NOT FOR HOME INDUSTRIES

Congressman McKeighan Determined to Oppose the Sugar Beet Bounty.

NEBRASKA'S POSITION NOT CONSIDERED

His Constituents Can Not Influence Him in a Matter Which He Concedes to Be of Purely Local Advantage to the West.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.

It was stated today that already Representative McKeighan was hearing from his constituents upon the subject of his tariff speech in the house yesterday, wherein he defied the wishes of those of his sugar beet producers who had asked him not to press his proposition to repeal the sugar bounty feature of the McKinley tariff bill and make sugar absolutely free. Mr. McKeighan refuses, however, to be influenced in that respect by any of his constituents. He says he will not support a sugar bounty in the interest of his constituents or anybody else, and no amount of threats from beet growers or sugar manufacturers will turn him from his position. In short, Mr. McKeighan does not propose to represent the specific interests of Nebraska or anybody in it. He feels that he owes a duty to the country at large first, and that the country is opposed to any encouragement whatever to the beet sugar industry. Thus the representative of the old Second district of Nebraska has grown in his views, and thus he becomes a representative at large for the United States per se instead of the humble state in which he resides.

Mileage for Unseated Senators.

A very unusual bill has just been reported favorably to the senate from the committee on claims by Senator Vilas, and bears the endorsement of at least a majority of that body. It is to pay the mileage of an unseated member of a territorial legislature. It probably has no parallel and is thus interesting for more reasons than one. William H. Rhett and George M. Shearer were candidates for the county of Idaho, in the then territory of Idaho, for representative to the legislature at the election held in November, 1874, and the canvassing board gave Shearer the certificate. The legislature assembled on the 7th of December, 1884, and the claimant re-contested the seat successfully, so that on the 16th of December, the tenth day of the session, he was seated in place of Shearer. The house of representatives, however, by a resolution passed on that day, declared Shearer entitled to the mileage and ten days' per diem allowed by law, and the territorial secretary paid such mileage and per diem to Shearer accordingly and withheld the amount from the claimant Rhett.

Theory of the Subject Explained.

The senate committee through Mr. Vilas, in reporting the bill, says: "Not only according to the general usage of legislative bodies in such cases, but according to the instruction to territorial secretaries by the Treasury department Mr. Rhett was entitled to the per diem from the beginning of the session and to his mileage, as was also Mr. Shearer to what he received. The territorial secretary made the mistake of supposing that he could not pay two for the same service."

A letter from the first comptroller of the treasury addressed to the sub-committee who had the bill particularly under consideration, shows the facts of the case to be that he was clearly entitled to the sum of $388, the same amount which was paid to Shearer, being $228 for mileage and $60 per diem. According to the circular letter of instructions to territorial secretaries issued from the first comptroller's office and accompanying the first comptroller's letter.

How Prohibition Prohibits.

Mr. B. F. Tillinghast, editor of the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, now here, says: "Prohibition will be just as much an issue as ever in Iowa, because the legislature has made it so by refusing to take action. Prohibition is a failure in Iowa. In Davenport there are 250 saloons open, and in Dubuque, Burlington and Des Moines saloons are running all the time. Most of them in Des Moines are run as blind tigers, but it is no trouble to get a drink. The silver question and the tariff will be the other issue. The state will be for Boies first and Cleveland second for president. They are opposed to Hill. If Hill should be nominated the state would go republican by 30,000."

Miscellaneous.

Senator Paddock today recommended the appointment of Joseph W. Beiser as postmaster at Eagle, Neb.

In answer to a letter from W. S. Waters, cashier of the American Exchange bank of Elmwood, Neb., making inquiry for a patron of his bank and heir to a supposed estate in Germany, Senator Paddock has just received a communication from the secretary of state, in which he says that all letters of this character are answered by circular letter issued by the Department of State, which he encloses. It is not probable that this claim will be allowed.

Colonel Guy V. Henry garrison No. 43, Regular Army and Navy union, District of Columbia, gave its first military hop at Grand Army hall last evening. It was well attended and netted a considerable sum for the garrison. The arrangements reflected great credit upon the management. The hop was given under the auspices of noncommissioned officers of the company of the gallant Ninth cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, Va.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of the representative of the First district, leaves for her home at Lincoln on next Sunday.

