MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL

A Thief at Five Years Old—Selling a Gold Watch for 25c.

JOINED THE GREAT MAJORITY.

A Humane and Sensitive Judge on Railroading Children—A Dam Nuisance—She Wants to Become a Maid Again.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU].

Two little ragged urchins, John Little and Ralph Stewart, one 7 and the other 9 years old, were arrested Monday night for stealing a gold watch from the pocket of Frank Austin's vest, which he had hung in a tree while playing ball on the University ground. By persistent questioning the young Arabs acknowledged taking the watch, and said they had sold it to a lad named Denham for twenty-five cents. Captain Sowdery, of the night force, hunted up the Denham boy and recovered the watch. Yesterday morning the kids were examined and the offense fairly proven against them. On account of their extreme youth, however, Prosecutor Stearns and Judge Parsons were both inclined to be lenient, and discharged the boys on the understanding that their relatives will keep them out of mischief in the future. In passing on the case Judge Parsons took occasion to make a few comments on what he called the "too prevalent" practice of railroading young boys to the reform school. The latter institution, he said, was on a par with the penitentiary, and his experience had been that it did boys no good to incarcerate them there. In the case of the Stewart lad, who is but 7 years old, the law calls for a sentence, or virtual sentence of fourteen years, which is more than many hardened criminals receive for aggravated offenses. The statute provides, the judge continued, that before a boy can be sent to the reform school he must be convicted of some offense, and then, on being taken before the county court, a guardian will be appointed, and a day set for a hearing as to whether the case demanded such punishment. In a number of instances which had come under his observation, this statute had been totally ignored, and boys fairly railroaded to the school without a hearing, or a scrap of the pen to show for what they were committed. Such imprisonments are illegal, and if the lads undergoing them had any friends able to pay the expense of habeas corpus proceedings they could be taken out. It was the knowledge of these facts, Judge Parsons said, that made him very slow to send young lads to the county court for commitment to the school unless he was well satisfied that they were incorrigible. In the case in hand he thought humanity called out for a return of the babes to their friends, a sentiment in which Prosecutor Stearns, and in fact, every one in court joined.

WORK ON THE SALT WELL.

A meeting of citizens interested in pushing the work at the test well in the salt basin was held at the Commercial hotel parlors last evening. The impression had become widespread that there was too much delay in boring the experimental hole, and there was a strong opinion that Messrs. Mason, Towle and the other gentlemen who are to lease the basin should come to the front with money enough to push the work more rapidly. A request was sent to Commissioner Scott to be present, but he excused himself on the ground that as a state officer he was only interested in the boring of the hole as a test, and he proposed, so far as he had a voice, to make it thorough, without regard to the interest or business of any one section. Attorney General Leese appeared before the meeting as the legal representative of the board of public lands and buildings, who have the work in charge. He said that the well was now down 182 feet, and no bed rock had yet been struck. The absence of rock, strangely enough, had delayed the work. In nearly every other well bored in this section rock has been struck at an average depth of 100 feet, and Contractor Bullock provided only enough of the first or seven inch pipe to go down the maximum average. As the drill kept penetrating the earth without hitting rock, more pipe was needed, and Mr. Babcock had great difficulty in getting it. In addition the drill can work much faster in rock, so that the absence of it was also another cause of delay. A strong artesian stream of water is now flowing from the pipe, but has not thus far interfered with the work.

At the conclusion of Mr. Leese's address the gentlemen who had gathered to condemn the work and suggest means for its more rapid promotion, quietly adjourned with the belief that things were in as good shape as could be expected.

A DAY IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

The time of the district court was occupied yesterday in hearing the case of James E. Bothell vs H. S. Sanborn, for damages on a breach of contract. Sanborn, it seems, was a wholesaler of boots and shoes in this city, and Bothell was the owner of 160 acres of land in the southern part of the state. An agreement was made to trade the land for the stock of boots and shoes, but the bargain was not completed, and now Bothell asks damages for a non-fulfillment.

Perry & Harris appeared by counsel and filed a confession of judgment in favor of the Derby Silver Plate company for $218.74.

Emona W. Smith put in an application for a divorce from his wife Tillie J. on the ground of extreme cruelty and desertion. He married the woman at Ashland in October, 1881, since which time she has been making life a burden to him by throwing butcher knives, etc., at him until the 14th of May last, when she quietly departed and went to join the great majority.

Appeals were filed by J. H. Wallace, Thos. Coffield, L. Leavitt, John R. Allen, L. G. Leavitt, against the price set on their property by the right of way appraisers for the Missouri Pacific.

The Superior Cattle company, doing a business near this city, has filed a petition asking the court to grant them relief from a dam built and maintained across Oak creek by Charles Herdman to the great damage of surrounding property.

