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MISSOURI PACIFIC

They Include the Construction of a Line to Crete.

TO PARALLEL THE BURLINGTON.

Preparing For the Grand Army Encampment-Another Railroad Incorporated-The Question of Domain-Supreme Court.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. In addition to the movements of the Missouri Pacific at Hastings and plans for northwest extensions from that point, there has been a new start made by the road for an extension of the branch from this city westward. Within the past month a preliminary survey has been made from this city west to a junction point with the line from Talmage to Crete, the junction being made in the western part of this county, west of the county postoffice of Centerville. Mr. M. A. Daugherty, of Crete, who has been laid up for thirty days with a broken ankle bone, was in Lincoln yesterday. He has had an important part in the Crete extension of the Missour i Pacific, and he regards the Missouri Pacific to be the aggressive line in railroad construction the coming year. He predicts that the road will build in two directions from Crete in the spring; one line directly west parallelling the B. & M. line to Hastings, and another line northwest into the fertile fields of the North Platte. The iron on the Missouri Pacific grade will be laid into Crete in the spring and the grade of the B. & Crete-Milford cut off is also ready for the iron and the completion of both, Mr. Daugherty is confident, will give Crete a boom of proportions hitherto unknown in its history. New depot buildings there by both roads will be a feature of the improvements. There has been a great deal of active work done of late by the B. & M. towns between Crete and Hastings, to secure a line of the Missouri Pacific between the two points to give them direct air line competition and the impression is prevailing that the road will be built. THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The committees for the annual campment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, are actively at work for the gathering that opens in this city the 29th of February. On the evening of the 28th the council of administration will meet in the Cap-ital hotel and the regular encampment will be held at Representative hall on the 29th and 1st. The local committee estimate that, at the lowest calculation, there will be present from 500 to 600 delegates and representative Grand Army men, and Mayor Franklin, chairman, of the hotel committee, has secured the following rates from the different hotels in this city: Windsor hotel, \$2 to \$2.50 per day;

Capitol hotel, \$2; Opell's hotel, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Lindell, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Tremont, \$1.25; Peoria house, St. Charles, Howard and Clifton, \$1 per day each. There will be no trouble in getting ample accommodations for all who may attend. The work of preparation is in the hands of energetic committees. The chairmen of the different committees are: Decorators—John C. Bonnell. Finance
—Phelps Paine. Music—Prof. W. W.
W. Jones. Hotels—N. G. Franklin.
Halls—M. Scothorm. Badges—Franklin. During the past week several Grand Army men have stopped in the city and discussed, in a quiet way, some particular person whom they desired to see the next department commander. There will evidently be no lack of cantime comes and at present the list includes: Brad Cook, of Lincoln; Major J. B. Davis, of Wahoo; Thomas Yule, of Beatrice; Franklin Sweet, of Clarks, and Captain

Henry, of Fairmount.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Articles of incorporation of the Southern Nebraska railroad were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock is \$6,000,000. The route is to be from Superior, Nuckolls county, through the counties of Nuckolls, Franklin, Harlan, Jasper, Phelps, Frontier, Lincoln, Hayes, Keith and Cheyenne, with right to construct branches from this main line. The incorporators are: F. P. Beanell, E. Barrington, C. E. Adams, A. Beal, Charles Lohmeyer, Paul S. Williams and William Built-

AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC. The following decision was rendered against the Missouri Pacific in the supreme court yesterday, in which it is declared for the second time that, under the constitution, a foreign corporation cannot exercise the right of eminent domain in Nebraska: Trester vs Missouri Pacific railway company

Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded with direction to reinstate cause and dismiss the whole proceeding for want of jurisdiction of subject matter. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J. 1. Under section 8 of article 11 of the con-

stitution, no railroad company doing business in this state can exercise the right of eminent domain or have power to acquire right of way over real estate for depot or other uses, un-less organized as a corporation under the laws of this state. State ex rel B. & M. raiload company vs Scott, ante p.

