## ELI PERKINS VISITS LINCOLN.

The Champion Liar Trying to Secure the Payment of a Note.

AMONG THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

A Petition From Table Rock Before the Railroad Commissioners - Bids Invited For State Printing-A Bank Incorporated.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUILDAU! Among the recent visitors to Lincoln came Eli Perkins, and during his brief stop in the city he recited to the BEE man the cause of his visit at this particular time. Eli came to Lincoln from the village of Courtland, where he held forth in a lecture on Saturday evening. From his brief resting time in Lincoln he departed for St. Joe, where he was booked to punish an audience last evening. Mr. Perkins' recital of his treatment when he lectured in Lincoln was almost pathetic, and his stopping in the city on this occasion was to start the legal mill in motion in his own individual interests. According to his recital he was engaged to lecture in Lincoln two or three years ago by some temperance society, managed by A. F. Sibley, a local Independent Order of Good Templars worker of some fame and standing. Perkins came to the city. found his way to a hotel and lectured as per contract, returned to the hotel and, in his own language, patiently waited until the next day at 2 o'clock for Sibley to come around and pay him his \$75 fee. When that hour arrived he went forth and hunted up Mr. Sibley and asked for his funds, and received the answer that there were none to pay him with, and that the door receipts had been in other ways used up. Eli then took Sibley's note for the \$75 and left it at the Capital National bank, where, he states, it has slumbered ever since. While in the city he gave Attorney Cornish an order on the bank for the note, and ordered htm to sue it at once, and then if Sibley did not pay it to commence "supplementary proceedings;" wherefore it is evident that there is to be a law suit to disturb the present ennui, and with the wandering minstrel or lyre as complainant and the ex-head of the temperance organization in the defense. If a defense is made at all it ought to make a case of interest that might develop two facts: the re-sponsibility of Sibley to pay and possibly the worth of one of Perkins' lectures to

"Yes," said Superior DidATES. said Superintenden Jones, "I am a candidate for secretary of the senate, and although I am not claiming as much as others, I think my chances are good." Mr. Jones cuters upon the canvass without the senators from Lancaster, who were sold and delivered to Walt Seeley before they were nominated. this connection it might be added that E. M. Correll, of the Hebron Journal, is out as a candidate for chief clerk of the house and numerous predictions are made that he is about to enter upon a vigorous canvass Mr. Correll's acquaintance over the state will undoubtedly aid him in his

A COMPLAINT FILED. J. A. and L. C. Lawrence, of Table Rock, Neb., write to the ratirond com-missioners and file the following petition before them: "Your petitioners are residents of the town of Table Rock, and by reason of the grade of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad and the Republican Valley railroad, to which they live contiguous, the water is thrown across and on our premises and damages us greatly. We have called for redress on the road overseer, villiage council and county commissioners, and failed to find redress to our grievances. Sluices could be put in and the matter, remedied but each party waits for the other. Therefore we appeal to the commission.

STATE PRINTING.
The board of state printing have forwarded advertisements to a number of papers in the state asking for bids for the printing of the biennial reports of the state officers and for printing the house rolls and senate files for the coming ses-sion of the legislature. The bids will be received and the awards made the coming month. Two years ago the cost of printing the reports of the state officers were as follows: Secretary of state's \$377, auditor's \$468. commissioner of lands and buildings, \$319, state superin-tendents's \$556, and the bills for printing house rolls and senate files as printed by the State Journal were for the house rolls, \$4,018.25, and for the senate files, \$1,274. In making up the proposals for bids the board of printing have attempted to so arrange it that smaller offices in the state can enter in competition for the work, especially in the printing of the reports, and the competition will doubtless bring the work down to a good living figure for the state on its side of the ques-

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION of the bank of Holdrege have been filed with the secretary of state. The articles require that the paid up capital stock of the bank shall be \$40,000, and the authorized capital stock is \$100,000 in shares of \$100 each, the corporation to commence and to continue to like date in the year 1906. The signatures to the article are J. W. Dobbin, F. S. Munson, Wm. E. Hymen and M. Grady.

