CALLING VAINLY FOR CARS

Grain Men Anxious to Ship Their Cereals But Cannot Get Transportation.

THE ELEVATORS OVERFLOWING

Many Meetings Booked For This Month at the State Capital-The Woman's Suffragist Convention-The National League.

TEROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. Never before in the history of the state as there been such a dearth of cars on e different lines of road with which to ansport the cereals of the west to the arts of the east as at the present time. A prominent grain man, who is interested in elevators all along the line of the Burlington in Nebraska, makes the above statement, and in company with other prominent shippers voices the fact with statements that in themselves bear the weight of truth. Five hundred miles of new road built in the state the past summer requires much additional rolling stock, and the stock has not as yet been accelerated to meet the demands of the new work. There is not an elevator

along the line of the read that is not prowded to overflowing, and the cry goes out for ears and none come back in response. Along the line of the Atchison and Nebraska branch cribs have been boarded up to make temporary room for corn, and men who ask for fifty cars in which to ship are answered with at best but one or two at a station. One grain man ascribes the scarcity of cars to the fact that much grain, especially barley, that is shipped in cars to Chicago is never unloaded, but bought by sample and continued in shipment to all points in the east, makmg long and tedious journeys before their return to the parent road. Again the B. & M. is sending train load after train load of supplies for new lines constantly to the front, and they lay for days without unloading at the sidings along the way. One grain firm states that they would load 500 cars a day if they could get them, but they get nothing. On the Missouri Pacific this same scare-

ity of cars is reported and every station along that line is filled with grain awaiting shipment. The trouble that causes scarcity of cars on that line is recited to be the fact that the great bulk of Nebraska corn shipped over the Missour Pacific goes to Texas and points in that state, making a long journey before a car returns. Again, where the corn is shipped to points in Texas, they have no elevators, and the long, tedious process of unloading from the cars as sold makes of every car an elevator for a period on a Texas siding. The complaints for cars are now deep, and soon they will be foud and sonorous, so much so that it would pay the companies to make extra effort

to solve the problem. A MONTH OF MEETINGS. January is a month of meetings at the state capital. The supreme and United States court meet the present month in Lincoln; so also meets the state board of argriculture, which in itself never fails to draw, next to a session of the legislature, a big crowd of agriculturists, who live mony in town and few in the country district and who make about as lively a week's session as any society in the state. The horticultural winter meeting is also a feature of the annual meeting of the state board, and the society promises one of the finest pomological displays ever witnessed in the state. The state historical society meets one week from Tuesday, the 11th inst,, in the chapel of the university. The state bar association meets upor Thursday of the present week at the inited States court room, and last, but not least, the woman suffragists hold their annual convertion in this city on the 6th, 7th and 8th. The programme of the woman suffragists announces that the first session of the convention will be held on Thursday evening at which time addresses will be delivered by Clara B. Colby, the president, and by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon. Friday's programme includes a mother's address by Mrs. Saxon, the different annual reports will be read and submitted, Mrs. Duismore will address the convention on the toping Social Science," and Mrs. Jennie T Holmes, president of the state W. C. T. U., will address the meeting. The Fri-day evening session will undoubtedly be the climax of the convention as programme announces an address by he veteran worker Sugan B. Anthony on that occasion, and the Saturday's session is given over to a general business meeting. The announcement states that each auxiliary society in the state is entitled to three representatives, and in addition an invitation is extended to all friends of woman suffrage over the state to be present. The railroads will give reduced rates of fare to this convention and the ladies of Lincoln will entertain all friends and delegates.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY has a programme announced that will no doubt make the annual session of that society one of much interest. Two days will be devoted to the session and reports will be received, and officers for the ensuing year be elected. Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, will give an address, the topic of which has not yet been named. H. H. Wilson will read a paper entitled "The Relation of History the entitled "The Relation of History to the Study and Practice of Law." Lieutenant Dudley will present a paper on "The Early Mulitary History of Nebraska," and Hadley D. Johnson will present a paper on "The Early History of Nebraska." The society extends a cordial invitation to the public to be present at the meetings and a new impetus will be given to this really valuable state organization, which perfects the facts and history of Nebraska since its earliest days.

