THE B. & M. ROAD ENJOINED.

A Restraining Order Secured by the Missouri Pacific at Lincoln.

A RIGHT OF WAY DIFFICULTY.

The Capital City Adds to Its Record of Crim. Cons.—Sports Preparing to Swoop Down on Omaha.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Yesterday a petition in injunction brought by the Missouri Pacific railway company against the B. & M. railroad was filed with the district court, and a temporary injunction in the premises was granted by Judge Pound. The injunction petition set forth that the Missouri Pacific company, in building their line of road from Weeping Water to Lincoln, has secured from the Nebraska Stock Yards company in West Lincoln certain rights of way, and that this right of way has been properly secured through the filing of plats and contracts with the county clerk, and that on or before the 21st of August this right of way will be occupied by the Missouri Pacific railroad company if not obstructed by other roads. The petition then sets forth that the B. & M. railroad, in violation of the rights of the plaintiff, and in violation of the privilege bestowed on the plaintiff by the lease from the stock yards company, has entered on said lands and right of way, and has commenced to construct tracks on said lands with the intent and purpose of impeding the plaintiff, the Missouri Pacific road, in the completion of its road. All his means, as near as can be ascertained, that there is a prospect of war in West Lincoln between the corporations, and that the entrance of the Missouri Pacific will not be made into the capital city in the greatest possible harmony with the other corporations. It is alleged by the Missouri Pacific that the purpose is to impede and obstruct their company from having free access to the two mammoth packing houses now in course of construction at West Lincoln. Still further it is alleged by the Missouri Pacific that the crossing of their main line by the B. & M. railroad is an injury to them, in that crossings will have to be constructed and maintained, and that the B. & M. has taken no legal steps for the course they are taking. Judge Pound, in granting the temporary injunction, caused the plaintiffs in the case to execute the defendants an undertaking in the sum of $1,000 to be approved by the clerk of the court.

THIS ADULTEROUS GENERATION.

There has been a rest for a few days in the adultery record, but it has only been for a few days. Consequently it was but a return to the customary course of events yesterday when two separate complaints were made before Judge Parsons, of the police court, charging Mary A. Johnson, a married woman, with living, cohabiting and associating in open adultery with Benjamin Hitchcock. Both parties are residents of Lincoln, and the complaint enters largely into details concerning their adulterous walks and ways. The case was marked for hearing yesterday afternoon. It is only two days since an alleged adultery case was dismissed at the county court for want of prosecution, and there has been no less than eight cases of this character in the last three weeks. No wonder that the capital city is gaining an unenviable record in this line in the face of the accumulating evidence, and business is indeed brisk in courts where such an average of one kind of crime can be maintained. The two cases on this occasion are with the two parties named, one charge being made against the woman and one against the man.

PREPARING TO VISIT OMAHA.

The Lincoln men who are possessed of an abiding faith in the Lincoln league base ball club are preparing to visit Omaha in force on Sunday next on the occasion of the first meeting of the Lincoln boys with the Union Pacifics. It is estimated that at least two car loads will go to Omaha from this city, and it is expected that the Lincoln team, which is now in great trim with its crack players reinstated, will go down to the metropolis for victory, and only victory. With a delegation of the size of two coach loads, the Lincoln team ought to have good backing in the line of cheers at least.

THE DROUTH AT THE STATE HOUSE.

in the line of business worthy of record is rapidly equaling, if not distancing, the out-of-door drouth that has made of this summer of 1886, a burden and a torment. The only business transacted yesterday by the board of lands and buildings was the purchase of seventeen thousand dollars' worth of five-twenty Harlan county funding bonds as an investment of the permanent school fund. Land Commissioner Scott, chairman of the board, announces that an adjourned meeting of the board will be held to-day to ascertain if there be any further business that may come back before the board during the coming month.

IN POLICE COURT.

The police court yesterday had up for hearing the case of a party for drunkenness and resisting an officer. The party in question, whose name may be Monk and may be something else, was just released from the state penitentiary a day ago, where he had completed a seven years' sentence for manslaughter, having been sent up for that crime from Douglas county. The man felt so wonderfully good at securing his release that he celebrated the event by drinking, and soon found himself in the clutch of the law. Seven years in prison three hours at liberty and then in confinement again. The man told the police that he had served his sentence under an assumed name, that he had parents and brothers who did not know of his whereabouts and were ignorant of his incarceration in the pen. He paid his fine and costs in police court and departed for Omaha with promises on his lips that no more liquor would he ever touch.

