#### THE RECORD OF A COURT.

Nebraska's Supreme Tribunal a Very Hard Working Body.

NEWSPAPERS AFTER PATRONAGE

Lincoln Knights of Labor Organizing to Scoure Favorable Legislation-An Incipient Race War-State Capital News,

troom the nee's lincoln numeau.]

The supreme court of Nebraska is one of the bard working bodies in this state and its record for industry is commendable and exceptional in comparison with many courts of high and low degree in this and other states. The supreme court convened its session for the January term in this year of grace, 1887, with practically a clean docket, having disposed of all cases submitted to them, with a very few exceptions wherein some one of the judges were of counsel in former times or for some simi ar cause. This is a record of industry and an example worthy of emulation. This kind of strict and constant attention to business is not only known to those who by direct contact with the court know the facts of their own knowledge, but the people of the state at large have become cognizant of the fact that the supreme court is industrious. As an evidence of the work done by the court there are upwards of 400 cases brought to this court per annum besides motions and ex parte proceedings. It devolves upon each of the judges the duty of writing about three opinions a week besides the hearing and examination of all cases in consultation. This, it is stated by those who are acquainted with the facts, is a greater amount of work per capita than performed by any other supreme court in the union. In fact it is the only supreme court that keeps up with its business, almost all of them being from one to four years in arrears. How long this work can be kept up to as clean a record as this in the growing state of Nebraska is a question worth some attention the coming winter, and the proposed increase in district judgeships carries with it a suggestion that the time is at the door when a supreme court standing at the head of the list in amount of work done will find it impossible to properly review the work of twelve to fifteen district judges scattered over the state.

The supreme court met yesterday pur suant to adjournment, but held but a short session in the morning hours. The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: G. W. Simpson and E. J. Clements.

State ex rel Dawson county, vs Bab-cock. Peremptory writ allowed. Corson vs Corson. One hundred dol-lars alimony allowed to be paid in thirty days. Clark vs Clark: Submitted on briefs

to be filed. State ex rel Prokes, vs Colfax county. Argued and submitted.
Court adjourned to Thursday, January 6, 1887, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. The court is in progress on cases appealed from the First judicial district.

EVIDENCE OF APPRECIATION.

The board of public lands and buildings at its Monday session that closed the work of the board for the past two years came face to face with the fact that they were losing one of the most efficient and best posted members on the board in the person of E. P. Roggen. Before the board formally adjourned Attorney Gen-eral Leese introduced a set of resolutions setting forth their acknowledgment of the efficient work of Mr. Roggen in his work on the board, their regrets in losing him and extending wishes for his success in future in whatever vocation he should find a place. The board ordered the resolutions recorded with the minutes of

their proceedings THE HUNGRY NEWSPAPERS. There are a number of the newspapers in the state and lesser dailies that have their agents in force in the two houses soliciting the members to patronize them in the make-up of free papers that these members vote themselves at the opening of the session. These paper men evidently do not depend upon the worth of the papers themselves to command attention and support, but like the forty to a man office-seekers, they push them into the general pot and scramble for the crumbs that members see fit to throw them All this is subject to a great deal of just criticism that the boys ought to see for themselves does not pay in the long run.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR
of Lincoln have organized for the legis-lative campaign, to make their influence felt in the legislative enactments if possi-ble. Their paper published here, The Unknown Knight, has been scattered liberally through the two houses, and a member of the organization interested in its publication states that a meeting is to be held the present week to take steps to add additional financial basis to the Knight and to secure an able man to handle it. It is stated that there are twelve Knights of Labor in the house of representatives who are to look after the interests of that organization in the work

FROM A TOWN OF THE PAST. Among the visitors at Lincoln yester-day was J. C. McNaughton, formerly of Brownville, but now the assistant cashier of the Exchange National bank at Hastings, Mr. McNaughton has been for years a citizen of Brownville, which like E. W. Howe's Davys Bend, has lost its grip and has seen its glory depart for-ever. Mr. McNaughton has a valuable home property to him personally, but it is of no value on the market, and he says there is neither sale or rental to be de-rived from it, and he is seriously considering the advisability of tearing it down and shipping it to Hastings. The bank that Mr. McNaughton has been so long connected with at Brownville has surrendered its charter, and Mr. McNaughton, its cashier, is in Hastings, and Mr. Carson, its president, goes to California.

