right and make a good crop, but to compare it with the other at present it hardly looks as if it would.

Nemaha Granger: If we can judge cora by what fields we saw from the train, between Auburn and Omaha, we will say that the prospect for a good crop of corn is not flattering. In some fields it was barely possible to see the rows, as the corn was small and the weeds as high as the corn.

Blair Republican: One of our elevator men gives the opinion that the pros pects for small grain is very poor in this county, and the chances for improvement in the condition constantly decreasing towards harvest. Corn is look ing fairly well but a good deal of replant very backward.

Papillion Times: Thousands of fruit trees in this county are dying from the attack of some insect. Every farmer has his own theory as to the nature of the pests, but when careful investigation is made, he generally proves to be an old fashioned borer. Ike Welch exhibits several specimens of the worm in the versions stages, from the time he comes from the egg until tull grown. When placed under a power glass the worm's head appears eased in a coat of polished steal, with delicate little saw blades on the foremost part.

Wood River Gazette: Stock feeding is rapidly becoming the leading industry in this portion of Nebraska, and it is lucky tor the general farming community that such is the case. The feeding of as many cattle, hogs and sheep as were fed in this vicinity, the past season, requires a vast amount of grain and creates a home market that affords several cents more on the bushel of corn than is paid by shippers. Feeders may not make mil-lions out of it, every year, but it is a grand thing for the country, just the same, inasmuch as it is mutually profitable to both the producer and consumer

of grain. Blair Republican: Crops in general in this county are looking well, but the farmers report wheat more or less af-fected with rust and the prospect for an average yield very poor. Comparatively little wheat is sown to what there once was many farmers have none at all, or only sufficient for bread and seed, and a fail ure would scarcely affect their general prosperity. Oats are sain to be good.

The Poor Farmers.

Hardy Herald: We have been reading in papers, large and small, editorially and by correspondents, all kinds of trash about the sloven and shiftless manner in which the Kansas and Nebraska farmer has handled his last year's crop of corn and the thousands of dollars lost in this way that might have been saved just as well as not, until we are ready to call a halt. If some of these writers worked half as hard or as patient as these very farmers whose corn lies on the ground they would understand the cause and have a better subject to occupy their time. Now for instance this is the first year in twelve that corn piled on the ground has lost the farmer 10 per cent on the pile. Then again the farmer who owns the pile, which is such a bugaboo to these professional gentlemen, here two years ago, bought his land for \$2,000, paid \$500 cash, pays interest on \$1,500, has improved 100 acres, built a house, dug a well, erected a small stable house, dug a well, erected a small stable for his stock, fenced a small pasture, lived, bought his machinery, etc., and paid his bills out of a possible \$500 or \$800 more, and when last fall came he tound that his money was all gone, his credit mostly used up, and the only way he could see his way out for himself and family was to put in the fore part of the winter husking corn and haul it to marwinter husking corn and haul it to mar-ket later on. As it turned out he finds himself the loser, which he regrets as much as the men who are calling attention to it, but like everything else that goes wrong he can't mend it. These are facts and the rule. But the farmer and the country is entitled to have the matter explained. Five years hence these same farmers will have their corn in cribs and their stock in good barns and the big farm all paid for; then these same critics will be equally as lavish in their praise.

Orchard and Fruit Garden. American Agriculturist: Newly planted trees usually have a struggle for existence this month. It will be wise to mulch these before dry weather begins. The object of a mulch is to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil because tion of moisture from the soil, hence litter of any kind, chip-dirt, or even stones, will answer. If the surface of the soil of the orchard can be frequently stirred and kept light, this will answer the same purpose as mulching. Early varieties of apples and pears keep but a short time after they are gathered, and are readily bruised. If assorted and properly packed in crates they are often more profitable than later kinds. The greater the distance from market, the harder should peaches be when gath-ered. The fruit should still be firm when it reaches the market. If strawberries are in rows, remove the mulch cut off the runners, and give a dressing of fine manure or some good fertilizer; pull up up any weeds that are in the rows, and return the mulch these descriptions. are in rows, remove the mulch cut off the runners, and give a dressing of fine manure or some good fertilizer; pull up up any weeds that are in the rows, and return the mulch to keep down weeds.

