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a day of DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create. Its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance. Its PARLOR DRAW-ING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any, and its widely colobrated PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which cannot be found elsewhere. At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry, connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all eastern lines.

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### HOFFMAN AS AN AUTHOR.

Come of His Sentimental and Blood and Thunder Pen Productions.

ROGGEN AND DAWES TESTIFY.

Church Howe Threatens to Stop Railroad Building Unless the Laborers Vote for Him-Suicide of a Wronged Girl-News.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BURELUAT The Hoffman-Rosewater libel suit was the attraction in the district court yes terday, the forenoon session being occupied by the prosecution in presenting the testimony of Hoffman, Governor Dawes and E. P. Roggen. The testimony of Hoffman occupied some two hours in examination and cross-examination, and, judging from comments, freely expressed, was not considered as of very much weight. Hoffman evinced a very forgetful mind, even bringing his own age in a question of doubt, and was not sure within a year or so of his own age or how long he had lived in Mendota, Ill., and very ignorant as to the money he had made in previous years through literary efforts, which the examination seemed to develop into his chief occupation. Judge Mason, in his cross-examination of this witness, developed the fact that Hoffman had written many tales of light literature fictions for the New York Clipper and other journals of like literary merit. When the witness was called upon to recite the titles of some of the stories written by him and the compensation received he gave as the titles of tales among others the foilowing: "A Terrible Secret," "The Lover's Revenge," "A Midnight Adventure," "The Mystery of the Mounds," "The Church of Skulls," "Parson Jones Pardon," etc. For those stories Mr. Hoffman testified that he received from \$5 to \$10 each as compensation, and the defense developed in this a point of the plaintiff's ability to earn money who was now asking for \$30,000. Mr. Hofman further testified that his salary in his present occupation as private secretary to the governor was greater than he had ever received heretofore.

Governor Dawes' testimony was called for evidently to establish the anguish of

mind in which the plaintiff suffered, and he testified that Mr. Hoffman had come to him and spoke with him concerning the publication of the alleged libel shortly after its appearance. That he believed Mr. Hoffman's denial and had not investigated for himself. The defense here created new interest by asking the governor if Mr. Hoffman was not aware of the to-be-attempted robbery of the state treasury before it came to pass and which attempt brought forth the alleged libelous article. The governor testified that Hoffman was ignorant of the raid that was to be attempted, but being asked it he did not state in his deposition taken heretofore that Hoffman aid know of it in advance, the governor stated the deposition was correct.

Secretary Roggen's testimony was regarding the conversation had between himself and Mr. Rosewater on two different occasions, Mr. Roggen stating that several weeks prior to the publication Mr. Rosewater had stated to him that he had been informed by a reputable citizen of Lincoln regarding Holf-man's character, but did not want to publish it simply for malice.

In the afternoon the defense took the stand and Mr. Rosewater was called. His testimony was given at length, show-ing that he had been in possession of the three or four months before their publication; that he obtained them from Mr Barnes in December and withheld the use of them until March, when the between the detectives for the robbing of the treasury was developed by the coroner's jury, showing that the gov-ernor and his secretary knew about it in advance. Then he thought that it was due the people to know the record of Hoffman and he published it. At the time of its publication the witness stated that, to be certain of the facts, he visited Mr. Barnes in company with Major Klintch and verified all that was published; that he thought a man accused of horse stealing and whom it had been stated, was a proposer to burglarize a bank, might have a hand in the job at the state treasury. Mr. Rose-water testified as to withholding the facts for so long, not wishing to have it appear as malice, if it became neces-sary to publish. The testimony of L. F. Barnes, the principal witness, for the defense, was then had, and he related all the circumstances of the Hoff-man affair. He equipped him with a horse and saddle, bought him overshoes and gloves and furnished him with \$30 in cash, and Hoffman started forth. A few days after Mr. Barnes related that Deputy Sheriff Evans, of Firth, came to him and told him that Hoffman was trying to sell the horse for \$40; that he then instructed Evans to follow him up and instructed Evans to follow him up and recover the horse if possible. Shortly after this time Mr. Barnes testified that he met Mr. Hedges, who had come up to Lincoln through Missoqri; that Hedges told him he had met Hoffman down near Springfield, Mo., and that he thought he was not to be relied upon, as he (Hoffman) had proposed to him a job of burglarizing some country bank. Mr. Barnes said that he heard of Hoffman's arrest; had a telegram to that effect; sent word

had a telegram to that effect; sent work back for his release; that afterward Hoff-man returned to Lincoln out did not bring the horse with him; told him that it was the first time he had got into such t ouble, cried and wanted a settlement; afterward he settled with Hoffman for \$112; that Hoffman insisted and he (Barnes) did sign a paper agreeing not to prose-cute him for taking the horse; had never seen the horse since and did not know what had become of it.