2. Any proceedings instituted by a foreign

Pailroad corporation to exercise the right of eminent domain in the condemnation of real estate for the purpose of right of way, are void, and even if prosecuted to a termination, can confer no rights to such real estate upon such corporation. In such case, as soon as it is made to appear that the corporation is not incorporated "pursuant to and in accordance incorporated 'pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of this state," it is the duty of the court wherein the proceeding is pend-ing to dismiss the same for want of jurisdic-

3. A railroad company organized as a cor-poration under the laws of another state, but poration under the laws of another state, on doing business in this state, sought to exer-cise the right of eminent domain in the con-demnation of private property for the purpose of right of way, and filed with the county judge of the proper county, a request for the appointment of appraisers to assess the damappointment of appraisers to assess the damnges to real estate resulting from the right of
way thereon. Appraisers were appointed
and the damages assessed. From this assessment the land owner appealed to the
district court. The railroad company appeared and presented its petition and affidavit
showing that it was a foreign corporation
and asking a removal of the cause
to the circuit court of the United
States. An order was made removing the
cause as prayed. Subsequently the land
ower appeared in the district court and filed
his motion for a reinstatement of the cause,
which motion was overruled. Held,

1. That as the railroad company had no

An in the state of the state of the state of the state to take or acquire real estate for the purpose of right of way, the whole proceeding was void, and that neither the county judge nor the district court had any authority or invisition to take any author, the ity or jurisdiction to take any action in the

2. That the order of the district court removing the cause to the circuit court of the United States was void, and conferred no jurisdiction on that court. 3. That the district court erred in not re-instating the cause and dismissing it for

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS In the supreme court yesterday John L.
Doty was admitted to practice.
Durham vs Courtnay, motion overruled.
State ex rel Van Etten vs Wakeley, writ

The following causes were argued and sub-

not heretofore otherwise disposed of, were placed at the foot of the general docket. Court adjourned to Tuesday, January 81, at 8:30 o'clock a. in., when the docket of causes from the Third judicial district will be SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

other causes from the Second judicial district

The following decisions were handed down vesterday.

yesterday.

Erskine vs Johnson. Error from Lancaster county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. 1 A provision in the building contract that "no new work of any description done on the premises, nor any work of any kind whatso-ever shall be considered as extra, unless ex-pressly contracted for in writing before its commencement," will not preclude the parties from waiving the same and making changes in the original contract by parol.

Where a contract is entered into be-tween an owner and contractor for the erec-tion of a dwelling house, according to certain plans and specifications prepared by an archi-tect named, the work to be under the super-vision and control of such architect named, the work to be under the supervision and control of such architect and performed to his satisfaction, and it is found that a mis-take has been made in the plans and specifi-cations, by reason of which changes are necessary at an increased expense, and are made by the direction of such architect in order to enable the contractor to complete his con-tract, the owner will be liable to such contractor for the extra cost although probably, as between the owner and the architect, the

latter will be liable.

3. Where a party entered into a contract with a contractor for the erection of a dwelling house for a son-in-law of the former, the work to be completed by a day named, and there was testimony tending to show that such party had assured the contractor while the work was being performed that "no damages if it is not done according to the time specified," and there was no proof that the son-in-law wished to occupy the dwelling be-fore the time of its completion. Held, That a jury was justified in returning no damages for the same.

Opinion by Cobb, J.

1. In an action of forcible detention under the statute to recover the possession of premises unlawfully withheld, it is sufficient to maintain the action that the party in possession refuses to vacate the premises on lawful

2. A notice to the occupying party signed by the authorized agent or attorney of the lawful claimant and duly served is a sufficient notice for the recovery of the possession of premises unlawfully occupied.

3. The weight of the evidence being for the

plaintiff in the court below, and having beer followed by the jury in their verdict, the ver dict and judgment sustained.

