THE BEE'S BIG LIBEL SUI

After Long and Tedious Delays the Horse Case Comes to Trial.

MANY COMPANIES INCORPORATE,

Little Happenings at the State House Hard Working Burglars Do Active-Work - Police Court Grist -Lincoln News.

In the Hoffman libel suit against Rosewater, commenced yesterday, a jury was secured with little difficulty and the case went to trial, Sawyer presenting his side of the case for Hoffman in a speech occupying about an hour's time, causing the judge to arge on one or two occasions a little briefness on his part, and confining of himself to a statement that would let the case proceed. Judge Mason presented the case for the defense, citing the issue upon which it would be tried and the position and circumstances that prought forth the publications regarding Hoffman's record. Judge Mason caused a ripple of merriment to pass over the bar in discussing the damage that must have been done to Hoffman, by citing that he had, since the publication of the alleged libel, been promoted to the position of assistant adjustant general of the state, bearing with it extra honors. If the advertising of Mr Hoffman in the BEE secured him these additional continued the judge, "we wil not make any claim against them." testimony opened by the prosecution purting the defendant, Mr. Rosewater, on the stand as chief witness, and up to the hour of adjournment a long examination and cross-examination was in

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION have been received at the office of the secretary of state of the Missouri Valley Sand and Gravel company, located at Omaha, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, 20 per cent to be paid in at the time of the stock subscriptions, balance to be paid on the call of the board of directors; the indebt-edness to be limited to the sum of \$33,000, and the business of the corporation to com-mence on the 29th day of September. The signers of the articles are Samuel H. Yonge, S. Waters Fox, G. T. Nelles, Charles F. Potter, Emory A. Cobb, Ar-thur S. Potter, Joseph C. Merideth,

Articles of incorporation of the Omeha & Florence Land and Trust company have been received and placed on file at the office of the secretary. This corporation proposes to have as its capital stock the sum of \$250,000, and the corporation torun for the term of twenty-five years the debts of the corporation not to exceed fifty per cent of the capital stock. The signers of the articles are V. G. Lantry, Andrew Gilchrist, Milton Hendrix, Hugh G. Clark, George J. Hunt.

Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska Planing Mill company of Lincoln were filed yesterday with the secretary. The articles recite that the business of e corporation is to be the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, any general planing mill work; that the place of business is at Lincoln, Neb., the capi-tal stock to be \$25,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, the highest amount of indebtedness allowed being \$12,000. The 15th day of October, terminating ten vears from date, if not longer continued by unanimous consent. The incorpora-tors are Porter L. Harper, George H. Harper and William G. Maitland.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. \$8,000, of the school district of the city of Beatrice. These bonds run at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, falling due from ten to twenty-five years from

The school bonds of District No. 47. Franklin county, in amount \$325, have been registered with the auditor, these bonds bearing the usual 7 per cent interest, running ten years. After two months spent in trials and

tribulations the salt well contractors have everything in shape for prosecuting the search for the center of the earth, and State Geologist Russell reports favorable

progress being made.
The supreme court will commence its sessions again to-day after nearly a week's adjournment. The call of the docket this week is for cases arising in the Fifth judicial district.

AUTIVE BURGLARS. Burglars got in their work Sunday evening in great shape at three different localities. They had introduced them-selves to Lincoln the night before in a single burglary down on North Fourteenth street, and last night entered into the work in a more wholesale manner. As they were thirsty and chilly with the night air they commenced proceedings against the saloons, breaking into Jim Kelly's place by removing a light of glass in the back window. Once inside they treated each other to "Valleytan" at the oar, took several bottles along with them for future use, took two or three hundred cigars and the change in the drawer. amounting to half a dozen dollars. They also took other articles of value at hand -a good merschaum pipe, gold pen and holder and some silverware. After visit seemed to them they evidently thought saloon's sure takes for the same night Sexton's place of business was raided and at that point they gained admission by breaking a light from the door, tak-ing about the same amount of cash and drinks and cigars as were taken at Kelley's. The heavy stealing, however, was reserved for the mercantile house of Fred Schmidt's, for at that place they raided in more extensively; after effecting an entrance by the back way they commenced assorting out what they thought the most valuable, emptying the cash drawer of \$30, and then gathering together a miscellaneous collection of velvets, silks and jewelry to the value of several hundred dollars. The morning right revealed the depredations com-mitted, and officers commenced a search at once hitting upon one William Conlin as presumably the guilty party. A search warrant was obtained and a search of his house brought to light much of the stolen property, including a portion of the cash taken. The party and his wife were then taken before Justice Coch-ran and Conlin himself was ar-raigned for the theft and bound over under a \$1,000 bond to answer. Failing to produce the wherewith he was com-