John Kearney made complaint in police court yesterday against F. H. Fay, the proprietor of a restaurant and lodging house, charging him with retaining some four dollars out of a total of $18, which he gave into Fay's custody the night before for safe keeping. Kearney has been at work for the Missouri railroad contractors, had been paid off and stopped for the night at Fay's restaurant.

Miles McDonald was arrested and lodged in jail yesterday by the police charged with stealing a watch from parties working on the railroad grade outside the city. As Miles was comfortably drunk when arrested he was given time to become sober before trial.

Martin Noon, J. J. Smith and the old familiar John Doe were each up before the judge for drunkenness. Noon and Doe paid out and Smith went back to jail.

IN JUSTICE COURT.

M. M. Catlin was arrested and brought into Justice Cochran's court yesterday, charged with assault and battery upon the person of John Berry, an old man, and it is said inoffensive. Owing to the sickness of Berry from the assault and its results, he could not appear in court yesterday and the case was continued.

W. E. Steers yesterday made complaint before Judge Cochran against Mrs. Marrick and son, charging them with assault and battery, the implements used being a water bucket and a jack knife. The complaining witness stated that all was not peace and harmony between his family and the parties under arrest; that they had been getting water at his well, but on account of bad talk and bad acts he had forbidden them the premises. The woman and her son, as Mr. Steers avers, sought to show him that they would enter his premises if they wanted to, and hence the case of assault.

John Norderhoff and H. Clockmeyer are two Germans living out in the country, and the former has had the latter arrested in Justice Brown's court on a charge of assault and battery. Judge Brown also has the papers out for another assault and battery case for trial in his court.

CAPITAL CITY CHAT.

Mayor W. T. Scott, of York, and T. E. Sedgwick, of the York Times, were in Lincoln yesterday on route homeward from Omaha, where they were as a committee to secure if possible, through a conference with Union Pacific officials, some assurance that the company's road would be extended from Stromsburg to York.

John Seaton, the wide awake proprietor of the foundry in this city, reports a large business in building castings the present year, which is an index of the business growth of this business city. Some of the handsomest iron work in the new buildings of the present year are the product of the Lincoln foundry and the company report large outside orders.

There is one Nebraska crop at least that is a great success the present year, and that is the watermelon. H. A. Posten yesterday received a car load of this fruit, grown at Falls City that would make a Georgia melon crop crawl into the weeds and wither. No wonder Congressman Weaver was anxious to get home.

Major Woodard, of Chariton, Iowa, a prominent citizen of that place, who was en route to Northwest Kansas where he has landed interests, stopped over in Lincoln yesterday and was under the escort of R. D. Stearns, an old acquaintance and law partner of other days, and a visit to several of the state institutions was enjoyed.

Attorney Lewis, the law and order attorney in this city, was invited by Attorney Lansing to assist in the prosecution of the case against the tea and coffee men but he declined on the plea that he was retained on the other side. But the other side had Messrs. Billingsly and Caldwell in court as their attorneys and Mr. Lewis was noticeable for his absence, and the expression is freely made that he was detained from prosecuting rather than retained for defending, and a good many comments are made about the consistency of the thing.

Chris Cooley is the name of a man who yesterday made an exhibition of him self and of general depravity by using the most vulgar and obscene language before ladies. The sheriff was out in search of him yesterday to give him a chance to explain his conduct in court.

A great many Lincoln people were surprised yesterday to read in the telegraphic columns of the BEE concerning the accident that occurred in Des Moines to Mr. C. L. Ransom, who is with the A. D. T. in this city and who has a family in the city. Further particulars will be ascertained at once by his relatives.

The case of the party who stole $40 from his room mate was continued in Judge Parson's court yesterday for a day.