A FIGHT AND A FINISH. The notorious Kansas City Ann, colored, and her husband, real or alleged, T. J. Crabb, white, live near the electric light works, and are neighbors of H. C. Frieburt, white, and his wife of color. Tuesday night the four were together, and a first-class go as you-please fight was inaugurated, in which Crabb and both of the women were after Freibert, and were cracking him over the head with a brick and otherwise mutilating him. When the officers arrived on the scene K. C. Ann was about ready to brain the man with a hatchet, and she was poised for the act in much the atti-tude of a eigar store Indian, while Frie-bert was like John Smith with his hand on the block with impending annihila-tion over him. The officers conducted the belligerents to the jail and the trial was set for yesterday atternoon, and a jury was called to pass upon the case.

The city marshal was on the lookout for pawnbrokers yesterday, who were becoming numerous in the city and who persist in plying their avocation without a license. Warrants were issued for all the parties engaged in this class of business and in the morning yesterday one of the brokers was called into court and made to beich up a fine of \$5 and costs. The officers were out after the other parties in the afternoon, who must pay

amend and modify many of the school laws of the state. The convention of county superintendents named a commitce to take charge of this work comprising the following: State Superintendent Lane, Prof. W. W. W. Jones, F. D. Mc-Clusky of Laneaster, J. B. Sexton of Fill-more, William Valentine of Otoe and W. Rich of Nemaha.

The engineers of the Elkhorn line have one out on the preliminary survey work I a line into York and which is contemplated to extend to Hastings. The line will be located as far as York at once, and the Elkhorn will build as soon as the weather will permit. Secretary Furnas, of the state board of

agriculture, is in the city and has all arprinted report of the board for the year. The state board will meet in annual session on the third Tuesday of the month in this city, the day upon which balloting will commence for United States senator. The Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valloy road will put the regular mail service on their line between Fremont and Lincoln commencing the 17th of the present month. Mail will be carried twice a day each way over the line, and it will not only be of convenience to Lincoln people, but to the people at the new towns along

the line that have thus far been without railway service. A new experiment to add interest in the High school and inculcate the spirit of saving and economy among the pupils will be entered upon at an early day. This feature will be the establishing of a savings bank in the school for deposits and to let the pupils see what they can

save from their pocket money. Congressman elect John A. McShane was in Lincoln yesterday greeting his friends at the hotel rotundas and witnessing the organization of the two branches of the legislature. The engerness with which he was met by the democratic brethren was only exceeded by the indifference with which many republicans looked upon Church Howe during the days of organization. It is stated that Mr. Howe was at one time a candi-date against the congressman.

George W. Tierney, of Teeumseh, recently appointed gauger at the Willow Springs distillery, Omaha, was in Lincoln vesterday the guest of numerous admirers.

Doc Monnell, the editor of the ancient but always young Nebraska News, was at the state capital yesterday looking over the array of lawmakers for notes for his paper.
Colonel Patterson,a former Nebraskan,

but now of the Kansas City stock yards, is in the city for a few days and to revive memories of former days through con-

tact with a legislative session.

A. B. Ball, of Tecumseh; F. G. Simmons, of Seward; W. H. Stout, of De-Witt, and H. M. Wells, of Crete, were newspaper men in the city yesterday.

Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, New York and Havana trade, came nome in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarspariila will help you. Sold by all druggists.

#### FIELD AND FARM.

Education of Farmers.

Philadelphia Record: While it is not to be inferred that farmers are uneducated, or in any sense inferior to other classes in intelligence, yet there is room for greater educational expansion, which hould not be overlooked. It has been but a decade since "book-farming" was derided as a pastime, resulting in great expense and no profit; but at the present day "book-farming" is considered indispensable in conducting practical operations on a farm. The "book-farmer," as the phrase is understood, may not have been an adept in the use of implements, may have lacked skill at the blow and in feeding and knowledge of the proper mode of expenditure; but while he was lacking in "practical experience" he was always aiming for the best of everything, and, by experiments, educated his neighbors. Though he knew nothing about milking a cow, yet he could, at a glance, separate the different breeds of stock and mate them for the best results and his knowledge of fertilizers, varieties of plants and peculiarities of soils was often far in advance or his more practi-cal neighbors. While his efforts were often failures, they always tended to a better system of cultivation and the introduction of superior stock in the sec-tion in which he operated.