POLICE COURT. In police court yesterday J. J. Smith, an oft-time and repeat offender, was arraigned for his usual misdemeanor, drunkenness. Heretofore Smith has plead and begged off largely from sentence, but when he commenced the old song yesterday the judge stopped him with a fine of \$10 that in this case will have to be worked out. Five other cases of no greater magni

tode than plain drunks were up before his honor and assessed the usual fines and costs, part of whom paid and the rest became boarders with the city. A party who had ought to have been up

in court, and for a good round sentence, was making the air blue with profanity on one of the principal streets of the city yesterday morning, but he had cursed himself out of sight before a police officer could be found.

MINOR MENTION

Jay Gould and party, who were in the sity Sunday evening, were interviewed

Ly a crowd of sight seekers who evidently thought the boss wreeker was worth attention. Old Jay seemed to interest himself more in Church Howe and some of ils strikers than in any others. Boodle,

The Liberal league in Lancoln voted to support McShane by a vote of 63 to 7, and at a meeting in Slovens Creek pre-cinct the sentiments of a hundred or more voters was taken and found to be

unanimous anti-Howe.

The first annual ball of the Lincoln letter-carriers was held last evening, and besides being largery attended was a great success in every particular.
J. A. Connor, Platismouth, H. K. Dunbar, Ashland; G. N. Seeley, Kearney, J. C. Lloyd, Nebraska City, G. M. Eggis son, Bennett, Lleutenant-Governor H. H. Shedd, Ashland, F. Napler, Falls City W. H. Steen, Wahoo: J. B. Farder, R. A. Weston, Ulysses, C. Thompson, Ashland were Nebraskans in Lincoln yesterday.

WEALTH OF THE ASTORS.

An Estate Worth Fully Three Hun-

dred Millions of Dollars. New York Correspondence Boston Advertiser: No one family in the country has so kept its wealth within itself as the Astors, who intend to continue the financial policy originated by old John Jacob Astor about the beginning of the century. It is commonly supposed that he made the bulk of his fortune in furs. He formed a gigantic project for extending the business from the northwestern lakes to the Pacific by means of various trading-posts, by establishing a central sta-tion at the mouth of the Columbia, and then by making a depot at one of the Ha-waian islands, to supply China and India directly from the Pacific coast. The project was partially carried out, but meanwhile Mr. Astor saw greater opportunities for making money in city real estate than in the fur trade. He be-gan to buy extensively and the growth gan to buy extensively, and the growth of the town was so rapid that, in some cases, the property increased a hundred-fold. When he died, nearly forty years ago, he was estimated to be worth \$20,-000,000. He left to his son, William B. Astor, the bulk of his estate, to be managed in the interest of the family, William B left it in jurn to his son, John Jacob, and now John Jacob has intrusted it to his son—his sole child, indeed—William Waldorf Astor. This virtually amounts to an entail, and prevents the wealth from being scattered, though there is small danger of that, the Astors being noted for conservatism and prudent thrift. They have always invested in real estate, buying few bonds or stocks, and have evinced great care and dis-cretion in their investments. Their constantly increasing surplus they have, so to speak, put into the ground, reaping extraordinary profits thereby buying, buying, but keeping their trans-actions as secret as possible. No one but themselves and their agents have any idea of the vast blocks of real estate in their possession. They own thousands of business houses and dwellings. They never touch unimproved property, and now add each year two or three hundred houses to their immense holding. When it is remembered