HOTEL GUESTS

at Lincoln yesterday numbered among others the following Nebraskans: F. A. Schoville, Valparaiso; J. H. Haldeman, Weeping Water; Sherman Lewis, Ashland; W. H. Evans, Kearney; W. T. Scott, York; A. J. Snowden, Kearney, J. A. Connor, Plattsmouth; C. S. Alling, Seward; A. Garrow, Dunbar; John Gallagher, Hastings; Sam Baker, Plattsmouth; T. E. Sedgwick, York; John McConnell, Crab Orchard.

A CURIOUS VOCATION.

Something About the Habits and Works of a Pretty Contortionist.

The performers of what are known "as contortion acts" are ordinarily emaciated, loosely-jointed persons, ill-made manikins that have a tendency to tumble down in heaps, and their doing of unnatural and preposterous things with their vertebræ and limbs seems easy enough for such creatures, who have no muscle in the way of the bones that they fling so carelessly about. Hence it is rather surprising to see a person who is a model of physical perfection do these same feats, and when that person happens to be an extraordinarily beautiful young woman, graceful in every movement as a kitten or an infant, with the perfect form of an ideal Venus and the strength of a young lioness, surprise blends most happily with admiration.

Such a one is Miss Julian. She was taught her art by her mother, and was only five years old when she received her first lessons, and was kept in training for three years before she made her first appearance in public in Melbourne, Australia, where she was born. Her mother had been a contortionist before her, and her father was an athletic; so both were fully competent to give her a wide range of performances, of which the contortion acts are only a part.

Before making her appearance in public it is necessary to work in the dressing room for ten or fifteen minutes, in order that she may get thoroughly warmed or "limbered up," which exercise is similar to the public performance—bending in all directions, balancing, twisting and so on. Clubs, dumb-bells and other apparatus are never used, as they are not necessary, and nothing is done in the way of dieting or any other exercise except that which is incidental to her performance to keep her in training. She weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds and is five feet three inches high.

There is no foundation for the popular notion that contortionists rub themselves, or are rubbed with certain oils to limber the joints and make their limbs more flexible. The only things needed to make a contortionist are natural aptitude for the work and long, patient practice, begun at an early age. The work injures no one, and most persons rather like it.

A Black Lump.

Tuesday afternoon a Oman named Jerry Thompson had one of the connecting bones of his cheek and jaw broken by being caught between a massive lump of coal, which he was assisting in unloading on Fifteenth, opposite the opera house. He was caught between the lump and a telegraph pole, and had it not been for immediate assistance would have been crushed to death. The lump is nearly five feet high. It weighed 2270 pounds, and was brought here by C. B. Havens & Co. from the McAlester mines n Indian Territory. It is the largest lump of coal ever brought to this city.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.

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FRENCH VILLA

AGRICULTURAL.

Crop and Stock Notes From Nebraska Points.

Fremont Herald: H. B. Nicodemus, whose large farm is on the bluffs north of the city, finished threshing grain on Wednesday, and the yield does not seem to indicate that his crops suffered very much from the drought. From fifty acres of oats he had a yield of 2,150 bushes; 1,635 bushels of barley from seventy acres, and 450 bushels of wheat from forty acres.

Schuyler Sun: Corn along the Platte valley in Butler county, is not upon the whole in a very flattering condition, even since the rain. While there are many fields of corn which have been well cultivated that look quite well and will make a fair crop, yet there are many others which have not been so well cultivated that look very discouraging indeed. On the whole, the Colfax corn is in a better condition, haying stood the drought much better.

Johnson County Journal: A trip of some 1,500 miles through Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana fully convinces the religious editor of this Journal that Nebraska is far ahead of her sister states in crop prospects. Here in Johnson county we have had more rain and have better crop prospects than are to be seen in the states above mentioned. It is true we cannot hope for over a half crop of corn, but if the farmers in adjoining states secure a one-forth crop they will consider themselves as extremely fortunate.

Plum Creek Pioneer: Probably the best field of corn in Dawson county is situated on the divide between Wood river and Guernsey, 300 feet from water. This field is owned by John Pitzer, who also takes the cake for a clean field. This demonstrates that our northern bluffs may be a little harder to work, but they are "thar all the same."

