HIDE BOUND BOURBONISM.

Lincoln Citizens Indignant at the Disrespect Shown Arthur's Memory.

POSTMASTER WATKINS SCORED.

Another Batch of Notaries Commissioned-State House Notes-A Surprising Verdict-A Gilding Youth Acquitted.

IFROM THE REE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.

The news of the death of ex-President Arthur has been known in Lincoln for twenty-four hours, but there is no flag at half must over the government building. If it were a dead democrat instead of a dead chief magistrate from the ranks of the republican party, the thoroughly nonpartisan bourbon who presides in the government building in this city would not delay an hour in hoisting a flag upon the building. When Samuel J. Tilden, who never was president, died, and when Thomas A. Hendricks, who as vice president died, Postmaster Watkins had the flag up bright and early; but when General Arthur, one of twenty-two men who in this nation have risen to the highest rank, dies crowned with these bonors, the bourbon spirit, bourbon in death, manifests itself in a spirit so zealously partisan that it makes the people of Lincoln ashamed of themselves,

"Such hide bound evidences of bourbonism," remarked a stranger as he listened to a criticising group, "is just what is opening the eyes of the people to the instincts of the men a democratic party is placing in power," and the stranger volunteered the belief on the spot if it had been Jeff Davis instead of ex-President Arthur that there would have been any amount of sympathy emanating from the building. There are a great many citizens of Lincoln who are justly indignant at the calibre of patriotism Postmaster Watkins illustrates, and all the more noticable are the stars at half mast over the state house because of their absence on the government building. NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The governor has commissioned the following notaries public since the last published report: John J. Roche, Neligh; Manley B. Bourdman, Albion; W. J. Richardson, Camp Clark, Cheyenne county; Charles A, Ransom, Bancroft; H. T. Conley, Ainsley, Custer county; W. R. Hutchinson, Broken Bow; A. S. Robertson, Ausley, Custer county; Rufus G. Carr, West Union, Custer county; C. L. Ervin, Plum Creek; W. G. Templeton, Ervin, Fluin Creek; W. G. Templeton, Omaha; John W. Thompson, Benkleman, John D. Gallagher, Elwood; George W. Miller, Wood River; H. G. Barron, Re-publican City; Nelson J. Ludi, Republi-can City; Lewis C. Chapman, Atkinson; John M. Hench, Reynolds, Jefferson county; J. F. Townsend, Sterling; Amos N. Livie, W. Lewis C. E. Wester Challage N. Lewis, Wilcox; F. E. Woods, Ogalalla. Andrew J. Carey, Lincoln; Frank Corliss, Central City; B. L. Olds, Lawrence, Nuckolls county; James R. Cain, Stella; Daniel J. Wyncoop, Rushville; Charles M. Dinsmore, Stanton; Archie P. Bigelow, Hebron; John E. Bennett, Wayne.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. Sheriff Brown, of Dixon county, de parted homeward yesterday after depositing a prisoner in the penitentiary who was convicted and sentenced from that county. Before his return the sheriff received from the auditor a warrant for \$73.15, his fees

for bringing the prisoner to the pen. The state officers are busily at work in preparing their biennial reports which will be prepared ready for the scrutiny of the coming legislature. The report of the commissioner of public lands and formation received for the purpose of the buildings will show that a lively two present article we feel justified in stating that one-half the indoor commercial that department, and it will be very creditable both to Commissioner Scott and

his assistants. A member of the state live stock com mission reports that there still awaits their action a number of complaints in different parts of the state and they are moving upon them as rapidly as possible, Their first case in court over the condemning and killing of stock has reached a decision and been decided in their favor. The case was in Judge Post's dis-trict and from what is learned concerning it the decision is one that ought to stand in order to insure any authority for the commission in their work. This particular member of the commission has expressed himself decidedly in favor of the legislature passing a law reimburs-ing owners of stock with contagious diseases at least one half their original value. In this way he holds there would be no hiding away of diseased stock to escape inspection and the commission could much more easily clear infectious diseases from the state.