FENCED BY THE RIGHT OF WAY. O. E. Smith, of Brown county, writes to the board of railway commissioners, asking them to determine just how much ground can be taken by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad in their right of way. Mr. Smith claims in his communication that the company claims 245 feet on one side of their track and 500 feet on the other side, and have fenced in that amount, the fence taking m his residence along with the claimed right of way. The location of the place of trouble is near the town of Newport, and the case will be referred to local authorities for settlement.

OTHER EVENTS AT THE CAPITAL. The auditor has been passing upon and registering the bonds voted by the city of Lincoln in aid of the Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. These bonds are \$50,000 in amount, and run for twenty

years, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

The annual report of the Union Pacific railroad to the railroad commission was received yesterday, and the report of the B. & M. is the only one now delinquent. These reports are for the year that ended June 30, and will presumably be incorporated in the annual report of the com-missioners to the legislature.

Gerth has returned from Chicago, where he was an attendant at the annual convention of veterinarians from the northwest. The convention also covered the ground as a meeting of live stock sanitary commissioners and a stock board

Commissioner Scott is home from a visit at Kearney and the state reform school at that point. Attorney General Leese came in from Seward vestorday where

Seward yesterday where he visited at home for a few days.

H. M. Warring, clerk of the board of railway commissioners, is home from a business trip to Chicago.

The district court met at 9 a. m. yester-day, taking a recess until the afternoon, when the call of cases on the equity docket was heard.

The firemen of engine house No. 2 are sinting the front of the building an electric efficacy. 25 cts. a box.

gant carmine, and polishing off the in-side of the building.

The Missouri Pacific road started out trains between Lincoln and Weeping Water yesterday for the first time since

W. J. Gleason, C. N. Dietz, F. S. Parmele, G. P. Clark, W. M. Hamlin, were Omaha citizens in Lincoln yester-

The Imitative African. Texas Siftings: When it comes to adopting the bad habits of the superior race, the negro does not allow the Indian to get ahead of him. An illustration of the fact was observed during the recent visit of a prominent gentleman to Mem-The scene was at the railroad de-

Kurridge dis way-25 cents to any part ob de city."
This was the theme of a sable hackman at the depot. "Only 25 cents to any part ob decity. Hab a kurridge, san?" And thus he ac-

costed every passing gentleman.

Presently a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing cotored man came up, when suddenly, the backman ceased to call out, and turned so as not to look the gentleman in the face. 'I would like a carriage," said the

gentleman. No response would like to ride to the Memphis stepping nearer and speaking

"Sahy" "Is this a back?"

"No, sah, it's a private kurridge." "Don't you carry passengers?"
"Sometimes I does, sah, and some-times I don't sah," turning away again. "How much to drive me to the Mem-

"Three dollars, sah." The gentleman got in, and displayed his face at the window as much as possi-ble as they drove along the streets. But imagine the driver's disgusted look when the gendeman helped himself out and handed a quarter for his fare, and with a smile passed into the hotel.

He was no other than ex-Senator Bruce of Washington, whose life has been spent in teaching, and in efforts to elevate his

Every day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Letters are continually being received from all sections of the country telling of benefits derived from this great medicine. It is unequaled for general debility, and as a blood purifler, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Low-ell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

Changes in Note Paper.

