QUAKER CITY DUNGEONS.

Cells Which Are Believed to Be More Than Three Hundred Y ars Old.

An old English dungeon was brought to light yesterday by the tearing down of a building in the rear of a pickle factory on Spruce street, below Second. The building is thought to have been more than three hundred years old. Every brick in it was brought from England, and the building was once the pride of the little colony that lived there, says the Philadelphia Press. It was originally, it is said, the courthouse of the settlement, and underneath the ground were those dungeons, or cells, in which prisoners were kept. It is supposed that the cells were used as temporary places of confinement and not for prisoners serving long terms, much the same as the "lockups" or station-houses of to-day. The workmen who are tearing down the building say that it is the toughest job they ever undertook. The bricks stick together as though a solid stone, and it is only after long prying with a bar that they are separated. The bricks themselves are as solid as in the days of old, and will be used again in another building. The old prison or courthouse was in the neighborhood well known to be the oldest in the city. Other big buildings hemmed it around until it was hidden entirely from sight from the street. It was a three-story structure, about 20 feet by 50 feet in size. The first floor was originally used for court purposes, but later had been turned into a dwelling. For fifteen years it has not been used at all. Leading downstairs to the cellar was a flight of broad steps. The cellar itself during the years that have passed and gone had become half-filled with dirt. In fact, nobody knew of the existence of the dungeon that now see the light of day after three centuries. The dungeons so far discovered are three in number. Two are about ten feet square and the other extends twenty feet toward the street and is about ten feet wide. All are half-filled with debris, but are deep enough for a man to stand erect in. The roof is vaulted, and in the top of each is a hole, which may have been a breathing place or a place through which to let down food to the prisoners. Near the cells is a big chimney-place fully eight feet wide, in which were found a handful of coins bearing the date of 1627 and some of a much more recent date. The old house has been burned out several times, but the walls were never damaged much. The whole neighborhood is an interesting one. The building adjoining the one torn down has a fourth floor which is is windowless. Instead of the usual windows it has portholes slanting downward, from which "in days of old, when knights were bold," men probably picked off Indians or enemies of some kind.

A Virus Farm.

Agriculture being for the most part a rural occupation, it seems rather anomalous that a city board of health should have a farm, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. It is still more surprising to learn that this farm is located in the depths of the metropolis where land is measured by feet instead of acres. But this particular farm does not consist of land. Its surface, as might be expected of a city farm, is the floor of a building, and it is the upper story of the building at that. Its entire area is comprised within four not very expansive walls. In short, to casual observation, this paradoxial farm seems to be merely a long narrow room, chiefly occupied by a row of stalls, in which a dozen cows are very comfortably stanchioned. An unimaginative visitor might be disposed to deny that this is a farm at all. Nevertheless, it merits the title; for here, despite the dearth of land, a very unusual soil is cultivated, and a very peculiar crop is produced. The crop, though a valuable and abundant one, can neither be weighed nor measured. The "soil" is a small place on the back of each of the cows.

The person who conducts this unique establishment has taken a degree at a medical college, from which it may be correctly inferred that this particular kind of farmer requires no little skill. Yet the processes involved are seemingly rather simple. The hair having been shaved from the sides of a cow's rump, the operator proceeds to scarify four spaces, each about two inches square, on the shaved areas, and to rub these abraded surfaces with an implement which looks like a small bone paper-cutter, but which is very appropriately termed a spade. This accomplished, the first stage of agriculture—the sowing—is complete; for the "spade" has conveyed to the soil the "seed" from which the unique crop is to develop. Speaking unagriculturally the cow has been vaccinated.

Nothing more is required on the part of the operator for something over a week, when, if all has gone well, an abundant exudate of clear lymph will be found on the abraded surfaces. This lymph is pure vaccine virus, and it constitutes the mature crop of this virus farm. When it has been removed by touching its surface with goose quills especially prepared for the purpose the harvest is over. Sometimes as many as twelve hundred quills are thus charged with virus from the back of a single heifer. Each of these is subsequently cut into four pieces, known as "vaccination points." So the cow who has loaned her back for this useful service might reflect, were she given to such divertisement, that she has become the benefactor of some thousands of children, who, through her mediation and that of the vaccinating corps of the board of health will be given immunity from small pox. She might moralize, also, as she walks out of the farm door, and down the inclined plane that leads back to the abattoir from which was borrowed for the occasion, on the ingratitude of mankind in failing to pension her for life in a pasture after so signal a service—but fortunately cows are not given to moralizing.

