LIFE AT THE STATE CAPITAL

An Unsavory Case Dismissed—Julia and Emma Make Up.

FOUR NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mrs. Robinson a Target for Butcher Knives and Teapots—The Denver Nine Coming to Omaha—A Deaf Jailor Hears.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

A dismissal of the notorious and unsavory case of Julia vs Emma Abbott, was filed in the district court yesterday morning by the consent of the plaintiff, the inference being that the action has been settled for a money consideration. Mr. Ryan, of plaintiff's counsel, when asked for particulars, said he knew nothing of the dismissal, but that the news did not surprise him, for he had information Saturday that negotiations to that end were going on. Mr. Abbott, the husband of the defendant, is known to have gone to Burlington, Iowa, where Julia now lives, last week, and doubtless for this purpose. The action which has thus been so summarily disposed of, was brought to recover 00 damages for injury to the person, name and character of the plaintiff, Julia Abbott, by securing a negro, one Charles Marshall, to commit an outrage upon her. The incidents in the case constitute one of the most startling and thrilling chapters in Nebraska's criminal history. Julia, in her petition, which was filed April 28, 1881, swore that on June 14, 1883, she married Rollin Abbott, son of Alonzo Abbott, and step-son of the defendant Emma Abbott. The plaintiff at that time was 19 years old and her husband 21. Mrs. Emma Abbott and her husband Alonzo, it was charged, taking a dislike to the plaintiff, and wishing to estrange her husband from her, entered into a conspiracy with a negro, Charles Marshall, to rape her, and then report that the intercourse was with her consent. On the 23d of July, 1883, the plaintiff said, the negro Marshall did outrage and ravish her, and the fact was reported to her husband in such a way as to induce him to believe that she was a willing party to the act, causing him to leave her at a time when she needed badly his moral and financial aid.

Marshall was indicted and convicted of the crime and sent to the penitentiary on a three years' sentence. The wronged wife then brought the suit mentioned above, and also one against the defendant's husband, Alonzo. Just before the time for trial a dismissal was secured without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff's attorneys, and at their motion the causes were reinstated. The failure to make the dismissal stand at that time was said to be due to the neglect of the interested parties to pay over the satisfaction money which was alleged to be $1,000. In the present instance, the plaintiff's attorneys, although they have paid all the costs of the legislation, and had the promise of their client that she would stand by them until they got their fees, have been again ignored and left out in the cold. The case was docketed for trial at the June term, and Mrs. Abbott that was, had signified her intention of being on hand. Recently, however, it was learned that her second husband, a young German whom she married after getting a divorce from Abbott on the ground of desertion, objected to her coming here, and the compromise which led to the dismissal of the case yesterday was affected.

FOUR NEW CORPORATIONS.

The recording clerk in the secretary of state's office was a busy man yesterday, no less than four long articles of incorporation being sent in. These papers, certifying to the birth of new organizations were from the Cozad Building and Loan association, Marks Brothers' Saddlery company, Touzalin Hotel company and Union Savings bank. The promoters of the first named company are David Claypool, H. A. Darner, C. F. Waterman, J. R. Gatewood, C. K. Brown, George O. Brown, Charles Wake, J. W. Spinner, Henry Hobson, J. W. Colby, W. R. Dalrymple, P. W. O'Brien, O. J. Bleeksman and A. F. Gatewood, all residents of Cozad. The object of the corporation is to furnish means on the mutual building plan to people who want to get homes in that town. The capital will consist of 1,600 shares of $200 each.

The Marks Brothers' Saddlery company is an Omaha concern, organized for the purpose of manufacturing harness, whips and horse goods of all kinds. The capital stock, amounting to $50,000 has been largely taken by George, John, Daniel, William and M. Marks and Frank Martin. The shares are non-assessable, and business is to be commenced when $36,000 is paid in.

The Touzalin Hotel company, which has its headquarters at Wymore, Gage county, consists of Samuel Wymore, J. E. Hays, E. P. Reynolds, jr., J. Newman and C. B. Rodgers, who, with a capital of $25,000, propose to carry on a business in constructing, furnishing, operating and leasing hotels in various parts of the state.