At the close of court at night Mr Barnes was still occupying the stand.

HOWE HEARD FROM.

The State Journal yesterday contained another characteristic dispatch from Church Howe, who held forth at Ne-

braska Chy the night before and who portrayed an audience of 1,000 people and tremendous enthusiasm for Howe. A gentleman who came up from Ne-braska City and who attended the monster meeting states that it took a brass band an hour to drum up 200 for an audience; that Howe, as usual, harangued against the Bee, about McShane and his cattle interests, and when the time came for him to explain his own checkered career and the charges that have been published week after week against him.

published week after week against him, he plead a loss of voice and begged leave to introduce Mr. Shedd, dodging his variegated record in elegant shape. Howe has been seeing some of the Missouri Pacific construction and grading contractors lately in a struggling effort to capture the solid vote of the workmen, and when one of them told him that his men voted as they pleased, Howe braced up and told the contractor that not a mile of rairoad would be let for them to work upon next year if he was defeated, and that not another shovelful of dirt would be thrown upon the new construcwould be thrown upon the new construc-tion work of the Missouri Pacific if they didn't come to time. The reply of the contractor to this exhibition of braggadocio was more emphatic than elegant,

and the more emphatic words in it co not be found in the new revision. Meanwhile the lieutenants in Lancaster are

sweating away and studying to know and find the way that they can drive the vote of Lincoln for Howe and save the city from the wrath of the boss trickster. SUICIDE WITH STRYCHNINE.

Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Beach went out in the country to the home of Herman Schmidts, in North Bluff precirct, and brought to the coroner's rooms in this city the dead body of Catherine Staes, who committed suicide Monday ovening by taking strychnine. The girl was nincteen years of age and her parents live in Lincoln, but she had been for a short time in the country. The girl has been a damestic in several families in the city, and some time since she was be-trayed under promise of marriage, and realizing her shame and lost life she broosed over it until she ended all with ulcide. At noon yesterday the coroner was at work securing a jury to investiments that may prove of especial interes to the party who wrought the girl's ruin. The jury selected by the coroner who will investigate the case, and who were hearing evidence last evening, are J. H. Naden, Major Klentch, Charles Avery, John Moore, J. H. Blair and J. M. De-

SUFREME COURT PROCEEDINGS. Court met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Frank B, Stephens, of Saline ounty, was admitted to practice.

The following causes were continued: Thorne vs State; Newall vs Kimball; State; ex ref. Dean vs Clay county. Respondent given ten days to answer. The following causes were placed at the foot of the docket: Lane vs Starkey; Arnett vs Zinn: Thorne vs Adams county

The following causes were argued and submitted: State, ex rel. Perry vs Clay county; Powers vs Powers; Englehart vs Peoria Plow Co.; State, ex rel. Wagner vs Emery; Garrison vs Aultman; Brown vs Wintersteen.

Court adjourned to this morning. ADDITIONAL FIREMEN.

At the last meeting of the city council the appointments of the new firemen. were made by the mayor and unani-mously confirmed by the council. The boys who will take possession of the rejuyenated engine house in the Second ward are J. Warren, J. H. Pierce, W. H. Adams, Geo. Keifer, B. C. Jones, John Bracken, Jacob Morrow and G. Preston. For the past week the fire warden has bad a force of men employed on engine house No. 1, reflooring the inside and making the second story into sleeping apartments for the boys, and the torce and equip-ment for the city is now doubled.

ABOUT THE CITY.
Miss Smith, librarian at the state university, fell on the walk before her home at Twelfth and U streets Monday night, sustaining a compound fracture of the bones in the left ankle, which will confine her to the house for two or three months. Dr. Carter was immediately called and reduced the fractured limb.

Justice Cochran's court was enlivened yesterday by a hearing of the suspected burglar and the concealers of the property taken from Schmidt's store. The notorious Mrs. Little and the Smith girl, who have boarded with Jailer Parsons the greater part of the summer, were spectators in court as witnesses for the defense in the case.