The trial of Colbeck and Croft, the parties arrested by the B. & M. for forging passes, was concluded yesterday at noon, the jury returning a verdict of acquittal, which undoubtedly was something of a surprise to the parties who brought the suit if not to the prisoners themselves. To summarize, this is the case where the two parties obtained employes' passes to go at construction work for the company and then they boarded a west-bound train en route for Denver. Frank Granger, one of the company's most watchful conductors, found the passes reading to a far away destination and he promptly had them arrested at Crete, telegraphed the offi-cials who had them brought to this place where they have been held for the pres-

Yesterday afternoon the court was bus-ily at work procuring a jury to hear one of the law and order cases, the one in which Mr. Shrader, the cast O street druggist, is charged with selling liquor without the proper license. It is thought that this will be the last of the class of cases to be heard the present term, and it is probable that jury work will cease after the notorious Dr. Reynolds has his hearing, as he is now in fail and anxious for trial. Dr. Reynolds' last break was to rent a room in a respectable house, and passing it off that the woman he took to live with him there was his wife. Instead, however, the woman was a girl from Hastings; and the trial is for adultery, under which charge he was arrested and incarcerated.

NOT GUILTY. The young man named Santee, who was arrested some two weeks ago for attempting to pass a galvanized cent piece for a ten dollar gold coin at the bagnio of Mollie Hall, has had his trial in the district court and the jury in the case brought in a verdict of acquittal. Santee's com-pation, a chap named Lannia, was also to be tried on a similar offense in connection with this gilded com, but when the acquittal of Santee was brought into court the complaint against Lannia was

APTER THE STORM.

An elderly man named Hant, living in South Lincoln, fell. Thursday evening at a place on the sidewalk where an in-dustrious citizen had excavated the snow to the bottom. The fall was about four foot, but it wrenched the pedestrian so much that a back was called to convey

him to his home. Yesterday the first vigorous efforts were inaugurated to clear the street car lines for travel and at noon the capital city line was running cars from its barns down as far as Eleventh street, and the O street line was opened its entire length. The other lines will be opened as rapidly as men and teams can do it.

Among the numberless cases of sleigh-

ing on the first beautiful of the season and that depopulated every livery stable-but one runaway is reported; that, how, ever, came very nearly being a serious one. The young lady attachment to the enterprise was severely shaken up, some clotning was destroyed and the cutter

On the night that the late storm was at its height every place of amusement in the city was closed. Thursday the People's theatre reopened its doors and a crowded house witnessed "Monte Cristo," Governor Dawes and ex Governor Nance

occupying reserved seats.

The wreek of the framework for the church building near the capitol building, and that went down in the storm, was complete, and if work is resumed again the present year it will have to be from the foundation up, for nothing at all was left standing.

FAMILY TROUBLES. In the early hours of yesterday morning Marshal Beach was roused from slumber to intercede for a man named Morris who was incarcerated in the city jail for an assault committed on the wife of one of his sons. When another son found out the news of the arrest he se-cured the marshal and recited that his father ought not to be made to lay in jail and that he considered the arrest unjustifiable. As no complaint had as vet been lodged against the elder Morris the marshal settled the matter with a release

from custody.

A SMALL EXPLOSION.

The large stove in the corridor of the city jail was filled with fine coal and the inmates of the reformatory institution were sleeping the sleep of the unjust. The jailer himself was sleeping in a room up stairs and when the gas had generated in sufficient amount it exploded with a crash that made the jailer think the prisoners were using dynamite, and made the prisoners think that death by cremation was in store for them. The stove and pipe were blown to pieces and only prompt action saved what might have been serious results.