The largest and most important of the four organizations is the Union Savings bank, of Lincoln, of which mention was made in the BEE last week. The capital at the outset will be $200,000, furnished by such men as John R. Clark, E. E. Brown, T. E. Culvert, K. K. Hayden, J. J. Imhoff, J. W. McConniff, G. M. Lambertson, E. Finney, C. E. Yates, H. L. Smith, Eli Plummer, A. S. Raymond, C. H. Imhoff, J. W. Deweese, J. H. McMurtry, D. D. Muir, J. D. Macfarland, O. W. Webster, F. M. Hall, Fred. Schmidt, J. Harley and J. W. Winger.

REFUNDING AN OVERCHARGE.

The railway commission have received notice from General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific, that the overcharge on freight between Norfolk and Madison, complained of by the Boss Harrow company, was an error, and will be refunded. The complainants shipped 400 pounds of first class freight from Charles City, Iowa, to a customer at Madison, via the Northwestern to Norfolk, and thence to Madison by the Union Pacific. The rate from Norfolk to Madison is 13 cents per 100, but the charge was 57 cents a 100. The agent at Madison, in explanation, said the company charged this to discourage shipments of freight to Norfolk that should be given to the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs. Mr. Callaway, however, does not seem to sanction that way of doing business, and will insist on a fair deal all around.

BREAKERS ON THE MATRIMONIAL SEA.

After five years of married life the wife of Arthur Robinson is suing for a divorce. Mrs. Robinson, whose christian name is Ella, says that her husband is an able-bodied man, a plumber and gas fitter by trade, and competent to earn a good living. For some time past, however, he has been drinking hard and neglected to provide for her. Remonstrances by Mrs. Robinson have led to acts of excessive cruelty on Arthur's part, such as throwing butcher knives and pots of boiling tea at her, and it is chiefly to get rid of thus serving as a target for an intoxicated marksman that she asks the court to give her a divorce, and compel the defendant to contribute financially to her support.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

As train No. 1 was passing Newton this morning a farmer named Sherman, who was plowing in a field, saw a baby fall from the window of one of the coaches. He telegraphed the fact to Lincoln, and the conductor on inquiry found that the child belonged to a German family bound for San Francisco. An engine was sent back and the baby brought in. It was found that it had fallen in a gravel bed between the ties and a scalp wound was the only injury visible. The company has provided quarters here for the mother and babe until the exact extent of its injuries can be learned. The woman claims that she knew the child fell from the car, but was not able to speak English enough to tell any one. The conductor had previously shut the windows to keep the "kid" in.

BRIEF MENTION.

George Huffman, of Bellwood, Neb., will make his debut as a professional pedestrian at the rink in this city Friday evening, when he is to walk twenty-four hours against an Illinois tramper, for $100 a side. Mr Horace Hebbard, of this city, who has been chosen stake-holder, says the match is on the square, and that $50 forfeit money has already been posted in his hands.

"Donegill county" is a new section of Ireland discovered by an enterprising young reporter yesterday in a talk with a fresh importation from the "old dart" at Opelt's.

Officer Sowdery is a trifle deaf, but his ears were sharp enough Tuesday night to catch the sound of heavy pounding in the city jail. Going in he found that the prisoners who had the liberty of the calaboose hall had torn a beam from the top of the cells and were using it as a battering ram to force out the iron bars in the windows. Jerry stopped the work just before a breach was made, and drove all hands into the cells where he left them locked up for the night

The local turfites will give their horses a "breathing" at the driving park Friday afternoon, when the pacers will contend for a purse of $200. The entries are Fred Nourse's Little Dan, Frank Rawlins' Doc B, C. Miller's Silvertail, and C. L. Hooper's Frenchman.

Marshal Beach has received a letter from Chief Ebersold, of the Chicago police force, asking him to look out for the anarchist agitator, A. R. Parsons, who is wanted in that city on a charge of murder and inciting to riot. Parsons is described as a man of 35 or 40 years, five feet eight inches tall, 140 pounds weight, dark hair, tinged with gray, and mustache dyed black.

The Denver base ball team, including players, manager, scorer, and two or three supernumary stockholders, making a party of fifteen quiet and well-behaved gentlemen, are stopping at the Commercial and living on the fat of the land. They will leave here Sunday morning for Omaha to play an exhibition game with the skeleton Union Pacifics, and from there go to St. Joe to meet the Western League nine.