Perry Johnson, having deserted his wife Mary, to whom he was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, in December, 1881, she wants an absolute divorce with permission to resume her maiden name of Mary A. Ray.

John J. Butler vs. Thomas and Alva Kennard, is the title of a case in which the plaintiff claims $150 commission for selling a certain piece of real estate for defendants, and which they refuse to pay.

Susan S. Flower vs. L. W. Billingsly, administrator of the estate of John Stahl et al., is likely to be a novel and interesting litigation. The plaintiff claims that Stahl, during his lifetime, bought a certain piece of land from the B. & M., which he afterward sold to her, agreeing to satisfy the payments as they came due. Stahl died, and there is now due on the land nearly $600, which defendant refuses to pay; hence suit.

DRAWS THE LINE AT COONS.

Charles Thomas, an African man and brother, appeared before Prosecutor Sterns yesterday and made complaint against the proprietor of McLain's restaurant on Twelfth street for violation of the civil rights act. Charles alleges that about a month ago he was at work in the office of the New Republic, grinding at the press with a white man, and that at dinner time Editor Walfenbarger gave them two meal tickets and sent them over to McLain's to get fed. The proprietor accepted the white man's ticket and had a dinner served to him, but would not let the African gentleman enter the dining room because he was "a nigger." Charles has just recovered from his astonishment at the outrage and is seeking to have the heartless abridger of his rights punished.

COAL VEINS IN CEDAR COUNTY.

Governor Dawes has received from Peter Kohls of Cedar county, an affidavit to the effect that while boring for an artesian well in township 33, range 2, that county, he struck a good vein of coal at a depth of 450 feet. Being on the hunt for water, however, Peter kept pushing the drill down, and at 500 feet got a fine artesian stream which flows full and strong. He started a second well about 200 yards from the first and when down 400 feet ran into a twenty-six inch strata of coal, which in quality is superior to the original vein. Peter is confident that this last vein will pay for working, and is desirous that the governor should send an expert to examine it in order that he may claim the $4,000 reward offered by the state for the discovery of coal or iron in paying quantities.

BRIEF MENTION.

Lincoln's city council is entitled to the distinction of being the most unruly municipal legislative body in the west. The members chat with themselves and outsiders in tones loud enough to smother the business in hand, and pay about as much attention to the feeble taps of the presiding officer as a healthy hog would to a woman with a willow switch. Monday night, for instance, while Mr. Brock was in the chair, Councilman Dean was obliged to explain two or three times the demand for grading certain streets simply because some of the councilmen were not paying attention to his first statement. If Mayor Burr could engage John L. Sullivan to arm himself with an elm club and preside at a few meetings it would have a good effect in bringing some of the offenders to a realizing sense of what they owe their constituents and brother members.

Charity lodge No. 2, Rebecca degree, I. O. O. F., will give a lawn sociable at the home of Col. L. C. Pace, Twenty-sixth and T streets, this evening. All Odd Fellows and their friends will find the latch-string out.

The Hastings Manufacturing company is a new corporation formed to make and sell the New Method combination furnace and water heater, under the Campbell and Prior patents. The capital of the concern is $12,000, and the promoters are M. K. Lewis, Seymour Rogers, T. W. Townsend, Wm. Kerr, C. K. Lawson, Wm. R. Jones, J. B. Heartwell, J. G. S. Clelland, J. L. Townsend, L. B. Palmer, S. Alexander, F. S. and E. G. Lewis.

Lieutenant Henry D. Styer, Twenty-first infantry, came in from Fort Steele yesterday and quartered at the Commercial while he was hunting up Colonel Dudley.

The only original and genuine St. Patrick O'Bannon O'Hawes is in Lincoln conferring with the state authorities about the collection of the $18,000 which the auditor of the United States has decided that Nebraska is entitled to.

Secretary of State Roggen has invested in a type writer, the business of his office having grown beyond the capacity of the expert engrossing clerk.

Mr. Campbell, the Union Pacific engineer, who has been busy at the capitol for nearly two weeks, making a copy of the plats of the road, has completed his work and gone home.

At the request of the electors of the section of Northwest Nebraska set apart by the last legislature as the county of Blaine, Governor Dawes has appointed William Schlingman, J. O. Barton and D. C. Dale, special commissioners, and M. C. Lyons clerk, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. The northeast quarter of section 28, township 23, north of range 22, west of the sixth p. m. is designated as the temporary county seat.

The discharge papers of three convicts were signed yesterday by the governor. Alvin W. Lucas, who was sent up from Brown county in September, 1884, for horse stealing, gets out to-day; Alex. Hiakey, Otoe county, manslaughter, completes a five year's sentence on the 22d; and Wm. Raymond, of Lancaster county, will be discharged on the 23d after four years' imprisonment for horse stealing.