AT THE HOTELS. Yesterday were registered among others the following Nebraskans: C. Thompson, Ashland; J. M. Campbell, Thompson. Ashland; J. M. Campbell, Omaha; Albinus Nance, Oscoola; Will S. Dicken. Syracuse; James Laird, Hastings; J. F. Patterson, Wahoo; John T. Lane, Wilbur; H. D. Rhea, Bennett; Church Howe, Auburn; Elijah N. Filley, Filley; J. W. Wills, Doniphan; G. W. Curry, Aurora; M. J. Waugh, Omaha; E. M. Love, Ainsworth; C. H. Pinkham, Springfield; J. N. Edwards, Seward; W. V. Campbell, Omaha.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE PIPE

The Consumption of Tobacco in the

Leading Countries of the World. Pall Mall Gazette: Tea, coffee and cocoa are articles of common consumption, but the use of tobacco is, with some immaterial exceptions, limited to one sex. For this reason we find the consumption per head of the population, published in the annual reports of her majesty's commissioners of inland revenue, interesting enough in relation to fireside beverages, but not quite so valuable when applied as a gauge to the consumption of the weed --fragrant or otherwise. It is of little consequence to learn that twenty-three ounces per head represent the consump tion of tobacco in the United Kingdom when we remember that a great propor-tion of "the heads" belong to housewives who drive their spouses into the back garden to smoke their post-prandial pipe. and to ciphers of humanity more familiar with the tube of a feeding bottle than that of a hookah. Yet by means of the figures at our disposal we have ample data enbling us to arrive at a near approximate to the aggregate number of the inhabit-ants of these islands belonging to the brotherhood of the pipe.

The male population of the United Kingdom exceeding fifteen years of ago was, in round numbers, 10,250,00 on the date of the last enumeration. From inclasses, clerks, shopmen, etc., may be de-scriped as regular smokers. Among the artisan classes, farm laborers, and all those who are at liberty to smoke during working hours, the proportion of smok ers must be considerably larger, so that it may be assumed that 60 per cent of the male population exceeding fifteen years of age have acquired the habit. On this basis we find the number of smokers to be about 6,150,000, and the average capitation consumption of tobacco about eight pounds three ounces. This is hardly an extravagant figure, as it is only equivalent to two and a haif ounces per week per smoker. In money value it represents an individial expenditure of, say 2 games per annum, or a gross sum of £12,915.00. Oddly enough this amount is just one-half of that received by the rail way companies for the conveyance of all classes of passengers during the year 1884. Two other pecularities may here be mentioned in connection with the consumption of tobacco—namely, that half a gallon of spirits and something more than half a barrel of beer was consumed for each pound of tobacco cleared by

the excise authorities. While the yearly consumption of to-bacco has increased from 23,000,000 to 55,000,000 of pounds since 1841, the United Kingdom is still a long way behind other countries, except Italy, in the use of it. In Belgium and Holland the average per head of the total population is as age per head of the total population is as high as 84 ounces; in Switzerland, 82; Austria, 80; Germany, 72; United States, 59; and so on, Russia approximating most nearly with 24 ounces, while Italy consumes 22 ounces. We can hardly ex-pect any material abatement in our to-bacco duties, but there is every reason to believe that a large reduction therein would be followed by a very considerable increase in the demand for tobacco, and a larger field would be opened up for to-bacco manufacturers and retail dealers. For the financial year ending 31st of March last, there were 561 manufacturers and 290,032 retail dealers who tool out licenses from the excise authorities. As a large number of dealers in tobacco hold beer and spirit licenses it is to be presumed that the peculiarity of the trade explains the discrepancy between the excise and census returns. In the atter the number of persons working and dealing in pipes and tobacco, (Eng-land and Wales) 7 is set down at 22,175, including 142 Germans, 28 Poles, 45 Rus sians, and lesser numbers of Danes, Nor wegians, Swedes, Austrians, Hungarians and Swiss.



RRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

FROM THE BARK CONTINENT,

King Mwanga's Savage Sway in Equatorial Africa.

MARTYRS TO RELIGION'S CAUSE.

Cruel Massacre of Christian Missionaries-Betrayed and Tortured, Burned and Butcherd-Victims Slowly Roasted +

to Death.