The city council has ordered seven new hydrants to place at the intersection of treets where they are badly needed. Keller, the magician, is the coming at traction for two evenings at Funke' opera house, and the "Mirror of Ireland" is holding the boards at the People's this

The boys of the police force are hard at work on their arrangements for the po-licemen's ball, and it will be a success beyond doubt. A large number of tickets have been disposed of already, and the committees are doing their dif-ferent work well and thoroughly.

A resident of South Lincoln was aroused from slumbers at 4 a. m. yester-day by a German, who said he was lost and wanted to know the way to the center of the city. The man stated he had been trying to find his way down-town since midnight, and was apparently per-

The grand jury is yet in session adding to the long roll of indictments that they have been accumulating since the com-mencement of court. District Attorney Strode was with them yesterday, and went down to Louisville in the evening to speak to his Cass county constituents

at a republican campaign meeting.

Major Davis and the nominees on the independent ticket are billed to speak at Malcomb Friday night of this week. Mr. W. J. Houseworth, of Superintend-ent Calvert's office, and one of the Burlington & Missouri's popular men, has gone to Plattsmouth, where to-day he will be united in marriage with Miss Kate Johnson, one of the popular young ladies

of that city.

Senator Manderson was in the city yesterday en route to Milford, Seward county, where he addressed the people last evening upon the political questions of ning upon the political questions of

AT THE HOTELS. Yesterday were registered among others the following Nebraska visitors to the capital city: R O. Batty, Hastings; A. Dewey, Wahoo; A. V. S. Sanders, J. E. Colby, J. T. Armstrong, Beatrice; C. F. Manderson, Dr. L. A. Merriam, Omaha; W. H. Conger, Loup City; J. S. Taylor, Waverly; A. Battley, Bartley; M. L. Mil-ford, Bennett; Wm. Altstadt, Chas. Shu-bert, Omaha; J. F. Patterson, Wahoo.

New York World: The preparation for the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty promise well. The North Atlantic squadron, the French fleet under Admiral de Vigne, the United States transcripting available distance. States troops within available distance, the state militia, war veterans and numerous civil organizations will take part. Mr. William M. Evarts will make the presentation speech on the part of the committee, and the announcement that Channey M. Depew will deliver the commemorative address will cause a general sense of satisfaction.

A calf was killed and the hide taken off in Zionsville, Lehigh County, Pa., in the morning. The skin was taken to Charles Burkhalter's tannery at noon. By evening of the same day Mr. Burkhalter had it all tanned and promply handed it to a shoemaker. By next morning a pair of boots was completed and put on by the owner, so that what was on living flesh of a calf one day was a pair of boots the next. It was, without doubt, the quickest tanning on record. Mr. B. is able to tan any sheep skin in fifteen minutes, leaving the wool all on. This is his own invention, and he says there is no other man living that knows how to do it. man living that knows how to do it.

A St. Louis man was very much startled while going through a dirty alley one rainy night to feel something warm on his leg just above his shoe. He thought it was a rat, and, tolding his umbrella, he beat on the leg until it was sore and his umbrella was broken. Then he carefully covered the supposed rat with one hand, and, teaching up his trousers leg with the other, pulled out his gold watch, which had slipped through a hole in his watch pocket, and which was considerably the worse for the pounding that it had received.

had received. It is learned from a gentleman who has just returned to Petersburg, Va. from an extended tour through the counties of Brunswick, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg, that state, that the crops of tobacco are looking much more promising than they did a month or two sgo, and that the farmers are in much better spirits. The gentleman informed the re-porter that some of the leaves of the tobacco crop of a prominent and large planter of Brunswick county measure as much as thirty-six inches in length.

For time Furnishing Goods call on ISAAC HEART, 1605 Howard street.

## GEN. VAN WYCK'S OLD HOME.

What His Former Neighbors and His Friends t. Think of Him.

REFUTATION OF FOUL SLANDERS

His Record From the Inception of the Republican Party - a Plain Statement of Fair Facts.

From the Middletown (N. Y.) Derty Press, For the past few years some persistent person in Nebraska has been occassionally sending as a railroad organ printed in that state, ostensibly republican in politics, with marked editorials of falsehood and abuse of our former townsman, General Van Wyck, who was many years ago the representative in congress from this congressional district-now a resident of the former state-representing it in part in the United States senate.

