COMING G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Lincoln Making Great Preparations For the Coming Event.

CANDIDATES FOR COMMANDER

Aspirants For the Position Already Beginning to Show Themselves—Big Batch of Supreme Court Decisions—Capital News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The coming state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in this city in the early days of the coming month, promises to be one of the largest sessions of old soldiers ever gathered in business session in the state. Upon the two local posts of the G. A. R. depends the entire work of arrangements and finance for the encampment. Saturday evening the joint committee from the two posts will hold its first preliminary meeting. This committee was composed of Messrs. Gere, Dudley and Franklin, from Appamattox Post No. 214, and Messrs. Bonnell, Paine, Scotham and McArtaur, from Farragut Post No. 25. The committee had under discussion largely the question of finance as one of early importance, and Captain Phelps Paine was made chairman of the finance committee, he to select one member from each of the posts to act with him. On general arrangements and programme Messrs. Bonnell, Franklin and Sprague were appointed, and this committee with the committee on finance will meet for further action on Saturday evening next.

Department Commander Russell, of Schuyler, was in the city yesterday looking after details connected with the department and the coming meeting. Candidates for department commander are not announced in very numerous numbers as yet. It is understood that Captain Henry, of Fairmount, is frequently mentioned for the place, and Brad P. Cook, of this city, is also named by his friends. Colonel Severt, of the state militia and of Central City, is also a candidate. The encampment is expected to materially increase future representation from Nebraska in national encampments.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Prehm vs State. Error from Red Willow county. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

An information was filed against plaintiff in error for obtaining personal property of another by false pretenses, which pretenses were alleged to be the representation that "five certain worthless drafts were each worth the sum of $100.00, etc." Upon the trial the instrument was introduced in evidence and admitted over the objection of plaintiff in error. This instrument was not a draft, its character being shown by the copy set out in the opinion. It was held to have been improperly admitted, and that there was a variance between the allegation of the information and the proof.

Robare vs Kendall. Error from Valley county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

In an action pending before a justice of the peace judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff and against defendant. Defendant appealed to district court. At a succeeding term of the district court plaintiff moved the court for an order requiring a futher undertaking on appeal. The motion was sustained and defendant ordered to give a further undertaking within twenty-five days, and that if not filed in said time the appeal to be dismissed. The undertaking was not filed within the time prescribed by the order, but at the succeeding term of court defendant appeared and filed a showing in effect that the security upon the undertaking for appeal was sufficient and asked further time in which to file additional undertaking, if one were required. Time was granted by the district court. Held, no error, the first order requiring the additional security not being complied with and the court not having lost its jurisdiction of the case.

State ex rel Clarke vs Cather. Mandamus. Writ allowed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

Where an account has been duly allowed against a county, in a case where the county board had jurisdiction, it is the duty of such board to include the same in its estimates of the taxes to be levied for the ensuing year, and if it fails to do so it may be compelled by mandamus to perform its duty.

Rosenbaum & Co. vs Hayden & Co. Error from Red Willow county. Judgment of district court reversed and that of justice reinstated. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. In an action against a firm by its firm name, the summons may be served by a copy left at its usual place of doing business within the county, with one of the members or with the clerk or general manager thereof. And where an action is properly brought but personal service cannot be had upon any of the above named persons, it may be made by publication.

2. A partnership is a distinct entity, having its own property, debts and credits. For the purposes for which it was created it is a person, and as such is recognized by the law.

3. H. & Co. were doing business in Red Willow county and the action was brought against such firm in that county, and an attachment issued and levied upon certain firm property. Service was had by publication, and on the day set for hearing the defendant appeared and objected to the jurisdiction of the court, for the reason that the firm consisted of W. H. H. and no other person, and that since the announcement of the section he has been a resident of Adams county. Held, that as he had contracted the debts in a firm name and thereby received the benefit to be derived from a partnership name, he could not thereby divest himself of the burdens incident thereto, one of which was the right to bring an action in the county in which the alleged firm was doing business.

4. That having received credit as a firm he was, as to creditors, estopped to deny that relation.

Lee & Co. vs Hayden & Co. Error from Red Willow county. Judgment district court reversed and that of justice reinstated. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

Musselman vs Broadley. Appeal from Harlan county. Reversed and judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for $100. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

In an action to foreclose a mortgage given to secure two promissory notes, each for the sum of $250 with interest, it appeared as a defense that the notes were given for an alleged stock of goods, having but little or no intrinsic value and salable only as auction goods, the real value of which did not exceed $100: Held, that the decree will be reduced to $100, with interest from the date of sale.

State ex rel Gregory vs School District 7. Mandamus writ allowed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

Where an application is made to the court for madamus to compel the levying of taxes for the payment of bonds issued by a school district, and it is apparent that the tax, if levied in one year, would be a burden upon the taxpayers of such district, the court, as a condition of granting relief, may apportion the levy over such number of years as to not be oppressive.