ORGANIZING FOR WORK. The Lincoln branch of the Irish National league in America reorganized yesterday, and a large and enthusiastic athering of Irish-American citizens resident in Lincoln were present at Fitzger-ald hall for the reorganization. John Fitzgerald called the meeting to order and some fifty came forward and depos-ited their membership fee. The election Ited their membership fee. The election of officers under the reorganization was then taken up and the following elected: President, Hon. Patrick Egan; first vice president, A. J. Sawyer: second vice president, Charles McGlare; ecording secretary, H. J. Cosgrove; tanenal secretary, James H. O'Neili; treasurer, E. P. Cagney. In addition to paying membership fees a large number of those in attendance subscribed to the anti-eviction fund, and speeches were made by John P. Sutton, secretary of the national league, A. J. Sawyer, H. S. Cosgrove and others. It is understood that the president of the reorganized league will call a public meeting within the next week or ten days to take active public action in the days to take active public action in the city of Lancoln for the anti-eviction fund.

Three thieves who went into the over-coat business from the outside of the store, instead of transacting business over the counters, were prisoners in fail over Sunday, and they are promised a hear-ing to day. The weather was cold enough for great-coats, but stealing them from before a store is not in accordance with Several dranken individuals who would

have been cold and frosty corpses on the morning of the second day of the new year but for the vigilance of the police will be among the grist of offenders who will answer roll call in the police court

A prominent lobbyist was saved disgrace and a night's lodging in the jail by the active efforts of friends. If he had sworn off the first of the year he would not have ended up the day in such a beastly state of intoxication.

A gentleman representing a large east-ern canning establishment was in Lincoln two days the past week with a view of securing grounds upon which to establish a branch canning company in Nebraska, Governor John M. Thayer arrived in Lincoln from his Grand Island home, and is now permanently in the city for the acceptance and discharge of his official duties as governor of the state. Doctor Matthewson, the late deposed from the state insane asylum, was in Lin-coln yesterday, mingling in the lobby at

political headquarters at different J. F. Arbacher, a veteran conductor on the lowa division of the Chicago, Burning-ton & Quincy, arrived in Lincoln yester-day for a visit with his relative, Frank

It. D. Stearns, county attorney-elect, was called to St. Joseph Saturday evening on legal business of a civil nature.

Judge S. M. Chapman, of Cass, is up to the capital to witness the chaos from which will be eliminated a legislative

The exorbitant prices asked for rooms for those who expect to make six month's daily bread out of sojourning legislators have been greatly reduced from first prices asked, the supply greatly exceedng the demand. Governor Dawes has issued a procla-

mation offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Charles Jones who is wanted in Cass county for murder and who is now a fugitive from justice.

Judge J. H. Broady, of Beatrice, the only democratic senatorial aspirant yet

in the field is in the city with headquarters at Opelts. T. J. Alexander, representative from Nemaha, and Hon. William Daily, of he same corner of the state, were among

the arrivals at the sent of war yesterday. Schator Van Wyck.

The New York Word of December 20

The Philadeiphia Press thinks "the republi-can party could manage to survive the defeat of Senator Van Wyck." No doubt the bosses of that party would be glad to see him de-feated. They have no use for anti-monopolists and the the fearless opponents corporations and plutocratic rings.

The same thing can be doubtless said of certain members of the democratic party. The corporations understand just how to weave together the opponents to Senator Van Wyck, both democrats and republicans, and unless there is patrioism enough in both the democratic and republican mem-bers of the Nebraska legislature to forsake party lines in this instance and oppose a solid wall of patriotism to the influence and boodle of the corporations, there is grave danger that Senator Van Wyck will be defeated. If he is, the people of this country will understand very well that it was because Senator Van Wyck has manfully championed public rights in the United States senate, and consequently he was struck down, just as Senator Thurman was struck down in Ohio for insisting that the Pacific railroads should observe their duties to the

Pozzonr's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It com bines every element of beauty and purity Sold by druggists.