that wealth doubles at simple interest in less than seventeen years, and in much less time when invested in real estate, it is easy to understand how theirs must have grown in the past ninety years. One of the advantages of investments is that they increase with the value of the city. They are not confined, as bonds and similar securities are, to a fixed rate of interest. Certain lots purchased thirty odd years ago, would pay to-day what is equivalent to 40 or 50 per cent per annum. There is little doubt that the Astor estate is by far the greatest here or in this country. It can not be much short of \$300,000,000 The secretary of state was attesting to school bonds yesterday, one class being the sixteen \$500 bonds, amounting to doubted. What will prevent them in another hundred years from owning most of Manhattan island?

> A Corsican Vendetta. London Globe: The spirit of vendetta

very strong even among the highest classes. An amusing illustration of this I will quote at length. In August last a serious quarrel arose at Chiatra, near Corte, between two members of the leading families. As usual, it ended in blood being spilt. The spirit of vendetta was aroused. Brothers, fathers, uncles, cousins flew to arms, and, naturally, the worst consequences were expected. But the good cure, M. l'Abbe Roccasena, set to work and so influenced the parties that a treaty of peace was drawn up and duly signed by those interested in the affair. This unique document runs as follows: "In name of the Holy Trinity, of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the families of Franzelli and Valery, distressed at the scandal created by two members of their families-namely, Pierre Dominique Franzelli and Aurelius Valery, and having come back to better feelings, promise and swear in the pres-ence of their venerated pastor, Monsieur l'Abbe Roccasena, and other peopl called in to witness the oath to cease all hostilities. They promise to lay down rheir arms which had been taken up on this occasion; they recognize that the blood of christians cannot and must not be spilt except in the cause of religion and country and implore pardon from God, society and justice, who have a just right to this solemn and public act of reparation. They charge their pastor with the duty of choosing the fit time for delivering up to justice any member of either family who in-fringes these presents, and promise to bring no animosity into their dealings with one another. Done at Chiatra this 20th day of August, 1886." Such is the exact tenor of this precious document, as original as it is unique in Corsica. helps the inquirer to form an idea of the customs and manners of this singular

A Lawyer's Complaint.

Pat O'Hawes swore out a complaint in police court yesterday morningfor the a ... est of Howard Green. Green is charged with appropriating \$6 which Ella Mitch-ell gave to him to turn over to Mr. O'Hawes, as his fee for defending Wil



MOST PERFECT MADE

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COMMENT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Church Howe's Checkered Career Beautifully Illustrated by the Press.

POLITICAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.

A Cutthroat, a Betrayer of Party and a Self-Cofessed Corruptionist-

Senator Van Wyck's Clean and Succesful Campaign.

Church Howe's Nomination. Lincoln Democrat: In the excess of its real to prove that its new party footing is grounded on the solid rocs, the Omaha Republican asserts thus of the present congressional contest in this district Howe became the candidate through the operation of the routine prescribed by a clitical organizations, and this should be ufficient for any republican voter. To hestate as to what to do will be a folly.

This is the same old rot that has been poured into the ears of voters ever since candidates first became corrupt. There are things in this world of more value than the success of a party's candidate for office. There are worse things than the election of an opposing partisan to congress. The election of Church Howe would mean that the political cutthroa is as good as a man who never betrayed a party or abandoned a cause. It would mean that the self-seeker, the intriguante, the briber, the turncost, the irre-sponsible, the self-confessed corruptionist, is as good as any other man. It would piace honor at a discount, put honesty in fetters and exile truth. It would crown distonor and falsehood as the household deities of the republican party. For one, the Democrat does not believe the republican voters of this district wil do that. It believes most of them to be virtuous and good citizens, and because it knows that most of them are personally equainted with Howe's character it be lieves that they will repudinte him. Honor and uprightness do count for something in politics, or we are much mistaken in the temper and genius of the people of this congressional district.