Buganda letter in the New York Herald: To-day there is the direct necessity for holding out a helping hand to the natives of the interior, crushed as they are under the most grinding tyranny, and writhing under the cruelest scourge with which the race of man can be afflicted. Famine, with its fearful death and pestilence, with its sudden horror, appalling though they be, are at least meted out with a merciful hand; but the native tyrant and Arab slaver know nothing of mercy, and are as dead to pity as to shame. Well may these poor Africans echo the words of one of old who found himself in a sore strait. "Let me not fall into the hand of man." It is with the desire of bringing before the American people some facts w th regard to at least one portion of interior of Africa that this is written; and the circumstance that it is written in the vicinity of the scene so vividly described by Stanley in his account of King Mtesa and Uganda may possibly help to lend it some additional interest. The establishment of a mission by the English Church Missionary Society in Uganda, or Buganda, as the country is called by the inhabitants, has contributed toward revealing something of the attitude which the native chiefs may at any time assume with reference to white visitors and the innovations introduced by them. Before going further it may be well to

give a short extract from the Church Missionary society's official account of the mission established in Buganda. It is as follows: "In November, 1876, in consequence of information sent home by the traveler Stanley of the readiness of Mtesa, king of Uganda, a great poten-tate on the shores of one of the largest African lakes, the Victoria Nyanza, to receive christian teachers, and of two anonymous donations of £5.(0) each be ing offered to send a missionary expedition to his dominions, the society re-solved, in dependence upon God, to organize such a mission. A well-equipped party proceeded accordingly to East Africa in the spring of 1877, and several other parties have followed, one of which in 1878 went via the Nile, under the auspices of Colonel Gordon, then governor of the Egyptian Soudan. The first leader, Lieutenant G. Shergold Smith, R. N., and Mr. T. O'Neull were killed on the Island of Ukerewe; others have died or have been invalided home, but the mission has maintained its position in Uganda ever since its cordial reception by Mtesa in July, 1877." The gentle Mtesa when he had grown tired of his new visitors left them very short of food; but in Africa starvation may be classed among the minor ills of existence.
On the death of Mtesa in 1884 ne was

succeeded by one of his younger sons named Mwanga, who soon began to show signs of possessing a very different spirit from his father. Mwanga, while still a prince, was a frequent visitor at the Eng-lish Roman Catholic mission and also at the French Roman Catholic mission, which had been established in 1870. He was accustomed to say that if he should ever become king that he would do great things for the miss onaries. It will be seen how he kept his promise. After he had been chosen king he at first showed some inclination to reject idolatry and the native charms, and one of his head pages, a christian, told with great satisfaction how the king had caused a sorcerer or medicine man to be pushed about and beaten (the tragic fate of this poor page will be told later on). It was however, with much misgiving that the missionaries heard of the incident of the medicine man. For if the king set so light by the religion of his own country what favor would he show to the religion of strangers, which opposed itself to his most cherished vices? Moreover the chiefs of the country had the rooted idea, assiduously fostered by Arab traders, that the object of the missionaries was to seize the country, and the doc-trine of the common fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man could not fail to be most distasteful to the arch slave-hunters and slave-holders of East Equatorial Africa. The growing suspicion and discontent at last broke out into deeds of open violence, and in January, 1885, on the trumped up charge that the missionaries were bringing large numbers of white men into the country and secreting them somewhere on the shores of the Nyanza, the king sent an army to entrap the missionaries as they were going down to the mission boat. While on the way they were seized, dragged and pushed about with great violence and marched a distance of ten miles, strongly guarded, and then insolently bidden to go their way. Some children belonging to the mission, who were with them, were seized and carried off. The missionaries, utterly unpre-pared for such treatment, made the best of their way to the chief judge and plead-ed their case, but, so far from getting