Bellman vs Pasewcek. Error from Madison county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where in an action on an indemnifying bond signed by three sureties, but not by the principal, the petitioner alleged "That said indemnity bond was executed and delivered by the said defendants for the purpose of saving harmless the said plaintiff in the levy and sale of property aforesaid, and was delivered to the plaintiff by the Norwegian Plow company with the consent of the said defendants for that purpose." Held, that if the allegations of the petition were true, that the sureties had waived the signing of the bond by the principal.

2. Where an indemnifying bond signed by three sureties was voluntarily given to an officer, conditioned that "if the above bounden Norwegian Plow company shall well and truly save harmless and indemnify the said W. L. Rothwell, and any and all persons assisting him in the premises from all harm, trouble, damage, costs, suits, actions, judgments and executions that shall or may at any time arise, come or be brought against him, them, or any of them, then this obligation to be void," which bond was not signed by the principal; the officer having sold the goods and applied the proceeds on the executions, and afterwards judgment was recovered against him for the value of the goods; held, that the obligers signing the bond were liable thereon.

Union Pacific Railway company vs Smersh. Error Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. While an order made by a court in a proceeding in garnishment after judgment cannot be attacked collaterally, yet the garnishee afterwards may set up facts showing the amount owing by such garnishee to the debtor to be exempt from attachment or execution.

2. While the statute in proceedings in garnishment after judgment does not require notice to be given to the judgment debtor, yet the courts have power to require such notice to be given before the garnishee files his answer, in order that the debtor may protect his rights, and if the money or property is exempt, have an opportunity to plead the exemption.

3. Money which is absolutely exempt, such as the wages of laborers, who are heads of families, for sixty days, are not subject to fraudulent alienation, and the fact that such wages are exempt is a complete defense to any proceeding to apply them to the payment of a judgment against a debtor.

Miles vs Stehler. Appeal from Richardson county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. In an ordinary action to foreclose a mortgage, a decree of foreclosure and sale should be rendered, yet where a purchaser in good faith under a decree of foreclosure of a senior mortgage, files a bill to require a junior incumbrancer not a party to the action to foreclose to redeem within a day to be named, or be barred of the right, and it does not appear that the premises if sold would satisfy the liens prior to that of the junior incumbrancer, a decree of strict foreclosure may be rendered requiring such junior incumbrancier to redeem the prior incumbrances within a reasonable time to be named in the decree, or to be barred of the right of redemption.

Stertevant vs Wineland. Error from Nance county. Motion to dismiss sustained. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

The plaintiff in error filed a petition in error in the supreme court upon which a summons in error was issued and served on the defendant, but failed to file a transcript of the proceedings of the trial court. The defendant afterwards filed a motion to dismiss for the failure to file a transcript and served notice upon the plaintiff's attorney of the pendancy of such motion. Held, That the motion must be sustained.

Armstrong vs Middlestadt. Error from Pierce county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where in an action to foreclose a tax lien on real estate the petition and affidavit for publication were duly sworn to on the 5th day of March, 1883, in Madison county, Nebraska, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of Pierce county on the succeeding day. Held, That the affidavit for publication was sufficient to authorize service on the defendant by publication.

2. Where by notice by publication a defendant was required to answer on the forenoon of the day on which by law the answer should have been filed, held, that the notice was not therefore invalid, but that the defendant had the entire day in which to answer.

3. The ten days' notice to the adverse party provided in section 496 of the code, is necessary in all cases where it is sought to confirm a sale of real estate in vacation. Such notice is jurisdictional, and unless it has been given no valid confirmation can be had in vacation.

Albright v. Brown, error from Thayer county. Judgment affirmed, and cause remanded with permission to Ellison to intervene. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. A, being possessed of a stock of goods, upon which B held a lien sold the same to C for the sum of $2,470, the balance over and above the lien of B to be paid upon the delivery of the stock. There was also an arrangement between B and C whereby C was to transfer to F certain real estate in satisfaction of his lien. C took possession of the goods without transferring the real estate to B, or paying the balance due to A, whereupon A entered and took possession of the store and goods. In the action of replevin by C against A, held that a verdict in favor of A for the value of the goods was sustained by the testimony.

2. Instructions set out in the opinion held, properly given.

3. In an action of replevin where goods were token possession of by an alleged purchaser, and there was a lien upon the goods which the parties had failed to set up during the trial, the mortgagee will be permitted to intervene upon such terms as may be just in order that his rights and those of the mortgagor to the goods in controversy, or their value, may be determined in the action.

Brown vs Baker. Appeal from Saunders county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. In an action to foreclose a mortgage given for part of the purchase money, the defenses were failure of consideration and fraudulent representations in the sale of the property. Held that the proof failed to establish the defenses.

2. Where it is sought to give a lien of a junior mortgage precedence over the lien of a senior mortgage, the claim must be based either on an agreement to that effect, or on the superior equity of the junior mortgage.

Brown vs Brown. Appeal from Lancaster county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

A contract between a husband and wife, whereby he transfers his property to her upon condition that she will assume his debts and pay the same out of the property received from him and property inherited from his father, is valid as against the husband.

