COULDN'T ENFORCE THE CLAIM

An Important Decision Rendered Under the Slocumb Law.

SENATE JOURNALS OUT AT LAST

Reports of the Insurance Business of Nebraska During 1887-Supreme Court Re-opens To-day-Notes From the State House.

IFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] Some time since Judge Morris, of Crete, gave an opinion in the district court that has largely escaped attention although it opens to new view a feature in the Slocumb law. The case was, in brief, brought by a wholesale liquor house in St. Joseph to recover the price of a barrel of whiskey from a saloon keeper in Crete. The goods were sold by the traveling salesman on a verbal order without a written contract, but the contract was ratified by the receipt of the liquor at Crete. Judge Morris holds in the case that as the traveling onlesman had no license to sell liquor in the state, the sale was made against good morals and public policy and against the public statute of the state, and that the law of the state could not be invoked to in any way aid the violator, and that they were not in a position to come before the court and enforce their claim. It is understood the case will go to the supreme court, and if a like decision is reached there it will largely affect wholesale liquor dealers, and the custom in vogue of selling through traveling salesmen, especially, if they look to the courts to aid them in collections.

THE SENATE JOURNAL AT LAST. The first installment of the senate journal of the last legislature has been received at the office of the secretary of state and the printer has managed to be long enough getting the job out to make the record read like ancient history. The volume is printed with the usual elaborate effort to put little enough on a page te string it out for the publisher's benefit. There is a great deal of history in the volume, however, and when some of the honorable members begin to talk office to their constituency the present year, it should be drawn upon them.

INSURANCE REPORTS. The reports of insurance companies doing business in Nebraska are beginping to arrive at the auditor's office. the reports showing the business transacted by each company in the state during 1887. The following reports were received yesterday: Mechanics, of Milwaukee, Wis.—Premiums received, \$9,031.59, losses incurred \$6,583 Phoenix, of Hartford—Premiums \$6,583,10; ceived \$38,557.57, losses incurred \$20,-897.16, losses paid \$24,953.47. The premium receipts of this company show a gain of \$7,000 over 1886. Ger-mania Fire, of Peoria, Ill.—Prereceived \$15,269.21, incurred \$7,02.20, losses paid \$5,307.94; Travelers' Life and Accident company of Hartford-Life policies issued \$199,330, premiums on same \$11,230, loss on same \$70, accident policies written \$5,067,000, premiums on same \$44,866.83, losses from accidents \$18,912.13.

The A. O. U. W. insurance organiza-has filed its report as furnished by Grand Recorder H. M. Warning. This report shows the amount written in the policies \$4,312,000, losses incurred \$56,000, losses paid \$40,000, the excess in losses arising from payments on account of deaths carried over from the previous year.

THE SUPREME COURT. Supreme court which with a commendable foresight adjourned last week prior to the storm, resumes work to-pay. The call will be for cases from the Second judicial district. The cases from this district exceed in numbers those from any of the others and this week and next will be devoted to their hearing. One of the cases is the case of Bookwalter vs. Lansing, which attracted a great deal of attention at its trial in the district court here and which involves a question as to the powers of a real estate agent and the title of a valuable piece of Lincoln property. STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Articles of incorporation of the Saline County Loan and Abstract company have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the principal place of business is Wilbur, the county seat of Saline county. Indebtedness is limited to \$500. incorporators are: Henry C. Palmer, H. D. Coe, George F. Sawyer, John W. Lytle, W. E. Maynard, R. E. Dent, jr., Palmer and Hendel and W. G. Hastings.

The reports of county treasurers are being received at the auditor's office, twenty reports having reached there up to yesterday. The different county treasurers have until February 1 in which to make their settlements and it behooves them to hurry matters along.

Lientenant Dudley is actively at work in the adjutant general's office upon a new official record book that will contain the records of all volunteer soldiers from Nebraska during the 60's; from the manner in which records have been kept heretofore, the work is both long and tedious. County Treasurer Sharp, of Stanton

county was at the auditor's office yester-day making his semi-annual settlement. Governor Thayor was busily at work at the executive office yesterday after a safe return from Des Moines. THANKING THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Lincoln branch of the Irish league held Sunday afternoon, the following resolution was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National league of America are hereby tendered to the Nebraska Press association for the noble resolutions passed at their late convention, sympathizing with the imprisoned members of the Irish press. As Irishmen we appreciate the kindly feelings that prompted the resolution arising, not alone from the natural bond of journalism, but from that true sympathy with the oppressed and that hatred of the oppressor, which is the first characteristic of the Ameri-

can press and people.

