THE NEBRASKA & WESTERN.

Articles of Incorporation Filed For a New Road With a Capital of \$6,000,000.

. THE SALVATION ARMY I ROUBLES.

Senator Sprick's Experience With a Burglar-Real Estate Transactions -Police Court Notes-Happenings About Lincoln.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] A new railroad company has filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, and from the fact that the incorporators are in Utah it tends to cast a shroud of mystery over the matter as to what are the intents, alms and purposes of the builders on paper in this new Nebraska line. The names of the incorporators are pot familiar in railroad circles without they might be out in the region of the Central Pacific, and it will remain for future solution just how much reality there is in the movement. The articles of incorporation recite that in accordance with the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska the company incorporate under the name of the Nebraska & Western railway, the termini of the road being at a point near the town of Covington, in Dakota county, and at a point on the western boundary line of the state of Nebraska between the forty-second and forty-third parallels of latitude. passing through the counties of Dakota, Wayne, Cedar, Knox, Pierce, Antelope, Holt, Wheeler, Garfield, Brown, Loup, Blaine, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Cheyenne and Sioux, or such of them as the main line and branches may be conducted therein. The amount of capital stock is \$6,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and the incorporators are Ovando J. Hollester, Maurice W. Kaighn, John L. Packard, Donald McLean and James D. Negrees, the acknowledgement being taken in the city of Salt Lake, Utah, before C. O. Whittermore, a notary public, Articles of consolidation of the Union

Pacific branches known as the Omaha & Republican Valley line and the Blue Vallev railway have been filed with the secretary of state, the consolidation removing the Blue Valley road from the rec-ords and merging both lines into the Omaha & Republican Valley road. The names of Charles Francis Adams and Elisha Atkins appear upon the articles.

A FIGHT AT CHURCH. The Salvation Army now holding meet ings in this city have been subjected to a great many indignities during the past week at the hands of the loafers and bums who attend their services purposly to raise a row. Sunday night a drunken man, with a retinue of followers, were at the meeting, and when they had their disturbance well inaugurated the special policeman ordered them to desist and proceeded to put the drunken man out. The friends of the disturber rallied to his support, and it looked as if blood would flow, but the policeman, who was armed with a heavy cane, cracked one of them over the head and the rest had a wholesome fear of the same treatment. After the man had been ejected he amused him-self by a flow of oaths and obscene language which fully exemplified his character.

SENATOR SPRICK'S EXPERIENCE. Senator Sprick, of Washington county, during his winter's residence in Lincoln, has rooms at Eighteenth and M streets. Sunday evening about 6 p. m. he was out for a walk and upon returning to his room in the dusk of the evening he was confronted by a stranger who was busy going through the wardrobe and per-sonal effects of the senator in search of his per diem and mileage. The burglar, when asked what he wanted, at once showed fight and drew a revolver. The

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GWHAT BECAME OF THE COIN. LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY. The Mysterious Disappearance of an Entire Issue of Silver. New York Sun: "There is something curious about the American dollar and half dollar of the coinage of 1804," said a well known numismatist of this city. "In that year something like 20,000 of the foilars were coined, but it is a singular fact, as is now known, that not one of themwas known to be in circulation. Yet the most valuable of all American coins are two 1804 dollars which are in well-known collections. They are valued at \$2,000 each. It has been determined to the satisfaction of every numismatist that those two dollars were not coined

from the original 1804 dia. They were struck from the original 1804 dia. They were secretly, made, although such a pro-cedure is a penal offense, for some one high in influence and authority, who de-sired them for certain coin collections, It has never been positively ascertained how the surreptitious work was accomplished, but there is no doubt that it was done. Why the dollar of 1894 was never seen in circulation after leaving the mint