ORCHARD, FIELD AND GARDEN If the soil can be kept cultivated the weather. As soon as not layered plants are well established set them out; continue to layer them. Thinning the fruit to the extent of one-third or one-half will pay with choice apples and pears. Blight acks without warning; cut away the branch, or tree, as the case may be, and One of the most troubles sects in hot weather is the so-called ted spiler of the greenhouses. It is especially had upon pear trees, causing the toliage to turn brown. Syringe with soft soapsuds, stirring a little kerosene into the soap before adding the water Cut out old raspberry canes as soon as the fruit is off; allow only as many shoots grow as are needed for fruiting, ich blackberry canes when 6 feet high and their branches when eighteen inche ong. Mildew will attack the grape vines in hot, close weather; apply sulphur, using a bellows, on its first appearance. (See the sulphate of coppe and lime remedy given some months ago.) The grape insects at this season

The potato crop must always be sold within a year after it is grown, and usually the best paying price is as the crop is dug. It at least saves the expense of extra handling. But there is rarely or never a year when the grower of a good crop of potatoes need make a loss on Some time within the twelve months a fairly remunerative price will be obtained. This year, although potatoes have ruled dul! and low most of the year, there were two spells when good prices could be had. One was just at digging time, when most farmers were too busy to rush their crop on the mar-ket. This high price late in the season cannot, however, help farmers to mar-ket a large crop, as the work of keeping in good condition till this time is too much except for a very few. But a few ushels that can be spared now will bring nearly twice as much as the same quantity at last fall's and winter's

Haying and Harvesting.

The harvest is fast approaching the central region of Illinois and corresponding latitudes east and west. How many farmers cure their hay in the best possible manner? How many think that a little more or less dew or a rain or two more or less hurts the grass materially A single wetting may take out the 40 per cent of the real nutriment from the hay. It is necessary, then, that every means should be used to preserve the soluble juices of the grass so easily washed out by dew and rain. It is not generally known that these soluble portions of grass. easily washed out in drying constitute the integrity of the hay. The saving of of these soluble constituents is what brings stock through the winter in good condition. The loss of them causes cattle to be "tailed up" in the spring.

Get into your meadow in the morning

with the mower as soon as the dew dries off. Mow steadily until night. Rake up everything into windrows at night, except the grass that was cut after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. If the weather promises to be fair, the hay may lie in wind-rows, or better bunched, over night. If there are indications of a rain cock all up that has been raked. Rain or dew does not injure green grass-only that partially dried. The next day that porion of the grass not ready for the barn should be opened out and then raked into heaps. If rain threatens, cock the whole up by all means. It is then measurably safe, and if rather green will

cure in the cock. Clover is especially liable to injury.
The leaves of clover are the essential
parts of the whole plant. When witted somewhat, cock it up in high, narrow cocks, let it lie over night, open the cocks next day if the weather is fair, and haul to the barn when dry. It is not gener-ally known that hay may be hauled into barn very muc greener than when it is to be put into the stack. It is true, nevertheless. The reason is that the nir is nearly excluded in the barn and not excluded in the stack. It is important to know this. But hay may neither be put in the barn nor in the stack when wet with dew or rain. The moistures from the juices of the plant and the absolute moisture of rain and dew are two very different things. One decomposes the hay; the other does not unless in pronounced excess.