CITY BRIEFS. Street car traffic was resumed yesterday and all lines were back to schedule time. The storm has been a heavy expense to the company and the work of cleaning the tracks has occupied the attention of a large force for two days. Yesterday the B. & M. commenced

again receiving freight for transmission and by to-day regular shipments will be resumed over all lines of their road. Wholesale houses report their men on the road generally snowed in although a few of the boys reached

home yesterday.

One of the first important sales of blooded horses for the year will be held in this city on the 1st of February, the sale being of imported Clydesdales from the celebrated herd of N. T. Parker, of Simeoe, Canada. Colonel F. M. Woods

Dr. B. B. Davis, of McCook, regent-elect of the state university, filed his together were ordained deacon and oath of office yesterday with the secre-

tary of state.

Messrs. J. F. Wellington, of the Sid
pointed bishops over neighboring jurisney Democrat; T. J. Cleaver, of the dictions.

Orleans Press, and E. M. Correll, of the Hebron Journal, snow-bound editors, re-

turned home vesterday.

L. Wessell, jr., of the Capital City
Courier, has gone to Deaver on a business trip for a few days.

The funeral of Mrs. Smith, of Wood-lawn, who lost her life in the storm,

A CALIFORNIA POTATO PATCH.

cio kept a pig and raised just enough

potatoes to supply him. There was land

enough lying around loose out of doors

to raise ship loads of potatoes, but that

would have required work, and Ignacio

never suspected that providence put him here to work. So he rolled eigar-

itas and watched his few plants grow.

Potato patches like Ignacio's were called "milpas" in the Greaser dialect,

and the Spanish law permitted the gov-

ernor to issue grants to the holders of

milpas in order to protect them from the

cattle barons, who were in the habit

of driving their herds across country

and devastating any little farms that

might be in the way. So Ignacio asked

milpa, and found it so small, that, in de

rision, he described it in his report as a

facetious spirit he called the ditches "creeks," and described the lines as

running from a certain tree to a point

on a creek, from one creek to another,

etc. Governor Michel Toreno approved

and issued to Ignacio Inez a grant for

the Rancho Milpitas, and Ignacio was

protected from the raids of arrogant

Under the treaty of Guadalupe

Hidalgo, the United States covenanted

to respect and protect the rights of all

holders of land under Mexican grants.

and a commission was appointed to ex-

amine and pass upon all claims pre-sented. Among the grants approved was that of the Rancho Milpitas to Ig-

nacio Inez. The cession of California to the United States greatly enhanced the value of land, and Mexican grants

became first-class property. The description of the Rancho Milpitas was

examined. There were genuine creeks

in Santa Clara and Alameda counties,

and in running the lines the little

ditches were ignored. The grant said "from creek to creek." The facetious-

ness of the Alcalde was not appreciated

and Ignacio Inez's milpitas of two or three acres grew to the Rancho Milpitas

of 48,000 acres, and was so patented

under the laws of the United States, the

heirs of Ignacio, the cigarrita-rolling

greaser, became wealthy hidalgos, and

their daughters were sought in mar-

riage by Geringo adventurers of enter-

Another peculiarly Californian style

of land fraud was the floating grant.