Howe's Chief Occupation

Ulysses Dispatch: Church Howe is ecused by no one of having an honest positical conviction upon any mundane question. With his heavenly hopes and aspirations we can have no concern. He yoted for statutory prohibition as a member of the legislature because it helped Church Howe to more votes than it would lose to him. Mr. Howe's base for operations in the legislature with the railroad corporations has been long con-fined to a single county. It has been his chief occupation up to the time of his de parture as passenger-general and tie-con-tractor for the Missouri Pacific to play all parts in the little kingdom of Nemaha. But he is now on a broader field. It includes Omaha, where it is said, he will make his "headquarters." His tail-quar-

ters will be in "Sweet Auburn." Mr. Howe is a prohibitionist in Nema-ha and other counties, or, as he puts it, "I vote with my constituents. I am with the people, you know." It will be a the people, you know." It will be a beautiful thing to see Mr. Howe in Omaha throwing his slender arms around the necks of Mr. Metz, Mr. Krug, Mr. Iler, and other men of that city in ardent em-braces to assure them of his devotion to high license, beer and other peculiar beverages, and Hon. John M. Thurston and the Omaha Republican will sing in Howe chorus on the same high key, But he cannot fool anybody this time. He has made up his bed and must lie in it. Submission of the question in this state means, as it has always meant; prohibi-Mr. tion by constitutional amendment. Howe has always known and said this. The republican state convention in de-claring for submission declares for pronibition, and every man in the state knows it.

Lincoln Democrat: The Plattsmouth Herald eulogizes Howe as a patriot and scholar. Church Howe may conceal something of scholarship away down in his unfathomed bosom, but as a patriot he is discounted by a boneless codfish. The only use a country is to Church Howe is to furnish him mental exercise and add to his pile.

Howe's Work for Tilden. Wymore Reporter: If Church Howe would try to prevent the state of Ne-braska from canvasing the electoral vote so as to elect Samuel Tilden, democratic candidate for president, as the records of the house shows he did, why should re-

publicans vote for him? Howe on Monopoly. Beatrice Democrat: Church says that McShane is a monopolist, as he has an in-

terest in a big berd of cattle. The farmers of the country must govern them-sleves accordingly, and not allow their stock to increase too rapidly.

Church Howe and Dr. Miller. Papillion Times: If Dr. Miller and his growd will give McShaue as good support as Charley Brown does, Church Howe will lose Douglas county by 4,000

Howe's Prohibition Sell-out. Nebraska City News: M. B. Reymon, of Falmage, publishes an open letter in the Nemaha Granger addressed to Hon. T. J. Majors, in which he makes a very serious charge, and one that, if true, will have considerable influence in the campaign. Mr. Reymon says: "At the session of the legislature of 1881 Mr. Howe in-troduced a bill known as the prohibitory bill, submitting to the vote of the people the question of the right to manufacture and sell spirituous and malt liq-uors in the state of Nebraska, but before it came to the final vote you told me Howe had bargained to defeat the bill. You said Mr. Her of the Omaha distillery said to you he had paid Howe for defeat-ing the prohibitory bill which he (Howe) had introduced. I ask you if they had anything to show that Howe had sold out to lier? You said no: Howe was too sharp for that. You told the same story to others before and after the legis-lature adjourned, and this is the man, Mr. Majors, you now endorse and help to nominate as a candidate of the repub-lican party, and, if your own words are true, a bribe-taker, a bribe-giver, a man without principle, a politician who seeks position for the money he can make out of the moneyed interest by blackmail.

Howe Peddling Bogus Letters. Lincoln Democrat: The congressional campaign committee is busily engaged in circulating some documents purport-ing to be letters to Church Howe from distinguished eastern men congraturating him upon his nomination and hoping he would be elected. In this connection it is perhaps proper to say that the Democrat has been permitted to copy the following letter:

New Yoak, Oct. 12, 1886,
My Dear McBride: I see by the papers that
a man named flowe is publishing a letter
purporting to be written by me endorsing his
candidacy for congress. Who is this man
flowe? Please send me a copy of the alleged
letter in his behalf. If, however, in your
judgment it is all right, let it go. But in
any event let me hear from you speedily.
Yours as ever, C. A. ASTHUR.
To J. C. McBride, Lincoln, Neb.