Harper's Bazar: Stationers tell us that no scener does one style of note paper become acceptable to the politer world than it is so eagerly seized upon by everybody else that the politer people, so called, refuse to use it any longer, and a new style has to be invented for their taste, which is is so continually refining on its previous use. Thus heavy cream laid passed out of date with the ultrafashionables for the rough linen paper. that in turn was superseded by the paper with torn edges, and that by the brown and gray coarse paper that might have come round parcels, as if in abandoning one's pet paper to the cook one merely made an exchange and took hers. short, it is almost impossible to keep pace with the changes in note paper if one cares to follow the extreme fashion; and meanwhile these odd and eccentric fancies brought into vogue, notably of the rough-edged and coarse brown pa-pers, can hardly be called in good taste for anybody. Would it not be a plan worth thinking of for every lady at the outset of a note-writing career to choose her own paper and to adhere to it, as surupulously as might be convenient, through life? Then the fashion might change all it would, it could bring no change to her, no trouble, no uncertainty; she would be always in fashion, being always a law to herself. Her note paper would be as much her own as her eyes or her mouth; it would be a part of her general style, hers as her name, as her crest or coat of arms might be, known and recognized never to be found fault with no matter what new notion was to be had at the stationer's.

Sheridan Again at Winchester. Woodstock (Va.) Special to Baltimore American: General Sheridan and Senator Cameron yesterday reached Wood-stock, which is nearly midway between Harper's Ferry and Staunton. Sheridan was a subject of anxious inquiry on the part of the people, who associated his name with the conflagrations that preceded his last march up the valley on his hurried journey to join Grant at Petersburg in March, 1865. While General Sheridan had no reception he was de-corously treated. Both the distinguished gentlemen visited Senator Riddleberger at his residence, where they passed an hour. The senator's portrait as a young confederate lieutenant hung on the wall over Sheridan's head as he conversed playfully with Senator Riddleberger's children. Senator Cameron at his hotel talked little politics, but expressed grati-fication at the result of the recent election in Virginia, as indicative of the growth of the tariff idea, especially in this once strongly democratic section of the state. After a serenade from a local band, organized without regard to politics, the two gentlemen were called upon by prominent sitizens. This morning they went down the valley. General Sheridan desiring to visit Winchester and Charlestown, points from which he made his various dashes up the valley be-fore his long march to aid in assaulting the beleaguered line of Lee at Petersburg.

The Italian sawdust swindlers rebbed a New Haven peanut peddler of \$264 by oftering him a chance to make \$20,000 out

The patriarch of Jerusalem is thus deseribed by one who has just paid him a visit: "He is one of the most kingly men l ever saw, meeting one's conception of King David's appearance in middle life (he is about fifty years old), very strong in every way, and tender-hearted and affectionate as strong."

William Pope, the negro desperado of Washington, who some months ago shot at and severely wounded General Augur because the latter remonstrated with him for raising a disturbance in front of the general's residence at a late hour at night was found guilty, Thursday, by a jury, after a short rial. He will receive his sentence some time this week.

At Lancaster, Pa., a grocer hangs up in his windows every morning lists giving the names of persons in his debt, with their places of business. The sums range from \$1 to \$100, and the names are writsen in a large, plain hand, so that all who wish may read them. At the top of the list there is a notice stating that the accounts will be sold very cheap.

NO MORPHIA, NO OPIUM in Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Baim. It is prompt, safe and sure, will cure a bad cough or throat trouble quicker than any other medicine. Only 25 cents a bottle

Dipththeria is epidemic in St. Louis. The papers of that city say that the disease has been showing itself freely for a year or two, but it has only been of late that it has assumed anything like serious proportions. The board of health, which has taken the matter seriously in hand, reports 500 virulent cases in the city at the present time.

SOME SCENES IN SAXONY

Various Objects of Interest in Dresden-Peculiarities of the People.

A CITY FAMED FOR OLD CHINA

Fine Collections of Art and Bric-abrac-The Museums-Relics of the Middle Ages.

