

DOINGS IN SUPREME COURT

One of the Doctor Dogge Cases Decided By The Tribunal.

OTHER DECISIONS HANDED DOWN

The Railroad Commission Refuses to Recommend a Depot for Algernon—B. & M. Surveyors Start Out—Needed Reform.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

In the supreme court yesterday a bunch of decisions was filed and an adjournment followed until Tuesday next. Among the decisions it will be noticed is one in the numerous Dr. Dogge cases...

1. An order appointing a receiver in a case brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage, without notice served on the defendant, or his solicitor, as required by section 267 of the code of civil procedure. Held to be void.

2. Money collected by a receiver acting under a void appointment as such, may be recovered from him by the party entitled to it in the action of money had and received to the use of the plaintiff.

3. Under the provisions of the statutes of this state, the parties to a civil action are competent witnesses and each may be compelled to testify in favor of the adverse party, the same as any other witness.

4. A notary public has power to commit for contempt a witness who refuses to give his deposition in a proper case. Cheney vs Harding. Appeal from Otoe county. Motion for rehearing. Overruled. Opinion by Maxwell, C. J.

5. Where in an action to foreclose a mortgage on real estate a summons was duly issued by the clerk and sent to the sheriff of J. county, Illinois, and endorsed by the sheriff, and the sheriff, in compliance of the within summons this 29th day of August, 1877, at my residence in Jerseyville, Ill., to which he appended his signature, failed, sufficient to give the court jurisdiction.

6. In such case, as it clearly appeared from the record that the defendant resided in another state, the failure to file an affidavit as required by section 78 of the code did not affect the jurisdiction. Killinger vs Hartman. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

7. The grant of a lease from a grantor who had received a conveyance from a trustee, filed a bill to require the trustee to account, and to have him removed, and subsequently, having purchased certain interests in the premises, asked leave to set up the same by supplemental petition. Held:

1. That having shown no interest in the trust in the original petition, the trustee did not have a supplemental petition; and

2. That having no interest in the trust at the commencement of the suit, he could not maintain the same. Manning vs Cunningham. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, C. J.

8. In an action at law to obtain a review of errors which have occurred during the process of a trial, they must be assigned in the motion for a new trial.

9. A chattel mortgage executed by the mortgagor in possession of the property as owner, although the legal title was not to pass to him until the chattels were paid for, where the contract of conditional sale was not filed for record, will take the precedence over the lien of the party claiming to be the real owner of the property.

10. Where the only assignment of error in the motion for a new trial is that the verdict is contrary to the facts, the verdict will not be set aside unless clearly wrong.

NO DEPOT AT ALGERNON.

The railroad commissioners have rendered a decision in the case of the people of Algernon, Custer county, against the B. & M., and the result is that the refusal of the company to put in a depot at that town. The great commission has had about three months now with nothing to do but to wrestle with this question, and a poor, feeble, and unconvincing case have been the best they could have done at best.

The commission, however, decides against the people and refuses to recommend a depot at Algernon, and the people are dissatisfied from the other two commissioners. Mr. Leese judges that the railroads, with their special privileges, ought to furnish accommodations for every town on the line of road and holds that a proper consideration of the claims of Algernon was not had by the company when the road was built.

OFF ON A SURVEY.

Yesterday a party of fifteen departed on a six months' surveying tour up in the northwest. The party are Burlington men under the leadership of Brocken, and their destination is the end of the survey on the present Wyoming extension. This survey is now completed 200 miles northward from Broken, and the party will stage from Broken, Bow and the party will then commence the survey north and west into Wyoming. It is indicative of a good deal of building being contemplated by the B. & M. the present summer.

THE TIME HAS COME.

When the city authorities, and especially the police department, should stop the scandalous acts of the thugs, hoodlums and disreputable characters who are putting in their time raising a row and fighting and breaking up the meetings of the Central army, it is as much to be expected that the city authorities should do so.

POPULARITY—EPHEMERAL.

How ephemeral is popularity! Not many years ago the Cardiff giant was one of the most popular citizens of Oaodaga county. Scientists from far and near flocked to his receptions; the local newspapers vied with one another in depicting his charms and tracing his lineage to the ancients; men, women and children by the hundreds gladly paid out good money to gaze upon his impressive features. And now he is a name known only to the few who remember that the Cardiff giant at present is lying there deserted in an old box, with none so poor as to do him reverence. It was lately rumored that he had been taken to the western part of this state. But the managers on second thought doubtless reached the sensible conclusion that he had lost his power to draw a crowd of interest. Thus a giant's career that began in brilliancy ends in an old box in Texas. The history of his species contains few sadder chapters.