The malignancy of the articles was so apparent that we threw the papers aside. Phose of his old friends and former constituents who had journeyed with him for over thirty years knew that his social and business life during that period had been without reproach, and that no stain could be east upon him by disappointed politicians whose schemes he had

thwarted The patriotic services rendered by General Van Wyck in the halls of legislation and upon the tented fields, a brief record of which we present below, are remem-bered with pride and satisfaction by the people of this, his old congressional dis-

Soon after entering the profession of law in Sullivan county, he was elected district attorney. He was then a demoerat. The anti-renters had the control and usually voted with the whigs and carried the county. General Van Wyck achis home in Mamakating township. received many whig votes which secured his election. His first term was so satis factory that he was re-elected, the antirenters voting for him, he receiving a majority in every township in the

Always opposed to slavery he was with the free soil element of the democratic party and was among the first to take part in organizing the republican party. He was active in its conventions: in framing the platform-in fact was present at the birth of that great organiza-He was an enthusiastic worker in the Fremont campaign, speaking in nearly every school district in Orange and Sullivan counties.

So in 1858 the young party naturally turned to him as a standard bearer for congress in this district. The campaign was red hot from the start. Both Orange and Sullivan counties comprising the district were at that time strongly democratic and while the democratic state ticket had over 1,200 majority in two counties, General Van Wyck succeeded

by the same number. The bitterness of the political hate culminated in the Lincoln campaign of 1860 when General Van Wyck was a candidate for re-election. The democratic party wisely concluded to venture none of its chosen champions in the race against him, but selected one of the most popular men in the district-one of the solid men of the old whig party and known as a silver gray" whig—the Hon. Daniel B. St. John. The campaign was long and earnest, General Van Wyck receiving in

he district more votes than Lincoln In this congress came the war. Durng the long term of 1861 some members desired to go to the battle of Bull Run, a few miles from the capital.

General Van Wyck said to his colleague, Mr. Ely, of the Rochester district, "Our duty is here; let us do that and then go home and recruit a regiment and come Bull Run pattle field and was one of the captured congressmen. Van Wyck did as he said. At the end of the session he came home. Defeat had dispirited our people, enlistments were slow, and democratic orators and papers were claiming that the rebels could never be defeated. General Van Wyck took up the drooping standard, unfurled it and commenced

raising the Fifty-sixth regiment, known as "The Tenth Legion," that being then the number of this congressional district. The regiment had ten infantry compa-nies, one of sharp shooters, two batteries and two cavalry companies—a legion in fact as well as in name. He rallied the spirits of the people and filled them with lope and courage. Some democrats abored hard to prevent and defeat enlistments. They everywhere insisted that Van Wyck would raise the regiment, take it to the field, then leave it and turn the command over to another. They claimed the finances of the nation would be ruined, that our money would become worthlesss, that when the war ended it would be as it was at the end of the war of the revolution with the continental currency-that a bushel of currency would not buy a bushel of white beans.

We well remember how General Van Wyck dispelled both these charges. He told the wives and mothers as they gave up their husband or first born, that he would not only go, but would stay with them in camp and on the field until the country was destroyed or the flag floated again in victory. And he kept the promise to the letter. In answer to the other charge he boldly stated everywhere, "If the country is to be destroyed let the finances go with it; if the country was saved the American people would see to it and save its currency. If he was compelled to outlive his country, and money would be of very little value." And he stated in all his speeches and on every street corner that he would trust his country and his currency: that he would trust his country and his currency: that he would take command of the regiment, go with it to the field and stay with it to the end; that he would not take a dollar for his services or any reimbursement for his expenses until either the union was disrupted and money destroyed with it, or until peace came and the union was restored, and then he would take the pay to which he was entitled, and if the dem-ocrats were right he would take his pay in rags no better than the old continental

And this promise he kept to the letter.
With the exception of Company D-the Warwick company—he advanced the money to transport from Orange, Sullivan and Delaware counties, by rail and stage, fourteen companies to headquarters at Newburg, and that money has not yet been repaid. He went with them to the field, stayed until victory came and the Union was restored—over four to the field, stayed until victory came and the Union was restored—over four years—remained on duty some time in South Carolina after peace came, and was mustered out. He then went to Washington and to the paymaster related the circumstance of his recruiting the regiment and what he had promised and said, "Now I will take the pay to which I am entitled" Every one knew that at the time he enlisted his regiment he was also a member of congress; that he finished out his term in congress and was there a few months while in command of his regiment. The paymaster, mand of his regiment. The paymaster, with all the knowledge of the facts, computed his pay in the depreciated currency

who could carry the district.

congress was directed to make inquiry into the frauds, it appeared that at that election hundreds of naturalization papers were imported from Pennsylvania, known as coffee colored (coffee pot) papers, because the voters found them in a coffee pot at Port Jervis, and many persons were proven to have irregularly and illegally obtained naturalization papers in an engine house in Newburgh. Persons were proven to have actually voted on such papers at the election-more

and the congressional investigation saved the district.