In the case of Mary C. Wilson, Wallace B. Gillette, transferee, from Chadron, Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner, holding her preemption cash entry for cancellation.

P. S. H.

SUPREME COURT.

Proceedings Had Before Nebraska's Highest Tribunal Yesterday.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 7.—(Special to THE BEE.)—In the supreme court today the following proceedings were had:

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: C. H. Aldrich, esq., of Butler county; L. S. Hastings, esq., of Butler county; J. L. Roberson, esq., of Harlan county.

State vs Kloman, motion for leave to replevin property, overruled; Gillespie vs Cooper, motion for leave to amend pleadings to conform with proof, sustained; Hall vs Pierce, dismissed unless plaintiff serves and files briefs in ten days; Miller vs Errickson, dismissed; State ex rel School District No. 1, Hitchcock county, vs Cornutt, dismissed; Zehr vs Miller, dismissed, unless plaintiff serves and files briefs in ten days.

The following causes were continued: Solomon vs Reynolds, McKnight vs Thompson, Ward vs Urmson, Skinner vs Commercial and Savings bank.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Woods vs West, Robertson vs Reiter, Eggleston vs Pollock, Boyd vs Furnas, Smithson vs Smithson.

McClague vs Graeter. Appeal from Douglas county. Reversed. Court adjourned to Tuesday, April 12, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., when the causes from the Fifteenth district, including the counties of Holt, Rock, Brown Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Sioux, Box Butte and Boyd, and the foot of the docket will be called.

The following cases were decided:

Atwood vs Atwater. Error from Saline county. Judgment of the district court reversed and the prisoner discharged. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Maxwell.

While in a civil action the failure of the court to find the facts upon which the judgment is predicated is ground of error, but does not render the judgment void, yet in a criminal prosecution where the accused has pleaded "not guilty" there must be a finding or verdict of guilty to sustain a sentence.

Such finding when made by a magistrate need not necessarily be formal, but must in some way show cause for the sentence.

Error will lie on the part of the state to reverse an order discharging a prisoner after conviction.

Brown vs. State. Error from Douglas county, Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Post.

By the provisions of chapter 183, laws of 1887, section 135a, criminal code, larceny from the person is an independent substantive crime and is a felony without regard to the value of the property stolen.

In a prosecution for robbery when the evidence tends to prove larceny from the person only and there is no evidence or contention on the part of the accused that the property in question was stolen otherwise than from the person of the party named in the information, it is not error to instruct the jury that they cannot convict of petit larceny.

Harrison vs Stipes. Error from Sarpy county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Following Lammers vs Nissen, 4 Nebraska, 245, and Bissell vs Fletcher, 19 Nebraska, 725, it was held, that an entry of government land, bounded by a meander line, does not include land lying at the time between such meander line and the bank of the river.

It is proper to direct a verdict for defendant where the evidence fails to sustain the plaintiff's cause of action.

Iler & Co. vs Cronin. Error from Clay county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

An action to recover the penalty imposed by section 34, chapter 28, compiled statutes for the taking of illegal fees by an officer can only be brought by the party injured or damaged by the taking of such fees.

State ex rel Tennison vs Coleman. Mandamus. Writ allowed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Post.

Where several persons join in a remonstrance and objection to the granting of license to an applicant to sell liquors, it is the duty of the board to which the application is addressed to set a time for the hearing thereof allowing the objectors a reasonable opportunity to procure the evidence upon which they rely to defeat the application.

In such case one of the objectors cannot defeat the object of the remonstrance by withdrawing it and allowing the license to be issued in the absence of other signers and without their consent.

Ish vs Finley. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Where fraudulent representations are relied on as a defense to an action, the same must be proven by a clear preponderance of the evidence.

Evidence examined and held to justify the findings of the trial court.

Owen vs State. Error from Hamilton county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Maxwell.

In a prosecution for uttering a forged promissory note knowing it to have been forged, held that the proof was insufficient to sustain the verdict.

Patrick vs Paulson. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Maxwell.