Many a silent prayer is said by Lincoln business men as they watch the substantial crosswalk going down at Tenth and O streets, and realize that wading in the mud, at that point, is a thing of the past.

George M. Traver, the dry goods man, has leased for three years, at an annual rental of $2,000, the Burr building on Tenth street, now occupied by Henry Burgman. Mr. Burr is to make some extensive improvements, including a thirty-six foot addition in the rear, and have the work done by July 10, when Mr. Traver is to move in with his wholesale stock.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to George H. Marshall and Lizzie Pogebey.

Governor Dawes yesterday signed discharge papers for two convicts whose terms are nearing the end. William Koble, who was sent up from Platte county for one year for horse stealing, will get out on the 17th, having made two months good time. John McGuire, of Lancaster county, who has served one year for burglary, will be released on the 16th.

Two More Apache Victims.

NOGALES, May 12.—A courier just arrived from Barnetts Arizona ranche, twenty-five miles south west of Nogales, brings news of the killing of Charles Murray and Thomas Shaw. Geronimo's entire band are supposed to be in that locality. Two hundred troops are in close pursuit.

Both Murray and Shaw were prominent among the volunteers from Nogales when the Indians raided Vera Cruz valley, two weeks ago. Much sorrow is manifested at their sad fate.

How Boys Fight.

Detroit Free Press: A boy was crossing the West Grand Circus Park yesterday with a dog. At the fountain he met another boy crossing the park with a dog. The two boys halted and surveyed each other, and each one uttered a "humph" of disgust. The two canines stopped at ten feet away and scratched up the budding grass and uttered blood-curdling growls. "Kin your dog fight?" "Kin he? Why, he licked a lion last summer! Kin your dog fight?" "Oh, no! He didn't grab one o' Barnum's Bengal tigers which got out of a cage! He won't fight—oh, no!" "I'd let my dog chaw yours all to pieces, but I'm afraid he'd git the hydrophobia." "I'd let my dog fight, but maybe yours has fleas." "Humph!" "Humph, yourself!" "I'd lick you if my shoulder wasn't lame!" "And it's a good thing for you that I hurt my back yesterday!" "Pooh!" "Bah!" They jumped at each other and the dogs followed suit, but the next moment each boy, followed by his dog, took a run for it and didn't halt until a block away. Then they stopped to snake their fists and call out: "You just look out for me the next time!"

The Umpire Probably Officiated.

"We had a diamond wedding down at our house the other day," said Mrs. Skuse, the boarding-house keeper, to her friend, Mrs. Maguffin.

"Indeed! You don't say? It must have been interesting."

"Yes, it was. The first-base man's sister got married to the short-stop."

A memorial tablet is to be placed on the house at Coblenz in which Mme. Sontag was born. She began her career in Berlin as Semiramis, retired from the stage when she married Count Rossi, but twenty years later reappeared before the public and sang until death overtook her at the age of fifty. She was buried in the monastery in Lansitz.

"Now, Mr. Johnson, you are well up in mythology." "Yes, sir, that's where you can always find me." "We have all sorts of muses—the muse of poetry, the muse of dancing, and so on. Now, I want to ask, for the information of all present, whether there is any muse of darkness—of night?" "Well, Mr. Hendricks, mythologically speaking, there is not. Categorically speaking, the night is full of mews."

BUSINESS MEN,

Merchants and those engaged in office work are subject to Dyspepsia, Constipation, a feeling of despondency and restlessness, all caused by a disordered liver or stomach. Simmons Liver Regulator removes these causes by establishing a good digestion and no interference to business while taking it.

"Simmons Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver and such like diseases."—W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost anyone who will systematically take Simmons Liver Regulator. It has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to Nature.

ONLY GENUINE

Has Our Z Stamp in Red on Wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Master Workman Powderly Asserts Himself.

HIS LATEST SECRET CIRCULAR.

He Objects to Being a Wheel-Horse, and Tells of Wrongs That Must Be Righted.