Jose Lopez, for example, applied for a grant of land. He set forth in his peti-

tion that he was a soldier of the Mission San Jose, disabled by numerous wounds

received in the service of the church

and state; that the wounds made him

incapable of active duty and forced him to pass his time in his cabin; that in

consequence he had accumulated

large family, mostly boys; that traitors and dastards were per-

niciously prevalent even in his day, and therefore how much

more numerous such detrimental per-

sons might be expected to become in the

future; that it was a good thing for the

state that large families of boys should

be reared in a spirit of lovaity and de-

votion by true and tried soldiers like

himself; and that in consideration of

his wounds, his large family, and his

loyalty he should receive a grant of 500

described bounds. It was further set

forth in Jose's memorial that he had ex-

pended the savings of years in the pur-

chase of stamped paper for his petition. The Alcalde approved, and the gover-

nor issued the grant. When the Amer-

icans came into power it was discovered that the boundaries of the Lopez grant

enclosed 5,000 acres, and the courts held

that the specified 500 could be located

at the grantee's option anywhere within

the lines. A pioneer squatted on the northwest corner, and Lopez or his as-

signs brought suit in ejectment, For the purposes of the suit he located his 500

acres in the northwest corner, and the

squatter was put out. Another man

squatted in the southeast corner. The

grant was floated down there, and he

bought 200 acres of the Lopez grant, getting title under it. In the course of

a few years that grant was floated all

over the 5,000 acres, and settlers on all

parts acquired title under Lopez grant:

Fraud of some kind taints nearly all the

Mexican grants, but the land has been

transferred so often that any attempt to purge the titles of fraud would work

hardships to innocent parties and bene-

fit nobody. For this reason Surveyer General Hammond makes in his annual

report the recommendation-startling

enough when regarded without knowledge of the history of California land

titles-that all Mexican titles patented

by the United States, fraudulent and

other, be once and for all confirmed and quieted by act of congress. This

means that the validity of title shall be

secured from attack by the government,

but still leaves the question of bounds

and line open to contest by adjacent

Curious Superstitions.

A medical writer notes some curious

superstitions which prevailed in me-dieval times. For instance, it was held

that a chip from a gallows on which sev-

eral persons had been hanged, worn in a

bag around the neck, was a cure for

ague. A halter by which some criminal

had been hauged was bound around the temples as an infallible cure for head-

to be "driven away" by nine blows of a dead man's hand, and the hand of a

man who had been cut down from the

gallows was said to work wonders in that way. A ring made from a coffin was

applied for the relief of cramps, which

were also said to be dispelled by a rusty

hanging by the patient's bed. If one had the toochache one was told to go

and drive nails in oak tree, which, it is

true, would not kill the pain, but was a

sure preventative against a future at-

Burglars as Surgeons.

Burglars got into the house of Mrs. Christy at New Brighton, Pa. They

found her ill in bed. One of them, who

stood guard over her while his compan-ion ransacked the house, asked what ailed her. "My leg," says the lady, "is

dislocated at the knee, and we have just sent for a doctor." "I am a surgeon," said the burglar. "I will attend to it," and, throwing back the bedelothes with

a skillful and careful movement had the

joint in place in a moment. The pair

There is a remarkable coincidence in

the lives of the Protestant Epicopal Bishops Talbot and Leonard, life-long

friends. They were boys together in a little mission in Missouri, starting to

school the same day, sitting at the same

and priest, each celebrated majrimony for the other, and now they are ap-

then departed.

Tumors of the glands were said

and includ

prising spirit.

vaqueros and their bellowing herds.

"milpitas," or little potato patch. In a

for a grant, The alcade looked at his

will be held in this city to-day.

The Singular Habits of Wild Horses How It Grew From a Garden to the A Nuisance to Stock Growers-Ranche Milpitas of 48,000 Acres. How the Indians Hunt San Francisco Correspondence New York Sun: Fifty years ago Ignacio Inez lived in a little cabin on the bank of a creek in Santa Clara county. Igna-Them.

General Brisbin writes to the New York World from Fort McKinney, Wyo .: An immense black stallion lay dying on a hillside. His eyes were fast glazing over with the film of death as his blood slowly ebbed away from a bullet-hole in his lungs.

HUNTING THE WILD HORSE.

Graphic Details of a Peculiar West-

ern Pastime.

AN OLD RANCHMAN'S STORY.

"There," said the ranchman as he stooped over the dying horse, "I guess you won't steal any more of my mares, you old rascal, you," and he contemptuously kicked the carcass. The ranchman was old Steine, the well-known horse raiser in the Big Horn mountains.