If the skilled and practical artisan con-

aders it his duty to make a study of archiure, mechanical drawings and specifica tions, with the advantage of books giv-ing the experience and designs of others, here is no reason for the farmer to re fuse kindred privileges for himself. A knowledge of the progress made in his calling can be gained only by study and practical experiment upon the theories idvanced. There are hundreds of farmers who are experts in the management of a dairy, yet who give little or no attention to the classification of stock; and some of the most successful of horticulturists have no idea of how the varieties of fruit cultivated by them were pro-

Though farmers like all other classes, may be benefited by knowledge, they are not as slow as is generally supposed Every season there are a great number of conventions held to consider agricul-tural subjects and at the recent Fat Stock show there were twenty-one meetings of breeders of different classes of stock, rep presenting every section of the country But the masses are best educated not only by the study of agricultural literature but by meetings in each locality. It is at such meetings that the practical and theoretical can be compared and the experiments and opinions of every member given. A great advantage of local meet-ings is the facility of inspection of the farms of such sections and a direct comparison of the growing crops, as well as the live stock possessed by each, which affords an opportunity also to the younger members, infusing in them a spirit of progress which is sure to result in benefit in the future, and to render agriculture more and more profitable.

Redding and Absorbents in Stables. It is a general supposition that almost anything will answer as bedding in the stables and cow stalls, but the material for that purpose may be cheap or expensive, according to the manner in which it is used. The straw on the farm is usually perferred for bedding, as it does not always pay to haulit to market. Yet, although straw is a substance that is credited with but little value, every pound produced on the farm deprives the soil of some kind of fertilizing element, and if it is to be returned to the soil the work should be so accomplished as to secure its early deconvensition as as to secure its early decomposition as well as the greatest benefit from its use. It should be cut into short lengths, not only for easy distribution over the floors

but also to save as much of it as possible. In applying labor to the use of any material used as bodding the value of the labor bestowed must be considered not only in relation to the reduction of the material but also its ultimate effect on the soil. By cutting up straw for bedding it becomes a better absorbent of liquids, quickly decays, and is handled with greater ease when hauled to the field from the manure heap, while the distribution of the manure is greatly facilitated. The cutting of straw, though MINOR EVENTS.

As soon as the legislature commences labor when the straw is returned to the field, while the advantages of its fine con-

dition as an absorbent can scarcely be overestimated, as there is annually a great waste of liquids on nearly all farms. The Health Resorts of Paso Robles-Soil for Orchards and Vinyards.

But bedding alone is not the only mat-ter to be considered. The first requisite is some material that will not permit, of loss and may also be used as a deodor-izer. This is dry dirt or marl, which can be used on the floor under the straw, the whole being added together to the man-ure heap when saturated with the liquids, The cutting of cornstalks into short lengths, and the bailing of leaves and dry dirt for winter use, are but applying such labor as mentioned above. When waste materials, such as leaves, can be colected and added to the stored bedding of the barn, there is not only a saving but an addition of fertilizing matter to

the soil.

The proper condition for a manure heap is in the shape of what is known as compost. The finer it can be rendered the greater the ease of spreading it over the surface of the soil and the sooner it is converted into plant food. The dry dirt assists in avresting the escape of volatile matter from the heap, while the voided material is disintegated and made more readily soluble. The care of the bedding is, therefore, a very important matter, as every pound of manure saved is so much gain, while the stalls are rendered purer, and the comfort of the animals increased.

Economy in Winter Feeding. Animals require more food in winter than in summer, for the reason that the radiation of heat from the body is greater in winter, and the larger the animal the faster the loss of heat. By the use of the term radiated is implied the giving off of the heat from the skin, but every onnce of cold water drunk and every breath of air inhaled assist in the loss. The proportion of food required, therefore, pends not only upon the size of the animal but also upon the conditions sur-rounding it. The purposes for which the animal is intended influence—the result, as well as its age and the quality of food upon which it is fed. The horse that performs labor requires food suitable to a repair of the waste of muscle and tissue; the fattening steer needs food of a carbonaceous character, while the dairy cow, yielding a full flow of milk, has the triple duty to perform of providing milk and butter, supporting her embryo cali and furnishing heat and sustenance to her own body.