DON'T GET CAUGHT.

This spring your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and the whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—let yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather by taking Hood's Sarsaparil. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

GATHERED AT GRAND ISLAND.

Various Interesting Events Chroni-cled From That Growing City.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Various locations in the vicinity of Grand Island are being examined with a view to securing the best that can be for the soldiers' homes. As the location must be made within thirty days from the passage of the bill, our city will be prompt in getting things in readiness to comply with the requirements of the law. This, however, is no easy task, either in the selection of a desirable location or paying for the same. Land in the immediate vicinity of the city is becoming scarce, and it is not desired by our people to go so far out as the limit will admit, viz., six miles. They will endeavor to locate it within two or three miles, both for convenience of the soldiers and to give greater value to the property.

There are several wholesale men visiting our city with a view to starting this branch of mercantile pursuit if the interstate commerce law works as anticipated in securing the equalization of freight rates. This new law is a matter of much speculation to all classes of business men, and we of the interior towns anticipate a profit gained in the elimination of discrimination that will tend to our advantage, and its actual demonstration, pro or con, is to make or break us. Even so, we must be looking to the future, and we are not discriminating against we shall count it a gain. Through rates may, probably, will be raised, and we must pay for the long haul it may be a hardship on our producers that will offset the gain and more so, hence we are waiting for the actual operation of the law. It has been, owing to foolish arrangements, this city could get no rates for jobbers, hence the Omaha and Lincoln jobbers captured the trade. Under the new law the interior towns should not be at a disadvantage, but we will see, as the proof of the pudding is only to be tested in the end.

Our city fathers created quite a sensation by passing to a second reading and publishing a list of licenses to be assessed on the various occupations of the town, the proceeds to be applied to the lighting of the streets, improvement of streets and sidewalks. As the city is in much need of such improvements, it is conceded that it is a proper thing to do. The amount of tax to be levied on each, they will get the benefits just the same. Especially the matter of street lighting has long been a source of complaint. The electric light in the business streets has been paid for by few business men that really received no more benefit than scores of others. This lighting has been local to the total neglect of other portions of the city. It is expected that this new ordinance will supply this serious deficiency and give all a due share of light. The tax will come heavy on saloons, who will be charged \$100 per day, hence they will probably limit their visits to twenty-four hours. All other licenses range from \$5 to \$25 per year. Since the tax will be levied on the tax it will become a law. This will make saloon license \$1,000, and it is conceded it will thin them out to one-half the present number, a part of that will be no detriment to the town.

The electric light company has consolidated with some eastern gas company, and will put in other gas works in the city. It is aimed by some of the present company is not giving satisfaction. At any rate, the new company will do better, and the old company will be managed by the numerous friends of the electric light company that has labored under many disadvantages and discouragements while it deserved better.

Another clothing and "bankrupt sale" house is to be opened soon in Union block. As they rent for a year, at \$100 per month, it will be a profitable one.

Work is going steadily on for the maturing of plans for a Lutheran church in this city, and we will meet with hearty support from the people here, as they appreciate the benefits that would accrue from so elevating an adjunct to Grand Island.

The banquet given by the board of trade to State Senators Bonestell, Conger, Schminke and Fuller on Saturday evening was an exceedingly pleasant one to the party present, and the good words were passed were exceedingly flattering to our city and the booming state of Nebraska. They stopped off at the request of Senator Wolbach, and on their way to the hotel they were accompanied by the city and county officials. With the usual business modesty we bragged on Grand Island considerably, but being representative western men, they were not so easily impressed.

City politics are beginning to gather and another prominent man has been named as good timber for mayor, and a "north side" man, a prominent K. of N. man, and a pretty substantial character and not without friends and influence. Whether or not he will have the necessary strength to be the leader of the "law and order" faction, remains to be seen. There is much speculation as to the ultimate outcome of the coming election, and the party will stage from Broken, Bow and the party will then commence the survey north and west into Wyoming. It is indicative of a good deal of building being contemplated by the B. & M. the present summer.