The following secret circular has been received by the Knights of Labor of Chicago, and will be read in the various assemblies during the coming week:

NOBLE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1886.—To the Order, everywhere, greeting:

The response to the secret circular issued on March 13, has been so generous and the indorsement of the sentiments contained in it has been so unanimous, that I feel encouraged and strengthened in the work. Nearly 4,000 assemblies have pledged themselves to act on the advice contained in the circular of the 14th ult. I feel that it only requires the coming to the front of the real men of our order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground so far as public opinion is concerned for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I ask of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never labor, and when they charge anything to our order in your locality, set the seal of your condemnation upon it once by denying it.

If a paper criticises the Knights of Labor or its officers do not boycott it, and if you have any such boycotts on remove them. A journal not long since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion was cast to boycott the paper; not that alone, but every person who advertised in the columns of the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking that they remove the boycott and it was done. We must bear in mind that our general master workman is only a man and is not above criticism. We demand for ourselves the right of free speech. We cannot consistently deny it to others. We must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary, make it in a gentlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticised or abused by a blackguard sheet, treat it as you would the blackguard himself—in silence.

That our aims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as being of superior build or material. We are no more the salt of the earth than the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we want equity done to us we in turn must do equity to others. That is the aim of the Knights of Labor and must not be lost sight of in the future. Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses; I find that wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay a cent for such purposes in future, unless the appeal comes from your own district assembly or the general assembly.

THE BOYCOTT.

If boycott notices are sent to you burn them. I have in my possession over 400 boycott notices which were sent to assemblies with a request that they might be acted upon. Let me mention some of them. A member is editing a paper. He fears a rival, and proceeds to get into an altercation with him, boycotts him, then asks the order to carry it out. A certain paper is influential in one or the other political parties. Members of the opposing party conceive the idea of getting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. I was boycotted ten years ago and could not get work at any trade for months. It is a bad practice; it has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have no use for it only when everything else fails.

Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind are scattered throughont the order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject: "A large part of our time has been spent in reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping us until 12 o'clock. We were led to believe the Knights of Labor to be an educational institution, but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction, What do you advise us to do?"

THE ADVICE.

I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask of the secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your journal were not boycotted by our members it could be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the order, but the journal is not read by one-quarter of the assemblies. Some assemblies send out documents in envelopes addressed to "Secretary of Assembly No. ——." In many places the secretaries have been discharged because of this practice. No member has the right to address another in that way, and if it is ever practiced again the offender will be punished.

In future the general executive board must not be interfered with in the performance of its duty. If you have confidence in them, sustain them and obey them; if not, ask for their resignations. While the board was endeavoring to settle the southwestern trouble assemblies in some places, with the best of intentions no doubt, were passing and publishing resolutions condemning Jay Gould. These things did no good, on the contrary they were injurious in the settlement of troubles. It becomes the duty of the executive board to meet everybody and go everywhere While they are doing this they must not be hampered by the actions of those who do not know what their task is.

WHAT KNIGHTS SHOULD DO.

Keep quiet, let your officers do their best, and if you cannot find a way to aid them, do not retard their progress. Resolutions do not prevent land stealing, stock watering or gambling in the necessaries of life. If I had my mind made up to rob a bank at midnight a string of resolutions as long as the moral law protesting against my contemplated action, would not influence me a particle, but it some interested party would take the trouble to study up the question and would inform himself as to my right to rob the bank and would stand guard at the door of the vault I would not rob it at midnight if he did his duty. What we want from every member is not gush or windy resolutions about our rights. We know we have rights without passing resolutions. Men who think, study and act are required.

The general assembly will meet in special session on the 25th of May, in the city of Cleveland. From the receipt of this letter you must not address any communication to me, nor need you expect any answer if you do. I have thousands of letters piled up around me now and they never can be read, much less answered, by one man. During and since my illness the mail delivered at my house has exceeded four hundred letters a day. They come from everybody and everywhere. I must play the part of wheel-horse instead of

LEADER OF A GREAT MOVEMENT,

and our members are responsible for it. I asked through the Journal that no one send letters to me. I am told by some to get help. If I had fifty assistants it would do no good, for it takes my whole time to read one-half of the letters, and in the middle of my work I am waited on by some committee, who generally misrepresent me after they leave—for every member of the committee will tell a different story. From now until the general assembly meets I will receive no committees, answer no letters. I must formulate a plan for the future and will not be interfered with. Let me repeat, I will receive no committees, answer no letters, nor will I go anywhere at the request of members of assemblies. This is imperative. I must have a chance to do something of benefit for the order, and I cannot do it if I am to sit eighteen hours a day reading letters which have been answered and reanswered in the journal and constitution. What I will say to the general assembly will be said to the entire order and you must give me time to prepare it.