Economy does not consist in giving a

bare allowance, ner is it economical to feed hav and grain in excess of that re-The use of ensilage and roots, though somet mes absolutely necessary to the thrift of the stock, should be accompanied by food of a more concentrated nature, in order to provide those elements that are lacking in the more bulky food, and to balance the ration so as to complete it for the purposes required. The use of linseed meal when corn is fed is not always for the merease of carcass or milk, but to counteract the tendency to constipation. Yet there are occasions when such oily food is an absolute necessity, while the nitrogenous character of the linseed enables it to take the place of some other material not so

easily attained. Good clover hay will supply the nitrogenous matter necesary, but in severe weather an animal might perish because the carbonaceous elements were lacking, while the exclusive use of carbonaceous food, though tending to the production of fat, is lacking in nitrogen and the phosphates, and is therefore incomplete and deficient. In feeding his animals the farmer should therefore consider the nge, size, condition of health, shelter, purposes intended, stage of growth and temperature of the atmosphere, and should so regulate and balance the food as to supply them with all they require.

But the cheapest and best labor-saving and food-regulator is a good warm shelter. Every ounce of heat saved to the animals by the protection against winds and storms saves that proportion of food that would otherwise be lost in furnishing the heat taken away by ex-bosure. Shelter is therefore food, in a certain sense, and saves labor, because it is always within the power of animals to appropriate for themselves. No cracks, Dampness and cold are companions in their influences. The wise farmer will not only save food by providing warmth and protection against external influences, but in severe weather will so pro-portion the food as to furnish that which is heat-producing, thereby not only economizing but preventing loss.

Farm profits vested in permanent improvements return larger dividends than when deposited in banks or invested in other directions. A farm cannot be too highly improved. There is annually a large amount of

bogus butter made in the churn, owing to the lack of skill, care and proper temperature in churning, Whether prices be up or down, prime

mutton sheep are always salable, and at good prices. The markets are never over supplied with choice mutton. There is a vast difference in the quality of the first milking and the strippings.

The former contains twice as much al bumen, but the latter five times as much fat as the former. There is also more caseine sugar and ash in the strippings. The consumption of food by dairy stock is paid back in a threefold way-milk, growth of stock and the value of the manure, which last often balances the first cost of the food. It is in that respect that stock-raising is superior to ex-clusive grain growing.

Gilt-edge butter cannot be produced unless the udder and teats of the cow and the hands of the milker are washed be-fore milking the cow. The milk must be removed from the stable as quickly as possible, as it will absorb odors as soon as it become cool.

Weight alone is not the only mode of regulating the price. Quality is becoming the prime factor in profit, and farmers will soon learn that it is more profitable to grow only first-class produce than to raise large amounts of that which is inferior and slow of sale Do not attempt poultry raising on a

large scale until you have experimented with a small flock and gained experience. There is much to learn, and but few have succeeded with over 100 hens. Care and patience must be exercised, and the entire time given large flocks. It would not be out of place if farmers

would put their names over their gates, in order to assist those seeking particular residences. The plan is as applicable in the country as in the city. Even the farms along a road could be numbered from one town to another.
While it does not pay, as a rule, to be at

the expense of cooking food for stock, says the National Stockman, it does pay to cook food for young pigs. Potatoes can be used with advantage, and a good warm mess will do more to make the pigs grow than anything else. The best churning temperatures are be

tween 57 and 60 degrees in the summer season and between 60 and 61 in winter. All who churn should use a thermometer, as no guess work will answer. A thermometer is an indispensible article in the dairy at all times. Always thoroughly wash the udders, wipe with a towel and milk with dry hands. It is very important to do so if "gilt-edge" butter is desired. The milker cannot be too careful. It is claimed that the milk receives

the milk receives more odor and im-purities before it leaves the stable than from any other source.
At this season when the corn is being fed to the hogs, it should be remembered that the warmer and more comfortable the bogs are kept the less corn required Before hogs can fatten the bodies must be supplied with sufficient heat to proteet against cold, and the greater the amount of heat sayed the larger the gain

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

EL PASO DE ROBLES, Cal., Dec. 28 .-Correspondence of the BEL.]-Paso Robles, Cal., on the Salinas river, mountains to the west of it, hills to the cast of it, and slowly flows the river past it to the ocean at or near Monterey. It is situated about thirty miles to the north of the ancient city of San Luis Obispo, which is nine miles from the ocean; and is connected with it by a narrow gauge railroad at Port Hartford. Many people coming from San Francisco to Paso Robles' hot springs travel by steamer from Port Hartford, thence by stage, Since 1878 the travel from the end of the railroad at Solidard up the Salinas to San Luis Obispo and intermediate points has been done by stage. It is a dreary stage ride of 100 miles through an uninhabited country. The journey consumed all of one