Newlean & Heard vs Olson. Error from Burt county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. A chattel mortgage like any other instrument is to be considered together; the whole instrument is to be viewed and compared in all its parts, so that every part of it may be made consistent and effectual. Therefore, where the mortgage provides that the debt shall draw interest and the debt unpaid at certain times named, and thereby there is no implied agreement that the mortgagor shall remain in possession of the property until there is a default in the payment of the money or some part thereof, a provision in the mortgage that "if the mortgagee shall at any time feel unsafe or insecure, he may seize and sell as aforesaid the property," will not authorize such mortgagee, without cause, to seize and sell such property before the debt becomes due.

2. The words, "feels unsafe and insecure," do not mean that he may exercise an arbitary discretion in the premises, but the mortgagor must be about to do, or has done, some act which tends to impair the security of the mortgagee.

Edney v. Willis. Error from Madison county. Reversed and decree for plaintiff. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where a negotiable promissory note is transferred after due, its nonpayment is a suspicious circumstance, and if the note has been paid in whole or in part before the transfer, such purchaser will take subject to such payment. Davis v. Neligh, 7 Neb. 78.

2. Where a negotiable promissory note is transferred by endorsement after maturity, the legal title is thereby vested in the endorsee and the amount due on the note cannot thereafter be garnisheed in the hands of the maker as a debt due to the original holder whether the maker has notice of the transfer or not.

3. A garnishee cannot be charged as the debtor of the defendant unless it appears affirmatively that at the time of the garnishment the defendant had a cause of action against him for the recovery of a legal debt due or to become due by the afflux of time.

S. C. & P. R. Co. v. Smith. Error from Platte county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. The foreman of a company of men engaged in the business of repairing bridges, water tanks and telegraph lines on a line of railway who has power to control and direct the movements of his men, will render the company liable for acts of negligence committed by him in the course of his employment whereby one of the men under his control, without his fault, is injured.

2. A company of men under the control of a foreman engaged in the business of repairing bridges, water tanks and telegraph lines along a line of railway, in going to and from their labor on a hand car on such railway, are under the control of such foreman, and his principal is liable for his negligence occurring in the course of his employment.

3. Verdict held to be sustained by sufficient evidence.

4. Instructions set out in the opinion. Held, to have been properly given.

Union Pacific Railway company vs. Marston. Error from Buffalo county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. An agreement entered into by an attorney with a justice of the peace that such justice shall file a transcript of the proceedings of a case tried before him, in the district court, will not upon the failure of the justice to file the transcript, relieve the appellant from the consequence of such neglect.

2. In such case the duties not being official, the justice acts as the mere agent for the appellant.

3. Under sections 1008 and 1011 of the code as it existed in 1886, an appellant had thirty days from the rendition of the judgment before the justice in which to file his transcript in the district court, and until the second day of the next term of the district court after the thirty days.

4. Where a transcript is filed by either of the parties on or before the thirteenth day after the rendition of the judgment, the court will thereby acquire jurisdiction of the case.

Speeklemeyer vs Dailey. Error from Webster county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

In an action founded upon a judgment alleged to have been rendered by the Boone county circuit court, in the state of Indiana, it was held that it was not necessary to allege in direct terms that such court was a court of general jurisdiction; but that the courts of this state would take judicial notice of the fact that the circuit courts of sister states are courts of general jurisdiction.

Cortelyou vs Maben. Error from Holt county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. The drawee of a draft wrote across the face thereof the words "accepted September 18, L. B. Maben." Held, a valid acceptance.

2. Parol evidence that such was the purpose of the writing, not being inconsistent with the writing itself, was admissible.

Camp & Compton vs Sadler. Error from Harlan county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where in an action on an account and set off the testimony is nearly equally balanced, the verdict will not be set aside as being against the weight of evidence.

2. Where there is testimony tending to show that an order in favor of one S upon the firm of C & C was orally accepted by said firm and paid to S in goods, it is not error for the court to refuse to instruct the jury that, notwithstanding the oral acceptance of said order by C & C, they could sue said S for the value of the goods obtained by him upon said order.

CITY BRIEFS AND ITEMS.

The republican club that was organized on Thursday last, adjourned to meet to-morrow (Thursday), evening at the district court room, at which time a constitution and bylaws will be adopted and the permanent officers elected. Republicans in the city are cordially invited by the officers of the temporary organization to identify themselves with the club.

Appamattox Post G. A. R. held its installation proceedings Saturday evening and the newly elected officers were introduced to the work. A number of ladies were in attendance and the occasion was in every way a pleasant one.

The Nebraska poultry and pet stock show occupies the week at the Metropolitan rink, commencing to-day and continuing through the week. The annual meeting of the association will be held at the same time and a very successful week is assured. The poultry exhibits will be passed upon by J. M. Gilchrist, of Marshalton, Ia., and the bench show by Dr. Billings, of this city.

A number of the newspaper men in the city met at the Journal rooms Saturday evening for the purpose of reviving the press club that has lain dormant for some time. H. W. Hebbard was selected as president and Walter Hoge secretary. W. O. Jones, John M. Cotton and Colonel A. B. Hayes were named as a committee on membership. The next meeting will be held at the Journal rooms at 4:30 to-day.