is one of the unsolved government mysteries "A still greater mystery surrounds the half dollar of 1804 Of that coin nearly 160,000 were struck. Not one was ever discovered in circulation. The quarter dollars of 1804 are numerous enough-so plenty, in fact, that a fair specimen can be bought for two dollars, and their comage amounted to less than seven thousand pieces. A curious thing has been discovered regarding the half dol-lar of 1805, which is not a rare coin, except in the case of those possessing the curiosity I speak of, which increases the value tenfold. This is that the figure five in 1805 has been struck over a figure four, showing that the coin was really one of the undiscovered minting of 1804. What became of the large issue of 1804 half dollars? No one knows or ever will know; but it is evident that all of them were not issued from the mint, and this belief that there was some reason for not desiring the coin to circulate is strengthened by the mint obliterating the date on what was left by making 1805 half dollars of them.

"There was no silver dollar issued from the mint in 1805, yet 321 were coined, and are in the hands of collectors to-day, just as they came from the die. No dollars were coined by the government after that until 1836."

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet.

A white, pure deliciously scented toilet soap, which never roughens the most delicate skin.

On the Eve of Gettysburg.

Augustus Branegee in the New York Tribune: One evening at a crowded party given by Senator Dixon I was forced by the press into a corner, and on lookby the press into a corner, and on look-ing around found my next neighbor was Secretary Stanton. By and by Dixon came along, and spying us said: "Stan-ton, tell him the scene between old Abe and you the night of the battle of Gettys-burg." Stanton related the following:--Mr. Lincoln had been excessively solicitous about the result of that battle. It was known that Lee had crossed into It was known that Lee had crossed into Pennsylvania, threatened Washington, and that battle had been joined near Gettysburg, upon which in all prob-ability, the fate of Washington and the issue of the war depended. The telegraphic wires ran into the war depart-ment, and despatches had been received of the results of the first day's fight, which showed how desperate was the attack, the stubbornness of the defense, and that the result was indecisive. All that day and the next Mr. Lincoln was in an agony of anxiety, run-ning over, as was his wont, to war office to ascertain for himself the the latest news instead of waiting for the reports to be sent to him by his subordinates. Then came a long interval when nothing was heard of Meade, and the president was wrought up to an in-tense pitch of excitement. Night came on, and Stanton, seeing the president worn out with care and anxiety, persuaded him to return to the white house, promising if anything came over the

One of the People Raises His Voice in the Cause of Justice.

CRIMES NOT ON THE CALENDAR.

Military and Civil Sentences-Sleeping Soldiers and Servile Solons-Down With the Lobby-General Corruption.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Feb. 13 .- To the Editor of the BEE: Judging from the letters to the BEE from different parts of the state regarding the defeat of General Van Wyck for re-election to the United States senate, there is considerable surprise felt at various places over this result. That any citizen of this state, or any other for that matter, who is at all observant of passing events, present political methods, official corruption and corporate power and supremacy, can possibly be surprised at Van Wyck's de-

feat, shows how stupidly contiding people have become in a majority of the men elected to represent them. Notwithstanding the 50,000 majority of popular votes cast to express the people's preference for him, his defeat in some quarters was confidently predicted. It would have been the same had the vote been 100,000. It is plann, and had the people good sound sense they would have understood before, and without an "if." that no man, be he Van Wyck or any other of like ability and character, can be re-elected to the position of United States senator.

The manner of electing men to the senate of the United States is a stupen dous humbug, and ought to have been abol-ished years ago, and to tole rate it farther would be disgraceful to any people claiming to uphold a republican government.