We have had some trouble from drinking members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy

GUNS AND DYNAMITE,

would invest it in the purchase of some well-selected work on labor, they would put the money to good use. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the politics of the nation and the wants of our people would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected, cannot be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man cannot work out the problem now confronting us, his hand alone will never solve it. If I kill my enemy I silence him, it is true, but I do not convince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy. Men who own capital are not our enemies. If that theory held good, the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow toiler of the morrow, for after all it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn. No: the man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of the laborer; on the contrary, they must be brought closer together.

I am well aware that some extremists will say I am advocating a weak plan, and will say that bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. To our

DRINKING MEMBERS

I extend the hand of kindness. I hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the man who has fallen a victim to the use of liquor. If there is such a man within the sound of the secretary's voice when this is read I ask him to stand erect on the floor of his assembly, raise his hand to heaven and repeat with me these words: "I am a Knight of Labor. I believe that every man should be free from the curse of slavery, whether the slavery appears in the shape of monopoly, usury or intemperance. The firmest link in the chain of oppression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink. No man can rob me of the brain my God has given me unless I am a party to the theft. If one moment's forgetfulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the least labor plans, a lifetime of attention to duty alone can repair the loss. I promise never again to put myself in such a position."

We have, through some unfortunate misunderstanding, incurred the enmity of several trades' unions. While I can find no excuse of the unmanly attack made upon us by some of these people at a time when we stood face to face with a most perplexing question, neither can I see any good reason why there should be any cause for a quarrel. We must have no clashing between the men of labor's army. If I am the cause of the trouble I stand ready at a moment's notice to make way for any one of my rivals whom the general assembly may select.

Break the power of the Knights of Labor and you hand labor, bound hand and foot, over to its enemies. Years ago I extended an invitation to men of all trades to become a part and parcel of the Knights of Labor. To-day I stand ready to make every honorable concession, to do everything in honor to bring about a better feeling between trades unions and the Knights of Labor. At the special session of the general assembly the entire trouble can and must be settled. If mistakes have been made they must be rectified; if wrongs have been inflicted they must be righted; but there is one thing that will not be done while I stand at the head of this organization. It will not be used to further the schemes of individuals, cliques or parties, and it will be subordinate to no other organization on earth.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

Kirk's German Pile Ointment.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding, and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our agents. Sold by druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c per box.

DR. C. O. BENTON, PROP.,
Cleveland, O.
Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.

A remarkable custom exists among the Roumanians living in the westerly Carpathians. Every year, at the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, a market is held on the crest of the Gaina, from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and here all the marriageable girls of the entire district assemble with their parents in order to be viewed and claimed.

Educated and Experienced.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., ipothecaries, Lowell, Mass., who have an thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and many years' practical experience in the business. It is prepare with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as a thoroughly pure, honest and reliable medicine.

Henry Allis, who died in Coatesville, Pa., recently, was known to have saved $1,300, but it could not be found. After his burial the story got about that the money was sewed in the lining of the coat in which he was buried. Soon after the grave was opened, the coffin split open, and the body taken out. Is was found in the graveyard, with the clothing scattered around, except the coat, which was missing.

There are 5,000,000 Indians in Mexico, making 35 per cent of the entire population. They speak thirty-five idioms and sixty-nine dialects. They are nearly all grossly ignorant, and live by themselves, a wild, half-savage life, in the country districts. Governor Jose Maria Ramfrez, of Chiapas, will soon ask the president to appropriate $1,000,000 to educate these Indians.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DELIGHT OF A MINER'S HEART

Fascination of Gold-Finding—Some Big Nuggets that Have Been Picked Up.

GREAT WONDER OF BALLARET.

Some Rich Pick-Ups in American Mining Fields—Some Interesting Statistics About Gold.