Ruth Taylor has sued in district court for divorce from her husband of two months, William A. Taylor, who, she claims, has deserted her without cause or provocation. Taylor is a locomotive fireman and his wife of a few days asks alimony as well as separation.

The State Historical society, the State Press association and the State Poultry and Pet Stock association are among the state associations having sessions in this city the present week, all of which give presence of a large attendance.

Nothing but superlative merit can account for the phenomenal reputation achieved by Salvati Oil. It kills pain. Price 25 cents.

The Darwinian theory perplexes the multitude. They object to descendants from from monkeys. But not even a baby objects to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

At a recent meeting of learned men in Berlin it was said, as a fact, that when a bee has filled his cell with honey and has completed the lid he adds a drop of formic acid, which he gets from the poison bag connected with the sting. To do this, he perforotes the lid with his sting. The acid preserves the honey.

The Best External Remedy.

HALEY'S Marion Co., Alabama, Dec. 22, 1885.—Allcock's Porous Plasters are a most invaluable household remedy. They do all that is claimed for them. I sell many hundreds every year, and every day I hear of their curing coughs and colds, diseases of the spine, liver, and ague cake; in fact, there is no disease that can be reached by an external application that they do not cure.

J. S. TIDWELL.

When Miss Sadie Aiken, of Reeves, Ga., eloped the other night she took with her the family watchdog. After the marriage ceremony had been performed she wrote a note to her parents acquainting them of the fact and imploring their forgiveness, tied it to the dog's collar and sent him home.

Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and in curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys' stomach and bowels.

Half a dozen book agents were arraigned before a Pennsylvania judge for obtaining money through false pretenses. The judge held that they had done no more than to tell falsehoods in order to sell their goods, and that the law would not warrant him in imprisoning them for plain, ordinary lying.

For fear of losing a day's work, many persons put off taking physic until Saturday. The better plan is not to delay but take it as soon as needed, it may save you a hard spell of sickness. If you want the most benefit from the least amount of physic without causing you any inconvenience, loss of appetite or rest, take St. Patrick's Pills. Their action on the liver and bowels are thorough, they give a freshness, tone and vigor to the whole system and act in harmony with nature.

Another proof that it always pays to advertise comes from Ontario county, New York. A music teacher had her business card printed in one of the county papers. It was seen by a former lover out west, and he hunted her up, explained his absence of twenty years and more, and they were married.

An Englishman has invented a brake by which any person in a compartment can turn a lever and stop the train. At the same time a white disk will appear outside of the compartment to notify the conductor in which carriage the brake has been used.

When Sherman's troops foraged around Macon, Ga., they plundered Farmer Lowe's barnyard and left him one solitary rooster. The lonesome fowl was afterward treasured with great care, and at its death from old age last week there was general mourning in the household.

A grape grower near Albany protects his vineyards from thieves by electricity. Wires connected with a strong battery are scattered about among the vines, and the rascal who gets holds of one howls until the master of the vineyard comes and takes satisfaction out of him with a club.

Five negro forgers were arrested in Lancaster, and when brought together began quarreling violently, accusing one another of treachery. This suggested a mode of punishment, and each was provided with with a whalebone whip and compelled to inflict twenty lashes upon every one of the others.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER

Something About a Female Drummer and Her Ways.

SHE MAKES LOTS OF FRIENDS.

Another Sympathetic Howl Goes Up From a Traveler on the Elkhorn Valley Line—Omaha's Sunday Guests.

A Girl Drummer.

A trim little woman skipped lightly from the steps of a Baltimore & Ohio passenger coach at the Chestnut street station the other night, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Walking ahead of her were Senator Thomas V. Cooper and wife, who came in the same car from Washington. There was something about the female that would attract a second glance as she hurried off in her neat-fitting, long plush coat, showing just the lower plaits of a stylish woolen traveling dress, and a jaunty bit of a brown velvet bonnet bobbing with her head as lively as the convenient grip-sack rattled which she carried in her hand.

"That's a traveling saleslady," remarked a train hand. "Yes, she's a regular female drummer. She travels on the road regularly, and makes herself quite at home in the car. She's not over eighteen years old, though if you heard her talk you'd think she was twenty or more. She's as bright as a dollar, and a very pleasant and ready talker. She lives in Pittsburg, travels for a millinery house, and is very popular with her customers."

In all her traveling alone between Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington she is said to have suffered no annoyance or insult. Though quite free to make and pick acquaintance with fellow passengers of her own sex, she carries herself with lady-like dignity, and yet her manner might seem a trifle familiar with strangers unacquainted with the fact that she virtually makes her home in the cars. It would be hard to tell just how many newcomers on the line have had their journey shortened by the pleasure of her company. It is said that her bright and interesting chat has touched sparks of friendship in the bosoms of many fair travelers whom she had met. Mrs. Senator Cooper and she parted good friends. An incident which shows her composure occurred on her last trip south. After traveling some distance with a party homeward bound from California she seated herself beside one of the women, and opened up a conversation with some remark about the weather.