should be seized, bound and bundled out of the country, bag and baggage. The judge's decision was received with uproarious applause by an ill-conditioned mob, who fortawith seizing the unhappy missionaries hustled them out of th great man's presence, eagerly quarreling for the various articles of their dress. However, the judge sent an executioner to call off the mob and their victims were allowed to leave in safety. On reaching the mission they immediately dispatched as large a present as the mission could afford, some £200 or £300 sterling in value, by this means hoping to avert the cat-astrophe which they dreaded and to secure the release of the poor children who had been taken captive. The present was accepted, but the little boys were not delivered up, and the next day to the utter horror of the missionaries they received the dreadful tidings that three of the prisoners were to be burned, alive. This awful erime was actually perpetrated and the two boys and a grown-up man, who had been seized on the plea that he was a christian, were burned to death in a slow fire after having their hands backed off. All the while they were crueily mocked and taunted by the chief appointed to earry out the diabolical sentence. The only crime laid to their charge was that they were christians. The murders were doubtless committed to deter others from learning, but so far from their giving this effect the work of the mission grew and increased in a remarkable manner of all, forbade the people to come near the mission, but gradually the restriction became a dead letter, and the mission-aries, though cut to the heart by what had happened, hoped to live down the hatred and suspicion they had incurred and to gain the confidence of the rulers

any redress or justice, they heard him give orders that the next morning they

f the country.

But with what result will presently ap pear. The king, now acting with extreme dissimulation, became apparently friendly, sent repeated presents of cattle to the mission, and told his pages, of whom he has a great number, that they might learn to read. These pages are mostly the sons of chiefs, and, as they grow up, becomes chiefs in turn. The work new went on prosperously, many books and papers were freely circulated, and people of all conditions were paptized. The king had extended his favor to the French priests for whom he had sent, and they also gathered a considerable number of people about them. When the storm had blown over a little the king expressed a desire for more English-men and bade the missionaries write and ask their brethren to come. He sent a special n.essenger to bring them, but the expected brethren did not at that period

Subsequently Bishop Hannington, who had been appointed to superintend the church of England in eastern equatorial church of England in eastern equatorial Africa, wrote, expressing his intention of visiting Buganda. The king was duly informed of the fact and shown a photograph of the bishop. He expressed himself well pleased, but later, on hearing that the bishop would probably arrive at the east shore of the lake instead of the south, which was the more ordinary. south, which was the more ordinary route, he began to show signs of suspi-cion. However, he sent two messengers with the mission boat to go and report on the bishop, and promised that if the report were favorable he would allow him to come on. This was after counsel

was taken with the chiefs.

In the meantime the bishop, having either arrived at the lake and not found the boat, or else having changed his plan of reaching his destination by water, arrived at the northeast boundary of Bu gunda toward the close of October, 1885 News of his arrival was brought to the king, as far as has been ascertained, Sat-urday the 24th, and Sanday morning was conveyed to the mission by some of the pages who had come down from the ser-vice and Sunday school. After a while another page brought the terrible intelli-gence that the king was about to send messengers to murder the bishop. The identity of the bishop was established be-yond ail doubt by the boys stating that the stranger had lost a thumb, and the missionaries were aware that Bishop Hannington had sustained such a loss from a gun accident. Classes were at once given up and the elder Christians were called into the house and counsel taken. It was decided to dismiss those who had assembled and to go at once to the king and tell him who the white stranger was The distance from where the bishop had come taking about three days to accom plish, they hoped that they should have time to get the king to alter his purpose. No time was lost, but the missionaries, on entering the king's inclosure, were met by two little pages, who whispered to them as they passed, "They have gone to kill them." The king, as they had feared, refused to see the mission aries, but sent out a chief to ask what they wanted. They to'd him that they had heard of the king's orders to kill the white man; that he was their brother and a man of peace; that he was the king's friend; and finally they emplored that if the king did not wish to receive him he would allow him to go back. They told him, moreover, that this was the very guest whom the king himself had invited. But all was in vain. They spent the whole of that day and the next in the misery of fruitless waiting, knowing that every moment of time was in estimably precious, but the day declined and when darkness fell, sick at heart they returned home. The bloody deed was done. The bishop and his whole party were brutally butchered in cold