General Van Wyck on the field and in congress always bore himself gallantly. We have not forgotten that in the Thirty-

each other, and thus have prevented per-"Within a few weeks the legislature of

them on the field, in the hospital and in camp. He established a system of checks by which he sent money home to the soldiers families, and at his own expense furnished supplies of comforts and lux-uries for the sick. And to day, whenever you find a soldier of the "Tenth Legion" you find a devoted friend of the old col-

when the army of the Potomac were following General McCiellan through the and of Virginia, thred and hunger, General Van Week discovered provisions and stores belonging to the confederate wing and ordered some carts and even from a neighboring plantation, loaded the supplies thou the carts and was taking the research of the supplies the supplies the state of the supplies the state of the supplies the supplies the supplies the state of the supplies the ing them into camp for an evening meal, when General Andrew Porter, then provost matshal of McClellan's army same kind of a patriot as his cousin. Fitz John Forter, whom congress has just decorated with an endorsement he did not earn on field) heard of this great outrage upon the vested rights of the rebels, and although the provisions belonged to the rebel army, Colonel Van Wyck was ordered under arrest. The bacon, meal and provisions were ordered back and the union soldiers went supperless to bed, on the hard soil of Virginia. When General McClellan was appraised of these facts, he ordered General Van Wyck to released from arrest and his sword to be returned. There was a great deal of history in this little episode of the war. In 1866 the republican party insisted that he should again be its candidate for congress, and he was triumphantly elected. Even then a few democrats of the copperhead band claimed that during a few of the last months of his congressional term he had also served and been paid as colonel of his regiment; but the facts were so well known in the dis-trict that the charge only increased his We were not then surprised that cop-

perhead meanness could make a charge weak and despicable. But to see copperhead malice filtered through republican newspapers in Ne-braska is entirely strange. We will venture to say their editors were not soldiers in the war; that they never smelt the bat-tle even from afar off.

Equally contemptible is the allegation that Van Wyck is not a republican. He was always the same kind of a republican in the state of New York that he has been in Nebraska and in the United States senate-always firm in his politi cal convictions and independent in his political actions. He did what he believed to be right and what the people generally believed to be right. He punctured all shams and tolerated no shams in his own party. He was opposed to slavery and in favor of freedom to all men, and he is still the same uncompromising, enthusiastic opponent of corporate power and in favor of all measures for the bene-

lit of the toiling masses. We remember when some men began acquiring great wealth from the prolits of army contracts and scandals were rife, General Van Wyck raised a committee of congress always known as the "Van Wyck committee," of which he was chairman, and that it caused the anmulment of many contracts and broke down many well had schemes to steal millions from the public treasury. Of course the balked schemers were indig-nant. So, too, when he made a full in-vestigation and exposure of the New York custom house a few reachings. York custom house, a few republicans thought he would injury his own party; but the republicans of the nation and of this district believed in such republicanism, and he was re-elected to congress in 1868, making four terms he was chosen to represent Orange and Sullivan. This nomination he accepted unwillingly, but the party believing he was the only man

The year before, Tweed at the height of his power and wickedness, had flooded his district with fraudulent naturalization papers. It was well known that many of these were to be used in that election. This was demonstrated by the result, and when a committee from the matter of raising a committee from the matter of raisin than enough to change the result, and it was so declared by congress, so that the nomination of General Van Wyck

sixth congress when for two months John Sherman was candidate for speaker of the house, day after day the "fire eaters" of the south poured forth bitter and provoking speeches. The republicans made no reply, but quietly voted, and at last Hon. William Pennington, of New Jersey. was elected. The republicans returned broadside after broadside in answer to the harangues of the men from the south. And General Van Wych made a speech acknowledged to be one of the most ef-fective delivered, which was afterwards published as a campaign document and went through eight editions. When re-plying to the south's arraignment of the courage of the north, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, angrily interrupted and asked if the gentleman would go outside the District of Columbia and test the question of courage with any southern man.