Very large preparations are being made for extensive building in 1887 and some of the finest structures yet built in the city are being erected. Quite a number of our wealthy men who have been using frame buildings are taking pride in building fine structures to take the place of the old ones. They have made their building and erecting both in the city and on the streets, and there seems to be a spirit of maliciousness against the army that ought to be quelled. The army are not law-breakers and therefore had not been complained of as disturbing the peace, and yet from the time of their advent in the city they have been subject to a persecution that has been kept up until women are afraid to go to the meetings and pandemonium is fairly let loose. The rage in bringing this matter to public notice is voicing the sentiment of all the best people in the city except, perhaps, the Journal people, who are too non-committal to voice the wants or wishes of anything or any person beyond their own puerile course.

Yesterday the scenes in police court were more than the usual variety. A man of the old and characteristic name of Smith was brought before the court at the depot at midnight's holy hour. He paid \$3 and costs. Then he and a few brethren turned round and arrested Geo. Mayrie, the proprietor, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. They failed to make their case and Mayrie was discharged. Geo. Brown, a saloon keeper, the night before assaulted and used abusive language to a woman who went to his place of business to request him not to sell liquor to her husband. A warrant was served against him, but in the morning he appeared in court and was allowed to go free. John Larimer, for drunkenness and fighting, was fined \$5 and costs, which he paid, and some parties who had to stick their heads in the door of the restaurant the day before went to jail and paid fines for their fun.

FIELD AND FARM.

Losses By Hog Cholera.

CDAR COUNTY, Nebraska, Feb. 13.—To the Editor of the Chicago Times: I have noticed by your paper that the disease generally known as hog cholera is appearing from time to time in almost all parts of the west. The losses by it in this state are quite large. It has come under my notice that many hogs that are sick and are presumed to be suffering with the swine disease have black and diseased teeth, which prevent them from eating and probably cause them intense pain. Diseased teeth may not cause death by themselves, but they produce a low condition in pigs which makes them liable to contract diseases, and when those diseases are contracted it is very difficult to effect a cure while the teeth remain and give the animal pain. I have more than once brought up hogs that were down with a disease which was apparently cholera by removing the black teeth and putting them on a diet of milk and cooked food. They began to gain as soon as their mouths became well, and in several cases they took on flesh and fat rapidly and became good animals at slaughtering time. Any animal must be free from pain if we desire to prepare it for the butcher. It must have a healthy mouth and stomach or it will not eat much food or properly digest it. Its comfort must be looked to in many ways. It must be kept warm, clean, and dry. Cold, filth, and moisture, as well as aching teeth, will cause animals to contract diseases of various kinds. Too much hard, dry corn, in my opinion, the principal cause of black, diseased and painful teeth in hogs. Pigs that are brought up on milk slops and grass should not be put immediately on a diet of dry corn. It is almost certain to break their teeth, and is very likely to cause them to become constipated. They should have soft food a considerable part of the time, and it is allowed frequent changes. If a farmer has no conveniences for cooking food for his hogs he can soak the corn and other food in water, and then feed them to provide a change of food for hogs. Most farmers feed corn continuously, because it saves them trouble. The hog is the most neglected animal on the farm, and it is for that reason that he is the most liable to contract diseases. No shade is provided for it during the summer, and it is poorly protected from the cold in the winter. Pans are taken out most farmers to supply them with water, and if they are pointed up their quarters are generally very filthy. Few farmers study how to render their hogs comfortable. They are not fed on a diet of corn and water, but they wish to send to market. More comfort and less corn would keep the hogs in better condition and produce a better quality of pork. That the germs of swine disease are carried on one farm and log yard to another on the shoes and boots of visitors and curiosity seekers, is a fact. I have often noticed that when a hog choler breaks out on a place that many farmers visit, it goes among the sick and dead animals, and then walk among their own hogs to see what they can do for them. In a few days they have no occasion to visit other farms to observe cases of hog cholera, as they can see animals sick with it at home. That dogs and cats help spread the disease is well known. The practice of hauling dead hogs out on the prairie and into patches of timber, or throwing them into water courses has had much to do with spreading the disease. Some streams have been pointed for the distance of many miles. Farmers should not expect to have healthy hogs if they do not unite to secure good sanitary conditions, and do not allow their hogs to graze in filthy places. At present farmers rely too much on hog cholera cures and pay too little attention to measures for the prevention of the disease. E. R. NICOLLIS.

WINTER COWS.