Paso Robles' hot sulphur springs are world-widely known. The hot baths are highly recommended for many com-plaints, and the hot mud baths are still plaints, and the hot mud baths are still more highly prized for their curative qualities. The local hotel, with a number of cottages near by, and the clear water hot bath houses, were built nearly eighteen years ago by the Blackburn Bros., and have since been conducted as a health resort by them and Mr. James. The hotel accommodations are count to 450 gnests. A modations are equal to 450 guests. park of live and white oak trees around the buildings makes the situation very romantic, and the craggy peaks, looming up in the distance, back of the embryo town, add greatly to this facinating re-

night and half a day, and footpads very

frequently made it interesting for trav-

In 1857 James Blackburn bought five leagues of land in one body, lying along the Salinas river a distance of about nine miles. He paid thirty-five cents an acre. Later on he bought another league lying west of his original purchase. was owner of 25,000 acres of as fine farming and grazing land as can be found in California. For all these years the owners of this vast tract have grazed their cattle and sheep thereon. Many overtures have been made to the Blackburns for a subdivision of the land into small farms, but not until the railroad was a certainty this far up the Salinas would they consent to any such proposition. Last winter they entered into a contract for a sub-di vision and they land is being rapidly disposed of. Such was the condition of the entire Salinas valley. The farmers were only renters of large grant ranch lands. This is in the neighborhood of the vast region that within the last two years has

been peopled on government land. The western Nebraska will be remembered. There the land was sandy and climate dry. Here it consists of gravel and de-composed lays, and the climate is dry. Both were grazing lands. Here winter is fairly unknown, and as I write, De cember 28, 1886, a warm rain is prevailing and farmers are smiling in consequence of the rain. It is late this year and many people are fearful of a dry winter. Among those farmers who are old residents hereabouts, I find fruit of all kinds, including oranges, grown in abundance. On R. R. Kirkpatrick's farm, five miles east of San Miguel. I saw a patch of table corn grow-ing in May. I laughingly asked him if he was going to wait for the corn to ma-ture. "You bet we are," he answered. ture. No rain fell there during the life of corn after I was on the ground. Mr. K assured me in September the corn matured in fine condition. Such is the character of this soil that if a plant gets a hold it will continue to grow during the long dry season of more than eight

months.

The Southern Pacific railroad has established its winter terminus at a point six miles south of Paso Robles, and the place is called Temple-The working force was all taken to Newhall near Los Angeles. From thence the road is now being pushed along the coast from San Buenaventura to Santa Barbara, thence north to San Luis Obispo and on to Templeton. It will probably be two years before the junetion is made. After that it is intended to make this route by the overland train from New Orleans and the east to San Francisco. It will be 150 miles shorter than the San Joaquin valley

route. I can narrate no fabulous stories o great orange or lemon orchards and aged vineyards bearing a wealth of crops, but enough wheat, rye and barley and grapes apples, prunes and figs, and vegetables have been grown to prove a suitable productiveness of soil in northern San Luis Obispo county. Paso Robles has a large tributary territory, well settled, with good farmers to trade with. Every year Paso Robles is one of the best patronized resorts in California. People come here from all over the world, some for treatment and some for enjoyment Ground has been selected and contracts made for some ele-gant residences to be built on the mountain table lands overlooking the grand Salinas valley. If I may be allowed to be a prophet of the near future, it is within the province of my judgment say that within five years Paso Robles will be the center of as fine fruit-growing fields as make other sections so famous The mountains just west of Paso Robles are literally soaked with water. Springs gush forth at the top and the foot of the ridges, and consequently the table lands and valleys are abundantly moist for all the year round cultivation. So plentiful is the supply of water that a city of 150,000 people could be supplied with elegant spring water. Paso Robles is now supplied with mountain water, a tunnel having been cut into the foot of a nountain, from which a reservoir is kept

Irrigation, excepting for garden pur poses, is not contemplated in these parts. Aithough east of the Salinas wells are dug to a depth of 300 feet, there seems moisture enough there for successful From this winter's growth of grain and fruit I hope to be able to re count hereafter many good things of sunny San Luis Obispo county's productiveness.

Talk of overproduction! California can't overstock the market for fine fruit. Statistics of European and domestic experience prove it. S. D. STREET.