Nothing to Say.

Philadelphia North American: The name of Philip Gardner was on the list of prisoners placed before Magristrate List at the Ninteenth district station house. When it was ealled a pleasant-faced German shuffled up to the rail and

Where do you live, Philip?" "Vell, I live 'most anywheres

"Haven't you any home?" "Not any in barticular. I can most

always sometimes fint a home ven I vants one right badt." "What were you doing over at Mr. Malatesta's?" "Vell, I shust vent in to look aroundt.

"What did you steal his tools for?" I haf notings to say 'bout dot." "The officer says you had a lot of his goods when he arrested you. Haven't you any explanation to make?" "I guess dot officer he know his busi-

ness. I got notings to say bout dot. If you want to know any more you better ask him, don't it?" "I know enough now. I believe you

are a bum, and the best thing will be to give you something to do. It will be nine months to the correction."

"Vell, I got notings to say 'bout dot," remarked the prisoner confidentially to Turnkey Preston as he was led back to await transportation.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. willisend their celebrated Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances, on thirty days' trial, to any man (young or middle-aged) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, and other diseases. The greatest remedal agent ever discovered. Write to them for itilustated pamphlet free. No risks incurred, aszthirrty days' trial is allowed.

Postoffice Changes in Nebraska and Iowa.

Postoflice changes in Nebraska during the week ending January 1, 1887, furnished by Wm. Van Vieck of the postoffice department:

Established-Wilcox, Kearney county, Virginius A. Marstellar postmaster.
Name Changed-Cincinnati, Pawnee county, to DuBois, Thomas J. Hildebrand

Postmasters Appointed — Chappell, Cheyenne county, William H. Sherman; Cropsey, Gage county, C. E. Moore; Ohiowa, Fillmore county, J. A. Hollister. Postoffice changes in lown during the

Postoffice changes in Iowa during the week ending January 1, 1887;
Postmasters Appointed—Beulah, Clayton county, William L. Keech; Larchwood, Lyon county, W. D. Case, McCallsburg; Story county, A. B. Griffith; Morrison, Grundy county, C. W. Foster; Oto, Woodbury county, Wesley Davis.
Discontinued—Bard, Louisa county; Whipple, Pottawattamie county. Whipple, Pottawattamie county.



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A Glimpse of the Country and its People. PRAGUE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Best Beer Made in Europe,

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, Is less known to Americans, writes Albert Sutliffe in the San Francisco Chronicle, than any European city of the same importance. Of Bohemia all Americans have heard. They all know Bohemian glass, at least by its imitations, and most have heard or have drank beer of Pislen or Budweis, or beverages that bore the name of these cities. As Protestants they have had occasion to know of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, George de Podiebrad and Ziska, names associated with the most troubled times of religious history, and as citizens they are aware of the Bohemian colonies that are to be found in nearly all the large American cities. Bohemian immigrants usually make good citizens. Some of those in Chicago have been an exception to the rule but those in San Francisco are quiet, industrious and law-abiding. The Bohemians are skillful at their ordinary trades. They are good mechanics and good musicians. In the latter capacity they are doing good work in all the best orchestras of the United States. But of the country whence these people come the average American knows almost as little as of the unexplored regions of Africa.