Beatty vs. Beethe. Appeal from Johnson county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

1. In an application to the board of county commissioners for the establishment or open-ing of a new public road under the law as it existed in 1881, the giving of the notice in the manner required by section 18 of chapter 73 of the compiled statutes of 1881, was an essential prerequisite to be complied with before the board could acquire any jurisdiction over the subject matter of the location or opening of such new road.

opening of such new road.

2. In such case, where a notice was given, but which failed to fix a time within which objections to such road might be presented, it was held. That the board did not acquire jurisdiction in the absence of an appearance by the parties to be affected by the location or opening of such new road. or opening of such new road.

Cobbey vs. Wright. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and cause dismissed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

1. In a personal action against two defend-

1. In a personal action against two defend-ant a summons was served on one in the county where the action was pending, and another summons was issued therein to the sheriff of another and different county and served on the other defendant in such other county, of which other county he was an in-habitant, and before a general appearance of the party served, as last aforesaid, in the action, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the case as to the defendant served in the county case as to the defendant served in the county where said cause was pending: Held, That the court thereby lost jurisdiction of the other defendant.

2. A defendant in an action not legally

2. A defendant in an action not legally served with process, but against whom a judgment by default has been entered, may appear specially and pray the court to set aside such judgment of default, and upon such default being opened enter a plea in abatement to the jurisdiction of the court without being held to have made a general appearance in the action.

Feath vs Leary. Error from Gage county.

Reversed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

A executed to B a chattel mortgage upon a horse and other property to seems the notes

horse and other property to secure the notes of A to the amount of \$466.40. Afterwards, out before the maturity of the notes secured by the mortgage, A executed to C a chattel mortgage on the same property to secure a notes for \$142, expressly stating in the mortnotes for \$14?, expressly stating in the mort-gage that it was subject to the mortgage exe-cuted to B. Afterwards A and B sold the horse to D for its full value and applied the proceeds of the sale to the partial payment of A's debt to B. Upon the horse being deliv-ered to D under his purchase, C asserted his mortgage and took possession of the property for the purpose of foreclosure, when B re-plevined it. It was held that the sale of the norse to D by A and B being made in good faith and for full value, effectively foreclosed the title of A as well as that of C. and that as the title of A as well as that of C, and that as against A and C, B was entitled to the prop-

Johnson vs. Parrotte. Error from Buffalo county, reversed and judgment entered on verdict for \$981.50. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J. 1. Petition examined and held to consti-tute a cause of action. 2. The decision of the district court in sus-

taining a motion for a new trial after a cause has been tried to a jury and verdict rendered. is not a subject of review, until after a final judgment is rendered in a case, (Artman vs. West Point Manufacturing company, 16 Neb. 572); but where after verdict, and pending ruling of the court upon a motion for a new trial, it is stipulated that the ruling of the court thereon may be reviewed by the su-preme court witout reference to a subse-quent trial, and that in case a new trial is refused upon review by the su-preme court the decision of the dis-trict court is affirmed, the cause shall be dismissed, or in case a new trial is granted and upon review the order should be set aside and a judgement absolute rendered in the supreme court for the amount of the verdict, the supreme court will be governed by the stipulation, review the case and render such judgment as the district court should have

rendered. 3. In such cases the recognized rule that in deciding the motion for a new trial the ruling of the district court will not be molested, un-less there is an abuse of discretion, does not apply with its usual force, and the supreme court will examine the case in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the stipulation without reference to such rule.

4. The rule that a trial jury must be the sole judge of questions of fact, where the tes-

timony is contradictory, adhered to.

Stoll vs Gregg. Error from Gage county.

Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J.

In an action in the nature of a creditor's bill, wherein it is alleged by plaintiffs that they had recovered a judgment against one of the defendants, which judgment at the commencement of the action amounted to something over \$200, and that prior thereto the judgment debtor had fraudulently trans-ferred all his property, consisting of real

ferred all his property, consisting of real estate and personal property, to his wife, for the purpose of evading the collection of the judgment, and where in such action the finding of the district court was in favor of the defendant in the action, so far as the real estate was involved, but in favor of the plaintiff with reference to the personal property, the finding being general, that the grantee, the wife of the grantor, held personal property of the grantor under held personal property of the grantor under a transfer from him subject to the payment of plaintiff's judgment and sufficient to pay the same, without specifying the nature of the property so held, without hable to execution process or not, and no motion for a new trial having been filed, it was held on error to the supreme court, that there was no presumption, that the property was of such a nature as could be levied upon by ex-ecution, and therefore the finding and decree that the grantee of the property be required to pay the debt out of the property so held by her, could not be molested.