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MARE BAKING POWDER OR CHICAGO AND ST. LOWIS

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CINCINNATI, Jan. 4,-A special from Mooreland, Ky., says: At a dance last night at Judge Merix house Mason Keeton, who had seen his rival, John Rogers, dance with a Miss Martin, to whom he was paying at-

MANY LITTLE CHILDREN in Omaha have given older persons a dose of Carbolic Smoke Ball, for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever. Neuralgia, Deafness, Eyes, Ears, etc. This cut, which is copyrighted, shows the great simplicity of the" Smoke Ball," and how easily it can be administered. Little Daisy takes her \$2 that she has saved up for the missionary, and bays her grandma a "Smoke Ball." The old lady has been troubled for years with Catarrh, but now, with thanks to her little grand-daughter, she is about well again.

Grandma, you're looking so much better Than you have for mouths or more,

it would have relieved his patient of once But you must follow directions to the letter, Straw hats and linen dusters will not While I snap this ball as I did be so very popular as heretofore; Dr Bulls Cough Syrup, however, will be as before. popular as ever at 25 cents.

hale

ball.

never fail

you'll praire me.

ought to do.

is a daisy, too.

Election Contest Decided, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4.-The su preme court this morning affirmed the decision of the lower court in the lieutenant governorship case, in effect declaring that Creen Smith, the democratic claimant, had no standing in court. It is believed that there will be no opposition made to Colonel Robertson taking his seat as lieutenant governor after be is inaugurated. ernor after he is inaugurated.

Another Rowan County Row.

tention, followed Rogers into the street where, to Rogers' friendly salute, he (Kee-

where, to Rogers' friendly salute, he (Keeton) replied with a revolver shot, which took off one of Rogers' fingers. Keeton then ran into an open door, but not soon enough to escape a volley from Rogers' friends, who had seen Keeton's shot. Keeton was instantly killed, but who fired the fatal shot could not be told. The men belong to the opposite factions who have kept Rowan county in a state of terror for a long time,

"Doctor, I can neither lay nor set, What shall I do?" "I think you had bet-

ter roost," was the reply. Now if the doctor had prescribed a bottle of Salvation Oil, for the poor fellows rhoumatism,

25 cents.

The Cholera Scourge. VALPARAISO, (via Galveston), Jan. 4.-Telegrams from Buenos Ayres of January 3, received to-day, announce that during the past twenty-four hours litty-six new cases of chol era and twenty deaths occurred. During the last month 700 cases and 352 deaths. In Men-dosa, during the last twenty-four hours, forty-three cases and twenty-three deaths.

A common hoe, straightened out by a dacksmith, makes a cheap and excellent implement for chopping roots for stock

#### Z: TYCOBZ OIF LUMBAGO-LAME BACK.

AMAZING RESULTS.

Suffered 15 Years and Cured. Hyde Park, Seranton, Pa.

I have been troubled with lame book for the last ten or fifteen years, and during that time have tried all kindsor remedies, but found no relief. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which I am heppy to say has completely cured me.

MRS. D. H. WADE.

Suffered 2 Years and Cured.

Mr. A. Fueger, 606 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo., suffered for two years with lumbago, and was confined to his bed for several months. He was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which he says is also the best cure for sprains and all other pains.

Could not Rise and Cured. 147 York Street, Sidney, N. S. W.

I had a severe attack of rhenmatic lumbago, rendering me unable to rise from my chair, and applied St. Jacobs Oil, whereby I was so far relieved that the pain was removed, and has not returned.

WALTER BAYNES,
Subse Merohant.

Severe Lumbago Cured.

163 Prince St., New York, N. Y.

I had a very severe case of lumbago, so that I could hardly walk. A friend of mine recommended St. Jacobs Oil. I tried a bottle; it relieved me. I tried another bottle; it cured me. and now I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per per bottle.

C. C. SHAYNE.

Entirely Cured of Lumbago.

Farragut House, Salem, Mass.

Some time ago I contracted a heavy cold, and it left me with lumbago. I used numerous remedies, but got no relief. After using about one and a half bottles of St. Jacobs Oll, I was cultrely cured.

W. J. CAHILL.

RED STAR COUGH CURE FREE FROM OPIATES AND POISON. SAFE. 25 Cts. SURE. PROMPT. THE CHARLES A. VOG ELER CO. Bultimore, Md

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B. H. GOULDING, Farm Loans and Insurance.

Correspondence in regard to loans satisfied. Room 4, Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb. Riverside Short Horns

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