"I don't think I know you, miss," exclaimed the woman, with a haughty air, and drawing herself away, as if from a thing unholy.

"Excuse me, madam," said the young daughter of trade, jumping up like a flash, "I thought I was addressing a lady."

A Sympathetic Brother.

ALBION, Neb., Jan. 4.—To the Editor of the BEE: In Monday's issue of the BEE, "Commercial Traveler" complains long and loud of the accommodations, or lack of them, on the line of the Union Pacific railroad. He asks, "What other railroad in the world is there that runs its local trains in the night?" and wails pitiously for relief. Myself, a traveling man, and of a very sympathetic disposition, my sympathy goes out in sympathy with this fraternal brother, and if I cannot furnish the remedy he prays for, I can at least afford him sweet relief in assurance with the old adage, "Misery loves company." On the Elkhorn Valley line from Neligh westward one will scarcely realize he is in a railroad town, unless perchance he is "nightambling" it around until the wee small hours of the night, instead of enjoying that sweet repose he so often needed after riding in box cars, cabooses and smoky coaches.

In order to catch a train from one station to another, perhaps five miles distant, it is necessary for one to lose a whole night's sleep or pass through the terrible ordeal of being pulled out a warm bed by a sleepy hotel clerk just in time to experience a run to the depot and back through a 20 degrees below zero atmosphere, having arrived there just as the train pulled out.

One-half of the time there is no fire in the depot, and the other half it is just being kindled by the sleepy agent, only to die out again after the train passes. There are some kind and obliging employes on this line, but there are some miserable pukes who used to be bootblacks in Chicago and New York who seem only to be intent on making it as unpleasant and disagreeable for strangers as it is in their power to do.

I am speaking now more particularly of the local agents and operators of the company, as there is, generally speaking, a fine set of boys running on the trains.

The BEE, the most universally read paper along the line, arrived in Ainsworth two and three days old part of the time while I was there, owing to the result of a change in the time card of this company, which makes traveling on this line almost a hell on earth.

Oh, for thousand tongues to pray for the commercial man, a new time card or day train on both lines. B.

Small Orders.

The number of commercial travelers in the United States is estimated at 250,000.

A commercial traveler from Boston, now circulating through the west, has had an extensive trip and is not yet through with it. In 1886 he ate Thanksgiving dinner in Washington, D. C., spent Christmas of the same year in Pittsburg, Pa., enjoyed Thanksgiving service in 1887 in Chicago, spent Christmas of that year in St. Paul and is yet, like the brook, going on. During this time this gentleman has visited every city with a population over 8,000 in twenty-five states of the Union and hopes to be at his Boston home December 25 of the present year.

Omaha's Sunday Guests.

The close of the holidays again finds the traveling men on the road in large numbers, and as is usually the case Omaha receives her full share of these jolly and irrepressible gentlemen. Saturday and yesterday they arrived in the city in droves, and put in their leisure hours in a manner patent to the "perfesh."

The arrivals at the Paxton were: H. E. Alexander, St. Louis; L. A. Garner, Des Moines; C. G. Codman, Boston; D. C. Adams, Salt Lake; William H. Daley, Philadelphia; E. A. Cudahay, Chicago; H. Perlinskey, Chicago; G. S. Cline, Des Moines; C. N. Gurley, Chicago; H. Stein, Chicago; M. Glasier, Chicago; Max Salinger, Philadelphia; A. C. Beckwith, Evanston; W. F. Tibbets, Denver; A. H. Wooley, New York; G. Lehrberg, Chicago; J. P. Wood, Chicago; C. A. Weatherington, Lincoln; G. M. Lowrey, New York; W. N. Kendall, Richmond; J. R. Hamlin, St. Louis; John Fisher, St. Louis; William Lyler, St. Louis; W. H. Silverhorn, Chicago; H. O. Willer, Westfield, Mass.; R. M. Friend, Milwaukee; E. M. Betts Chicago; G. F. Faxon, Kansas City; R. H. Dangler, New York; G. H. Harney, Des Moines; W. G. Fairleigh, New York; A. O. Davidis, Chicago; William Ross, Chicago; C. W. Waite, Chicago; F. Adler, Chicago; G. L. Custer, Lincoln; L. Benjamin, Kansas City; F. C. Fischer, Denver; I. Lubke, Philadelphia; Thomas Sherwin, Boston; C. M. Cooper, Peoria; I. H. Murphy, New York; J. G. Gals, Chicago; L. M. Gauden, Chicago; D. Morgan, Cincinnati; M. M. Haumel, Chicago; P. C. Gobler, Chicago; J. Q. Tucker, New York; A. W. Cook, New York; J. H. Corey, New York; L. Higgins, Kansas City; J. K. Burk, Rhode Island; C. Butterfield, St. Louis; J. S. Lilt, Milwaukee; M. Hort, Chicago; H. F. Bowen, Chicago; William Samson, Philadelphia; G. Meyer, New York; F. B. Robinson, Kansas City; L. F. Weeks, Chicago; C. S. Schoesnman, Chicago; F. Filchil, Chicago; R. H. Blanke, New York; H. C. Reed, Kansas City; A. Acherson, New York; E. A. Landon, St. Louis; D. P. Harding, Dorhill, Tenn.; H. E. Hockman, St. Louis; J. A. Mathews, S. Louis; B. M. Treaser, Chicago.