Ringing Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring. buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disaese. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from eatarch, try Hood's Sarsaparilia, the peculiar medi-Morgan vs Dinges, Gandy vs State. All cine.

FACTS FOR FARMERS. Deborning Cattle.

IRVINGTON, Neb., Jan. 24.—To the Editor of the BEE: To one who has not investigated the matter, the practice of dehorning cattle seems cruel, but after seeing the value and good arising therefrom the thought of cruelty vanishes, and one feels as though he had done that to which the animals themselves give sanction. The benefits derived from dehorning are numerous and among the many farmers that have caused the horns to go I have as yet to find one that does not endorse it heartily. Now, for instance, farmers who have a limited amount of stable room can, by the loss of horns, cause two or three to be sheltered where but one received the benefit before. Of the 275 that I have dehorned I have not seen any ill effects arise from the operation. Some have been cows whose time to calve was from ten days to three months. I have had all grades from a Texas steer down to a two-months calf. My first attempt was during Christmas week in 1886. I was at that time milking twenty head of cows. It was very cold, and I expected to see some loss of milk, but could not detect anything of the kind. I predict that inside of ten years the larger proportion of the stock of the United States will be dehorned. It is making wonderful strides in Illi-nois and Iowa, also in Missouri. And in the matter of shipping, what an improvement it is? Any one who has shipped cattle knows if a head of stock

what will keep them there more than anything else, by getting tangled among the limbs of the other animals in endeavoring to get up. F. B. H. The Perfect Cow. John Gould in Rural New Yorker: That the perfect cow has been discovered is very doubtful, for it would imply a general-purpose cow, and all the qualities essential to the requirements of animal husbandry cannot be wrapped up in one hide. The dairy and the beef qualities are so essentially different, and the results of such totally different functions, that the perfect cow, considered as a dairy animal, must always be classed as a "type" distinct in purpose from the beef-producing stock. No single breed has given as uniformly excellent cows of high performance, but in all dairy breeds there is a type of form and performance which if recognised. form and performance, which, if recognized and singled out and perpetuated by heredity, may result in something like a perfect dairy cow. When we find this type, it may be perpetuated, if in breeding we recognize the fact that the sire must be given equal credit not only in transmitting essential qualities, but in confirming the type as well, and I do not hold to the assumption that merit can be found only in purity of the exist-ing breeds. That the grade may be a good dairy cow is established; and if we

once gets down in cars, the horns are

The dairy cow's mission will be to produce butter and cheese, and hence she will not be a large animal as measured by the beef standard. The giving of milk makes the dairy cow a creature of beneficence, returning to her owner, in milk and cheese and manure, with nothing held back but actual bodily support, all the food combined; while the beef cow, with fixed habits by breeding, is a "miser," storing away as largely as possible the better elements of her food for fat, flesh and bone forming, and only yielding it up on the block; so that milk and beef qualities must contend for mastery if bound up in one animal, and the result must be disappointing. That the beef element is antagonistic to the milking habit is a noticeable peculiarity. The truly beef cow is a small and brief milker, often failing to give support to her calf, and the ultimatum is reached when the beet type actually undermines the function of motherhood, and promises the obliteration of a beefy family; while mother-hood in its broadest and most complete sense, is the predominant trait of the dairy cow. So I think milk and beef will never be combined, with favorable