A chattel mortgage was made October 18, 1888, and filed for record December 21, 1888, at 1:15 p. m. On December 18, 1888, the same mortgagor executed a second mortgage on the same and other property to secure certain sureties who had signed his notes. This mortgage was filed for record five minutes after the first. In a contest between the mortgagees it did not appear that the second mortgagees had paid any actual consideration therefor. Held that to entitle them to priority it must be made to appear that but for the failure of the first mortgagee to file his mortgage for record they would not have become sureties for the mortgagor; that he was insolvent and that they would be compelled to pay the debt.

Roche vs Cosgrove. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Maxwell.

Under the provision of section 2, chapter 54 of the laws of 1889, a person who is a candidate for an office to be voted for by the electors of the precinct is not eligible to the office of supervisor of registration of such precinct, but if he receive the requisite number of votes for an office, as assessor, to elect him to that position, he will not be debarred from holding such office by reason of having been a supervisor of registration.

The prohibition is against holding the office of supervisor, not the office to which the party may be elected.

Where the incumbent of an office holds over by reason of the non-election, or non-appointment of a successor, or of the neglect or refusal of his successor to qualify, he must qualify anew within ten days from the time at which his successor should have qualified.

Sharp vs Brown. Error from Pierce county. Judgment reversed and cause remanded to the district court with directions to enter a decree for plaintiff upon his paying the amount of taxes due the defendant with interest thereon. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Maxwell.

Proceedings in error in the supreme court may be commenced within one year from the time the motion for a new trial is overruled. Hollenbeck vs Tarkington, 14 Neb., 430 overruled.

A cause in the Seventh district was submitted to the judge of the Ninth district, and by him taken under advisement and held for many months and a decision rendered at a time to which, it was claimed, the court had been adjourned. No journal entry showing such adjournment was produced and the affidavits were too uncertain to justify the court in holding that there was an adjourned term.

Upon the record presented held, that the tax deeds did not convey the title to the land and the plaintiff would have the right to redeem upon paying the taxes due with interest thereon.

After a cause is submitted to the court the right of a plaintiff to dismiss the cause without prejudice without leave of court is at an end.

The Sandwich Manufacturing company v Feary. Error from Seward county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Mr. Chie Justice Maxwell.

A written warranty of a reaper contained these provisions: "If on starting the machine it should in any way prove defective or fail to work, the purchaser shall give prompt written notice to the agent from whom he purchased it, and allow sufficient time for a person to be sent to put it in order and the defective parts, if any, replaced, the purchaser rendering necessary and friendly assistance." Held, that a substantial compliance with these provisions was necessary to entitle the purchaser to rescind the contract and return the machine.

That the manufacturers had acted with reasonable promptness after notice of the defect in sending experts to adjust the machine and put it in running order, and that the refusal of the purchaser to permit them to adjust the machine and put it in order was a waiver of the defects.

Burk vs Dempster. Error from Fillmore county. Affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Held that the evidence justified the jury in finding that the defendant was a bailee without hire, and that the bailee was guilty of gross negligence.

A gratuitous bailee is liable for injury to property intrusted to his care occasioned by gross negligence.

The instructions given fairly state the case to the jury and those requested by defendant were properly refused.

Burger vs State. Error from Custer county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

In an information for arson in setting fire to a building the ownership thereof may be alleged to be in the party in possession, because the offense is against the habitation. Where, however, the offense charged is the burning of certain "stacks of wheat of the value of $600," etc., the names of the owners thereof must be alleged and proved.

Under a statute which declared "if any person shall wilfully or maliciously set fire to or burn or cause to be burned any barrack or stack of hay, wheat," etc. * * * the property of another, to the value of $25 or upwards, an instruction that the property if "of some value you will find said Edward Hoagland guilty" is erroneous.

An instruction that "if you find the defendants tendered a reasonable doubt" is erroneous, as it in effect shifts the burden of proof on to the accused. The true rule is that if, upon all the evidence, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, they should acquit.

Standard Distillery company vs Freyhan. Error from Colfax county. Petition in error dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

An order of the district court quashing the service of a summons cannot be reviewed by this court before final judgment is rendered in the action.

Whitney vs. Leavon. Error from Sarpy county. Judgment of the district court reversed and new trial allowed unless defendants in error within forty days remit all but nominal damage and give notice thereof to the clerk of this court in writing. In case excessive damage is remitted judgment will be affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Post.