Ogallala Reporter: No more trail cattle will be brought into this once the greatest cattle market in the west. A new trail has been made one hundred miles west, and on this the Texas cattle are being driven to northern markets. At Snyder, on the Platte in Colorado, it is stated that about forty-five or fifty trail herds, numbering 2,500 to 3,000 cattle each, will cross the river during the season. About 40,000 have already crossed.

Johnson County Journal: Johnson county produces the smartest and fatest babies, best cattle, pigs, chickens, and other live stock of any county in the state. It has the best soil and best crops. It has also the handsomest women, and more of them to the square rod than any county in the world. They are of the variety, too, that can cook, wash, iron, sew on buttons, spank the baby and entertain company in handsome style. They are all under thirty-five, and can look satan or the president square in the face without flinching. Come to Nebraska, bring your wives, daughters, sisters or aunts along, and in a year you will not recognize them as the same persons, they will be so improved physically, mentally and otherwise. It is in the atmosphere that hovers over this, the favored spot of our glorious country.

Care of Animals in Summer.

The American Humane association presents the following suggestions relative to the care of animals during the heated term.

Provide water—fresh, pure water. Think, reader, how you are refreshed by a drink of cool water on a hot day. The lower animals are equally in need of the means of quenching thirst.

The active dog requires drink frequently during the hot day, as does also the cat; and a dish of fresh water should stand where they can have access to it. Undoubtedly many a dog is driven to madness through lack of water; and the testimony is that hydrophobia is almost unknown in those localities where dogs can drink when they wish.

Every city, village and country town should be liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, and they should be so constructed that even the smallest dogs can drink from them. No gift to a people confers a greater pleasure than a fountain, and that person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering trough to the roadside, or provides a fountain at which man and beast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor.

Give the horse frequent opportunity to quench thirst at times when not too much over-heated and before eating. To drink freely immediately after eating prevents a favorable digestion.

Provide shade. How instinctively we seek the shadow when the sun is pouring its hot rays on the day and parching earth. If the pasture is not provided with shade trees, in a convenient locality set four, six or eight supports, across which place straw or grass, and thus, in a brief time and with little labor make a shade in which animals can rest from the heat of the sun, to the great comfort of themselves and benefit to their owners.

Remove the harness from the horses in the hot day whenever you desire to give them a full, free rest, and once during the day, preferably at night, a thorough currying and grooming will not only give rest, but will do about as much towards improving the animal's condition as will the oats.

Examine the harness on your working team, and you will discover that blinds, check reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivances, serving no useful purpose. Take them all off for the convenience of yourselves and the comfort of the horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the strong ammonia, which is injurious to the eyes. Assist the animals to protect themselve against flies, feed regularly, hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, aside from the humane bearing upon the subject.

Economy With Team Work.

American Cultivator: One of the economies which most needs to be learned by farmers is the best management to team help. A great proportion are overstocked with horses, by which we mean keeping more horses than can be profitably employed all the year. There was possibly some reason for the notion that prevailed at an early day that teams cost little or nothing for keeping. Much that they ate was either unsalable or cost about as much to get to market as it brought. On land worth little or nothing only the most valuable grains would pay for transporting to market. It was possibly true under such circumstances that a horse's keep may have been a small matter, but now that the coarsest fodder can be sold, even straw bringing much more than either its manurial or nutritive value, the food that horse eats is as good as cash, and amounts to fully $1 per week, and when working hard and well fed, often to twice that sum. A working team will cost to keep nearly or quite $150, and if we allow $1.50 per day for use of team it must work 100 days, or one-third the working year, under favorable circumstances, to merely pay its way, allowing nothing for accident, disease and depreciation in value.

On thousands of farms, where only few kinds of crops are grown, teams get little if any more than 100 days work per year. All through the winter, weeks and sometimes months pass without getting horses out except for exercise. When the busy season begins, it is altogether too busy for a little while, though even then the farmer is lucky whose teams are not kept idle one or two days in the week by storms. Team help at seeding time in spring and in harvest is well worth whatever its owner's conscience will allow him to charge. We have known good farmers to pay $3.50 or even $4 per day for man and team at plowing in order to hurry in crops in season. Even these seemingly high prices are less expensive than keeping through the year extra team help required at these special seasons.