Three hours and a half sufficed for the journey from Berlin to Dresden by the afternoon express train, writes Albert Sutline to the San Francisco Chroniele. It is enough, for there is little in the intervening level country that interests, only a succession of villages and fittle cities without conspicuous features, and a depressing aspect of pine lands and gloom. What a paradise it must be for the winter winds to sigh through and whistle in; the very apotheosis of chil monotony and ghastly loneliness. But the Prussian lakes, canals and sluggish streams gradually disappear, and as the train nears Dresden the situation ameliorates, the landscape becomes softer, and one is gradually prepared for the pleasures and the external attractiveness of the capital of Saxony, which is reached at an early hour in the evening, ere the yellowest and reddest of sunsets has entirely paled from the western sky. The Saxons are to the stranger an agreeable people. But they are not liked by the Prussians. It is another example of the little prejudices that are found every-where in Europe The more one travels on the Continent, the more he is im-pressed with the fact that nobody likes anybody else unless of his own nation or his own city. PREJUDICED PEOPLE.

Your traveling companion from Berlin teils you to beware of the Saxons, for they hate the honesty and frankness of the people nearer to the Baitic. Pro-ceeding southward, the Saxon tells you to beware of the Bohemians. They are not, he tells you, a people whom you would care to mingle with. At Prague, the capital of Bohemin, you hear that the Austrians proper—that is, the German portion of the Austrian nation, are no better than they ought to be, and that the Hungarians are detestable. At Agram the Croat informs you hat his compariots love the Germans little and the Hungarians less, and at Trieste one does not have to wait long to be told that the bond of good-will that binds the Itahan portion of Austria to the Hapsburgs and to the German and Hungarian portion of the nation is of the most fragile descrip-tion. The Bayarians care little for the north Germans. They sympathize more naturally with the Austrians, to whom they are more nearly akin by race. The Hamburgers dislike Bismarck heartily, and care little for the Prussians, the commercial instinct being here an important point of difference. And all these antipathics are among people closely united by bonds of race, culture, politics, and common interest. Passing beyond these limits, the international dislikes of the people of Europe become genuine hatreds which mutual jealousy and rivalry constantly aggregate and intensify.

A RESORT OF THE ENGLISH.

Dresden is one of the cities greatly af-fected by the English, who have a somewhat remarkable habit of considering their own country, their own climate and their own society the most perfect in the world, and yet of passing their time at a distance from these multiplied advantages. They flock to Brussels. They do their best to fill the empty hotels of Ostend in the winter, though it would be haid to imagine a bleaker place than this wind and storm-swept coast during the cold season. The sporting instinct takes them to Nice and Mentone, and ous of health to different noints of the Riveira. In the south of Europe the English are usually mere birds of pas-sage, though there are some who pass so many successive seasons and so large a part of each here that they may be dmost considered permanent residents. Of these Cannes, first made known to the English world by Lord Brougham, has a goodly number. Switzerland knows the English will, as do also numerous charming localities along the northern and western coast of France. They might find many worse places of permanent abode in Europe than Dresden, which has a not disagreeable climate in the summer, a literary and artistic atmosphere, and cheap living, which is, especially with continental British residents, a desideratum. For this last object English families with a small tixed income exile themselves often to undesirable places. The advantages, besides the cheap hving, are usually the means of education, which includes the easy and natural acquisition of the language of the country and perhaps of other tongues, a matter of consider able importance to families with numer-

ous younger members. DECORATED CROCKERY.

Dresden is often called the city of rococo, a reputation now due principally to its somewhat gaudy porcelain, which has, lowever, somewhat improved in taste since its mention 175 years ago. The era called rococo, preceded and included this date, and the "Dresden china," so-called, has never entirely recovered from its influence. In fact, it seems to be doing what it can to persent seems to be doing what it can to perpetuate it, for in looking in the shop windows and remarking the great variety of articles in porcelain which are exposed for sale one is constantly reminded of the old palaces in France and the queer taste exhibited n those built by the great Frederic at Potsdam. This is not to say that there are not beautiful and tasteful articles in Dresden china to be found. It would be a sad commentary on a remarkable period of art and on an elegant and reputable industry to say or to be able to prove otherwise. But taste in Saxony is one thing and taste in France is another. idea of grace of form among the French approaches more nearly in the perfectness of the antique than that of any other nation of modern times, and if a piece of china does not satisfy this ideal, at the same time uniting the two requisites of delicate color and elegant lecoration it is nothing. So the world in matters of small decoration still in-clines to faience that comes from the various manufactories of France. How long will the French have this monopoly of taste? Not forever certainly. when a portion of this prestige passes from them it will not be to the North Germans, whose distinguishing virtues of honesty, frankness and depth and solidity of character form a rather heavy ground work for those graces of literature and art which are so essential to the free and pleasurable condition of modern exist-