Where a chattel mortgage is executed on a stock of lumber and merchandise to secure a bona fide indebtedness for money advanced by the mortgagee and the mortgagor is permitted to retain possession of the property mortgaged without any authority from the mortgagee to sell any part thereof, the fact that a few articles of small value were sold by the servant of the mortgagor, without the knowledge or consent of the mortgagee, is not of itself sufficient to raise a conclusive presumption that the mortgage is fraudulent as to creditors.

Evidence examined and held, that the value of the property mortgaged is not so greatly in excess of the debt secured as to raise a presumption that the mortgage is fraudulent as to creditors.

Where L is entitled to the possession of property by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by D, a sheriff who seizes and takes it into his possession under an order of attachment subsequently issued against D is a wrongdoer as against L, and it is not necessary for the latter to demand the property before he recovers it in an action of replevin.

In replevin, where special damages are claimed, they must be specifically alleged.

Rule applied: In an action to recover a stock of lumber the allegation of damage was that: "The defendant wrongfully detains said property and has so wrongfully detained it from plaintiff for seventeen days, to plaintiff's damage." Held, that the plaintiff could not recover for injury to the lumber.

Dewitt's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg

BRINGING STRANG UP SHORT

Proceedings Started by the Attorney General to Force an Accounting.

BONDSMEN MADE PARTIES TO THE SUIT

Resolutions Adopted by the State Board Removing Him from the Office of President of the Nebraska World's Fair Commission.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 7.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The Nebraska Columbian commission finished up its business today, having been in session for three days and evenings. After the reading of the journal the first matter taken up was the consideration of the Strang settlement. No reply having been received from Mr. Strang in response to the numerous letters and telegrams sent him, Mr. Weiss introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, President A. L. Strang is by law the treasurer and disbursing agent of the Nebraska Columbian commission, and

Whereas, He has neglected and refused, and still neglects and refuses to render an accounting and an itemized statement to the commission of the funds coming into his hands belonging to the commission, though often requested so to do, therefore be it

Resolved, By this commission, that the attorney general be and he is hereby instructed to at once institute legal proceedings against said A. L. Strang and his bondsmen on his bond on account of his default thereon, and also to institute such other proceedings as may be necessary to compel him to render full and complete statements of his doings as president and disbursing officer of the Nebraska Columbian commission, and to render a true and itemized account of all moneys received and disbursed by him as president and disbursing officer; and to require the said A. L. Strang to pay any and all balances in his hands to any person designated by said commission to receive the same.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Mobley, was also adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, President A. L. Strang has persistently failed to perform his duties as president and disbursing officer of this commission for a period of more than three months, and

Whereas, He has, as president, absolutely ignored and defied the by-laws prescribing his duties, and

Whereas, He has for three months failed to meet with the commission and make settlement as requested by the commission and promised by the said President Strang at the meeting of the commission held January 16, 1892, and as required by law, be it

Resolved, That the office of president of the Nebraska Columbian commission be and is hereby declared vacant.

A committee on the revision of the by-laws was appointed. Messrs. Mobley, Weiss and Gale were appointed as such committee and they were instructed to make their report at the next meeting.

The matter of the adoption of plans for the state building was deferred until the next meeting in order to allow architects who have already submitted plans to complete their specifications and estimates.

The commission then adjourned to meet at Omaha at a date fixed upon by the commissioner general.

President Strang Resigns.

In a telegram received from Houston, Tex., President Strang of the Nebraska Columbian commission tenders his resignation to Governor Boyd, the same to take effect on April 15. It is believed that Mr. Strang will return from Texas by that date and present his report to the commission. The members of that body regret exceedingly that it has been necessary to resort to extreme measures and all expressed their belief today that the resolution adopted at this forenoon's session of the board would have the effect to bring out a statement from Mr. Strang that will be in every way satisfactory.

The commission will be practically a new body when it meets at Omaha, which will be in about ten days. Secretary Powers has already tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the governor. His place will be filled before the commission meets again, as will also the place of President Strang. New officers will be chosen at the Omaha meeting and new by-laws adopted.

How a Kearney Bank Was Wrecked.