The Bohemians belong to the great Siav race, and are therefore closely alien to the Russians, with whom they sympathize more deeply than any other branch of the same people now living in Austria. In proof of this it may be said that some of the journals of Prague have persistently supported the policy of Russia in reference to Bulgaria. It is not known exactly when the Bohemians came into Europe, but it was probably before the commencement of the Christian era. They are best known in history as a brave and independent people, governed by hereditary kings or electing them when they saw fit. The position of the country is somewhat isolated. It lies in a sort of basin formed by the upper Elbe and its tributary, the Moldau, and is sur-rounded on all sides by mountain ranges. Morayia, usually considered a part of it, lies further up the Elbe, and is equally separated from the valley of the Danube by a lofty watershed. To the east is Russian Poland. Being so placed in reference to other nations, the mainten-ance of the independence of the country for some hundred years, when the means of communication was far different from what they are at present, was not difficult. The first troubles of Bohemia came from the Catholic church and from the Hapsburgs, who, having first been elected kings, ended by sup-pressing the parliament and declaring the crown hereditary in the house of Austria. It is one of the crimes of the Haps burgs on which English writers-Mr Gladstone among others—have loved to descant. But this does not prevent England's coming to Austria with its hat in its hand and begging for an alliance against its old enemy, Russia. It is not, perhaps, so much an alliance that Eng-land seeks as it is the embroilment of the two empires, in which case she would withdraw to one side and allow the combatants to fight it out among themselves Thus Russia would be a little longer de layed in its inevitable progress toward the Indian ocean.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH. Bohemia was one of the first countries in Europe that embraced the reformed doctrines. This ended in the mertyrdom by domestic feud and foreign invasion. This was done before the thirty years' war, which began with the over act of Prague, namely, the throwing of the imperial commissioners from the windows of the palace by the Count of Taunn. War followed at once, and what that war was to Germany-a war made for the pleasto Germany—a war made for the pleasure of the Hapsburgs—every one knows who has read at all the history of the period. The Protestant forces, commanded by Maurice, elector of Saxony, were defeated at the battle of White mountain, which left Bohemia at the mercy of Ferdinand II, Emperor of Austria. He summarily ejected all the preschers school masters, professors, and preachers, schoolmasters, professors, and gave up all the churches to monks imported from all parts of Europe.
All who were not Catholies were forbidden to exercise any trade or handicraft lies were forbidden to exercise any trade or handicraft whatsoever. The severest penalties were imposed on all who retained the Protestant form of worship. The sick were driven from the hospitals. Protestant burghers were expelled. The poor were compelled to become Catholics en masse. The remotest villages were visited by missionaries and compelled by force to embrace Catholicism. Those who refused were tortured, racked and mutilated. Women and children were outraged by a brutal soldiery, Many

outraged by a brutal soldiery, Many were diven to the mountains, where they perished, and 30,000 of the best citizens of the country emigrated, as did the Hu-guenots of France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It has been said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. This rule, if it can be carled a rule, seems to have failed in this in-stance. Protestantism was thoroughly extirpated, and the number of Protestant churches now to be found in Bohemia can almost be counted on the fingers of the two hands. WORK OF VANDALS.

WORK OF VANDALS.

It would have been well if the persecution of the Hapsburgs had paused here. But it did not. At different times during the periods of religious disturbance attacks were made on the literature and language of the people. It was forbidden to use the Bohemian language oflicially, and books in the native tongue were everywhere searched for and so thoroughly destroyed that one could afterwards scarcely be found in the whole country, though the literature had already reached a considerable degree of development. It is acts like these that have made the name of Hapsburg synonymous with tyranny and caused the deterioration of a people at once honest, ingenious and valiant. The language has been of late years generally cultivated though the government has not been friendly. Education is becoming more general newspapers are increasing in number and ability, and the literature, through the agency of learned writers, is beginning again to make itself respected. But though the Bohe-mians now number several millions, and are one of the important factors of the Austrian nationality, they are not contented. They consider themselves over-run commercially by the Germans, of whom there are forty or fifty thousand