Without doubt the greatest and most common loss in team management is from keeping poor horses, unable at any time to do a full day's work. It is the most difficult thing possible for many farmers to get the idea into their heads that a horse capable of doing but little is entirely valueless. An old, wornout horse will always sell for something, no matter how poor he may be, and always for a greater price in proportion to his value when most worthless. For farm purposes, with the dear wages now paid to farm help, it does not require much deduction from a full day's team work each day to make up the value of a first-class team in every respect. The poor horses cost as much, and generally more, for keeping than good ones do. Suppose that with a good team two acres per day at plowing would be a fair day's work, while with a poor team an acre or an acre and a quarter would be all that could be accomplished. The hired help is paid the same in either case, while with a poor team nearly or quite half of their efficiency is lost. And yet the poorer a farmer is the poorer invariably his team will be. The two things always go together as cause and effect, and the poor team is oftener the cause of general poverty than the reverse.

Having a good team of horses, the farmer should either work them himself or employ some one who will not abuse them, who will feed them well, and so manage as to keep them employed nearly or quite all the working days in the year. Stormy weather will interfere with this somewhat on the farm, and it is difficult to get more than two hundred days of profitable team work on most farms in our northern climate. Many get not much more than half this number and horses lying idle in the stable in fair weather, because no work has been provided for them, furnish proof of the mismanagement that so often results in failure. It is a difficult matter to keep teams profitably employed all the time during the working season, and the effort to do this has, as it should have, much to do with methods of cropping and the kind of crops to be grown. Keeping the teams busy, and men as well, is one of the best arguments for growing a large variety of crops rather than only a few.

No positive or definite rule can be given as to the number of horses or teams that may be kept on a given area. If the horses are good animals their numbers may be increased with profit, as the land is made more fertile and suited to a greater variety of crops. Market gardners often keep several teams on a few acres, but they are always busily employed either in drawing manure or marketing produce. When sixty to one hundred loads of manure are used per acre in a single year, this alone requires a great deal of team help, and the crops to be marketed need proportionately as much or more. Even for ordinary farming on very rich land, four horses, and sometimes more, may be profitably kept on farms of fifty or seventy-five acres, since this amount of team help will be needed to crop the land as it should be, and do the work at the right time. Yet there are very many farms of this area of poor land where so much plowing and cultivating would never pay. Very poor land will not pay much anyway, but it is least expensive when kept in grass. Where this is the case keeping five or six horses on a fifty-acre farm would use up most of the produce.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

Let your onions grow until the tops fall, then pull them up. They should be allowed to become dry and be stored in a cool place.

Use the scales on the farm in order to more accurately keep an account of all sales and purchases, as well as the amount of food allowed. Every meal should be weighed and the gain or loss of flesh carefully observed.

In buying pigs for breeding stock the best is the cheapest, though it cost a little more money. The reason why breeders justify themselves in saving runts is because some men are thoughtless enough to buy them at a low price.

Poultry farming doesn't take a great deal of land, but with good management the harvest comes every day, and though it is small its multiplication by all the days of the year makes a sum that compares favorably with more pretentious ventures.

The over-feeding of any kind of breeding stock is calculated to impair fertility and that species of thriftiness which prompts to activity and the full working powers of all the vital organs.

To protect young fruit trees in unfenced lots or along the roadsides, drive three stakes around the tree and wind barbed wire around them close enough to keep an animal's teeth away from the tree.

Fruit that cannot be sold may be dried, evaporated, made into cider for vinegar, or jelly. In this manufactured form it can be kept as long as necessary and sold when a fair price can be secured.

On many farms the pigs must be kept in close pens all the summer. Such pigs should have green food delivered to them daily. Of course, some grain is needed in addition to the green food. Milk is also good.

The disposition of an animal depends somewhat on the treatment it receives. Rough usage causes the animal to become irritable, and when they are not vicious they are in a perpetual state of fear which prevents improvement in yield of either milk, butter or meat.

Soapsuds may be advantageously used around the pear and peach tree. It is quite an undertaking to carry them to an orchard, but there are trees and grapevines usually growing near the house and kitchen which will be greatly benefited by the use of the suds.

Straw may be rendered more valuable by being cut into short lengths and mix it with chopped hay and grain. It will greatly assist in increasing the amount of coarse material if so fed, and the practice is much more economical than that of using it for bedding entirely.