Grain is not cut until so ripe that when bound it will cure in the shock, even when the grain is in the damp state; but if wet in the sheaf the moisture under the bands will not dry out. Hence the absolute necessity of shocking and capping to prevent wetting. Twine binders now place the bundles in position ready for shocking. To shock so they will turn water, set six sheaves in pairs together in line. Place a sheaf at each end and one at the side, somewhat leaning. Then take a fair sheaf, slip the band down somewhat towards the butt. Break the heads down evenly to each side to cover one end and also the side center sheaves. Break the heads of another sheaf over, but not too much spread, the idea being that this sheaf will protect the center and the other end of the shock. Thus you have a shock that will stand not only a shower, but a continued rain, without being seriously wet. Even after a considerable spell of weather the sheaves will be ready for stacking as soon as the outsides are dried off.

Fat and Lean. The Hog: We question whether feed-ing for lean meat will be brought to a ceessful issue with any degree of manency without breeding the trait into an animal, nor can the trait be bred without feeding for it. The English Berkshire, bred and fed for lean sides, degenerates through its progeny into a fat burdened beast soon after its importation into this corn fed land. The necessity of a corn fed animal has determined the character of American pork, and its fatty character has in turn produced and maintained a market which leaner meats cannot supply. Its demands are rather increasing than diminishing, nor are they likely to be checked until necessity compels a change in our mode of feeding. The main reliance of the farm for many years to come will continue to be the extra heavy hog, plenti-fully interlarded with fat. Such fact will make a bacon hog one of the prime products for the market, and an mmense source of profit to the producer for the reason that it is more cheaply raised, and will always bring the top of the market. Since the days when the famous Shenandoah valley bacon embellished the tables of epicures the American hog has practically left our tables. This not is it should be, and those who encourage the breeding and feeding of bacon hogs in order that we may fully enjoy the bit of lean, streaked pork that gives a relish to the best of pork that gives a relish to the best of meals, will not only benefit his fellow man, but will enjoy the profits of his righteousness. Any breed, by improper feeding, will degenerate in its quality of meat, and by a contrary course of feed ing and breeding any particular blood or strain may be entirely changed in character and made equally profitable as bacon hogs. Those who farm in a small way, and must make the profits from the least outlay of labor and land, should al-ways feed and breed lean hogs. They will not find it necessary to seek a mar ket, for it will come to them and at top prices. A Gentle Hint.

New York Sun: "I understand, Clara," he said, as he sat in the twitight, "that

LATE LEGAL LESSONS Decisions for the Lawyer's Scrap-

Book.

Employer's Responsibility for Defective Appliances: On appeal from judgment—in the suit of an employe against his employer for damages in negligence, and in which he was deteated on the ground that the detective apparatus had not been shown to have been supplied by the employer, but that it was furnished by a fellow employe for whose negligence the employer was not bound—the verdict of the lower court was reversed. Chief Judge Rogers, in delivering his opinion, said: "The rule is uncoulified that The rule is unqualified that a master is bound to use all reasonable care, dilligence and cantion in providing for the safety of those employed by him: safe, sound and suitable tools, imple ments, appliances and machinery in its prosecution and to keep them in repair. This duty he cannot escape by delegating its performance to another, or having required work to be done without taking precaution by making due inquiries as to the time and manner of performance with regard to any danger arising therein. Ignorance of the master of defects in the instrumentalities used by his servants in performing his work is not a defense to an action by an employe who has been injured by them, when, by the exercise of proper care and inspection, he could have discovered and remedied the defects or avoided the danger incidental therefrom. In this case proper inspection would have disclosed the defect which caused the plaintiff's injury, and the defendant must compensate him." (Benzing vs. Stein-way: Court of Appeals of New York.) Fixtures and Personal Property:

were claimed as personal property by one party and as fixtures by another. A shed, opening only into the factory, had been built over the engine and and boiler, and the latter rested on a brick ash-box, while the machinery was partly nailed and partly screwed to the floor. The master to whom the matter was referred found the articles to be personal property, not fixtures; and the case being carried up on appeal this decision was sustained. Judge Holmes in his opinion—said: "Perhaps it would have saved perplexing questions if the rule of the common law had been more strictly adhered to, that whatever is annexed to the freehold by the owner becomes a part of the realty and passes by a conveyance of it. right of a tenant to sever chattels which he has attached to the realty might be admitted, and yet the property might be regarded as land until severed, as it seems to be in England. The decisions of this state [Massachusetts] establish that machinery may remain chattels for all purposes, even though physically at-tached to the freehold by the owner, if the mode of attachment indicates that it is merely to steady them for their more convenient use, and not make them an adjunct of the building or soil. We see no ground to interfere with the finding of the master in this case. This property is not at all necessarily to be considered fixtures." (Carpenter vs. Walker; Su-preme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.) Change of Life-Insurance Beneficiaries;

engine, boiler and certain machinery

The policies of insurance issued by a mutual benefit association provided that they should be paid to such person or persons as the insured may designate by will or upon the books of the corporation. The charter of the association provided that upon the decease of any member the fund to which his family was entitled should be paid as designated in the application for membership, or in case that should be rendered impossible by death or otherwise, it should in order (1) to his widow and infant children, (2) to his mother and sisters, (3) to his father and brothers, (4) to his grandchildren, and (5) to his legal heirs. In a case where the insured in his application directed that payment should be made to his two sons, but subsequently, with the consent of the company, though without the consent of the original beneficiaries, designated his wife as the beneficiary, it was held thatunder the provisions designation of the beneficiaries in the application so fixed their rights that another beneficiary could not be named without their consent. (Presbyterian insurance fund vs. Allen; supreme court of Indiana.)

giving judgment in a case where the principal has been kept in ignorance of facts which, if known, would have rendered insurance possible, the court said: "No policy can be enforced by an assured who has been deliberately kept in ignorance of material facts by some one whose moral, if not legal, duty it was to inform him of them, and who has been kept in such ignorance purposely in order that he might be able to effect the nsurance without disclosing these facts." In the case at bar the owner of an overdue ship had arranged to effect an insurance upon the vessel through the agency of a broker, who, however, did not effect the insurance, but hearing a rumor of the loss of the ship concealed his knowledge, apparently with the view of enab-ling his principal to obtain better terms than he could have secured had the rumor been known. The principal, in ignorance of the rumor, afterward effected an insurance on the sbip through another broker, who likewise knew nothing about the report. It was held that the conceat-ment was fatal to the insurance, (Blackburn et al. vs. Vigors; English court of

Concealment of facts in insurance: In

appeal.)
Recovery of money paid by mistake The rule that money paid under the mis-take of law cannot be recovered from the person who has received it, does not apply where the payment is made to and received by an officer of the court in his capacity as such. This was a case where money was demanded by and paid a trustee in a liquidation under the English bankruptey act of 1869, and the person paying the money discovered that he had not been legally liable to pay it. The court held that the trustee in the liquidation was bound to repay the money out of the assets available for distribution among the creditors. (Ex parte Simmonds, re Carnac; English court of ap-

Equivalent notice of honor: The drawer of a bill of exchange before it became due wrote to the holder saying that the bill would not be paid when due, though he believed it ultimately would be met by the administrators of the deceased acceptor. To this the holder replied in a letter saying that he must look to the drawer to take up the bill. Held that these letters amounted to a waiver, and were equivalent to an inti mation by a party entitled to notice that he was aware that the bill would be dis-honored and that he would ultimately be looked to for payment. (Coulsher vs. Toppin; English court of appeal.)