If the people wanted Van Wyck their 50,000 majority cast for him should have elected him straight. The intervention of some scoundrels, who would probably be stealing horses had not the laws provided an easier, safer and more genteel form of theft, has again cheated the people out of, not an ordinary, but a very particular and extraordinary choice. The same thing has "happened" many a time before. It will happen again and again, ad infinitum and eternally, un-less something more efficacious than the usual resolutions of indignation meet-ings or the old style newspaper scolding,

and protesting, is done to stop it. The people need to at once recognize the fact that too many of the members of the modern legislative bodies are inveterate and incorrigible villains, who get into office by any means, which the long experience of their craft has shown to be the most successful. They do not hesitate to make pledges to the peo-ple who elect them. To haggle, to dodge or prevaricate, or refuse to pledge themselves to carry out the peo-ple's wishes would be very unprofessional and would be damaging to their character as villains. And they will make any pledge their constituencies may exact to secure their election. Their object in getting elected is obviously a premeditated and specific one. They have de-eided in advance upon the purpose or purposes they intend to accomplish, and to serve the people honestly is far from being one of them. They know, if not by personal experience, certainly by example, that corruption money will be lavishly expended by the monopoly pirates to purchase the service of the incog. thieves. They accordingly sell-out when the opportunity comes, and in addition to their salaries pocket the price of their treason. No thief, no robber, no pirate of the milder type, knows of any easier way on earth to make money, one so en-

criminations. Hence the lawmakers have decided that it is right to deal re-lentlessly with the effect, while they Hence the lawmakers temporize with, protect, iolerate, excuse and nurse the cause which produced it. It is logical therefore to shout dead the soldier of the war, who unconsciously yields to the demands of his physical nature for needed rest and let off scot free the wily civil agitator, profli-gate, perjurer, fraud, desorter and traitor who induced it. Killing delinquent soldiers is resorted to by the people to terrify other soldiers, and so compel them

to stick to an honest and faithful dis-charge of their duties as physicians, who are employed by the people to cure a disease or disorder called war, which the people have brought on themselves by their stupid refusal to use as a preventive in their civil affairs some timely doses of the "cure" which is found to be so efficacious when subsequently applied to sleep-ing and deserting soldiers. Do you say this rule would not work? We admit it is not likely to work as a law, for it is extremely doubtful that there is a single American legislature which would pass a law that would make membership thereof a position to which only honest men would dare aspire.

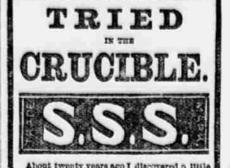
It is evidently better to prevent an evil than to promote it by neglect, and permit its full development. War is not infre-quently a full development of clvil evils. Do away with civil evils and you prevent Civil evils consist materially m WAL. official corruption in its various phases. Official treason might fittingly be used to include the several forms of said corruption, which embrace any and all sorts of official action, naturally and morally opposed to official integrity and virtue. Make a law and enforce it, written or unwritten, that such is treason, the highest crime, and the penalty for it to be death. The penalty, as under other laws to be remissible in extraordinary cases. Each constituency should deal with its own offender, (the same as it now does with

regular horse thieves,) who should be made to suffer the penalty for his crime, the evidence of guilt in all cases to be equally as clear as that against a soldier who should be condemned to death. In other words place the civil officer on an equality with

the soldier who must fight the military battles which are but too often the result of civil treason; for he who sows the wind should of right be compelled to suffer the consequences of the whirlwind. Such a civil code would insure the people against that class of political vultures whose per fidious conduct in office has the ultimate effect of bringing on our race as much or more of pain and misery as have the transgressions of criminals now explating their sins in the pententiaries He who objects to such a law is not fit for a public official. He evidently distrusts his own honesty, and if he so manifestly distrusts himself the people have thereby the strongest reason to re-gard him with grave suspicion. But rogues would be amply safe under its working, as they are under no obligations to serve the public in an official capacity Only honest men would care to accept responsible positions of public trust, and political rascality would be a thing of the past. There are bonest men enough to run the machinery which makes and administers the laws, and they too would all be in much less danger of incurring iability to suffer from the effects of vio lations of law than is the soldier. While the death penalty is now attached to certain infractions of the civil law, to extend it prudently to a few others, the people would not be thereby exceeding their power to make and execute such laws as recent experience has shown to be imperatively becessary for the security of domestic peace and national perpetuity. As it now is many really innocent, well-meaning and faithful soldiers are shot dead for possibly a short and nuch-needed nap, and under the proposed new civil regime none but the professors of political chicanery and compound trea-son would suffer from its operation in the civil branch of our government.