In order to guard against flies the stable should be thoroughly cleaned often. A sprinkling of the floors with a mixture of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid and two gallons of water, will disinfect the stall, while the manure heap may also receive an application with advantage.

Farmers as a rule do not like to feed grain in summer to the cows, says the New Yorker, yet the practice pays well where there is any market for the butter and milk. Although grass may be a valuable food for cows, yet there are different varieties, and many of them are not readily eaten by the cows in the pasture.

For working purposes the mule is more economical than the horse. It eats less and will do as much work. Sickness among them is an exception. It costs less to keep them, less to shoe them—for their feet are much harder than those of the horse—and they are more patient than the horse.

If the pigs are on clover they will need no food except at night, and although they may not fatten very fast, they will grow rapidly. The night's meal, however, should be complete, and should be composed of ground oats, four parts (by weight); cornmeal, one part; middlings, three parts, bran, two parts; linseed meal, one part, with a little salt. Feed it as slop, with skim milk, and if milk is not procurable scald the mixture, and give each pig all it can eat.

Ammoniacal odors prevail in all stables at this season if they are not kept very clean. The best plan for doing this is to give the stalls an overhauling in the morning, removing the bedding at the same time. Such a method will admit the air to every portion of the floors and thoroughly dry them, thus preventing filth and greatly assisting to promote the health of the stock. Escaping gases, bad odors and dampness are at the root of nearly all the evils that befall stock when confined in the stables and yards.

The old-fashioned dasher churn is a barbarous relic of the past. There is no necessity for tugging away for an hour in order to make the butter come. In fact, milk is churned no longer—the cream being separated from it and the butter being made by compelling the cream to fall from the top of the churn to the bottom, instead of plunging into it with a dasher bored with holes. Hence, in procuring a churn get one that revolves, as it will greatly lessen the labor and afford the best conditions for success.

AN ASSASSINATION PLOT.

A Resident of Corea Visits Japan with a Little Dagger.

Yokohama correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, July 12: The Japanese government have issued an order that Mr. Kim Yuki Kim, a resident of Corea, now staying in this country shall depart form this empire and that he shall not return here until such time as this order is duly canceled. The order was based on the ground that the Japanese government have reasons to believe that Kim's sojourn within the dominion of the Japanese Empire may cause ill feelings on the part of a friendly power, and further, it may cause disturbance of domestic peace. I have been able to gather the following information regarding Mr. Kim: At the end of 1884 he planned to overthrow the government of the conservative party, but he failed and fled to Japan with a few of his best friends, and ever since he has lived in Japan. Some of his friends went to the United States long ago, but Kim remained here. On May 1 last there arrived in Tokio a Corean gentleman called Chi Woen Yei. His mission was a matter of suspicion to everybody. It was very suspicious to Kim and his followers. Some of the latter wanted to find out what Chi came over here for. Chi had been one of Kim's pupils, and taking that advantage he one day wrote to Kim asking an interview. Kim, however, declined to see him. Kim's friends invited Chi to a little entertainment, and told him that they were political refugees in a strange land; that they hoped to be pardoned to return home; that they were willing to do anything in their power for him if he would use his influence for their being pardoned by the king. They tried every means to get his confidence, and at last Chi gave way and told them that he was commissioned by the king to assassinate Kim. Chi brought out a little dagger with which he was to stab Kim; also, a letter of commission signed by the king. Chi offered to get Kim's friends the king's pardon if they would assist him in the foul play, and he further offered to give $5,000 to any person who would assasinate Kim for him. Kim's friends accepted the proposition ostensibly and drew up a contract which Chi signed.

Kim hearing of Chi's mission, went up to the foreign office and requested their protection. Thereupon the Japanese government placed Chi under arrest, and telegraphed to the government at Seoul whether they sent Chi here for the purposes mentioned. The Corean government denied the mission, but recalled Chi, and Chi went away in charge of a police inspector and a detective. Chi's trip here brought to light another would-be assassin. His name is Chang, and he had been in Japan several years. Hearing of the desire of his government to have Kim done away with, he went home in June last year and offered to sacrifice himself for the good of his country. He received a commission from the government to assassinate Kim, and was paid a large amount of money for his expenses; he came out here, but settled down in his old house in Kobe, and did not even come near Kim. He is reported to be leading a princely life.