The following named are registered at the Millard.

M. R. Stevens, Buffalo; Lewis Neill, New York; J. H. Temple, Chicago; J. H. Ostrander, Chicago; J. W. Dickson, Boston; S. Danzinger, Milwaukee; J. C. Shand, New York; H. A. Sherman, Cleveland; M. Jacobs, St. Louis; E. G. Marsh, Chicago; E. G. Church, Buffalo; Jno. M. Comstock, Chicago; C. Dobriner, St. Joseph; P. H. Deagon, New York; G. E. Morrison, Chicago; P. P. Murray, Chicago; Hugh D. Booker, Boston; D. H. Snawley, Chicago; S. Freshiner, Milwaukee; M. Woodward, Des Moines; Wm. Lee, Baltimore; I. L. Gazzlo, Chicago; S. J. Forbes, Syracuse; J. H. Owen, Chicago; Ben Seegel, Philadelphia; Lewis Mendelshon, New York; H. B. Day, Chicago; Sam H. Levy, New York; T. J. Skillen, Chicago; L. Schloss, New York; J. Jacobson, New York; H. H. Bainbridge, Chicago; Simon Cohen, Rochester; D. Stonehill, Chicago; H. R. Seymore, Chicago; B. A. Brant, Ghicago; C. S. Wykoff, Buffalo; E. C. Standinger, St. Louis; L. Steiner, Baltimore; G. W. Stanley, New York; Chape Meyer, St. Louis; H. M. Blake, Boston.

Samples.

W. L. Eastman was in and out again during the week.

William Bryant is out on his maiden trip over the Elkhorn route.

E. J. Roe, of W. S. Parrotte & Co., goes west Monday to "hat the inhabitants."

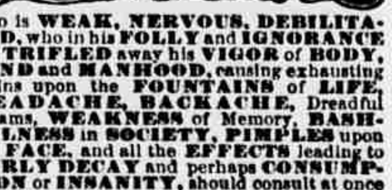
Mr. Gilmore, who looks after Iler & Co.'s interests in the far west, leaves in a few days for his field of labor.

J. W. Bailey, one of the most youthful travelers on the road, will this season extend his trips into New Mexico.

Frank McKenna, a retired commercial traveler, has settled down in Omaha. He is married and, according to his statement, has an undivided one-half interest in just the dearest boy-baby in the world.

L. O. Robinson and his brother Abbott Robinson are both former Kansas City drummers, but this season they represent a prominent Omaha house, their territory extending over a large portion of Kansas.

Its superior excellence proven in millions homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York. Chicago. St. Louis.



Who is WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in his FOLLY and IGNORANCE has TRIFLED away his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS of LIFE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, Dreadful Dreams, WEAKNESS of Memory, BASHFULNESS in SOCIETY, PIMPLES upon the FACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED Dr. Clarke, Established 1851. Dr. Clarke has made NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of the GENITO URINARY Organs a Life Study. It makes NO difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you.

☞FEMALES suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex can consult with the assurance of speedy relief and cure. Send 2 cents postage for works on your diseases.

☞Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. ☞Those contemplating Marriage send for Dr. Clarke's celebrated guide Male and Female, each 15c., both 25c. (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. ☞Book "Life's (Secret) Errors," 50c. (stamps). Medicine and writings sent everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address,

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.
186 So. Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE OF CHARGE!

Important to Spectacle Wearers.

Mannion & Hughes, Opticians,

Direct from London. Now at

1512 Farnam Street,

Will thoroughly test your eyesight Free of Charge, and show you where necessary the Glasses most suited to your condition.

There are thousands of persons permanently injuring their eyes by the use of inferior and ill-fitting Glasses, who reget when too late their mistake. We would invite those persons about to begin and those who think they cannot be suited to see us. Remember, it costs you nothing but a few moments' time.

The proper adjustment of Spectacles is a science which none but the skilled optician or oculist should practice. We have the most improved and scientific instruments and tests for determining the defects of vision and promise to remedy where possible by the use of Spectacles.

We use none but the most perfectly ground and accurately centered lenses, and make frames to fit the face. No fancy prices. Our Crystaline Spectacles at $1.00 are unequalled for comfort and ease to the wearer.

BUFFALO BILL.

Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.—Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the Carbolic Smoke Ball. I would not be without one. For a sudden cold or throat trouble it is invaluable—in fact worth ten times its weight in gold. Yours truly,
WM. F. CODY. (Buffalo Bill.)