On the other hand, another reform to co-operate with the one just outlined should be simultaneously instituted. Corporation and monopoly lobbies

preach the gospel of political rectitude and official probity to the motley crowd of wreckers who are steering the ship of state straight into the frightful vortex of revolution. Stand on the banks of the Big Muddy and with vehement gesticula-tions and stentorian tones command the river to reverse its current. Then is the river to reverse its current. Then in like manner thunder reform doctrines into the ears of our apostate representatives and note, if you can, any difference i the effect. L. P. CUMMINS. difference in

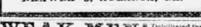


sore on my cheek, and the doctors pronounced it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one or two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement In the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly affileted. I procured tome at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been bad for two or three years-I had a backing couch and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast. After taking six bottles of 8, 5, 8, my cough left me and I grew stouter than I had been for reveral years. My cancer has healed over all but a little spot about the size of a balf dime, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise every one with cancer to give S. S. S. a fair trial.

MES. NANCY J. MCCONAUGHEY. Ashe Grove, Tippecanoe Co., Ind Feb. 16, 1886.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., DRAWER 3, ATLANTA, GA.



WEAK MEN Proving all restored that The second seco The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSallest., Chicago

Ask your retailer for the James Means, \$3 Shoe Caution! Some dealers recommend in inferior poods in order to make a larger profit. This is the ORIGINAL \$3 Shoe. Beware of initations which acknowledge their own inferiority by at-tempting to build upon the reputation of the original.



Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' BE SHOE for Boys is unap-proached in Durability Full lines of the above Shoes for sale by LEADING RETAILERS Adjress Liss Civiale Agency, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.



The second s

Beautiful Residence Lot FOR SALE

Also Business Lots

LOOK.

On the large map of Omaha and observe that the two and one-half mile belt from the Omaha postoffice runs south of section 33 and through the north end of South Omaha.

TAKE A STRING

And pencil, then get one of J. M. Wolf & Co's maps of Omaha and South Omaha combined.

PUT YOUR FINGER

On the string at 13th and Farnam, Omaha's busines center, and your pencil on the string at where Bellevue street enters South Omaha from the north.

THEN DRAW

A circle and note where

SOUTH OMAHA

Is, and also that many "Additions,', "Places" and "Hills" are far

OUTSIDE

This magic circle,

THEN STOP

senator, however, had not been through a senatorial fight to be frightened by common, everyday burglar, so he closed at once with the thief and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued a hand-to-hand struggle ensued for a few minutes, when the thief man-aged to break away, slide down and out of the house. Senator Sprick gave chase, and reaching the street gave the alarm, which brought out the neighborhood, a fireet-footed resident taking the situation at a glance and pursuing the thief so vigorously that a half dozen blocks away was overhauled. The burglar held off parties who attempted to intercept him by showing his weapon and threatening to shoot. In the course of his flight he threw away a bunch of skeleton keys and about \$25 in money. He had when captured and taken to jail about \$40 in cash and Senator Sprick's pocketbook, which, however, contained little of value, as Mr. Sprick had his money in another pocket. The thief gave his name to the Lewis, and he was at once police as recognized as one of the gang of sneak thieves and pickpockets who were in the city at the time of the state fair, and who at that time was arrested but escaped the penitentiary from the fact that the proof against him was not solid enough to convict. The shoes on the man's feet were fixed especially for his kind of work, and the officers were unanimous in the opin ion that he is one of the gang raiding the city at the present time.

THE LATEST DEAL IN DIRT.

The contract was closed yesterday by which the Lamaster lot, 50 by 142, on the corner of O and Twelfth streets, was pur-chased by Mayor C. C. Burr, the consideration named in the purchase being \$35,000. This is one of the choicest busi-ness lots in the city, and has been a plum in real estate circles that has been eagerly watched and as eagerly plucked. The announcement goes with the fact of the purchase that upon this lot Mr. Burr will the coming season erect a seven-story brick block, and if the number of floors is a little high, there need exist no doubt that the ground will be built upon.