In the latter part of 1885 there was another trouble about Kim. The Chinese and Corean governments reported to the Japanese government that they had reasons to believe that Kim was returning home with a set of Japaness to aid him in introducing changes to his government, and that a number of such Japanese were already in Corea. The Japanese government sent out a number of police officers to make inquiries about the report, which proved to be groundless.

Kim's limit of proscription will be up to-morrow morning, and he and his followers, it is said, will take the latest steamer for the United States.

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THE RISING CITY.

Hebron's Just Claims to Rank Among the Best Cities of Nebraska.

Situated on the banks of the Little Blue river lies in peaceful security the rapidly growing town of Hebron, the county seat of Thayer county and containing upwards of 1,500 souls. No town of her size in the state can justly claim as many miles of sidewalks, as many solid banking institutions, or a better class of citizens. The present railroad facilities are rather dwarfed but in less than one year the Rock Island will have built through Hebron and the B. & M. have already began to extend its line through to Denver, thus giving an eastern, and western as well as a northern and southern road. Hebron need take no back seat in the manufacturing institutions, having a roller process flouring mill with a capacity of 300 barrels per day, a planing mill, creamery, packing house, brick yards and will probably erect a canning factory ere long. The two best weekly newspapers in southern Nebraska are published here, the Hebron Journal, owned and edited by Col. E. M. Correll has run for fifteen years in Hebron and is a well edited sheet. The Register, the democratic paper is making rapid strides to the front and is now enjoying a large circulation and advertising patronage. Messrs. Scott & Clute are the proprietors. The banking institutions are models of business management. The Thayer county bank is considered to have the wealthiest board of directors and stockholders. The First National claims a capital of $150,000, and the Landholders and Blue Valley, both do a safe and conservative business. The Hebron Loan and Building association is rapidly striding to the front as a prominent monied institution, and $75,000 of $100,000 worth of stock is now in the hands of the people. Nearly $1,000,000 is represented by the banks and loan institutions. The new two story brick blocks which have been built since the fire, speak well for the enterprise of the citizens, and now over $150,000 is represented in brick and stone business blocks.

The Christian, Methodist and Catholic denominations have neat and substantial buildings, while the Congregationalists worship in the opera house.

Two schools accommodate the 300 scholars who attend the school, which is charge of Professor A. J. Mercer.

The business men of Hebron are all solid and substantial, and do a heavy business in all the branches of trade.

The county officials all have comfortable quarters at the court house. The following are the present incumbents: Frank Leedom, county clerk; H. J. Ross, county treasurer; W. J. Green, sheriff; George Labinger, county judge; S. L. Shonock, Layman Brown and M. Dill are the county commissioners.

The opera house is a neat structure, with a seating capacity of about five hundred, and is owned by a stock company. Many fine residences may be found here with beautiful lawns etc. District Attorney Savage of the fifth judicial district resides and has one of the neatest residences in the place. There is no doubt that Hebron is a good investment for any one who wants a good thing. The hungry public are served in a fine manner by John Hughes at the Central or Captain Richards at the Hebron House. In conclusion there are few places which afford as many natural advantages as Hebron to become at no distant day, one of the first towns in Nebraska. S.

Two perfect remedies—St. Jacobs Oil and Red Star Cough Cure.

Creighton Notes.

CREIGHTON, August 9.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—A very heavy rain storm visited this section of the country lasting about three hours. Everything was flooded on low ground. Heavy thunder and lightning accompanied the storm but no damage done so far as heard from.

The new brick bank building of Geo. E. Cheney is well under way, the first story is nearly completed.

Threshing has commenced and the farmers are more encouraged as the yield of small grain is better than expected. Wheat is turning out ten to fifteen bushels per acre and better quality than last year; oats, thirty to fifty bushels; rye, fifteen to twenty-five bushels. Corn will be a better crop than anticipated, a fair average crop.