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Croup, Lung Troubles Colds, etc., instantly relieved and speedily cured. One ball generally sufficient. Mail orders: Smoke Ball by mail $2 and 4 cents postage. Debellator for the blood $1 additional. A FREE TEST given at our office parlors. Sold by all druggists.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL COMPANY,
114 South Fifteenth Street, Omaha, Neb

FOUNTAIN
BRANDS
FINE CUT AND PLUG
Incomparably the Best.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

31 Per Cent Dividend.

Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Chief Office, Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York, that the amount of Surplus to the Credit of the Members of the 1882 class equals a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-ONE PER CENT. upon the entire Mortuary premiums paid during the past five years, to-wit: From 1882 to 1887 inclusive, said amount applicable and payable as provided in each Certificate of Membership. The amount to cover said dividend has been deposited with, invested, and held by the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, as provided in the Deed of Trust between the two companies.

Notice is further given, that in addition to the above dividend of THIRTY-ONE PER CENT., the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has paid to the Widows, Orphans, and Claimants of deceased members, during 1887, over One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, and during the same year 1887, it has saved its living members by reduction of the premium rates below the rates usually charged under the old system of Life Insurance, said reduction approximating Three Millions of Dollars, which reduction equals an additional dividend of more than fifty per cent. of the entire premiums paid by our members.

Our actual cash profit for 1887 exceeds $448,000, or $1,227 for each day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. Each dollar of said profit, as fast as earned, is deposited with, invested, and held by the Central Trust company, as trustee, for the exclusive use and benefit of our members. Our total death claims paid exceed $4,100,000 and our cash surplus exceeds $1,350,000.

OFFICIAL EXAMINATION.

After a most careful and thorough official examination within the past sixty days, the Association has received the unqualified endorsement from three Separate State Insurance Departments, to-wit: By Hon. Philip Cheek, Jr., Insurance Commissioner of the State of Wisconsin; Hon. Charles Shandrew, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Minnesota; also, Hon. Elisha W. Bucklin, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Rhode Island. Each one of these Insurance Commissioners having made a thorough personal examination of the affairs of the Association in the months of November and December, 1887, and after said examination, endorse the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association as worthy of the confidence of its members and of the people.

E. B. HARPER, President.

Mutual Rererve Fund Life Association, Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

B. H. ROBISON, Agent,
Omaha Nat'l Bank Building.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

OMAHA, - - NEBRASKA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 100,000

HERMAN KOUNTZE, President.
JOHN A. CREIGHTON, Vice-President.
F. H. DAVIS, Cashier.
W. H. MEGUIRE, Assistant Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

308 S. 15TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

CAPITAL, - - - $300,000

Loans Made on Real Estate.

School, County and Municipal Bonds Negotiated

WM. A. PAXTON, President.
WM. G. MAUL, Vice-President.
ROBT. L. GARLICHS, Secretary.
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THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

510 North 16th Street, Omaha.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

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DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, GEO. E. BARKER,
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A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Curedby Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas sts. and 18th and Cuming sts., Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Foster & Bro., Council Bluffs, Ia.

H. K. BURKET,

Funeral Director and Embalmer,
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G. W. Williams

Homœpathic Physician & Surgeon

Office and residence, Room 17, Arlington Block, 15th and Dodge sts., first building west of post-office. Telephone 838.

M. R. RISDON.

INSURANCE AGENT

Merchants' National Bank Building, Room 1, Upstairs.
Telephone No. 375, Omaha, Nebraska.

REPRESENT:

Phœnix, London, England	$5,729,374.18
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.	1,554,856.31
Glen's Falls, Glen's Falls, N. Y.	1,492,283.64
Girard, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,508.79
Westchester New York N. Y.	1,342,550.60

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by Grocers labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR CO.

The Modus Operandi Pursued by Their Employes in Renovating Their Palace Cars.

A Reporter Visits the Yards and Learns All About It—Hundreds of Men Employed in the Work—An Interview with One of the Men.

Few persons who have enjoyed the luxury of a journey in one of the sumptuous cars of the Pullman Palace Car company know the trouble and expense the company are at to keep the magnificent palaces on wheels in order and repair. A reporter for this paper recently visited the yards near the transfer depot, and saw the modus operandi pursued by the employes in renovating the cars as they come in from the long trips. The reporter is indebted to Mr. Frank Dahlstrom for the information. During his conversation with Mr. Dahlstrom the reporter learned the following harrowing experience which that gentleman recently passed through. Mr. Dahlstrom said, "I lived in Boston, Mass., for awhile, and then obtained a good situation at Providence, R. I., where I worked for two years, when I made up my mind to make a change, and as the western fever was then at its height I was induced to leave there and landed in Omaha something over four years ago. I noticed while in the New England States that I was always more or less troubled with colds in the head, and had pains through my chests and shoulders with a continuous headache. My nose was nearly all stopped up so that I became accustomed to breathing through my mouth altogether. When I lay in bed at night the mucous would gather in my throat and lodge there, and in the morning it would gag me, and it was of no unfrequent occurrence that I would have to vomit before I could rid myself of it. Then I began to notice that my hearing was more or less affected and