The failure of the Commercial and Savings bank of Kearney has already been recorded in these columns. Receiver Gibbons filed his first official report with the clerk of the supreme court this afternoon. It discloses the peculiar methods which were in vogue at the Kearney institution and shows the manner in which the business of the defunct bank was conducted. In his report the receiver says:

In compliance with the order of the court I beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration: The following amount in notes and other nominal assets have been turned over to me:

Original notes	$45,712.60
Notes in judgment	1,968.90
Overdrafts	765.12
Furniture and fixtures	2,330.76
Credit items	262.50
Cash	20.70
Total	$49,003.58

The original notes include those of John Barnd, cashier, to the amount of $18,884, nearly all past due; the Mutual Loan and Investment company by S. S. St. John as secretary to the amount of $9,485, all dated January 30, 1892, due in June and July, without interest till maturity; A. H. Bertrand, assistant cashier, to the amount of $2,848.

The Barnd notes are secured by 100 shares of stock in the "Nebraska Land company," which company is owned almost if not altogether, by John Barnd; and two notes are endorsed by L. N. St. John, secretary of the "Security Land company." These two notes amount to $5,355. I do not consider the security or endorsements any better than the notes.

The notes of the Mutual Loan and Investment company have no security behind them, while Bertrand's notes are virtually unsecured. The "notes on judgment" I consider of little if any account. The "overdrafts" are about half bank errors that have been accounted for in this way instead of profit and loss, and the other half, with the exception of a few dollars, is overdrafts by stockholders and officers of the bank. The "furniture and fixtures" probably can realize about one-half of their nominal value.

Of the $12,491.60 (balance of notes after deducting notes of officers of the bank) I find $7,900 past due. Of this amount $2,222 are past due over one year, and of the balance $1,275 are past due over six months. These notes as a whole I consider the poorest kind, and it seems incredible that men with any business capacity or who had any desire for the safety of other people's money could pretend to loan it as seems to have been done.

The liabilities of the bank are as follows:

Deposits subject to check	$21,595 19
Certificates of deposit	23,303 10
Due United States National bank at Omaha	102 70
Due Union National bank, Chicago	10
Rediscounts	4,000 00
Total	$50,000 00

Of the certificates of deposit there are secured $17,500 and the bank has put up to secure this amount notes to the amount of $20,287.

H. GIBBONS, Receiver.

In addition to the above report, Receiver Gibbons filed a petition asking the supreme court for an order requiring the Mutual Loan and Investment company and S. S. St. John, John Scott, O. P. Polleson, W. F. Pickering and T. N. Hartzell to appear on April 13 and render an itemized report of all moneys, notes or stock received from John Barnd, cashier of the defunct bank. The matter referred to in the petition was a deal between Cashier Barnd and the parties named above by which the latter were stockholders in the now defunct bank and who evidently had a premonition of the coming disaster, unloaded their bank stock upon Barnd and received in return a block of the Mutual Loan and Investment company stock as well as a large amount of their notes which had been held by the bank. According to Receiver Gibbon's petition the investment stock is of considerable value, while the bank stock is comparatively worthless. After the parties named in the petition had transferred their load of bank stock from their own shoulders to Barnd's they very prudently resigned and left the latter to carry the responsibility of the bank failure.

Board of Health Meeting.

The board of secretaries of the State Board of Health held their regular monthly meeting at the state house this afternoon. The only business transacted was the examination of diplomas and the granting of certificates.

Following is the list of certificates issued: O. L. Stevenson, Bennington; C. N. Terry, Reynolds; J. H. Long, Hay Springs; J. O. Garmon, Hastings; E. H. Heston, E. W. Ing, C. F. Kennedy, Pickerell; J. F. Brendell, Avoca; H. N. Mills, Osceola; Peter VonLacum, Omaha; B. F. Dougherty, Barbary Dougherty, Lincoln; Henry Baker, Kearney; J. A. Kelley, South Omaha; A. J. Clark, St. Edwards; G. P. Shoemaker, Wilsonville; H. M. Julian, Cairo; Theodore Milen, Omaha; L. W. Critzer, McCook; J. L. Compton, Blair; C. L. Clark, Nebraska City; D. C. Stanberry, Stockholm; G. D. Silzer, Beatrice; W. S. Butterbaugh, Bloomfield; J. A. Dunlap, S. E. Dunlap, Albion; Sherman Vanness, Omaha; A. W. Williams, Crete; J. W. Hitchcock, Lincoln; Jacob Rosenberg, Lexington; E. C. Putnam, Republican City; J. W. Epier, Julian; H. M. Oehlstroe, Haddam, Kan.; C. H. Maxwell, Dakota City; Thomas Henderson, Omaha; P. Baldwin, Clinton; A. B. Cox, Purdu; Charles Oxford, West Point; D. L. McLaughlin, Tekamah; Francis Naulteus, Hastings; A. J. Wiard, Silver Creek; H. W. Parlehem, Snyder; E. J. Austin, Ewing.