parts of the city are connected by several ine bridges, two of which are suspension. There is a marked difference between a bridge in Europe and a bridge in Ameri-ca. A bridge across an American river is a light and airy structure, striking on account of its length and design and usu-ally stronger than it seems. A bridge in Europe, even across a stream of moderate width, is absolutely monumental. It is of solid stone, as massive as the pyrais of soild stone, as massive as the pyramids, and when it is once in place is expected to endure forever. Those of
stone at Prague are honorable
specimens of the enduring style of
bridge architecture. The suspension bridges, like those elsewhere,
in Europe, have long iron limbs instead
of the wire cables used in America, which
must greatly increase their weight and Oriental Aspects of the City-The must greatly increase their weight and require a corresponding merease of strength in the piers. One of these bridges (Carlsbruche) was built 500 years ago, but underwent some changes dur-ing the subsequent 200 years. But the most recent improvements are of am-ple antiquity. It is flanked by tall towers that once served for the defense of the city. It has sixteen arches and the piles are ornamented by thirty statues and groups of saints, conspicuous among which is St. John Nepomucene, to whose memory it is held sacred. Every year it is the resort of thousands of devout Bohemians, who gather on the bridge and bring garlands, candles and other offerings. A less solid structure would go down into the swift river below with the weight of the worshippers.

> Nepomucene is the patron of the Bohe-mians. The story of his martyrdom varies somewhat from the monstrous relation of those who were crucified head downward, beheaded, shot with arrows, thrown to wild beasts, or put to death by any other of the cheerful processes that the late heathen applied to the early Christians. The wire of the emperor Woncesias had done something very wicked which she revealed to Nepomu-cene in the confessional. The emperor asked him what it was, but he said he had promised not to tell, and resolutely refused to answer. So he was thrown from the bridge into the river at a point which is still indicated, and as the stream happens there to be a little deeper than elsewhere, he was drowned. In due time his body came to the surface, and five stars formed an aureola about his head. In his statues and pictures these five stars are repeated till they become tiresome. Lights burn constantly before his image. Pilgrims come from Moravia, and even from Hungary, to pay their bonors to the saint who refused to reveal the secrets of the confessional-to the man who knew, but had promised not to

A HEROIC CHARACTER.

PICTURESOUE SCENES. The commercial part of the city, with the railroad station-houses, the theatres, the principle churches, and palaces, old and new, is built on the comparatively level ground on the left bank. Leaving this behind you and crossing the bridge sacred to the saint, you have before you highly picturesque spectacle. This is the Hradschin, which is spoken of in the guide books as the capitol of Prague. It is the imperial quarter, situated on the side and summit of a lofty hill. The hill is crowned by the university, an immens pile of stone, the imperial palace and the palace of Prince Schwartzenburg and he cathedral, with some other structures which present a magnificent archi-tectural outline as seen against the sky. In the cathedral is the splendid monu-ment of the martyr to silence. To the left and crowning the highest point of the range the rich monastery of Strakow tises from among fields and groves. It can be visited at certain times by the sterner sex. Women are never allowed to cross the threshold. OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

In going hither from the Hradschin you pass a huge old military barracks and the chapel of Our Lady of Loretta, a fac simile of that at Rome. Its treasur, is one of the richest, if not actually the most precious in Europe. Among th magnificent objects to be seen are several ostensoirs, that portion of Catholic furniwhich is set with 6.580 diamonds of won derful size and brilliancy. The largest are at the focus and they dimmish in size toward the end of the rays. Its value can only be represented by millions of dollars. The Strakow monastery owns a vast estate that hes about it. It is a common thing in Austria. A great part of Vienna and its environs is in the hands of different monastic orders, whose wealth and luxury are unprecedented in Europe. Treasures like those of Our Lady of Lorette are found in most of the convents and in many of the churches in Germany and Austria, composed of gifts of the faithful to shrines of superior sanctity. Still farther to the left and covering all the hillside up to the long wall that surrounds the monastery grounds is a park through which you climb by winding paths, stopping occasionally to sit on rustic seats and enjoy the view of the river, the city and the country and brown hills beyond it.

PEDESTRIAN EXERCISE.