There are in the Saxon capital somewhat more than the regulation number of museums and galleries of painting. They rank among the finest in Europe. That countries like France, Italy, England, Spain, Russia, Austria and Prussia should have magnificent collections of ancient and modern works of art sur-prisees no one. It is a natural outcome of their national greatness. But with pocket kingdoms and principalities, like Bayaria, Saxony and Cassel, it is different. Bayaria, Saxony and Cassel, it is different. Only in a slight measure is their art indigeuous. Nearly everything has had to be imported. The Dresden gallery of painting is especially rich in works of Italian painters. Here may be seen Raphael's Madonna of St. Sixtus, for which a room not too well lighted has been set apart. About it may be always seen seated on chairs and divans a circle of admirers inspired with real respect or affected veneration, among whom the

skirts a large and substantial pair of boots somewhat worn with travel, is conspicuous. Her male companion is in the solled gray suit, which serves him equally soiled gray suit, which serves him equally for climbing the Alps or attending the grand opera at Paris, and there are Americans of various types and a motley assortment of people of all other nations. Each comprehend and appreciate the masterplace according to his native sense or art and his knowledge of art in gen-eral. The pictures are well known in America by photographs and engravings, and the two cherubs who are one of its notable features, by the carlcature of two

irreverent American comedians and a firm of Chicago porkpackers. High art has assuredly many uses and applica-

of the Venetian school, Titiens, Paul Ver-onese, the Dahnas and Tintoretto, there are quite enough to make that school of art thoroughly understood, and of other Italian painters fair representatives in all branches. So also of the Dutch, Spanish and Flemish schools, and of modern painters there are a sufficient number of good specimens to illustrate their differ-ent methods and to show their best man-The writer has occasion to reflect again here on the industry of the old painters who did so much and who did it so well. In the case of some of them one might aimost say that acres of canvas passed under their brush. The Dutch painters did not cover so tauch surface, but they more than atoued by multiplicity of figures and fineness of finish. The picutres of Ten-iers are scattered all over Europe. They are counted by the hundred and most of them show the most careful execution. How could be do it? What leisure was left him for the ordinary duties of life! If a modern ligure painter paints one great picture or two or three small ones in the course of a year he seems exhausted He has left neither ideas nor physical force. Are these great artists absolutely without heirs to their wonderful genius Is there never to be again an epic period in art without its fierce social accompani-ments, its turbulence, its devastating war, and its universal desolation? RELICS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The Dresden museums, like several others in Germany, have unique points of interest as illustrating the middle ages, and the two centuries previous to this. Perhaps there is no one thing that interests the student of history more arms and armor, they are so closely identified with the horrors of past stormy epochs. Those of Munich and Oresden are in some respects the most curious in Europe. There are numberless suits of beautiful old armor, and an abundance of obsolete weapons, which tills one with respect for medieval mechanics, and of those who down to the time when the use of gunpowder rendered such means of defense useless. What a muititude of these smiths must have fol-lowed the armies of kings in these troublous times, and what a glimmer of forces and a noise of hammers closing rivets up must have preceded every day of attle. There were sons of Anale in the times when the tournament was in fashion, as shown by the huge lances, like small logs of wood, that are to be seen in the Dresden museum. It required something more than the physical strength of men nowadays to wield them. To satisfy curiosity on this point, two knights in full armor are shown on horseback with lances in rest in the act of tilling. It is remarked fortunately that their helmets have the strength of the plating of a modern iron-clad, that their armor is so shaped as to give the oppos ing lance every chance to be turned aside while the knight is attached to the sad-dle and the saddle to the horse by bonds