IN POLICE COURT. The police were after a man yesterday with a warrant, charging him with biting off the nose of a man named Sullivan in a Sunday night row at the Metropolitan hotel. The warrant called for the arrest of Thomas Nolan, who is charged with the offense recited. John Haley and William Dryburn were

reclining in the cooler yesterday charged with raising a row and smashing a show case at the notorious ranche of Mollie Hall, on P street. As the proprietor of the bagnio failed to appear at the morning session of the court to prosecute, the case was postponed until this morning.

James Smith, for being drunk and dis-orderly, was awaiting a hearing yesterday in court.

A man named Nelson was awaiting a hearing for stealing, and James Wesley, for becoming intoxicated, was fined \$3 and costs, which he pait. The trial of the party named Lewis, the burglar, was deferred from yesterday

until to-day for its hearing on account of the absence from the city of the county attorney. The defendant has secured counsel and a fight will be made to keep clear of the pen.

IN THE CITY. Among the Nebraska arrivals in the city yesterday were registered among others at the hotels the following: John Hewitt, Rev. W. B. James, J. F. Allen, Fremont; W. W. Byington, Chadron; L. Dunn, F. P. Ireland, Nebraska City; M. B. Hoxie, Schuyler; L. J. Blowers, Os cecla; Beach I Hinman, North Platte; G Louis, Crete; H. P. Lovring, Beatrice; H. E. Smith, Plekerell, J. L. Webster, Dwight Hull, C. S. Montgomery, A. L. Sträng, H. T. Clarke, J. M. Thurston, G. B, Christie, Omaha.

wires during the night to give him immediate information. At last toward midnight came the electric flash of the great victory which saved the union.

Stanton seized the dispatch and ran as fast as he could to the executive mansion, up the stairs and knocked at the room where the president was catching a fitful slumber. "Who is there?" he heard in the voice of Mr. Lincoln. "Stanton." the voice of Mr. Lincoln. "Stanton." The door opened and Mr. Lincoln appeared with a light in his hand peering through the crack of the door, "in the shortest nightdress and longest legs," as Stanton said, he ever saw on a human being. Before Stanton, who was out of breath could say a word, the president, who had caught with unerring instinct the expression of his face gave a shout of exultation, grabbed him with both arms around the waist and danced him around the chamber until they were both ex-hausted. They then sat down upon a trunk, and the president, who was still in his nightdress, read over and over again the telegram and then discussed with him the probabilities of the future and the results of the victory until the day dawned. Such a scene at midnight between two of the greatest Americans whom this generation has produced, to whom an all-wise providence had committed in largest measure the fate of republican liberty in this western world, may not afford a subject for the loftiest conceptions of the poet or the painter. but more than any other incident within my knowledge it shows the human nature of these two great men, and brings them home to the hearts and hearthstones of the plain people of whom Mr. Lincoln was, on whom he depended and whom he loved. It shows him brooding all through those three awful days, with an anxiety akin to agony which no one could share—worn and weary with the long and doubtful conflict between hope and fear-treading the wine press for his people alone. And at last, when the lightning flash had lifted the dark cloud, dancing like a schoolboy in the cestacy of delight and exhibiting a touch of that

human nature which makes all the world akin As I look back over the intervening years to the great men and great events of those historic days, his figure rises before my memory the grandest and most majestic of them all. There were giants in those days, but he towered above them like Popocatapeti or Chimborazo. He was great in character, in intellect, in wisdom, in tact, in council, in speech, in heart, in person-in everything.

FULL WEIGHT



indignant and resolute manner possible, or any sort of wordy missiles in the most savage and unrelenting fury at such hard shell and depraved specimens of humanity as these is like trying to demolish a goose with vigorous discharges of water from a toy squirt gun. They surely must laugh at the people for their supreme guthbility and childlike methods of resentment for an injury and a crime the equal of which would, if com-mitted in the conduct of their legitimate business, (horse stealing) very likely cost them their lives.