They Will Have Some Practice.

According to law each company of the Nebraska National guards is required to hold five drills in each year, for which payment is made by the state. The appropriation is so nearly exhausted that the state will have funds but for three drill meetings for each company. In order that the law will be fully complied with the adjutant general or the inspector general will hereafter be present at each drill meeting of each company. Adjutant General Vifquain tonight issued an order designating the following dates for the drill meetings of each company: First regiment, company A, York, May 6, June 11, July 15; company B, Fullerton, May 24, June 22, July 21; company C, Beatrice, May 2, June 2, July 1; company D, Lincoln, May 11, June 9, July 13; company E, Fremont, May 21, June 25, July 23; company F, Juniata, May 17, June 15, July 7; company G, Geneva, May 5, June 14, July 6; company H, Nelson, May 4, June 4, July 5; company I, Bennett, May 10, June 8, July 12; company K, Central City, May 14, June 17, July 20; Second regiment, company A, Kearney, May 18, June 16, July 8; company B, Ord, May 26, June 23, July 19; company C, Nebraska City, May 3, June 7, July 11; company D, Fairbury, May 3, June 3, July 2; company E, Chadron, May 29, June 30, July 30; company F, Hay Springs, May 29, June 30, July 30; company G, Long Pine, May 26, June 28, July 26; company H, Tekamah, May 28, June 27, July 25; company I, Stromsburg, May 13, June 21, July 16; company K, Schuyler, May 20, June 18, July 22; troop A, Milford, May 12, June 10, July 14.

Settled the Rulo Complaint.

The secretaries of the State Board of Transportation were at Rulo yesterday and today to investigate the complaints of the citizens of that place, which have been pending before the board for some time. The Rulo people complained that the B. & M. railroad, in constructing its line through their town, had closed up their most important business thoroughfare. The secretaries found upon their arrival that the matter was in a fair way to be amicably adjusted without further legal proceedings. They also found that it would be perfectly impracticable to open the street as demanded by the citizens, as it would necessitate a deep cut in the heart of the town and make an exceedingly dangerous crossing to the public.

State House Gossip.

A subscription paper was circulated about the state house today for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers at Nelson. The sum of $70 was subscribed. Governor Boyd had already made a donation of $100 to the cause, which swells the amount raised in the state house to $170.

Superintendent Goudy returned from Weeping Water today, where he had been attending a county institute.

Articles incorporating the State Bank of Cardova, Seward county, were filed this afternoon.

Hon. J. F. Ballenger of Hastings was a caller at the state house this afternoon.

The celebrated case of John Fitzgerald against the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction company and the Missouri Pacific Railway company, reached the supreme court today. The transcript and bill of exceptions covers 2,207 pages of printed matter. The document is the most voluminous one ever filed in the Nebraska supreme court.

Awarded Heavy Damages.

The breach of promise case instituted by Miss Florence Dole against Thomas A. Stratton was concluded in the district court today, the forenoon being occupied by the court in reading his instructions to the jury and by the arguments of the attorneys. The arguments of Messrs. Stearns and Strode, who appeared for the plaintiff, and of Mr. Lambertson for the defendant were brilliant. Mr. Strode, in closing the case, made an evident impression upon the minds of the jurymen by his allusion to the case of Captain Yocum at Hastings. The jury at 2:30 this afternoon returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff the sum of $12,000. The case will in all probability go to the supreme court.

New Conservatory of Music.

Work was commenced today on the new building to be occupied by the Nebraska Conservatory of Music. The new building will be erected on the corner of Thirteenth and L streets and will be a four story structure, 50 by 150 feet in size and constructed of stone. It will be built with special reference to the purpose it is intended to answer and according to the contract will be completed in July.