When will the average citizen stop spending his hard earnings on cigars and tobacco? Give it up? Well, when he finds he can do without tobacco and cigars, but not without Dr. Bull's Cough

Syrup. Salvation Oil, the greatest pain cure on earth, is compounded of purest drugs. It is guaranteed to contain nothing of a poisonous character. Only 25 cents a

Population of Great Cities.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in order to furnish, for reference, information on a subject often inquired about, has compiled the annexed table of the largest cities of the world, with their populations as stated by the latest publications. The table has a foot-note which says:

"Many of the Chinese cities were enormously over-estimated a few years ago. We have given the latest estimates by the best authorities, but in the absence of the official census the figures may be accepted only as an approximate calculation. It will be seen that there are thirty-live cities in the world credited with a population at or above 500,000."

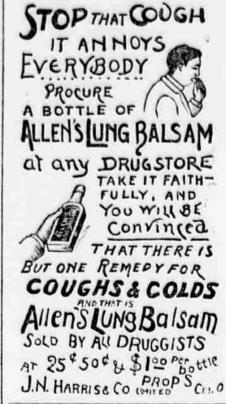
	l'opulation.
Aitchi, Japan	
Bangkok, Siam	500,000
Brooklyn, N. Y	771,00
Berlin, Prussia	1.122.330
Calcutta, India	766,296
Canton, China	
Chan choofoo. China	1.000,000
Chicago, Ill Constantinople, Turkey	715,000
Constantinople, Turkey	700.00
Poosehoo, China	630.000
Poosehoo, China	514,048
Hang-chow-foo, China	600,000
Hankau, China	600,00
Hong-tcheon, China	B00,000
King-te-chiang, China	500,000
Liverpool, England	
London, England	3,955,819
Madrid, Sp dn	500.90
Moscow, Russia	611,97
New York, N. Y	1.400.000
Paris, France	2,209.02
Pekalongan, Java	505,20
Pekin, China	800,000
Philadelphia, Pa	850,000
St. Petersburg, Russia	767,90
Sartama, Japan	
Sian, China	
St. Louis, Mo	5.0.00
Tat-see n loo, China	500.000
Tien-tsin.China	950,000
Tokio, Japan	987,887
Ts hautchau-fu, China	
Tschingtu-fu, China	800,000
Vienna, Austria	720,100
Woo-chang, China	800,000
moormang, conda	

The most stubborn and distressing cases of dyspesia yield to the regulating and toning influences of Hood's Sarsapa-rilla. Try it.

playing with a rifle in a bar-room. One put a lemon on his head and the other aimed at it. He pulled the trigger quite unintentionally, the gun was discharged-the bullet knocked the lemon into frag. ments, and the young men were nearly scared out of their wits at the unexpected conclusion of their fun.

You will have no use for spectacles if you use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eve Salve; it removes the film and seum which accumulates on the eye balls, subdues inflammation, cools and sootnes the irritated nerves, strengthens weak and failing sight. 25c a box.

A citizen of Rockland, Me., has a brierwood pipe which he found embedded in a large mass of salt at the bottom of one of the water tanks of the old frigate Sa-



21,829,850 TANSILCS Tansill's Punch Cigars TANSIE TO THE TA R.W.TANSILL & CO.. 55 State St. Chicago



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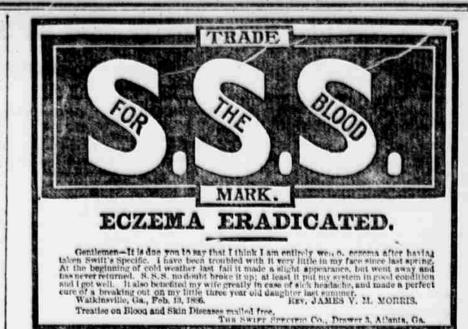
J. H. W. HAWKINS, Architect, Offices 33, 34 and 42, Richards Block, Lincoln Neb. Elevator on 11th street.