breed from dairy types and they are based on performance, the observing,

painstaking farmer may raise his own

results. Whether the "perfect cow" will be recognized as a butter cow, or an ani-mal for milk I think admits of no distinction. Milk is valuable only for the solids it contains in fats, cheese and sugar, and the cow that produces butter has no power, (nor can it be bred into her) to furnish milk in which the fats largely predominate over the cheese element, or vice versa. No analysis covering any considerable heriods of time or of the milk of any dairy breed fed upon the rations generally furnished dairy cattle at large, have ever showed that the ratio of butter value by weight was in excess of the normal proportion caseline by weight; and in the case of any herd the normal milk will be as valuable for cheese as for butter, the price of either or the feeding value of the milk not being considered, and the richness of milk is due to the absence. to a greater or less degree, of the usual 88 per cent of water that makes the bulk

Neither is the bulk or weight of milk any criterion of its value, and the value attached to the size of a cow in the fu-ture will be regulated by the amount of solids in her milk, i. e., the small cow that puts as much solids in her twenty-five pounds of milk per day will be held as having superior value over a large cow whose fifty pounds of milk contain only an equal amount of solids. Unless the large cow can show a better performance in actual butter, and cheese on proportional rations, the smaller cow must win, as her smaller body calls for correspondingly less consumption of

food for bodily support.

As it is money that the farmer wants to realize from the consumption of so much food by his dairy, fashion or sen-timent must give way in the end to per-formance, and we must find out whether or not there is any extra cost in maintaining a large cow as compared with a smaller one to obtain only the same results in fats and cheese, and we must also learn whether the excess of water in the milk of ninty-pound-cows costs food, and, lastly, can the milk of these cows of great milk performance, by any line of breeding and feeding the animals, be made to exhibit the due portionate amount of solids. Until the large cow with a copious flow of milk show, on proportionate tions a greater yield of butter and cheese, it is folly for the dairyman to delude himself with the idea that quantity of milk is profitable dairying, unless he, perchance, is a city milk ven-der, and when the law shall compel him as it will in the very near future, to furnish a milk with 32 per cent of fats, his ideas will change, and he will de-mand a cow that can furnish quality of milk as well as quantity, and the medium sized cow, with perfect digestion and with great powers of assimilation of food, will be in demand. Unless the large cow can make her milk as valuable in solids the farmer will be compelled. I think, largely to breed the cows for his dairy, for by this plan alone can he fix a type, and it can be accomplished only by the powers of heredity. Not alone must the mother's side, but

conspicuous, must not be diluted by the undesirable qualities of "scrub," or the antagonistic cross of a beef family. By selecting some of the most noted of the milking families of native stock, and crossing them with some well-known dairy breed teat has a quality of milk to give it value, and then perpetuating the cross by careful selection, based on performance, and "holding fast to good," there is no reason why an intelli-gent, observing farmer who reasons from cause to effect, and is guided by paying results, may not obtain at small cost valuable dairy stock.

Correspondence Prairie Farmer: As winter is fast slipping by, every good fermer will study out his "campaign" for the coming season in accordance with his means, his soil and his supply of manure. Having adopted a plan, matters should be shaped at once so as to carry it out to the very letter with a vim that is sure to bring success. Just now every farmer should be exerting his utmost efforts to manufacture sufficient manure to fertilize every acre that he may eultivate in a spring crop. If he sees that the barn and stable supplies are not equal to this, a compost heap should be started where muck, wood mold, leaves and straw may be piled up together and let remain a few weeks, when decomposition will have taken place to render the mass availto the crops. If the manure able is still short, use commercial fertilizers. If you have not ex-perimented heretofore, and do not know what kinds are most suitable for your land, better try special crop fertilizers. It won't pay to farm unless you put your soil in such condition that the probabilities are in favor of more than an average yield. Average farming does not pay. Corn requires either a very fertile soil or, if the soil be not naturally fertile, that it be heavily manured. It is a crop that demands a great deal of food, and it is not worth while to waste time, labor and seed un-less there be in the sod the necessary plant for a good crop. And as such the case it will not pay to permit the ambition of having large fields of corn to induce a farmer to put in a larger acreage than he can manure well, less his land be naturally rich. In lay-ing out the work for the year the farmer should be particular and not overcrop himself. He should know just how much force of man and beast he can put into the field, and calculate to cultivate thoroughly and well, allowing the seasyn to be unfavorable as it may.