that it would seem impossible to break OTHER CURIOS. There are also museums of stamps, of porceiain and of the industrial arts. When shall we have a museum in America worthy of the name? The material for making it is becoming scarce. It would be hard to find a dozen suits of armor unappropriated by some one of the European museums. Of the old masters not one good specimen. Of ancient sculpture there remains a good deal not vet disinterred which American ministers or consuls might get hold of if they were furnished the means, or which American capital might acquire if it were disposed. A great deal of material might still be found in old nooks and corners of Europe. But there is no time to be lost. The spirit of endowment in America is mistaking its aim. Money should be given now in the United States not for ordinary schools and colleges, of which there is no lack, but for the development and cultivation of architecture, painting. and for the establishment branches of industry which are closely allied to special culture and the refinement of the national taste.

AN ATTRACTIVE CITY. Travelers seldom stop in Saxony except o see the treasures of art contained in the museums of Dresden or to visit the Saxon Alps, which are interesting with-out having the charms of Tyrol. Yet a visit is not without many agreeable fea-tures. The city is in itself attractive. The hotels are as good as are to be found in North Germany, which is not excessive praise; there is no lack of cafes for those who find that form of existence attractive, good beer can be had by those who cannot live without it, and the Elbe who cannot he without it, and the Bloe masonry furnishes in summer cool and sightly promenades. A view up and down the river at night, with its handsome and well lighted bridges, the brilliantly illuminated cafes and beer gardens ranged along the banks and looking down steeply into the waters, its crowds of promenaders, its boats moving hither and thither and the music of bands from the most popular places of resort, is one of the handsomest in Europe.

UNCOMFORTABLE BEDS. At the hotels the table is generally better than the rooms and beds. There is not a good bed in North Germany, unless in some family of extraordinary re-finement, or in the house of some foreigner and made for his especial use The German bed seems to have taken for its model the traditionary military bed of the ancient rulers of Brandenburg. It repels the intending occupancy by its narrowness. When he has placed his weary form upon it he becomes suddenly conscious of the proximity of unyielding material and of hard pro-tuberances to his aching bones. The covering is scanty. The pillows are so thin that a dozen of them scarcely raise the head above the prevailing leve, of the mattress. Of late years an effort has been made to supplement the pillow and economize feathers by a sort of triangular bolster, which comes down just far enough to torture the shoulder and in-sure a night of feverish restlessness, if not of agony. South of Dresden the bed shows some glimmering signs of sense. The amelioration begins at Prague and extends throughout Austria-Hungary And yet the standard of aducation is said to be higher in Saxony than anywhere else in the world. The per cent of suicide has been attributed to the excess of education, but is it not barely possible that the Saxon bed has something to do with

the singular tendency? "Work, Work, Work!" How many women there are working o-day in various branches of industry to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on To such Dr. Price's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of re-lief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

Base ball has been introduced into the British maiden, projecting beyond her and mental improvement of the in mates.

Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter's Wail. Texas Siftings: "Berlubbed breddern an'sistern: dar may be, as I had hearn tell, sermons in stone, but dar am a a serus doubt in my mind dat dar's "rocks" in sermons, and ef yer don't pay me de wageses that's coming ter me, I'se gwinter jine de church ob roam. I'se

gwinter roam off till I finds pasture whar dar's more fod-der and casier ter git. When I was installed in dis heah Blue Light Tabernacle I didn't spect ter be put in a stall and fed on de fatness ob de land, but at de same time I didn't specter or harnessed to dis heah church and to hab ter draw it alone. When I reads dat Sam Jones got seben thousand doliahs for preaching a week in Chicago, and den counts up how much dis congre gashun has shelled out for dis heah follower ob de lam, hit makes my blood

stan' up on cend. "Ef it wasn't for the consolashun ob religion I wouldn't know whater do. De good book say he what serbes at de altar libs by de alter, but dis heah berlubbed has ter brouse around de culled free lunch stands ter make boff ends meet. I has had more boils on de back of my eek den I has had boils in de pot, and I ain't gwinter stan' it no moah. As to de payment ob my celery I wants de cents ob de meeting taken. Brudder Jeems Webster, I has conferdence in yer. You kin pass de hat. De Lawd lubbeth cheerful giber.'