The sentiment is growing here in favor of the re-election of Senator Van Wyck, but political cranks are spending time and money trying to change the sentiment. They resort to lies and all manner of dishonesty to turn the farmers against Van Wyck. Plenty of money will be spent in this county to elect an anti-Van Wyck representative. George A. Brooks wants to run for state senator in this district.

The Bohemians on the Verdegris had a grand opening of their dance hall yesterday, and last night all the politicians were there to get in their work and influence votes.

Creighton still continues to grow and quite a many of new buildings are going up, and the surrounding country is improving rapidly. The prospects of this being a prosperous country are encouraging.

Why Is It

That the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla continues at such a rapidly increasing rate? It is—

1st, Because of the positive curative value of Hood's Sarsaparilla itself.

2d, Because of the conclusive evidence of remarkable cures effected by it, unsurpassed and seldom equalled by any other medicine. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for book containing many statements of cures.

Temperance at York.

YORK, August 10.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Mrs. S. C. I. Henry, the temperance evangelist, has been giving outdoor lectures in York for the last five nights. At first most of the people objected to open air meetings, but after having one in the church Sunday evening, which was very warm, they have been converted to the idea, and would recommend them to the people wherever Mrs. Henry may go. All have evinced a great deal of interest, there being a large and attentive audience each evening, and Mrs. Henry has helped the people of York to feel that although it is a temperance town there is still much for them to do in this work.

* * * * Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speedily, and permanently cured. Large book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lee Sung, of Denver, is piercing the Mongolian section of the town with lamentations over the loss of his wife, who skipped with a handsomer man, taking Lee's jeweled chop sticks and his surplus cash.

KEYSTONE MALT WHISKEY

Specially Distilled for Medicinal Use.

THE BEST TONIC!

UNEQUALED for CONSUMPTION, WASTING DISEASES and GENERAL DEBILITY.

PERFECTS DIGESTION.

DR. EDW. L. WALLING, Surgeon in Chief, National Guard of N. J., writes: "My attention was called to your Keystone Malt Whiskey by Mr. Lalor, Druggist, of Trenton and I have used a few bottles with far better effect than any I have had. I am recommending your article in my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

☞ The Genuine has the Signature of EISNER & MENDELSON on the Label.

Fac-simile of Bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON,

(Sole Agents for the U. S.)

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JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

Regular four-year courses, as follows: I. For the degree of Bachelor of Science, a general course; also elective courses in Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Mathematics and Physics. II. For the degree of Civil Engineer, including, besides the usual professional studies, applications of Electricity to the Arts. Post graduate instruction in Higher Mathematics, Graphics, Analytical and Applied Chemistry and Assaying, Biology, Physics, and Astronomy. Entrance examinations Sept. 14th and 15th, 1886. For special courses and other information apply to the College Treasurer.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

FOR SALE BY FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS:

KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 13th & Cuming Sts., Omaha, Neb.

A. D. FOSTER & BRO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

BABY CARRIAGES SENT C. O. D.

ONE OR MORE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

I PAY all express charges to all points within 300 miles. 1,000 carriages to select from. Send 4c. cents stamp for illustrated catalogue. Mention this paper.

L. G. SPENCER'S TOY FACTORY,

221 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

LINCOLN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Recently Built. Newly Furnished.

The Tremont,

J. C. FITZGERALD & SON, Proprietors.

Cor. 6th and P Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

Rates $1.50 per day. Street cars from house to any part of the city.

J. H. W. HAWKINS,

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Offices—33, 34 and 42, Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb. Elevator on 11th street.

Breeder of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Breeder of SHORT HORN CATTLE

F. M. WOODS,

Live Stock Auctioneer

Sales made in all parts of the U. S. at fair rates. Room 3, State Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Galloway and Short Horn bulls for sale.

B. H. GOULDING,

Farm Loans and Insurance.

Correspondence in regard to loans solicited. Room 4, Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Public Sale,

Denver, Col., June 10th, 1886.

40 head of Show Short Horns. Bates & Cruick shank, 2-year-olds, weighing 1650; bulls and heifers. Address Field and Farm, for catalogues, Denver, Col. C. M. Branson, Lincoln, Neb. Col. F. M. Woods Auctioneer.

When in Lincoln stop at

National Hotel,

And get a good dinner for 25c.

J. A. PEDAWAY Prop.