"What did you kill him for?" I asked. "What did I kill him for?" said old Steine in astonishment. "For stealing my mares, of course. You didn't suppose I killed him for fun, did ye?" "I don't know," I replied modestly,

"but it seems a pity to kill so fine a

beast," "A fine old thief," said Steine, kicking the carcass again. "Why, man, do you know that old cuss has stolen more than a dozen of my mares, and I reckon \$1,000 wouldn't pay for the damage he has done in this valley during the past summer."

"Tell me all about it," I said, "for it all seems very strange to me." "I reckon it wouldn't seem very

trange to you, stranger, if you lived up in these parts and were a trying to raise horses." And the man looked at me contemptously, as if he thought I was a greenhorn just from the east.
"See here, old man," I said sharply 'I'll thank you not to take me for a tenderfoot, for I reckon I have been on the

plains about as long as you have, but I never saw anybody kill a horse like that "Guess your experience at horse-raising then is rather limited, stranger," said old Steine, "but as you ask me r civil question and seem to be an honest sort of chap, I'll tell you all about it." "Didn't you never hear of wild horses?" he asked, suddenly.

"Yes," I said, "I have, of course."
"Well," continued Steine, "that's
one of them lying there, and 1 reckon he was the biggsst thief in the whole lot. You see they run in gangs of fifty to a hundred, and the stallions steal our mares and drive them off into the wild bands, and that's the last we ever see of them unless it is with a spy-glass. They go just plum wild and seem worse

nor the real wild mares."

I then learned from the old ranchman some curious facts about the wild horses of the plains, Every effort to destroy them has proved futile, and the aid of the territorial government is now to be asked to eradicate their bands. They have increased so wonderfully within the past few years that they have become an unbearable nuisance to the stock-growers of the plains. They graze in bands of twenty, fifty and even 100, and are difficult to approach. An old stallion generally occupies some elevation, and he will trumpet an alarm to the herd if he sees any one coming. In times of danger from wild beasts the stallions form a circles and the mares and colts are put inside. The colts are often attacked by wolves or Rocky Mountain lions, but they never succeed in killing a colt without a battle with the horses, and often the wolves and lions are kicked and beaten so badly that they to beat a retreat without se-curing their prey. The stallions are regular Mormons, and get all the mares they can. They cross and re-cross the country looking for mares and even proselying for horses to enter their If cow ponies stray too far from the cattle or camp the first thing they know they are rounded up by an old stallion and driven off into the hills. Often a wild herd will discover a tame band of horses grazing quietly in the valley with no intention of leaving their range, but the band of wild horses led on by their stallions, dash down into the valley, capture them and carry them away. The wild stallions are shot without mercy by the ranchmen. If one is seen grazing upon a hill he is sneaked upon and dropped in his tracks. They are very alert and difficult to approach but like the tame horse are easily killed. A bullet in almost any part of the body will cause the horse to drop on the plain. The Indians are the best wild-horse

hunters, but they do not like to be out in stormy weather and they cannot stand the cold of winter as well as white men. In a storm is the best time to hunt wild horses, for they bunch and cannot see any one approaching until it is too late to get out of the way of the bullets. It s generally useless for a hunter to attempt to run down a wild horse with a tame one. The tame horse, weighted down with the burden of the hunter's body, soon tires and the wild horse easily escapes. Sometimes the hunters discover the tracks of easily wild horses near a stream and they than hunt for their watering place. The band always waters at the same place and although right on the stream, the horses will go up or down it for a mile or more in order to drink at their accustomed watering place. Hiding in the brush or crawling to a bluff the hunter lies in wait until the horses come to the water, and then shoots them. It is difficult to eatch them as they seem to know instinctively when hunters are about, and if they even suspect danger

they will at once leave the locality.

smoke or anything unusual will stam-pede them and they will run forty or

lifty miles before letting up. Their sense of smell is very acute and on the wind side, about a mile is as close as a hunter can get before being discovered by his odor, and the horses are off in a jiffy. The winter is the best season for wild horse hunting in Wyoming. The animals get discouraged by the deep snows and become hungry and poor. They are apt at such times to bunch in the cottonwood groves, where they eat the bark off the trees and chew up all the small limbs they can reach. In winter, too, the horse-hunters can unite with it the business of "wolfing." Perhaps some people do not know what "wolf-Well, a "wolfer" is simply a wolf hunter, or a man who kills wolves for their hides and the reward offered for their destruction. In earlier years

for their pelts, but now they are killed to save the game and sheep as well as for their pelts. Next to man the wolf if the greatest destroyer of game.