From the Court Rooms.

Stephen Crouch, who was injured by a fall through a defective sidewalk and who sued the city for $5,000, today received a verdict of $136.25.

A. B. Johnson today filed a petition for a new trial in the Orden Commercial case.

John Place today filed a petition for a divorce from his wife Sadie, whom he alleges deserted him twenty days after they were married.

Judgments were rendered in Judge Hall's court today in the following cases and amounts: C. N. Dietz against H. E. Chapel, $115; Baker Manufacturing company against L. W. Pomerine, $315; Capital National bank against C. E. VanDusen and W. H. Barstow for $536.33.

Entitled to His Salary.

The case of County Commissioner Churchill against the Board of County Commissioners of Lancaster county, which has been pending in district court for many months, was settled today by a decision handed down by Judge Chapman this morning. Churchill had refused to vote to pay the livery bills incurred by the commissioners while attending to the duties of their positions. In order to get even with him the other members of the board refused to allow him his compensation as a member of the board. He took the matter into the district court and today Judge Chapman held that the commissioners had no right to withhold his salary. The case will go to the supreme court.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such poisons as scrofula, skin disease, eczema, rheumatism. Its timely use saves many lives.

Railroad Affairs.

President Weller of the Commercial association is so hopeful of the abrogation of the bridge toll by the Iowa railroads that the executive committee will take no action before the meeting of April 16.

Vice President Newman of the Northwestern railway did not talk in the most encouraging vein. In fact, he held up Sioux City as a "bugaboo." He asserted that if the bridge toll at this point were removed it would let Omaha jobbers into the territory of Sioux City on the east, and the jobbers of that place would then insist on the abrogation of their bridge toll on shipments into Nebraska. He argued therefrom that Omaha had better let well enough alone.

The Transmissouri association has made a rate of a fare and a third for the democratic state convention to be held in Omaha April 13.

General Manager Clark of the Union Pacific left this morning for St. Louis.

Sick headache! Beecham's Pills will relieve.

SO HAPPY.

3 Bottles of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the hand full. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S.—O. H. ELLERY, Galveston, Tex.

CURES by forcing out germs of disease and the poison as well. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

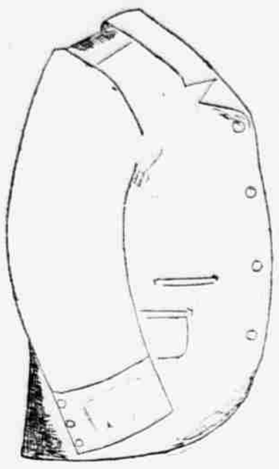
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Men's Spring Overcoats

It wont cost much today to get suited to a light weight overcoat. We are selling a very nice all wool Melton for $7.75, new shades, satin sleeve linings, shop made, worth $12. The season for the sale of overcoats is short. We have decided to unload. Nobby homespun overcoats, $11.75, all silk, worth $18. A special line of dark meltons on sale today, which cannot be duplicated outside of the Continental for less than $15.

Special Suit Sale



$5, $6.50, $7.50, $7.75 & $8.50.

On Friday and Saturday you can have your choice of a dozen styles of the best values ever shown in this city. Prices on some of this line have been cut in two.

Sawyer Suits, $10.00.

On Saturday we will offer another line of the celebrated Sawyer Suits at $10. You will be in luck to own one at this price. They are retailed in this city as high as $18. We have sold them for three seasons and know how the goods wear.

Nobby Spring Suits,

In all the new shades of browns at $9.50, $12 $15 and $18.

In Young Men's Sizes,

The new Cheviots cost $10 and $12.

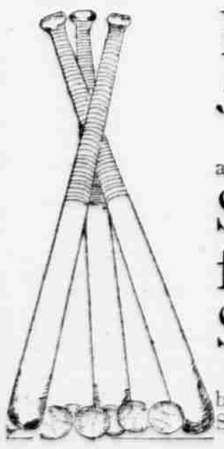
Boys' Spring Clothing.

Prices and quality unequalled. Styles all new. Nobby Vest Suits, Reefers, Long Trousers and Kilts.

On Saturday $3.50.