S. M. T. Hartells, in the Chicago Times writes: Nuggets are the delight of a miner's heart. Some pretty big fellows have been found now and then, and there is no good reason why gold picked up in chunks weighing one and even two pounds should not some day turn up in lumps and huge bowlder of fifty pounds or more. Such is the fascination of gold-finding that it has caused hundreds of men to give up home, friends, and kindred to spend their lives among lonely hills and mountain gulches, and perhaps to die, as the saying goes, "with their boots on." As an old '49er says, "It's the fascination of it. When you've struck it pretty rich, and can see yer gold right in front of yer; when yer piling it up every half hour of the day with a nugget now and then as big as a bullet to cheer you, and then when the evening comes and you count it up and find a hundred odd dollars just picked out o' the earth that day—well, there ain't nothing like it. Then when you don't strike it rich you always think you're going to next time, and it's just as exciting to hear other men tell in the evenin what they pulled out as it is countin' over your own. Why, I've been three or four months at a time without making a dollar and without a cent in my pocket; but, gee whittaker! the excitemet of it don't give a man twice to think how hard up he is!"

The largest gold nugget ever found in the world was discovered in 1858 in the Ballaret diggings, Victoria, Australia, and weighed 2,166 ounces troy. It was nearly pure gold, and sold for $48,580. This mammoth nugget was called the "Welcome," and for many years was reckoned one of the modern seven wonders of the world. The first gold discovered in New South Wales was a tremendous nugget, and was found by a shepherd-boy tending sheep. It was a large mass of quartz and gold, and weighed about one hundred pounds. The boy, full of excitement, ran to his master, who hurriedly repaired to the spot, and they broke it up with an ax. It split into three pieces, and out of the largest section was taken sixty pounds of pure gold. From the Victoria diggings were taken many fine nuggets. This colony sent, in 1862, to the London international exhibition an astonishing tower called the "Gold Trophy." It was an obelisk ten feet in height, representing in bulk all the gold found in the colony for eleven years—from 1851 down to 1862.

Since the finding of the "Welcome" many other big nuggets have been picked up in various parts of the world, but none equal to the great wonder of Ballaret. Two have been found worth $21,000, one $10,000, two $8,000, one $6,500, four $5,000, twelve worth from $3,000 to $4,000, and eighteen from $1,000 to $2,000. California must be credited with the greatest number of nuggets, the annals of gold mining in that state during the last thirty years showing numberless others, besides some of the large ones above mentioned, worth from $100 to $500. One nugget was found in Snowshoe gulch, in Montana, in 1865, which weighed 178 ounces and sold for $3,250. Another large lump of simon-pure gold was picked up in the summer of 1865, in Nelson gulch, worth $2,075. An Indian boy found another shining fellow in Scratch Gravel bottom in 1875, which brought him about one-third its value—viz., $500. A Cheyenne buck came into the post-trader's store at Fort Keogh five years ago holding in his hand a long, icicle-shaped pendant of the purest kind of virgin gold, which he said he had broken off from beneath an overhanging rock in the Big Horn mountains. He would, however, tell nobody the exact spot where he got it from. How it came to be in the shape described it is hard to say. Probably the rock containing the gold was struck by lightning, which melted the gold, and it poured from the rock in a fluid state and cooled into a solid before falling to the ground.

The Cœur d'Alene mines in northern Idaho have produced some pretty fine nuggets. A large nugget, worth about $300, was found on the Lucky Baldwin and passed around the camps for weeks as a fair sample of what the new diggings promised. The Great Snowflake, composed of crystallized quartz studded with gold and broken from the famous Mother lode, was such a gorgeous sight that it was kept intact for a long time and sent east to be placed on exhibition. In one spot in the Cœur d'Alenes a $4 nugget was first picked up and then a $5 piece. A few hours later a $200 fellow was found in the same crevice and then a $100 beauty was brought to the light of day. Two days after this remarkable find the goose fortune began laying again in the same spot, and before the nest was cleaned out, no less than $5,000 in dust and nuggets was taken from this one pit, which was about ten feet across. One of the best nuggets taken from the Cœur d'Alenes was found on the Gillette claim a short time ago. It was irregular in shape, nearly four inches long, three and a half wide and two in thickness. It carried some quartz, but the gold in it weighed thirty-nine ounces, thirteen pennyweights and eighteen grains.