But the climb up the street from the bridge to the palace is something to be remembered. If the weather is warm it is torture. There is no street railroad, and vehicles are rare on tuis side of the Moldan. The distance from the rayer Moldau. The distance from the river bank is probably a mile. At certain stages of the thermometer it is at least five. Never were streets stonier. They are incomparably more penitential than those of Rome. The whole of this quar-ter seems as if it were excavated from solid rock, so continuous are the pave ments, the walls of houses, churches and palaces and the public places. They all so meet and merge in one another that they seem practically to be carved from the same block. More or less of this oppressive idea of stone is perceptible in all European cities, but no where so forcibly as at Prague. Then the stones have more than an adamantine hardness. The Count of Thurn cast the imperial commissioners from the hall of the landtag in the palace. One fourth the distance was sufficient to have dashed out their brains, considering the extra hardness of the Prague pavements. And they have a corresponding roughness The pedestrian is therefore doubly tor tured, and the pleasure which he would otherwise experience, the eminence, once scaled, is seriously marred. The cathe-dr at is remarkable rather for its anti-quity and the quaintness of its old monuments and pictures, than for its artistic ments. Here sleep the kings of Bohemia, and on their mansoles may be seen their stern portraits. The palace interests merely by its historical souvenirs. I has seen a great deal of blood letting. THE ORIENT RECALLED.

A general view of Prague gives an impression decidedly oriental. Some of its church towers seem like the minarets of a mosque. Others have a Byzantine look. In no other city of Europe are mas-sive buildings large enough to be called sive buildings large enough to be called palaces more numerous. One of the old palaces near the station where you arrive in coming from Dresden has been transformed into a powder magazine. The old palace of the king of Bohemia close by is now a barrack. In the old portions of the city, on the right bank, there is still some of the strong aspect of the Hardschin, but commerce is gradually softening it New streets are being made that are filled with handsome shops. Broader thoroughfares are being set with trees, and there are some well-kept parks whom there are forty or fifty thousand among the quarter of a million inhabitants of Prague. They have historical reasons for distiking the Hungarians; they do not therefore like the name Austria-Hungary, nor are they pleased to see the Hungarians direct the foreign policy of the country. They like the Russians. The Hungarians hate the Russians, yet if there were a war with Russia. Austria would expect the Bohemian contingent of the imperial army to fight its battles against its next of kin.

A FINE CITY.

Prague is an honorable representative of the Bohemian nation. It is superbly situated on both sides of the Moldau in an amphitheater of hills, with a splendid yiew up and down the river. The two

of Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, of Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, who came here at the invitation of the Emperor Rudolph H. Prague, like other European capitals, has its academy of fine arts, and is well provided with charitable institutions. Its public monuments in the way of fountains and statues, though not as numerous are in sufficient number to shame the poverty in works of art in the metropolises of in works of art in the metropolises of

It is gratifying to be able to remark that at Prague you can have the best coffee and beer in Europe, the beer of Munich and the coffee of Vienna not excepted. The unkeepers pride themselves on their beds. When you make your appearance in the morning the hotel person in authority instead of the in authority instead of the usual formula "Have you slept well?" asks you "How did you like your bed?" There is a world of significance in his question if he knows you have come from Berlin or Dresden, You certainly do find the beds better in Austria than in Germany and in Bayaria than in the north, not only at the firstclass hotels but at the hotels of the second class hotels but at the hotels of the second grade, and in furnished rooms. As to the Prague coffee, it is not only of the real berry properly prepared and freshly made, but strong and served with real cream, either in American fashion or whipped as in Vienca. The beers are not made in Prague, but in places not far distant, and there are some delicate blonds kinds. there are some delicate blonde kinds such as refresh and do not inebriate such as have no traces of headache which you never see in America. After the tor-ture of the streets the beer and the coffee are a real benison. In the cestacy that follows the heat and weariness you are quite reconciled to the thought that Prague does not abound in museums and picture galleries, and that the Van Reker. picture galleries, and that the Van Bykes Holbeins and Rubenses that some over curious people go to see in some of th palaces are by no means the best speci mens of the work of these great artists There is no great loss without some smal



Prof. Chas. Ludwig Von Seeger

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Knight of the Boyal Austrian Order of the Iron
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