Endeavor to get in both out and corn crops in time, as nine times out of ten itit is the early crops that give the best vields. Of course we would not have the grain go into the soil before it is sufficiently warm to encourage the prompt germination of seed; but as soon as the earth is warm enough to cause the seed to sprout and vegetate it should be planted, and no fears need be entertained about late frosts damaging the crop. It is the frosts in the fall that must be avoided, if possible. The seed is an important item to look after, be it corn, grain or vegetables. But few re-alize the great necessity of attending to this matter, in order to secure a satisfactory yield or to secure either improvement or perfection in seed or veg-etables. Every farmer should save his own field seeds and the greater part of his garden seeds, buying what garden seeds he may need from seedmen of reputation, and not peddlers or grocery stores. It has well been said that some farmers profess to have no time to de-vote to a study of the characteristics, habits and nature of what they cultivate, and yet they have time to lounge at the country store and talk politics, as though the safety of the country depended upon their opinions. While planning ahead this class of farmers, at least, should task themselves a little heavier and see if it would not help them through the "tight times" they are complaining about.

Hints and Suggestions.

An ignorant farmer is inexcusable in these days. He may have had little opportunity for school life, but he has the advantage of farmers' clubs, institutes and agricultural papers, and, if he will may profit by the combined experience of many others.

In this country nearly \$3 worth of milk, butter and cheese together are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef. What is more there is not much danger that the market for dairy products will ever be less than it is now-it is practically inexhaustible.

Sheep should be entirely secure from any exciting causes or liability to be worried by other animals. Let them have all the sweet hay or corn-fodder they will eat, in adeition to the grass, and feed half a pint to a pint of cornmeal per day per head, in two feed, varying occasionally with an equivalent of peas or oats. It is well to give some kind of succulent, as turnips or potatoes, once a day, as much as they will eat, in place of one of the feeds of grain.

A bull with an ugly temper is dangerous, whether with horns or not. A Polled Angus bull in Minnesota some time since dashed its owner, an old gentleman named Sherwin, to the ground, and then, falling on its knees, butted him repeatedly, inflicting such injuries that its victim died shortly after having been rescued.

A horse should not be allowed to drink freely immediately after eating. Hon. John M. Russell, ex-secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture. tells of seeing some horses in France fed on coarse beans, then watered all they could drink and immediately killed and dissected. He observed that a considerable quantity of beans had been washed out of the stomach, and some of them were found in the intestines.

As an exchange remarks, profit in meat production means economy in feeding. If we should lose an ear of corn either by having it trod under foot and into the dirt, in consequence of feeding more than the hogs will eat, or if we should waste it by overloading the stomach, destroying or impairing digestion, and thus preventing the system from utilizing what is consumed, it would be so much off the profit, and while one ear of corn may not amount to much a good many ears will amount to a great deal.

When starting into the business of commercial poultry do not begin upon too large a scale. One or two hundred hens at most, are sufficient. The business may figure out nicely on paper, but there is a certain amount of practice absolutely necessary to success, and when the beginner starts on too large a scale he never comes up to expectations or calculations, and gives it up in dis-

Somebody advises that in saving seed corn the selected ear be neither husked nor separated from the stalk on which it grew, but the stalk and unhusked ear be hung up in a dry place until the planting season shall have come round. The claim has been advanced that seed so kept has greater vitality, and produces more vigorous plants than even that which is husked and afterward dried by fire heat.