GALLOWAY CATTLE, SHORT HORN CATTLE F. M WOODS, Live Stock Auctioneer Sales made in all parts of the U. S. at fair rates. Hoom 3, State Block, Lincoln, Neb. Gailoway 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.

Riverside Short Horns Of strictly pure Bates and Bates Tapped cattle. Hord numbers about 60 head.
Families represented: Filberts, Craggs, Acombs, Renica, Rose of Sharons, Moss Roses, Knightly Duchesses, Flat Creek Young Marys, Phyllises, Louans and True Loves.
Bulls for sale. I Pure Bates Filbert, I Pure Bates Craggs, I Rose of Sharon, I Young Mary, I Pure Crulck Shank and others. Come and inspect the hert. Address, CHAS. M. BRANSON, Lincoln, Neb.

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Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silverware The largest stock. Prices the lowest. Repairing a specialty. All work warranted. Corner Douglas and 15th streets, Omaha

DEWEY & STONE, FURNITURE

One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the United States to Select From. OMAHA NEB.

HOW TO ACQUIRE WEALTH.

Next Drawing, This Month, on November 20th. Big Prizes. No Blanks

One City of Barletta 100 Francs Gold Bond

These bonds are drawn 4 times annually, with prizes of 2,000,000, 100,000,000, 500,000, 200,000, 100,000, 50,000, etc., down to the lowest prize of 100 Francs Gold. Anyone sending us \$2 will secure one of these Bonds and is then ENTITLED to the whole prize that it may draw in next drawing, balance payable on easy installments. This is the best investment ever offered. Besides the certainty receiving back 100 Francs Gold, you have the chance to win four times a year. Lists of drawings will be sent free of charge. Money can be sent by registered letter or postal note. For further information, call on or address BERLIN BANKING GO., 305 Broadway, New York.

N. B .- These Bonds are not lottery tickets, and are by law permitted to be sold in

Of Imported Draft Stallions,

At Kearney, Neb., Nov. 26, at 10 a.m.

Fourteen imported and registered horses will be sold: 11 Normans, 1 Clyde, 1 English Draft, and 1 Belgian.

These horses have all been in this state the past season and are thoroughly acclimated, and have been selected from the stables of leading importers, and are fine specimens of their class. They will be sold on a credit of three equal annual payments without inter-

est until April 1st, 1887, and 7 per cent thereafter.

This stock has been taken under mortgage and must be sold. Breeders will save time, expense, danger of shipment, time for acclimation, etc., by purchasing at this sale.

Number and pedigree will be furnished on application. C. W. MOSHER, Owner, Lincoln, Neb.

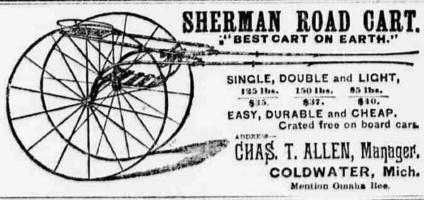
O. P. SHALLENBERGER, Manager, Hastings, Neb.

To whom all inquiries should be sent. F. M. WOOD, Auctioner, Lincoln, Neb.

THE C. E. MAYNE REAL ESTATE and TRUST CO. S. W. COR. 15th AND FARNAM, OMAHA.

Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sale in every county in Nebraska. A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACTS

Of Titles of Douglas county kept. Maps of the city state or county, or any other information desired, furnished free of charge upon application.



TEN PER CENT SALE.

Having in stock an unusually large line of

MISFITS! MISFITS!

Consisting of Suits and Overcoats, made by the leading merchant tailors of the east. We have decided to sell them off at a DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT from the following prices.

SUITS. \$25.00 Merc'nt Tailor Made at \$12.00 20.00 MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS





THIS WEEK ONLY.

OVERCOATS \$25 Merchant Tailor Made at \$10.00 14.75 20.00 22.00 MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

If you need a good fitting suit or overcoat, made in the latest style, this is the week to buy for the sale will only last one week. Special inducements to purchasers of OVERCOATS.

THE ONLY MISFIT GLOTHING PARLORS, 1119 Farnam Street