I BEGAN TO FEAR DEAFNESS

as I had a constant ringing and buzzing noise in my head and ears. I thought that after I changed my residence the climate would be beneficial, but such was not the case. Instead of getting better I continued to grow worse, my appetite was poor, especially was this the case in the morning, at which time I could scarcely eat my breakfast at all, and what little food I did eat seemed to distress me very much. I had a belching up of wind and would feel sick for more than an hour after eating. My food did not seem to digest. I was constipated nearly all the time, and suffered from headache which I attributed to the stomach caused by indigestion. Whenever I would stoop down to pick up anything I would become dizzy, and would frequently stagger or would have to have support until the faint spells would pass away. I was irritable and morose and was very easily excited. I continued to grow worse and worse and became

LOW SPIRITED AND DESPONDENT,

and felt as though I was going to die. I worried myself considerable and probably that helped to make me worse. I always felt tired and drowsy with no ambition to do anything. I did not sleep soundly at night, and what little sleep I did get was attended by the most horrible dreams imaginable, and would lay awake for hours fearing if I should go to sleep I would have a repetition. My feet were nearly always cold, my eyes were red and frequently swollen, and at times my nose would discharge thin white mucus, and when loosened would be kind putrid. My breath was offensive and seemed to be short, so much so that I could only walk a short distance before I would have to stop and rest.

"I grew rapidly worse, and was about to give up my situation here when I noticed the successful treatment of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and finally I was induced to visit their office for consultation. After a careful examination I was told I was suffering from Catarrh of the nose, throat and stomach, and that they could help me, and in all probability cure me entirely. They would not, however, promise me positively that they would cure me. I began treatment about the first of October, and visited their office at regular intervals, following their directions to the letter, and I must say that I never felt better in my life than I do to-day, and I certainly owe my life to those gentlemen, for I do not have a single symptom of my former trouble, and I cheerfully recommend the treatment of those gentlemen to any one suffering from Catarrh."

FRANK DAHLSTROM,

the subject of the above sketch, now resides at No. 311 William street, and is employed by the Pullman Palace Car company, and will verify this statement to any one who may call on him.

FETID NASAL CATARRH.

Its Symptoms and What it Leads To—The Miserable Feeling, Etc.

This form of catarrh is essentially a disease of the nasal cavity proper and does not extend to the vault of the pharynx. For a while a dry catarrh may, and very frequently does, develop in that region as the result of structural changes within the tissues of the mucus membrane. The symptoms mainly consist in the accumulation in the nasal cavity of offensive masses and crusts together with more or less of a fluid discharge. The nasal cavity thus obstructed, breathing is more or less difficult.

The sense of smell is impaired, if not entirely lost. The special liability to take colds on the least exposure exists, and the susceptibility to changes of temperature and the influence of a damp atmosphere frequently causes thickening of the nasal mucus membrane. As the secretions go on from the surface of the mucus membrane, the masses are lifted from their bed, and still losing their moisture, large crusts are gradually built from below which mould themselves in its narrow portions in such a manner that the sufferer is unable to dislodge them, and remain in position for days and even weeks. The odor is offensive in the extreme, as a result of long retention, during which time the putrefactive changes are constantly going on. The sufferer may be entirely unconscious of the offensive breath, but others readily notice it and endeavor to shun the companionship of such person.

This affection is usually classed among the intractible, and oftentimes incurable diseases, but is treated successfully and is quite amenable to treatment if the instructions and treatment is carried out faithfully, and the physician thoroughly understands his business. It must be conceded that a specialist paying particular attention to catarrh and lung trouble certainly is better qualified to treat with success all such cases, because he is thoroughly posted on all the modern appliances in medical science.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

The Successful Methods as Used by Drs. McCoy & Henry.

The treatment for catarrh, lung trouble, asthma, rheumatism and other chronic diseases can only be applied successfully by one who has investigated and made a life-long study of such diseases. Careless doctors and those who are not thoroughly acquainted with those troubles are liable to fail, when a skillful specialist who has devoted years to that particular business, as Drs. McCoy & Henry, will succeed. Nothing but the very best treatment known to medical science is given to all patients, and it can be safely said that these gentlemen are masters of all that is known of consumption and other chronic diseases up to date. With them it is no longer speculation and experiment—it is straightforward treatment, resulting from high intellectual and scientific attainments, added to a thorough medical education in the greatest American hospitals and under the greatest American masters of medicine and surgery. These gentlemen have added to the exhaustive knowledge of their specialties a reputation for moderate charges, as their consultation fee is but $1, whether at their office, or an opinion given by mail.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

AND

Dr. Columbus Henry

(Late of University of Pennsylvania)
HAVE OFFICES
No. 310 and 311 IN RAMGE BUILDING,
Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omaha, Neb., where all curable cases are treated with success.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays included.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.

Many diseases are treated successfully by Drs. McCoy and Henry through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at their homes.

No letters answered unless accompanied by 4c in stamps.

Address all letters to Drs. McCoy and Henry, Rooms 310 and 311 Ramge building, Omaha, Neb.