Pigeons are not troublesome, and afford much interest to those who have the time to attend to them properly. The fancy kinds, such as pouters, tum-blers, rantails, barbs, owls and carriers, the sire's also, be of prepotent milk type, and thus doubly impress the qualities descred. This blood, once made must be mated first. This must be done JAMES EPPS & CO., London, England.

by confining a pair together away from the others. After the pigeons shall have been all mated no danger will arise

of distinct breeds mixing. There is a wide difference, says the Breeder's Gazette, between 2 cents a pound and 5, and it is quite evident that there is something wrong when a farmer raises a steer to a mature age and then sells him in thin order at the very lowest price for some one else to feed a few months and sell for a much larger

The average quantity of milk required for a pound of cheese is five quarts. One hundred pounds of milk will make a ten-pound cheese. milk as it comes from the cow is just about the right temperature to make cheese. If two milkings be used, the night's milk should be cooled at once and warmed in the morning.

A GHOST THAT GLARES.

A Corpse Borne by Spirits, Dripping Blood, and Other Queer Sights. VINCENNES, Ind.—[Special to Chicago News.]—There are strange and unearthly doings in the house of Mrs. Dell Freeman, on First street in this city and visions of the dead and unnatural visitations that put to shame the antics of Banquo and the solemn visitations of of the king of Denmark. The story of

these ghostly appearances has just been made public, although it has for some time been known to the police. Mrs. Freeman does not believe in spiritualism and has no faith in ghosts. and she is loath to talk of the manifes tations which have disturbed her peace and the peace of her family. Yet when interrogated to-day she admitted that she had been regaled at night and at day with mysterious sounds, music from invisible musicians, the opening and shutting of doors, and sight of visitors who, to say the least, have little right to be parading in her house at unreason-able hours in the habit of the living but

with the scent of the tomb about them. Mr. Freeman was led to tell the story of her haunted house, and from her it was learned that a tall, slim man was discovered in her cellar. She sent t man to watch the figure, who followed it out and watched it a long time until t vanished like a puff of smoke. At another time a man came from behind a book-case and glared at the inmates of the room, but vanished when some one approached it. The object never talks. out makes unearthly sounds, as if in fearful distress.

"It is not due to excited imagination." Mrs. Freeman insisted, "or to fear, or anything of the kind. It may be a pecu liar illusion, but I can't explain it. I have hidden my eyes in my handker-chief and then removed the covering, only to find the object still in the room Sometimes it makes a noise like a child crying.

"One day all in the house saw a blue flame sweep down from the ceiling. Guitar music has often been heard in these rooms issuing from nothing. The clock there took a spell one night and played 'Home Sweet Home' and 'In the Sweet By and By.' Others heard it beside myself. The book-case doors came softly open and closed again without any apparent aid; this was repeated three successive times.

"One night a black velvet coffin with out a lid was stealthly borne through the room between two supporters, but, from their hideous shapes, I could not make them out. In the coffin could be plainly seen a dark-faced man. Scenes like that almost struck us dumb. We are most disturbed in the morning between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Several years ago a man was murdered in the house, but Mrs. Freeman will not believe that the crime has anything to do with the manifestations; but if there is any truth in old superstitions this perhaps explains the phenomena better than anything else can. Blood or something resembling blood has often been seen dripping from the ceiling. Mrs. Freeman thinks that perhaps some raemain is tryl her out of the house. She will summon detectives to her assistance and make a thorough investigation. The house in which she lives is 100 years old. It was once a very fine residence.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heals of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK,

(NO. 1, L. A. No. 8) Proposals for Army Supplies.

Headquarters Dept of the Platte,
Othee Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 21st, 1888.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the
usual conditions, will be received at this office,
and at the office of the acting commissary of
subsistence, at Fort McKinney, Wyo., until 11
o'clock a.m., on Thursday, February 23d, 1888 at
which time they will be opened in the presence
of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery at
the subsistence storchouse at Fort McKinney,
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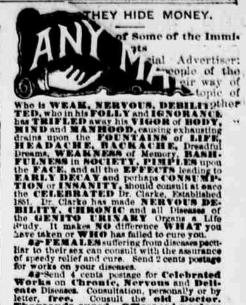
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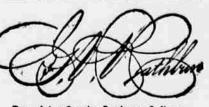
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