The gray wolf is dangerous,
too, and will attack anything from a chipmunk to a man. They used to hunt in gangs and destroy a great many buffaloes. They would follow an old bull, biting him until they had ham-strung him, and then they would kill and eat him. The buffalo being gone, In what manner the prediction is to

wolves on the plains were killed

the sheep, cattle and small game of all kinds suffer annually great loss from wolves. Some counties offer as much be verified in 1888, remains yet to be as \$2 per head for wolf scalps. A wolfer goes out into the section of country where the wolves are thickest and builds him a cabin. He will then kill one or two antelope, skin them, and drag the bloody carenss in pieces all about the country. The meat is then poisoned with strychnine and left near his cabin. The wolves get on the bloody trails and follow them up until they come to the meat, of which they eat heartily, and of course that is the last of them. The wolfer has his baits in all parts of the country, and goes from one place to another "skinning up." A wolf pelt is worth from \$2 to \$3, and some large gray wolf-skins bring as much as \$4 and \$5 apiece. There are many different ways of setting wolf baits, but the poisoned carcass of an antelope, deer, elk or cow is the most popular method. Sometimes welf bait is set in candles; the wick is pulled out, the hole filled with strychnine, and then the candle is cut up in pieces two or three inches long and the ends scaled or plugged up. This bait is set by putting a bit of stick in the ground, splitting it at the top and putting the piece of candle between the split por-tions of the stick. A wolf is very fond of candles, and when he comes along he jerks the bait out of the stick and swalows it. When the candle melts in his stomach, which it does in a few minutes the released strychnine takes hold on the wolf's vitals and then there is music. The wolf always blames his trouble on his tail, and he will spin around and around trying to catch his tail in his mouth, as I have seen a dog do when at play. He will next stand on his hind legs and walk about and dance, but it all does no good. His shricks and cries of pain are terrible to hear, and about the last thing he does is to turn two or three somersaults in the air and fall dead. The strychnine kills them every time. Indians do not like to kill wolves; they think it is "bad medicine," never knew an Indian yet to object to helping "skin up," and they will generally skin a wolf wherever he is found dead and bring the pelt to the wolfers.

The wild-horse hunters are always wolfers, and when they do not find plenty of wild horses they always find olenty of wolves and make a good thing out of the bounty and pelts. I have a boy out with a party of wolfers now, and he says the three of them frequently kill twenty and twenty-five wolves per day, worth for their hides and scalps at east \$75. That's pretty good wages for three men, or rather two men and a boy, to make. Although the wolfer has a home cabin where he keeps his pelts he is seldom "at home." He rides and walks all over the country, often camp-

When the wolfer hunts wolves and horses together he takes two swift ponies, one of which he rides and the other he leads, packed with his bedding, grub and traps. He goes over vast tracts of territory, and it is only by hard riding and terrible exposure he can hope to come up to the wild horses. When once upon them he does not attempt to catch them, but kills them, a wild stallion's scalp being worth \$25 among the stockmen of the region where

ing under a tree and sleeping in the

snow or on the cold ground. His only

care is to have plenty of matches, keep near timber and look out for "north-

Sometimes in the summer the cowboys make up large parties and go out to hunt wild colts. On such occasions they take their lasses, some good riding horses and provisions and hunt for the band. A band sighted, they creep under the cover as near as possible and then, mounting, give chase. The colts, being weak soon fall behind the band, and are lassoed and choked into subnission. The little fellows are not to conquer and when separated from their companions domesticated easily but can never be trusted. A band of cowboys in camp and they became so tame that they turned them loose with the other horses. They stayed about for a day or two, but one morning they were missing and were never seen again.

A farmer who had a wild colt given him by a cowboy put it in a lot by his house and kept it there a long time. It became so tame it would eat sugar out of his hand and let him fondle it. One day he left the bars down by accident, and in the evening it was missing. It was seen several miles from home and pursued, but it escaped to the mountains and never came back.