A remarkably handsome woman is said to be the moving spirit in a philan-thropical movement in Russia to supply the poor of that country with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

In chronic and stubborn cases of neusalgia, gout, and rheumatisn use Salva-tion Oil. It is the greatest pain destroyer of the age. Price only 25 cents.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal is engaged in a vigorous opposition to the alleged lotery scheme of a clothier in that city. He gives a purchaser a ticket on which is registered the purchaser's guess at the number of seeds in a mammoth squash. The nearest guesser gets some kind of a "handsome present." The paper calls loudly for the suppression of



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strangth, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alumor Phoephates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor delictiously. PRICE BANNIC POWDER CO. CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS

A POSITIVE cure without models berief, 1878. Patonted October 1878. Octo No nauseous doses of cubebs, consiba or oil of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the contings of the stomach, Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars sent torcircular. P. O. BOX 1513.

J. C. ALLLAN CO., CURE.

MJohn st., New York, tues-th-sativm& **CURE FITS!** 

BEFORE - AND - AFTER TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD Wild are suffering from Nervous Dentity
Wild are suffering from Nervous Dentity
Vidon, Wasting Wearsesses, and all those disease
of a Pimesonal Natural resulting from Adules and
Officer Causes. Speedy relief and complete reste
ration of Health, 1900 and Maximode Duaranteer
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century

Made from two pieces russet leather. No pegs, tisits, or carything to hurt the feet. NOISELESS AND EASY. Oldiers cannot make such a racket with them, or sersich hard wood floors or tear carpets. Best grade by mail, post paid: Gents, \$1.50; Ladies and Boys, \$1.50; Nissos and Youths, \$1.00; Children's, \$1.00 Hayward Bros., 160? Howard St., Omaha, Neb. Beforence: Commercial National Bank, Omaha.

VOLTAIG BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

FOR WHISKERS. MUSTACHES AND BALONESS

USE HIRSUTINE.—

Low Benders, and there as Real Reads. It did not be give them. Benders, and there as Real Reads. It did not followed. However, the state of heads of the second of the seco

WEAK MEN! Debilitated three Patron of Patron o MEN ONLY CEREBY this NEW INDEXOVED CHEEK by this NEW INDEXOVED CHEEK BY MINER, NIGHT OF THE SPECIFIC HEIT SEED CHEEK BY MEN SHORE THE SEED CHEEK BY WEAK SEES, EVENTUAL SEED CHEEK BY WEAK SEED CHEEK BY WE WENT WHITH BY WEAK SEED CHEEK BY WE WENT WHITH BY WEAK SEED CHEEK BY WE WEND CHEEK BY WE WENT WHITH BY WE WENT WE WENT WHITH BY WE WENT WHI The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago



DREXEL & MAUL, Successors to Jno. G. Jacobs,

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS. At the oldstand 1407 Farnam st. Orders by telegraph so icited and promptly at-tended to. Telephone No. 225.

TRADE MARK. ECZEMA ERADICATED. Gentlemen.—It is due you to say that I think I am entirely were of eccemia after having ker Switt's Specific. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring, the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away and a never returned. S. S. S. in doubt broke it up; at least it put my so seem in excel condition of lect well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and made a perfect re of a breaking out on my brite three year old daughter last summer.

Watkinsville, Ga., Feb. 15, 1886.

Rev. JAMES V. M. MORRIS.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases malled free.
The Swirt Specime Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga.

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.

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