THE SENATORIAL ISSUE.

standing room in the large ball owing to five hundred thousand seres. The comthe fact that a very large delegation from pany supposed it had secured the defeat of the surrounding country wanted to hear this bill in the senate, when by persistent Nebraska's senator, and many were there out of sheer outlossy, having never seen it had been tricked off the special calenthe great "anti-menopolist." He dwelt at some length upon the mysterious ways of Jay Goold and Vanderbilt building spoke in its behalf and the same day seof Jay Goold and Vanderbilt building railroads and denounced them in scathing terms for their unparalleled thievery. He also denounced the railroads, particularly the B. & M., which traverses southern Nebraska, for the exhapitant rates charged by that road for freight west of the Missouri river. He deplored the weakness of our legislature in being afraid to count a three cent rate for passengers in this state. He was a little severe on the "yelpers" as he termed them, on the 'velpers' as he termed them, on the amendment to the Alaska territorial bi He gave us a history of his war record receive a salary only, and pay all fees from the time of his enlistment until he into the treasury, and insisted that this was mustered out, never drawing a cent | Wise provision should extend to all United of pay from the time he went in to the | Sintes Marshalships, | Senator Van Wyek time he came out, and losing all be had opposed subsulging the Pacific steam distursed in organizing his company and ship companies. He was efficient getting them ready for action. He was in securing the passage of particularly saxious for the people to the discountry since the passage of particularly saxious for the people to the discountry since the passage of particularly saxious for the people to the discountry since the passage of particularly saxious for the people to the discountry since the property of the people to the discountry since the property of the people to the peopl particularly anxious for the people to elect Van Wyck men to the legislature in order to secure a return to the United States Senate. He was not asking anyone to vote for him but if the people bate with Beck. Edmunds and others who would examine his record in the United States senate they would find it untarncould return him if they saw proper. His Own Successor.

Ashland Gazette: The people of the state of Nebraska are still continuing to show their desire for the return to the United States senate of that stanch people's man, Hon C. H. Van Wyck. was never known to falter when the in-terests of the people were at stake. The corporations will use every means under the sun to cause his defeat, but it will avail nothing. Senator Van Wyck will be his own successor.

Van Wyck in Sarpy.

Papillion Times: The election procla-mation issued by the cierk of Sarpy county calls for the election of a United States senator. It is understood the republican tickets in this county will bear the name of Van Wyck for senator, and that if the democratic county convention names any man to be voted for his name will be James E. Boyd.

Senator Van Wyck's Record.

General Van Wyck commenced public life over thirty years ago, and in the state of New York sided to organize and lay the corner-stone of the republican party; of the cardmal principles of which he has been a faithful and devoted advocate. His record in brief is as follows: In 1858 and 1860 he was elected to con-

gress. From September 1861, until the close of hostilities, he served ably and valiantly in the war of the rebellion. He was again elected to congress in 1866 and 1868. At that early day, as always, he believed in reforms within the party, and inaugurated a committee, of which he was chairman, to prevent fraud in army contracts and to reform abuses in the New York custom house. In 1808, with Washburn and others, he made a vigorous and successful fight in con-gress to compet the Union Pacific railroad to reduce its then most exorbitant rates. First coming to Nebraska in 1856, he made his home here in 1874. In the sucmade his home here in 1874. In the succeeding year he was elected to the constitutional convention; in 1876, '78 and 80 he was elected to the state senate, and while there was active in preventing the repeal of the usury laws and in reducing the rate of interest from 12 per cent to that now legal; he was foremost in requiring purchases of supplies for public institutions to be made after advertisement and from the lowest bidder; in providing for the punishment of officers for expending money beyond appropriation; in the long-fought contest to regulate the transportation of passengers, reducing the rate to one not exceeding 3 cents per mile and in all measures against railroad