ON A MODERN CRUISER.

The Old-Time Sailor Objects to the Regulations of the Present.

Curiously enough, the old shellbacks in the navy are down on the Soldiers' Home. They don't want a "snug harbor." They insist upon staying upon a cruising man-of-war, and when they die they want to be buried at sea. But the officers say that these old sea dogs are very troublesome on a modern cruiser, where everything is different from what they were accustomed to when they learned their trade. They object to the new-fangled equipment and the improvements and conveniences that have been introduced on modern vessels. They object to sitting down at a table and eating their meals off china plates, with knives and forks, like civilized people, instead of taking their rations in little wooden tubs and squatting down on their haunches in the shelter of the lee gunwale while they cut up their "salt horse" with a jack knife. They object to scrubbing the decks with a new-fangled rubber arrangement instead of the old holystone, and refuse to obey electric signals because they have been accustomed to hear the officers yell at them from the bridge or the quarter deck. Nowadays the galleys on board men-of-war are capable of cooking fresh bread for the sailors every day, which is a serious grievance to the old-fashioned "Jackie," who prefers hard tack to raised biscuits and rolls. A large supply of fresh meats is now carried in the patent refrigerators on board all the ships, and served to the sailors, alternating with salt beef and pork, at least once a day. This is emphatically objected to by the veterans as an effeminate departure from the rations they received when they were apprenticed in historic times. The sailors of a vessel that was recently in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres were served with tenderloin steaks for several weeks because fresh meat was found to be cheaper than salt pork down in that great cattle country, but after about a week a committee from the forecastle waited upon the captain and said they desired to make complaint about their grub. He was much surprised at the suggestion, because he supposed they were being unusually well fed, and remarked that they were receiving the same supplies that were furnished himself and the officers in the ward room. They admitted that this might be true, and added that it was exactly what they were "kicking" about. The boys didn't like tenderloin steaks; they "wanted something they could chaw on."

SLEEP REFORM.

The Man Who Tried It and the Way It Worked.

Colonel Henry Watterson, who is at present lecturing in the larger cities, tells a story of an old compositor, whose life had been given up to hard work and the following of eccentric ideas, one of which was that the human race slept too much. He had several theories to advance in support of his idea, one of them was to cut down the usual number of sleeping hours by graduation and finally arrive at a state where, by practice, one would be satisfied with a much smaller amount of sleep than one was getting. To show his confidence in his theory he began to practice the new idea as follows: He usually slept nine hours. He explained that he would cut this down to eight and one-half hours for each week that passed until he had reduced his number of sleeping hours to two, which he claimed was all that was needed by any one. The time went by and the old fellow had kept to his rule laid down and finally reached the two-hour time. He went along for several weeks sleeping but two hours daily devoting the time gained in reading and advocating his idea. While there was a noticeable decrease in his weight, he seemed to stand it very well.

Then he began to further talk of reducing the time, and when enthusiastic talked of the possibility of one doing without sleep entirely. He set type and was an old hand on the paper. One morning, about three weeks after he had reached his low sleeping mark, the compositor at the case next to him noticed that the old man had dropped his head upon his arms that were folded over the case. It was near quitting time. All the forms were up and the old chap was not disturbed. He had gone to sleep. The office was soon deserted with the exception of the janitor and the sleeper. The janitor was instructed not to bother him. The next day when the first men arrived he was still sleeping as they had left him and snoring so hard that he jarred the tpye in the case on which he rested. Some one told his wife where he was and she concluded to let him sleep. He slept in that position for twenty hours. Then they carried him to a bed at home, still sleeping. He slept for thirty-two hours, and when he woke up he had forgotten how to set type and had to learn to read again, although his memory was good in other respects. Colonel Watterson uses the story as a simile for a political situation, which he enlarges upon only in select circles.

Double Dose of Luck.

Patrick F. Benson, an Oakland, Cal., lawyer, has just received information confirming the recent news that he is heir to a vast estate in England. Since the first notification was received by him on April 10 another of his titled relatives has died, leaving him a fourth interest in an $8,000,000 estate. Six weeks ago Mr. Benson received news of the death of his granduncle, Sir John Dowles, of Scotland, who left him an interest in an estate valued at $870,000. His attorney has now received news confirming the death of his granduncle, Sir Andrew Dowles, of Jamaica, British West Indies, who leaves him a quarter interest in his estate valued at $3,000,000.