Mr. Van Wyck quietly and firmly replied
that he traveled anywhere without fear of
anyone—and he did. In that speech,
alluding to the attempt to fasten slavery
on the farritories he said. on the territories, he said:

feet growth and development. We have repairs for your stove. OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS,613 S. 13th



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Nebraska by law prohibited slavery therein, and the willing tool of this ad-ministration vetoed the bill. The peo-

ple of that territory, now numbering some forty or lifty thousand and along

whose rivers villages are springing up as

if by magic; whose prairies are teeming

with the fruits of free educated industry

are told that they cannot form their do mestic institutions even to keeping back

the bitter water that causeth the curse.

eral Van Wyck designated one person in each regiment to use his frank on sol-

then in force) until the city postmaster raised objection, claiming that no one

could sign the name except the member

of congress himself. General Van Wyck then obtained rooms in the National hotel. Letters from all the himself.

regiments were brought to his rooms

was by them signed in his presence. The

city postmaster endeavored to stop this, but Van Wyck persisted and the letters

were franked. This subject was agitated

in the house by a resolution offered by him, when he said, "I propose not only that the soldier shad send his letters free,

but that the family at home shall com-

to inquire into army contracts July 17,

has been a system of plunder which ex-

ceeds in augacity anything that has characterized previous administrations. Before our army could get through Baltimore; before the Eighth Massachusetts and

Seventh New York rested their arms in

a weary march in this very capital, the army of contractors had arrived. I ap-

peal to my republican friends, let us be

true to our former professions and see to

it that plunder and speculation shall not follow upon the track of your army. Let

us take care that the contractors shall not

"Nearly every man who deals with the

their minds with rebellion. I have a right

aided to elect, to whose principles I am committed. Five hundred thousand men

are in arms against the rebels, but twent

millions are in arms against the crew of

A Portland, Ore., man has an egg plum tree in his yard that is literally

branches have been broken, and all are now braced. On one limb, in a distance

of 19 inches by 14 inches in breadth, sixty plums can be counted. They cluster all

around the branches so thickly as to touch

weighed down with the fruit.

to speak to an administration which

of 81 to 47.

plundering dealers."

'In the few months of the war there

hired several clerks, and his nam

While encamped at Washington Gen-

letters, (the frank privilege was

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Cor. Sth and P Sts., Lincoln, Neb. Rates \$1.50 per day, Street cars from house to any part of the city.

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

SHOUT HORN CATTLE GALLOWAY CATTLE. SHORE

feast and fatten upon the free-will offer-ing of the republic." The resolution was adopted by a vote Live Stock Auctioneer government seems to feel or desire that it would not long survive, and each had a Sales made in all parts of the U. S. at fair rates. Bloom 3, State Block, Lincoln, Neb. common right to plunder while it lived.

\* \* Your government retains men
whose hearts are filled with treason, and Galloway and Short Horn bulls for sale.

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National Hotel, And get a good dinner for 25c.
A. FEDAWAY Prop.

# and track laying, and surfacing of the following work. The line from Oakley to Colby, in Karsas, about 22 miles. The line from Loveland to Buckhorn Stone Quarries, in Colorado, about 3½ miles, and the extension of the Salma, Lincoln & Western Railway from Lincoln Center westward in Kansas, 40 to 50 miles. Proposals for the Colby line will not be received after October 12th, but proposals for the other lines will be received until the evening of October 19th. Profiles can be seen at the office of chief ongineer for five days previous to the days named for closing receipt of bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager. +FULLY WARRANTED+ The @ Cabbet BEST 2 WORLD FORGED MANUFACTURED BY

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6 M	lerel	ant Tailo	r M	ade at \$ 3.00	
8	661	rim3	**	4.00	
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1/5	FIT	CLOTHI	NG	PARLORS	ļ
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SUITS \$25.00 Merc'nt Tailor Made at \$12.00 60.00 MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

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with all the knowledge of the lates, put the depreciated currency puted his pay in the depreciated currency and when gold was worth 280, General Van Wyck received the first dollar in the despised greenback for his four long years of faithful service. Probably he was the only man who served from the beginning to the cook of the war, not receiving pay during the term. But he at a promise, which he well kept and redeemed in 1865.

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