Assignment of insurance claim: town insurance company in Wisconsin, organized under the laws of 1872, paid a loss caused by a lire started through the negligence of a railroad company, and took an assignment of the whole claim for damages from the insured—the claim eing in excess of the amount for which the insurance company settled the loss Held that the assignment was valid and entitled the assignees to recover the full amount of the claim from the railroyd (The Hustisford Farmers company. (The Hustisford Farmers' Mutual Insurance company vs. the Chi-cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rathroad company; supreme court of Wisconsin.)
Fraudulent disposition of property:
Several months prior to the execution of a note—given and accepted in settlement of an open account as an absolute pay-ment of the indebtedness—the debtor made a fraudulent disposition of a part of his property. Held that this was not a ground for attachment in an action brought to recover upon the note, although it was made during the existence of the open account. (Hershfield vs. Lowenthal et al.; supreme court of Kan-

"Reasonable Time" on demand note .

A demand note, if not presented for pay ment within the period specified in the defining statute in states where "reasontime is not defined by statue-is overdue so as to subject any one taking it to all defenses to which it would be open in the hands of the payee. (Payne vs. the Vermont Central railroad conv pany; supreme court in the United

A THRILLING ADVENTURE

How a Tattooed Cross Saved the Life

of a Man from Cannibals. Rev. Thomas Needham, the Baptist vangelist, whose religious work in this evangelist, whose religious work in this city, says the Washington Post, is now exciting considerable attention among the Baptists, has had, according to his own story, a very remarkable and interesting history. When he was but ten years of age he went to sea on board an nglish vessel bound for South America The captain was a very brutal man and often ill-treated the lad, and the sailors, not slow to imitate the example of their superior, also made the boy an object of all manner of petty abuse. One of the seamen, just before the arrival of the vessel at her destination, took young Needham, and, tying him to the mast, proceeded to tateo the boy's arms and a portion of his body, the crew garding the matter in the light of a joke. Arriving at South America Needham was placed on shore and deserted in the midst of a howling wilderness. Left to roam at will in the midst of dangers, i was not long before the boy was captured by a band of Patagonian Indians, a tribe which, according to the reverend gentle-man's statement, had a custom of serving up human flesh at state dinners.

This would certainly have been his fate had not the Indians, on removing his clothes, discovered the pictures on his arms. One of the figures was a cross, This emblem of the christian religionfor these rude savages had, on one or two occasions, become intimately acquainted with missionaries -so touched their savage hearts that they instantly determined to spare his life. The scene must have been very impressive, for Mr. Needham states that he saw tears coursing down the cheeks of his captors. After that he was taken care of by the Patagonians—such good care, in fact, that for nine years, although his efforts were ceaseless, he was unable to escape from them. "They regarded me," he says, "as a god," though perhaps they valued him as a work of art. At any rate, his sojourn among them was of long duration, and when he was finally able to return to civilzation it was as a man ready to serve his Creator for the protection afforded him amid such peril. Mr. Needham spoke at the Fifth Bap tist church yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. He is an Irishuran, about forty years of age, and speaks with a rich brogue. He is short of stature, has a round, red and fleshy face, and looks not unlike a New York ward politician. His hair is very black, and a heavy mus-tache of the same color covers his mouth. In preaching he speaks rapidly, uses good English and renders his subject interest ing by numerous illustrations and anec dotes. His manner is earnest and very forcible. In his sermons yesterday his spoke of the fair appearance of sin and the impossibility of resisting it without the aid of religion. "It is useless," he said, "to attempt to curb the human passion. You may pet this old Adam nature as much as you like, but the nature re mains the same and will assert itself in the course of time. The only power that will change it is Jesus Christ."

Mr. Needham has been preaching for several years, and has held meetings in most of the large cities throughout this country, as well as in England. He has been in Washington for some time and is well regarded by Baptist clergymen.

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Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

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A Manager's Trick. Verona rejoices in 67,680 inhabitants, and the director of the theatre thought he did not see a sufficiently large percentage of them in his establishment, so he resorted to an ingenious device. He advertised in the papers that patrons would oblige him if, before purchasing tickets, they would take notice of the color of the handbills. If the handbills were white, the play would be suitable for maids and matrons to attend; if pink, the ladies were requested to stay away He is now growing wealthy on the pink night rushes.

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