We will sell 100 Suits of Boys' all wool Cheviot Suits in double and single breasted at $3.50 each, worth not less than $6.00, in sizes six to fourteen years.

Knee Pants 25, 35 and 50 cents. We will have our Short Pant counter stocked again on Saturday with half price goods.



Hats 50c.

Our new spring shapes for boys all go on Saturday at 50c.

Souvenir for Boys on Saturday.

A league hard wood bat and Spaulding ball for all our boys on Saturday.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

REGULAR

Army and Navy

PENSIONS:

Soldiers in the Regular Army and Sailors, Seamen and Marines in the United States Navy, since the War of the Rebellion, who have been discharged from the service on account of disabilities incurred therein while in the line of duty, are

Entitled to Pension

at the same rates and under the same conditions as persons rendering the same service during *the War of the Rebellion,* except that they are not entitled under the new law or act of June 27, 1890.

Such persons are also entitled to pension whether discharged from the service on account of disability or by reason of expiration of term of service, if, while in the service and line of duty, they incurred any *wound injury or disease which still disables them for manual labor.*

Widows and Children

of persons rendering service in the regular army and navy

Since the War are Entitled to Pension.

if the death of the soldier was due to his service, or occurred while he was in the service.

Parents of Soldiers & Sailors

dying in the United States service since the War of the Rebellion, or after discharge from the service, from a cause originating therein, leaving no widow or child under the age of sixteen years, are entitled to pension if now dependent upon their own labor for support, whether the soldier ever contributed to their support or they were dependent upon him at the time of his death or not.

FOR INFORMATION OR ADVICE

As to title to pension, ADDRESS

—THE—

Bee Bureau of Claims

ROOM 220, BEE BUILDING.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O.

48-page book of particulars free. To be had of Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas Sts., and 15th & Cuming Sts. Wholesale, Blake, Bruce & Co. and Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND transportation. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 2, 1892.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bids for beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing or Transportation, etc," as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 3, 1892, for furnishing for the Indian service about 703,000 pounds bacon, 22,000,000 pounds beef on the hoof, 2,900,000 pounds net beef, 320,000 pounds beans, 70,000 pounds baking powder, 2,350,000 pounds corn, 340,000 pounds coffee, 3,000,000 pounds flour, 270,000 pounds feed, 95,000 pounds hard bread, 40,000 pounds hominy, 30,000 pounds lard, 550 barrels mess pork, 15,000 pounds oatmeal, 670,000 pounds oats, 140,000 pounds rice, 22,000 pounds tea, 180,000 pounds coarse salt, 125,000 pounds fine salt, 260,000 pounds soap, 1,000,000 pounds sugar, and 130,000 pounds wheat. Also, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, (consisting in part of ticking, 15,000 yards; standard calico, 66,000 yards; drilling, 10,000 yards; duck, free from all sizing, 25,000 yards; denims, 15,000 yards; ginghams, 300,000 yards; Kentucky jeans, 8.5 0 yards; cheviot, 25,000 yards; brown sheeting, 240,000 yards; bleached sheeting, 35,000 yards; hickory shirting, 20,000 yards; calico shirting, 5,000 yards; clothing, groceries, notions, hardware, medical supplies, school books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as harness, plows, rakes, forks, etc., and for about 540 wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City and Sioux City. Also for such wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. Also transportation for such of the articles, goods and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the agencies. Bids must be made out on government blanks, schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each agency and school, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and San Francisco; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Iowa; Yankton, South Dakota; Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka and Wichita, Kansas, and Tuscon, Arizona. The right is reserved by the government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid, and these proposals are invited under proviso that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by congress. Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified checks. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner. A762 11m

Proposals for Public Library Building Bonds

Sealed bids marked proposals for public library building bonds will be received at the office of the city treasurer, Omaha, Neb., up to 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of April, 1892, for the purchase of $100,000.00 public library building bonds of the city of Omaha, Neb., dated May 1st, 1892, and payable 20 years after date. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at Kountze Bros., New York.

Each bid must state price and amount sought for and include accrued interest to date of delivery at Omaha, Neb.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Issued under charter power of cities of the metropolitan class, and ordinance No. 2365, approved March 8th, 1892.

HENRY BOLLN, City Treasurer.

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