A cow reasonably young and desirable in other respects will sell better if timed to calve during the winter than at any other time of year. There is always an active demand for milk, and the milk cows in winter, and the demand is not supplied as it should be. With warm quarters for the cow at the time of calving, and an abundance of food in keeping her from eating dry, and anything cold, there is no more danger from calving at winter than at any other time. But it does require some succulent food to keep her in good condition. This may be supplied by either roots or ensilage. Some grain will also be needed to keep the cow in flesh. A free milk fed with succulent food loses fat rapidly when in full flow of milk, and the milk goes off the animal thus early it is difficult to make her worth much the following summer. A winter cow well fed will calve in good condition, and her milk comes and may usually be milked until nearly the time for her to drop her calf the following winter.

WARMTH OF THE SUBSOIL.

In passing the outlet of any deep drain that flows in winter it will be found that the water retains the heat given it by the earth's interior for some distance, and is exposed to the chilling blasts of the earth's surface. In the latter part of winter this warmth diminishes so that water will freeze over near the surface. This is the circulation of air through the soil following the receding water has made it colder. As a matter of fact, land, after being thoroughly watered, and the water goes off the animal thus early it is difficult to make her worth much the following summer. A winter cow well fed will calve in good condition, and her milk comes and may usually be milked until nearly the time for her to drop her calf the following winter.

HANDLING YOUNG BULLS.

A writer in one of our foreign exchanges gives the following experience in handling young bulls to prevent them becoming cross and unmanageable: "It is a most excellent idea to accustom the yearling to recognize that he is not free. If he is treated roughly while in the box when the attendant enters, which, nine times out of ten, are the cause of man and beast both losing their tempers. As a rule, we have found the bulls best under control where the attendant has been a small, almost a feeble man. Men of that type do not often provoke a struggle for mastery, even with a calf, and it is with calves in the early debility stage—that the foundation of viciousness is generally laid. The calf is roughly suppressed when he only meant play, and in consequence he is angry or feels fear. But a calf which has never been at liberty to romp never expects to do so, and one great cause of contention is absolutely prevented."

SAVING COAL ASHES.

Although there is little material value in coal ashes, they are still worth saving for various uses. "Thrown into the bed house they make a good bed for fowls to roil in and free themselves from vermin. They are also a good absorbent to put in privy vaults, and serve not only to prevent offensive smells, but to put valuable fertilizers in condition for use. In the summer dry coal ashes can be used with paris green for destroying potato bugs and various insects. Now is the time to save the ashes dry."

EVERYBODY ADMITS THAT CLOVER IS THE BEST FOR COWS, BUT IT IS COMMONLY OBJECTED TO AS FOOD FOR HORSES, ESPECIALLY

"DON'T YOU WORRY."

How Shrewd Business Men Have Solved a Great Problem.

"Is there a fatality among our prominent men?" is a question that we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our leading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to solve it. We sometimes think that if the physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combating other schools of remedies, it might be satisfactorily answered. The fabled "disease" reminds us often of the quarrels of the old Indian tribes, that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

Some cows will come in heat at the regular time, and will allow a bull even after they are with calf. This sometimes occasions serious losses, the cow being treated as farrow, turned off to the butcher, and the party who bought her later than would be advisable if the true state of affairs were known. If a cow, which has been served by the bull repeatedly, begins to dry off earlier than was expected, it will be well to presume that she is with calf by the earlier service. After the fetus is four or five months old its motion may be observed, particularly when the cow drinks heartily in the latter part of the pregnancy, and it is always easily tested.

Reasonable Hints and Suggestions. Whenever it is noticed that the hogs eat coal, or charcoal, will probably be a cure. It is the same time the food should be varied.

Should spring open early, and the grass start, do not be tempted to allow the stock to graze on it until it is well under ground. Tramping on young grass does by trampling it down, and so it is better to have two or three feeds of cooked turnips or potatoes each week are better than to omit such food altogether. It is variety that promotes health and keeps the stock in condition.

It has been suggested that farm horses be kept by weight, in addition to other qualities, so as to induce farmers to raise larger and better horses.

If you have not secured your garden soil for the winter, you should have it made during the winter season.

Charred wood from the stove, or charcoal in any shape, is excellent for the hogs. It is best to keep charcoal in the pens where the hogs can always have access to it. The hogs will eat it as readily by hogs, and they are very fond of burnt bread or other charred substances.

For old stock that cannot properly masticate the whole grains, there is nothing better than to mix with the corn, a part of meal and one part of linseed meal. If the mixture be moistened with warm water, and slightly salted to give it seasoning, the animals will eat it clean.