It seems impossible that the political treachery, such as has just cheated the people of Nebraska out of their distinctly thosen senatorial representative, should have been tolerated until the present time, and they know, or should know, very well that until a change has been made in the way of dealing with those of their representatives, who, evidently for a consideration, turn traitor and help their enemies, that the only thing they can be sure of in the future is a constant and regular repetition of this most beinous and far-reaching of all crimes. To wait for them to voluntarily abandon their infamous practices, or to expect any new or different results from the old system of paper bullets hitherto used as correctives and reformatives, is equally futile and idiotic. To get into a responsible and salaried

office for the very evident purpose of se-curing the salary thereof, together with such bribes as monopolies and wealthy corporations are nowadays offering to carry their villainous schemes against the people, should be held as equivalent to and punished with severity known to military law, and inflicted on the poor weary soldier who happens to be over-come by the fatigue of too arduous ser-vice, and is caught sleeping while in the performance of guard or picket duty. The soldier in such case is shot to death yet his offense can hardly be called a crime. The act of sleeping possibly was not deliberate and intentional, but may rather have been an accident resulting from physical exhaustion. Yet for all that the necessities of the occasion. the great danger impending and threat ening the people who are depending on his faithful service and constant and unremitting vigilance; the people who pay him for such service, though involuntary and poorly paid it may be, hold him to a most rigid and absolute performance thereof, and for such delinquency as that in question he is summarily shot. For desertion the penalty is the same. In descritor the penalty is the same. In military affairs experience has shown and demonstrated the necessity of en-forcing such laws, and all soldiers whether volunteer or conscript are equally subject to their inexorable stringencies and operation. The annuals of war testify that such laws have fre-

quently been executed and many a soul thereby sent to eternity for an act far less criminal in its intent, extent and meaning than are those of the unctuous political rascals who largely compose our representative bodies, and who by their

connivance, collusion, desertion and treason, encourage, assist, surrender, sell out to the enemies of the people who pay them, and all this with perfect corporeal impunity. "The latter, however, is under the civil law." But we should re-member that the people make both the civil and the military laws, and when

an amen is uttered to sanction the execu-tion of either it is the people who utter it. "But one is military which is differ-ent from civil." The former is to kill, the latter is to prepare for the former. There is really no great difference. The former is equal to six, while the latter to only a half-dozen. Our laws are very consistent and are gotten up on the hairplitting plan, and consequently make

tirely exempt from punishment as this. To hurl indignation resolutions in the which persistently hang around our leg-islatures to sway the current of legislation by their vicious and iniquitous methods, should be promptly stamped out Not a vestige, nor any semblance of it, should be allowed to remain. It is an astonishing fact that it now exists, and shows either that the people collectively are a set of mummies or are culpably loyal to a proscriptive government Searcely would any free American citi-zen, in his own individual business concerns, for a moment tolerate a similar interference, one so monumentally impu-

ient and damnable as that called "lob bying" in our state and national legisla-tures. Lobbying, as it is carried on in the interest of the railroad highwaymen and other brigandish monopolies, is an imposture almost equal in its diabolism to trenson itself. It is largely by means of the lobby that railroad and other corporatious secure the passage, or defeat, of such laws as may conduce to their advantage or otherwise. No session of any legislature is at the present day exempt from its presence, and not a law is passed pertaining in any way to the relations of these corporations with the people that their corrupting power is not exerted either for or against it, through the medium of their lobby. It is a bold and piratical interference with a public transaction, in the result of which the welfare of every citizen is in