The first piece of gold found in California was worth 50 cents, and the second $5. This first little treasure is no larger than a pea, but it is perhaps the most remarkable piece of metal in the world's history. It is the identical glittering particle that first caught the eye of James Marshall in Sutter's mill race in California, thirty-nine years ago. That tiny glittering particle has added to the gold of the world nearly a billion and a half. This historical nuggett is now among the collection of gems in the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

The total production of gold in the world during the four years dending with 1835 was 10,396 tons, equal in value to $7,411,797,850. Valuing gold at $18 60 per ounce, a cubic inch of gold is worth $210 a cubic foot $362,885, and a cubic yard $9,797,762. A cubic foot of gold weighs 1200 pounds avoirdupois, and $1,000,000 would therefore be a little less than a cube of three feet. At the commencement of the Christian era there was in the world only $427,000,000 in gold. At the time America was discovered this had diminished to $59,000,000. Then the new world opened up her vast treasure-vaults and a constant stream of wealth began pouring fourth which has not ceased yet.

Australia came to the front in 1852 3, and for awhile contributed lavishly. Where does all this gold go to? It is not in circulation, and yet it is becoming scarcer and more precious year after year. A great deal of it goes into our cemeteries. It is estimated that over three millions lie buried in the cemeteries of the nations, and at the present rate the amount will soon be trebled. Then, besides, a vast amount is used in gilded china, crockery-ware, picture-frames, the walls and interior decorations of rooms, railway cars, solid dishes used on the tables of the wealthy, in the manufacture of watches, jewelry, and other oraments, in gold plating, personal adornments, the wear of gold coin, the amount lost at sea, in rivers, lakes and elsewhere, so that it requires all the mines of the world can produce to keep pace with the demand.

The amount of gold in use aggregates nearly $7,000,000,000; and yet, after all, this is not so great a bulk as one would at first imagine. All of the gold on earth to day, in whatever shape, that is, mined gold—or, to put it plainer, the gold in use in all nations and the product of ages—if welded into one mass, would be contained in a cube of less than thirty feet.

PILES! PILES! PILES

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

The city of Coro was founded by Spaniards in 1527, and was for fifty years the chief city and capital of Venezuela and the neighboring islands now belonging to the Dutch. Santa Fe, in New Mexico, and San Augustine, in Florida, were founded fifty years later, and these three are the oldest cities in the new world, omitting the island cities, which were built after its discovery.

Twenty-five cents will remove a cold. Buy a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure.

Prospectors have found, at the head of Onion Creek, W. T., a beautiful lake, hitherto unknown, two miles long by one-half wide, which abounds in an excellent variety of trout in great numbers. This lake is thirty-five miles north from Colville.

Angostura Bitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The prices on the Isthmus of Panama for articles necessary to an American laborer are about as follows: Eggs, 50 to 60 cents a dozen; beef, 25 cents; chickens, $1.50; turkeys, $3 to $4; fish, weighing eight or nine pounds, $2 to $3. Before the French occupation of the isthmus the latter article of same size could be bought for 25 cents.

The skin is of that delicate nature upon which the most improvement can be made and by the use of Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder all roughness, sallowness and irritation can be overcome leaving the skin delicately white, soft and smooth. This preparation has a world wide reputation, so no fear need be entertained of the result. Sold by all druggists.

The earliest report of the weather is given from New York, May 8, 1704, and is as follows: "Very rainy, dirty and cold weather for the season, and so continues; the wind and weather hinders our Pennsylvania post coming in.

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The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. $1. Sold by druggists.

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CURES CONSUMPTION, HEMORRHAGES And all Wasting Diseases; DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA.

THE ONLY PURE STIMULANT

FOR THE SICK, INVALIDS, CONVALESCING PATIENTS, AGED PEOPLE, WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold only in sealed bottles, and none genuine except such as bear our trade-mark, fac-simile of the old chemist, as above, and the name of company blown in bottle.

Persons east of the Rocky Mountains (except the Territories), unable to procure it from their nearest druggists, can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to

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Send 3-cent stamp for our Unfailing Consumption Formula, consisting principally of cod liver oil and wild cherry. Equally valuable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and recovery from all Wasting Diseases. It can be prepared by any housekeeper. All inquiries concerning this formula and the use of our whiskey in any disease, will be cheerfully answered by our Medical Department.

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An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops imparts a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, and beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

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