The new woman is a failure in one particular: it takes just as much money to support her as it takes to support an old one.

ASK FOR

Howard's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1894.—For fifteen years I have suffered with a dreadful disease—Chronic Diarrhœa. I tried a great many remedies, but found no relief. Howard's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended to me by a traveling man, and to my great satisfaction it cured me, and I am never without it in my house.

JAMES FISDALE

Address: HOWARD MEDICINE CO., 1820 St. Mary's Ave., Omaha, Neb

A Novel Scheme.

Green Bay A. P. A.'s are determined to make the residents of that Romeruled city familiar with the cabalistic letters of the association. On the sidewalks of several streets leading to their hall they have painted facsimiles of footprints, in the center of which are the large letters A. P. A. In every case the toe of the footprints points in the direction of the place of meeting, and by following these silent guides the stranger can find the hall without trouble. Our Green Bay friends are to be congratulated on their stamina and enterprise.—*Michigan Patriot.*

"Where Shall I Spend the Summer?"

Our tourist pamphlets will help you solve the problem. We have one about Hot Springs, S. D., another about the Black Hills, a third about the Yellowstone Park, a fourth about Estes Park, Col.

Which do you want? They're all free.

J. FRANCIS,
G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Northern Wyoming holds out very special inducements to the summer vacationist, particularly if he be of a sporting turn of mind. It's streams teem with the gamiest, greediest trout that ever rose to a fly. Four-pounders are not infrequent, and several fish weighing over six pounds have been brought to bank.

The fishing waters are so extensive and so accessible that it is really not even necessary to go to the trouble of making preliminary enquiries about them. Just purchase a round-trip ticket to Sheridan, and place yourself after arrival in the hands of one of the numerous capable guides who make their headquarters there during the fishing season. "He will do the rest."

J. FRANCIS,
G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Robbers Led by a Woman.

Last week three masked robbers held up and robbed a storekeeper at Rome, Mo. They were well mounted and heavily armed. Sheriff Hancock summoned a posse and pursued the trio over the mountains into Arkansas, and last Sunday night overtook and captured them at Lead Hill, Ark. The discovery was made that the leader of the gang was a woman, attired in man's clothing. Her name is Lydia Briston, and she was formerly a well-known character in Springfield, Mo. Her companions were Ben Trott, an ex-convict, and John Briston, brother of the woman. They were riding stolen horses when captured, and it is said there is an organized band of desperadoes operating under the leadership of the Briston woman.

Jewels on Trees.

Among the curiosities of tropical plant life are the pearls found occasionally in the cocoanut palm of the Philippine islands—pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of tree opals, which are found in its joints. The natives of the Celebes use these vegetable opals as amulets and charms aginst disease.

Biggest Policy in Existence.

Probably the largest fire insurance policy in existence or ever written is that covering the property of the Santa Fe Railway company. It was issued by the Phoenix Fire, of London, England, is in amount $17,000,000, and takes a premium of $170,000 to carry.

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.

HOPE

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease; and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE, hundreds of cases having been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

℞— Erythroxylon coca, ½ drachm.
Jerubebin, ½ drachm.
Helonias Dioica, ½ drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic) 1 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
Glycerine, q. s.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting $1, a sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5. *All letters sacredly confidential.*

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WANTED—A buyer for a splendid Smith Premier Typewriter. Cost $105.00, and practically is a new machine now. Will sell for $75.00 in cash, and at this price it is a bargain. Or will exchange for a first class Kodak. Full particulars for a 2 cent stamp First come, first served.

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Notice.

To Edmund T. Allen and Mrs. —— Allen, first and real name unknown, his wife:

Please take notice that on the 24th day of May, 1895, William G. Saunders, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court, Douglas county, Nebraska, against Edmund T. Allen, Mrs. Allen, first and real name unknown, his wife, John T. Rogers, Frances Rogers, his wife, Mutual Investment Company, Omaha, Nebraska, and Omaha Belt Railway Company, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants John T. Rogers and Frances Rogers, his wife, to the Mutual Investment Company, and by it assigned to the plaintiff, upon the following described real estate, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, towit: The south one-half of the west seven and 56-100 (7 56-100) acres of the south eighteen and 6-100 (18 6-100) acres of the south one-half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15, range 13 east of the sixth principal meridian, which said real estate is more definitely described as follows: Commencing at a point thirty-three (33) feet east of the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15, range 13, thence west 148 1-10 feet, thence east 1,131 feet parallel to the one-half section line, thence south 148 1-10 feet to the one-half section line, thence west 1,131 feet, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one certain promissory note dated August 11th, 1890, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) dollars, and there has been a default in the payment of interest, and there is now due thereon the sum of twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars, with interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from March 1st, 1894, and interest on one coupon of $87.50 from September 1st, 1894, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, together with the sum of $247.18 taxes paid by the plaintiff upon said real estate, with interest on said sum from May 23rd, 1895, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; said taxes so paid by the plaintiff being the city taxes for the years 1893 and 1894, and the state and county taxes for 1894. Plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants may be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due and that the defendants and each of them may be barred and foreclosed from any right, title or interest therein.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of August, 1895.

July 3d, 1895.

WILLIAM G. SAUNDERS, Plaintiff.
By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, his attorneys. 7-5-4

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

To Joshua Stowman and Mrs. —— Stowman, first and real name unknown, his wife:

Please take notice that on the 5th day of July, 1895, Philip L. Johnson, plaintiff herein filed his petition in the District court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Joshua Stowman and Mrs. Stowman, first and real name unknown, his wife, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax certificate dated November 15th, 1892, and covering lot 17, block 158, in the town of Florence, Douglas county, Nebraska; that there is now due upon said certificate the sum of $16.00, for which sum, with interest and all costs, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 26th day of August, 1895.

Dated July 19th, 1895.

PHILIP L. JOHNSON, Plaintiff.
By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, his attorneys. 7-19-4

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot Seven (7) in block fourteen (14) in Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, to be appraised, advertised and sold as follows, to-wit: The west one-half of said lot seven (7) in block fourteen (14) in Omaha View above described; said property to be sold to satisfy Nebraska Loan and Building Association plaintiff herein, the sum of One Hundred Eighty-seven and 30-100 ($187.30) dollars with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895;

To satisfy Nebraska Loan and Building Association, plaintiff herein the further sum of Three Hundred Seventy-three and 13-100 ($373.13) Dollars with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895.

The east half of said lot seven (7) in block fourteen (14) in Omaha View above described:

To satisfy such sum if any as may remain unsatisfied of said sum of $187.30 with interest thereon at eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895, above described after the application of the proceeds of sale of west half of said lot seven (7) as herein above ordered;

To satisfy Nebraska Loan and Building Association, plaintiff herein, the sum of One Hundred Eighty-seven and 30-100 ($187.30) Dollars with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895;

To satisfy the sum of Forty and 73-100 ($40.73) Dollars costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Nebraska Loan and Building Association was plaintiff and Jessie F. Isbell and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, July 11th, 1895.

GEO. W. POYNTON, Special Master Commissioner.
James W. Carr, Attorney.
Nebraska Loan and Building Association vs Jessie F. Isbell, et al.
Doc. 46; No. 346. 7-12-5

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot twenty-six (26), in block fourteen (14) of Orchard Hill, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska; said property to be sold to satisfy Jennie S. Scott the sum of sixteen hundred, thirteen and 69-100 ($1,613.69) Dollars with ten (10) per cent interest per annum from May 6, 1895, and thirty-eight and 43-100 ($38.43) Dollars costs together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Jennie S. Scott was plaintiff and Joseph D. Wampler, et al were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, July 11th, 1895.

GEORGE E. TURKINGTON, Special Master Commissioner.
John W. Lytle, attorney. 7-12-5

Notice.

To Charles Powell and Mrs. —— Powell, first and real name unknown, his wife:

You will please take notice that on the 3rd day of July, 1895, Walter E. Keeler, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Charles Powell and Mrs —— Powell, first and real name unknown, his wife, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose certain tax certificates dated November 12th, 1892, and covering lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 3, Cote Brilliante Addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska; that there is now due thereon, upon said certificate, and taxes paid thereunder, the sum of $55.00, for which sum, with interest from this date, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants may be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that the defendants be forever barred from claiming any interest in the aforesaid real estate.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of August, 1895.

Dated July 3rd, 1895.

WALTER E. KEELER, Plaintiff.
By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, His Attorneys. 7-5-4

WANTED—Situation as watchman or janitor by a thorough American. Can give the very best of reference. Good, able-bodied young man; willing to work; well acquainted in the city. Address, "L. C.," care of Chicago American. tf

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