some sense involved; and for those corporations whose wealth enables them by a corrupt use of its power to so contami-nate the very source of all civil laws, and thus turn its natural course to their own selfish purposes is to commit a crime against the people by whose authority they were created. A farmer hires a number of men to sow and plant his grain, and pays them an acceptable price for their services. An enemy of untold wealth enters his field and with bribes of great amount induces the sowers and planters to do their work in a deceitful manner, not merely to secure the pay from the farmer, but to sow thistles instead of wheat, and to plant burs instead of corn, that he may so weaken the farmer financially by the final result as to more easily and quickly accomplish some scheme for his, the farmer's, sub-junction enslavement and rain Of Of jugation, enslavement and ruin. course if such a fact should actually come to the knowledge of a farmer, or similar facts to any business man whatever, the briber would not probably get out of the field alive more especially so after the second attempt, having been allowed to escape with merely a warning on the occa-sion of the first. An attempt so palpably outrageous and unpardonable, both in its conception and execution, would merit death by a bullet on the 'spot, though the law might prescribe a less summary and

a different punishment. The farmer pays his men for their services honestly rendered, and he in like manner duly pays his representatives in office for their services, and the attempt to pervert, to corrupt and destroy the value of said services of the one or the other can hardly be distinguished in principle

The people by permitting the gigantic monopolies of this country to constantly pollute and make fruitless for the public good, the paid services of their legislators and other public servants, by poisonous

bribes of sundry kinds, infused by means of their brass-collared attorneys and lobbyists into the very vitals of the body politic, are ignominionaly yielding to an outrageous and egregious usurpation that is a disgrace to American manhood. A lobbyist is comparable to a spy in the army. His business is like that of the spy, and his treatment should be the same. Drive the lobbies away from the legislatures by physical force if necessary. No lasting improvement in the people's condition can be effected withsplitting plan, and consequently make out applying more force of a muscular exceedingly fine and infinitesimal dis-



Live Stock Auctioneer Sales made in all parts of the U. S. at fail rates, floom 3, State Block, Lincoln, Neb. Galloway and Short Horn bulls for sale.

B. H. GOULDING,

Farm Loans and Insurance. Correspondence in regard to loans solicited. Room 4. Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Riverside Short Horns

Acomba Structure Bates and Bates Tapped cattle. Herd numbers shout 6) head. Families represented: Filberts, Craggi, Acomba Benics, Rose of Sharons, Moss Resea, Knightly Buchesses, Flat Creek Young Marys, Phyllises, Louans and True Loves. Buils for sale. I Fure Bates Filbert, I Pure Bates Cragges, I Rose of Sharon, I Young Mary, I Pure Cruck Shank and others. Come and inspect the berl. Address. CHAS. M. BBAN SON, Lincoln, Neb.

When in Lincoln stop at National Hotel, And get a good dinnar fo So. FEDAWAY Prop And think a minute what will make outside property increase in value?

THE GROWTH OF OMAHA

Is all that will enhance the value of real estate other than at South Omaha. At the latter point we have three important factors to build up and make valuable the property:

First-The growth of Omaha, which has and always will follow the transportation lines.

Second-All the great railroads center there, thus making it the best manufacturing point of any in or near the city,

Third-

THE IMMENSE STOCK YARDS INTERESTS

Dressed Beef Business

and Pork Packing Industry

Will make a town of themselves.

SEVERAL NEW PACKING HOUSES

Going up this year.

A Gigantic Beef Canning Establishment

To be put into operation at once.

YOU FOOL

Away your day of grace when you do not get an interest in South Omaha before a higher appraisment is made. The best locations are being taken Make your selections now:

Lots that sold for \$300 in 1884 cannot now be bought for \$3,000.

THE VIADUCTS

Over the railway track will make safe and splendid thoroughfares between this city and South Omaha.

A STREET CAR LINE

Will run to the Stock Yards this year. The minute it does lots will donble in value, as this will afford quick and cheap transportation either by

Dummy, Cable or Horse Cars.

For further information, maps, price lists, and descriptive circulars, address,

C. E. MAYNE,

Agent for the South Omaha Land Company, N. W. Cor. 15th and Harney.

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