discrimination. General Van Wyck was elected to the United States senate in 1881. One of the very first bills he introduced was one to stop the fraud through special deposit surveys of the public lands. After a long struggle with a wealthy and well-organized ring and a discussion with the ablest men in the senate, he succeeded in his purpose. This ring was surveying all the desert and mountain and worth-less lands generally, and locating the script issued as pay on agricultural lands. Its overthrow saved to the people millions of acres and millions of money. He of-fered an amendment to put lumber on he free list, discussed that subject at ngth and secured a favorable vote, a combination of united capital finally defeated the measure. His action in this matter was endorsed by a resolution of the Nebraska legislature. He secured a reduction of the duty on fence wire and made a vigorous attack on the special star route attorneys, where Bliss and others were receiving, each, at the rate of \$50,000 per year and then charging the tips paid the porters of sleeping cars, ucceeding in abolishing the system. every session be secured the passage in the senate of a bill to relieve settlers and purchasers of Denver and St. Joe lands, but until the last session the house refused the action asked; it then passed the bill with an amendment that did not even relieve one-fourth of the settlers. In pension legislation Senator Van Wyck has always been active; securing the passage of special bills at every session and urging new laws and amendments to further increase pensions. He has always been strong in his advocacy of Mexican pension bills. He introduced and secured the passage of bills to in-crease the pension of soldiers' widows from \$8 to \$12 per month, to increase pensions for loss of a leg or arm, to pay pensions from date of disability and to give every soldier a pension who had served months and was disabled, even if the disability had occurred since the war. It was Van Wyck who fought to open abandoned military reservations for homestead settlers only to give terri-torial government to Oklahoma, and alow homestead settlement, to place Indian reservations in Dakota and other territories, in the public domain open the same for settlement. He has always been active in looking after local matters, endeavoring to secure Indian schools and compassing the establishment of new land offices at McCook, Sidney and Chadron. He has secured the

sale of Indian lands within the state, extension of payments for purchasers of lands, and always aided in securing jus-tice to those claiming lands. One of the most important bills he introduced and advocated and finally had passed, was one to compet the taxation of lands of the land grant railroads. Mil-lions of acres had for years been exempt from taxation. Senator Van Wyck introduced his bill in the Forty-seventh congress, struggled for it in the Forty-eighth, and last winter secured its passage, compelling the roads to pay taxes on their lands the same as the citizen pays. Bills to protect labor have uniformly received his support. Time and time again he has torn the mask from exterionate rallroad charges, when they were devouring the substance of the people; notably was his position in this relation shown in the discussion of the inter-state commerce bill-a lengthy one with Callom, Adison, In-galls, Hoar and McPherson, and all the shrewdest defenders of railroad interests in the senate. His course in this instance Senator Van Wyck's Speech at Ainsworth.

Ainsworth News: Senator C. H. Van Wyck addressed a large and appreciative audience at the opera house in this city last Thursday evening. There was hardly

desired its reference to the finance opmittee, a move which would have by a majority of one vote—his own When the bill was considered in the sen ate he made an able, brilliant argumen in its behalf, and for his several enorts it the matter received the thanks of many dairy and creamery associations. Another most important bill was to authorize the destruction of illegal fences, for this he labored faithfully, presenting the amendment that gives the president power to use the military for the purpos indicated. During his senatorial caree he has presented many labor petitions, and when Senator Vest and others intimated that such petitions were not genuine, he rebaked them in a short speech, so direct and so conclusive in its statements, as to secure for him the approbation of all the labor or ganizations in the land. A bill was passed to prevent the United States sena tors from being retained by the land grant railroads. A motion to reconsider was immediately made, and prevailed, but not without Van Wyck's protest and vote in opposition, the only one on the republican side of the senate. He inves-tigated th frands and extortions of the Washington Gas Light company, and his bill in the matter obtained a favorable re-port to reduce the price of gas to \$1 per thousand cubic feet. When the car drivers in Washington were working sixteen hours a day he commenced a fight against the companies and compelled them to reduce the time to twelve hours: showing in this, as he has always shown, a desire to protect the laboring man when wronged, whether in Nebraska or Washington, and receiving, in the instances mentioned a written testimonial from, and the thanks of, the wives and chil dren of those whose cause he had es-

can win if they will.