Hunting wild horses is a noble sport and a most rare one in this country. A ranchman tells me he knows where there is a band of seventy-five head or wild horses in a little valley up the Big horn mountains. This valley is only ten miles long and from a half to one mile wide. It is approached by a nar-row canyon that closes in to fifty and sixty feet at places, and the whole valley inside is surrounded by wall rock hundreds of feet high, over which no animal can escape. Not only wild horses but deer and elk are very fond of seeking such sheltered nooks in winter. It is proposed to go up early in the spring. wall up the mouth of the valley at the narrowest point and then go for the band. Old Steine, who killed the black stallion mentioned in the first part of this article, says he knows the band well and that there are several branded mares and horses with it, stolen from the tame herds, and also ten or a dozen tame unbranded two and three year olds. He offers to be one of the party to capture them. When this hund comes off I will let you know the result of it.

Rheumatism. is undoubtedly caused by lactid acid iu the blood. This acid attacks the fibrons tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles hips, and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine by its purifying action neutralizes the acidity of the blood and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Will 1888 be a Year of War? Philadelphia Inquirer: The present year is the fifth year of modern times in which the aggregate of the figure is twenty-five, and there will be but five

more years in which such a combination is possible prior to the year 2599. Probably but few have ever heard of the old prophecy, which runs as follows: In every future year of our Lord, When the sum of the figures is twenty-five Some warlike kingdom will draw the sword, But peaceful nations in peace shall thrive.

Students of modern history will readlly recall how faithfully this prophecy has been fulfilled in the four previous years to which it applied. In 1699 Russia, Denmark and Poland formed the coalition against Sweden, which inaugurated the great war that ended in the disastrous defeat of Charles

XVI. at Pultowa. The year 1789 will ever be memorable on account of the breaking out of the French revolution. 1798 witnessed the campaign of Bona-

second European coalition against In 1879 war broke out between England and Afghanistan, followed by the

parte in Egypt and the formation of the

Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickering disgusting medi-cine the poor stonach 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.

seen, but the present condition of Eu-

fulfillment of the prophocy.

rope seems to promise an abundmant

Killed By Bedbugs.

A Pittsburg, (Pa.) special to the St. Louis Republican tells the following harrowing story: A remarkable case of the death of a woman was reported today from Franklin township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The death ocsuffering with a violent attack of headache, to which she had been subject for nearly three years. For the past three years she has been living in an old house which was badly infested with bed bugs. Shortly after moving into it she began to be troubled with a strange type of headache which seemed to inrease in violence with each returning attack until at times she was rendered unconscious by the severe pains which she often described as resembling a heavy weight or pressure on the top her head. The strange nature of case and his inability to render relief aroused the attending physician's curi-osity, and with the consent of the bereaved husband he cut open the skull after the weman's death. firmly lodged on the top of the brain in a clotted mass, a large number of bed bugs. How they got there baffles all who have heard of the case. The doctor has placed his strange find in alcohol and has sent an account of the case to a medical school in New York.

Prince Bismarck's Elder Brother. Modern Society: Some of the French newspapers profess surprise that Prince Bismarck should possess a younger brother who lives in a comparatively retired sphere, has never been talked about, and never been pushed into a heavily salaried berth, notwithstanding his pounger brother's immense influ-This fact must also astonish ence. those diplomatists and statesmen who lay hands on all the plunder they can reach, for themselves first, and then for those dear friends and connections for they are expected to provide. The great Otto's integrity on this score is made much of by Gallic journalists, and earnestly recommended to the consideration of some of their own compatriots.



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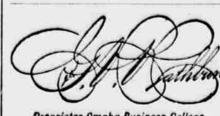
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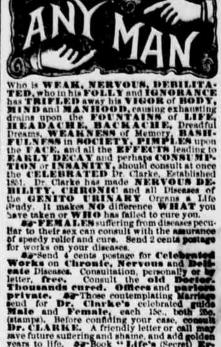
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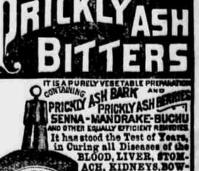
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