Old hogs, who are not good for anything, or hawks, crows, etc., not only deplete the county treasury, but do much to propagate field mice and insects. Farmers often destroy their friends under the supposition that they are protecting themselves.

The degree of fat depends upon the kind of food. Experiments show that the proportion of non-nitrogenous to nitrogenous substances in the food is comparatively high the proportion of carcass in the live weight is also comparatively high.

If you do not wish to be backward work in getting to all your pruning and cutting bark now, as the work cannot be done should the season be warm. To begin spring work should be to work the ground, not the trees or vines.

An experienced poultryman thinks that the cause of failures in the many attempts to keep fowls in large numbers is due to a lack of care. A farmer will rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to feed and milk his cows, and carefully clean out the stalls and prepare beds for the cows, and his work does not end till late, but he will not do so much work for the chickens. Yet he will pay five times as much profit, in proportion to labor and capital invested, as the cows.

Hay tea and oat meal gruel is claimed as the best food for calves raised by hand. The difficulty is to get the hay and oats, when they are taken from their dams, is the "scours." When this is noticed the food should be cooked, and of the most digestible nature. Raw ground oats, and raw ground corn, are not good for calves. They are six months old, as such food will cause them to grow very rapidly. Previous to that age the mode of feeding must be done judiciously.

A good quality of corn weighing 1,000 pounds is estimated to be of hay, 8 pounds; straw, 12 pounds; barley meal, 4 pounds; linseed meal, 3 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3 pounds, a total of 25 pounds of good food for a cow. The amount depended upon her shelter and breeding, and though the above estimate is for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds, yet something in addition upon her appetite, health and condition of the udder.

As a protection to trees against mice, rabbits, hares, etc., a screen made of common window wire is recommended. The wire is cut into strips about six inches long, and is fastened to the trunk, which is usually about two feet in width, and the strips wound around a broom-handle. When placed around trees the screen will keep the mice, in place, and they do not bind the tree.

If cornfodder be cut and crushed so as to be in the same condition as ordinary cut food and moistened, horses and cattle can be kept through the winter in good condition. The proportion of some kind of ground grain must be also allowed, as the cornfodder, though serving to supply bulky food, must be supplemented by a more concentrated character.

"Years have not seen and time shall see, the people sit down quiet to suffer pain, when they call for relief such a panacea as Salvation Oil.

The old saying "opposition is the life of business" has not been sustained in one instance at least. Since the introduction of the "Cough Remedy" by the "Cough Remedy" has been dead stock.

"In Our Midst." The following story is from "The Arizona Howler." We notice that a few ornery eastern papers condemn the use of the phrase, "in our midst." We would tell these dudes that the yearling to recognize that he is not free. If he is treated roughly while in the box when the attendant enters, which, nine times out of ten, are the cause of man and beast both losing their tempers. As a rule, we have found the bulls best under control where the attendant has been a small, almost a feeble man. Men of that type do not often provoke a struggle for mastery, even with a calf, and it is with calves in the early debility stage—that the foundation of viciousness is generally laid. The calf is roughly suppressed when he only meant play, and in consequence he is angry or feels fear. But a calf which has never been at liberty to romp never expects to do so, and one great cause of contention is absolutely prevented."

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Lieutenant Mercer, of the Eighth Infantry, and one of the "crack shots" of this department, is in the city en route to Fort Robinson, to be called to army headquarters yesterday.

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Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Johnson, February 24, a boy.

Diamonds That Dance.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Many people have been puzzled to understand why the diamonds worn in earrings by ladies nowadays maintain such a ceaseless quivering motion. It makes no difference that the head of the wearer is in perfect repose, and that she is even speechless and therefore, a ceaseless muscle of face or feature. The ceaseless twinkle of the diamond goes on, enhancing greatly the flashing beauty of the gem. The secret is in the setting of the diamond, and the method is a patent device. The patentee is reaping a royalty of fifty dollars apiece from every manufacturing jeweler to whom he sells the privilege of using it. The stone is set in the usual manner, except that a band like the handle of a diminutive basket is attached to the framework. On the under side of this band is a cup like cavity. On the lower part of the hoop is a projecting pin pointed with rhodium, a metal which never wears out—something like the iridium with which gold pens are tipped. Now, when the diamonds are put in position on the hoop, the rhodium point projects into the cup. The result is what scientists would call a condition of unstable equilibrium. Like the pea blown with a pipe by a schoolboy, the diamond is given no rest, with the difference that no effort is required to keep it dancing. The metal point never wears out.

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