A NOTED SUICIDE.

Dr. Constantino Guzman, Son of Nic-aragua's Ex-President.

Philadelphia Times: News has just been received from Nicaragua of the sudden and tragic death of Dr. Constan-tino Guzman, one of the most noted and

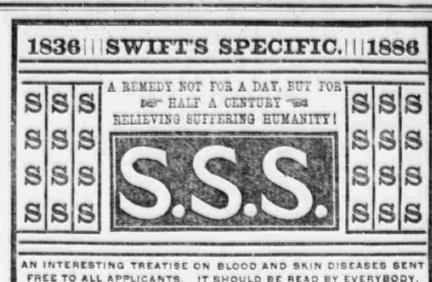
iseases of the eyes and ears. From Europe he returned to Nicaragua. but he did not remain long, as he has met in traveling a young lady from Bos ton, and in 1882 he returned to the United States and married her. They went to Mexico, where Dr. Guzman spent a few years until his health required a change of climate, and he removed to California, where his widow is now living. Business matters led him to make a hasty trip in February last to his native town of Granada, in Nicaragus. Great preparations were made to greet him, and upon arrival all the bells in the town were rung, fire works set off, and a feast pre-pared for the sick and the poor, who ame in great numbers to welcome him For months his office was filled day and night with the sick and suffering from all the neighboring country, who came seek-ing relief. Half of his patients were un-able to pay, but he treated them the same as the rich. The loss of sleep, the over-taxing of his brain, and the use of son Having enemies he began to think they were pursuing him, and over a month was passed in the greatest anxiety and suffering. He was daily watching for secret assassins, and refused food from the hands of his dearest friends While in this state of melancholy, one night a few weeks ago, a shot was heard and he was found dead in his room, with a revolver by his side and a bullet through his brain. He was the favorite of his family, and the benefactor of the poor, who loved him dearly. Over \$3.000 has already been subscribed in small sums to ward the erection of a monument to his memory. to his memory.

The Book Canvassing Business. Chicago Mail: Friends of mine who are in the business tell me that nothing has so damaged the book canvassing business as the easy selling books of Grant and Blaine. Old-time professionals, who used to make a splendid living selling books that nobody really wanted have gone to pieces because of the bad and lary habits engendered by "carry and lazy habits engendered by 'carry'ing' a book everybody wanted, and which it was no trick to seil. 'I ain't any good any more," said a man named Roberts, who leads the profession in these parts. 'I used to make a hand-some dwing selling books which it took an artist to push. I don't feel now, after selling 'Grant,' as if I ever could do any more fine work.'

The above is but a brief imperfect sketch of Senator Van Wyck's public services. He has been strong fearless and consistent throughout. He has never wavered once in his battle for the people. He has always been aggressive, fireless and persistent; a working, never-sleeping member. When other states have been well served, they have sent their representatives back to congress time after time. None has ever been better served than Nebraska has by Van Wyck and her every interest demands his return to the senate. The plotters are opposed to him, the people are for him, the latter

popular men in the country, who was well known in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine. He was a son of General Don Fernando Guzman, the ex-pres ident of Nicaragua, and his brother, who was a student of the late Dr. Gross, married Miss Ewing, a granddaughter of one of the first provosts of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Guzman was born in 1847, and in 1865 left Granada for the United States to begin his professional education here. He was prepared at the college at Poughkeepsie, and from there he entered Harvard university, from which he graduated in 1870. Leaving the United States a year or two afterward, he went to France, where he spent some time and was engaged in the hospitals during the Franco-Prussian war. From France he returned to Nicaragua and entered upon his professional career, meeting with the most brilliant success, and although so young a man soon be came known as the most prominent physician of the country. In 1875 ne made a prolonged tour through the neighboring states of Guatemala and San Salvador, where he left a most distinguished reputation both as a surgeon and physician. In 1879 he again returned to the United States, and extended his travels to Europe, where he spent some time in Berlin, making a special study of

An amuteur once asked Liszt how to play the piano with the soul. The genia master readled: "You must first of all have a soul."



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