Thomas Lawrence, the man that was shot at "Irish Ann's" bagnio Sunday, had recovered sufficiently yesterday to be taken to his home at Creston, Iowa. He now persists in the statement that he was shot by a man but refuses to give any particulars.

Minnie Hinkle, the German girl who came from Hastings Monday with the negro Thomas Manley, on a matrimonial expedition, was induced yesterday to abandon her dusky lover and make a complaint for seduction against him. Minnie was taken home by her father and Tom was sent back to Hastings for trial.

STATE ARRIVALS.

J. H. Clapp, Blue Springs; H. C. Brodhall, Wahoo; T. A. Scoville and wife, Valparaiso; Dow Heffleman, Custer county; O. Townsend and wife, Beatrice; William Neville, Plattsmouth; G. J. Railshok, H. Wiggenhorn and C. Thompson, Ashland; Gus States, Valparaiso; T. Murdoch, Omaha; C. J. Erickson, Omaha.

North Carolina Gems.

Raleigh (N. C.) News: No state is so well known as North Carolina in connection with gems and precious stones. Their variety is, like that of all other products of earth and water, wider here than in any other state of the union. In the western counties new discoveries are constantly being made. Dr. C. D. Smith of Macon has done a great deal toward the discovery of gems in all that section, and has been very fortunate in this regard. He has now scored a real triumph, for he has found spinel, which he is assured is new in the United States. Yesterday he showed a reporter two handsome specimens of that gem of an orange-yellow color. They are singularly transpraent, extremely brilliant, and are perfect stones in every respect. Held in the sunshine they seem to contain all the fires that lend brilliance to the fire opal. They were discovered in Haywood county, and Dr. Smith will explore that locality for more. He also exhibited handsome specimens of blue and straw-colored bery, the stones being perfect in shape and superb in color. Blood-red garnets from Burke he also exhibited, which have a strange beauty all their own.

The bulk of the San Luis valley planting is done, and the crop is in the ground in unusually good order. The acreage of grain in the valley will be fully four times, it is said, what it has ever been before.

In the next thirty days there will be 50,000 new acres planted to alfalfa in the different parts of the state. When this is done the acreage of the plant will be greater than in any other state or territory of the union.

The large Italian ironclad Italia lately made a run of forty-seven and a half miles in two hours and twenty minutes. This means an average speed of close on eighteen knots an hour.

A cad, Mr. Wedgwood, the etymologist, tells us, is not the remainder of cadet, as the dictionaries say, nor a descendant of the Scotch caddie, but means the devil, and is good old English.

Grave robbing on a systematized basis seems to have been going on for some time at the Wayne county, New York, almshouse, and a thorough investigation is to be made by the district attorney.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S KEYS.

How the Gates of the London Tower Are Made Secure.

Ancient Military Costumes That Make Modern Military Men "Laugh Right Out In Meeting."

The time honored ceremonies that are still observed when the gates of the Tower of London are locked flavor of feudal times. The queen's keys are deposited when not in use in the residence of the deputy constable of the fortress, which stands near the walls of the White Tower overlooking the court in which so many executions have taken place.

The keys are carried by a member of the corps of yeomen of the guard, or Beefeaters, as they are commonly called. The Beefeater is accompanied by an armed escort from the main guard, whose duty is in part to protect the guard house in which the Kohinoor and other jewels of fabulous value are located.

When the clock on the white tower begins to chime a quarter to 12, says Chambers' Journal, the word 'keys!' uttered in a stentorian tone by a sergeant rouses the soldiers, who are usually slumbering with much apparent comfort on the wooden guard-bed. In a few moments they are transferred to the exterior of the building, fully accoutred, and accompanied by a youthful drummer, who bears a rather dusty lantern which he has hastily lit. The captain of the guard marches off the little party towards the constable's house. There the soldiers are met by the warder, suspended from whose hand, as he descends the steps, the queen's keys jingle merrily.

At this juncture the sergeant commands his subordinates, whom he has halted for a moment, to "present arms"; and the Beefeater takes post a little in advance of his protectors, who forthwith set off in the direction of the gates. The first sentry to be passed stands expectant under the veranda at the entrance to the guardroom, where is also the whole guard not elsewhere engaged. It has been "turned out" to do honor for the keys.

When the sentry sees the escort headed by the lantern coming very near to his post he calls out: "Halt! who comes there?" The advancing party is brought to a standstill by this summons, and the warder, who, as a rule, is enveloped in the folds of an antiquated-looking cloak, replies in a kind of sepulchral tone of voice: "keys."

"Whose keys?" inquires the soldier, who is meanwhile standing with his piece at "port," an attitude preparatory to assuming that of the "charge."

The warder answers: "Queen Victoria's keys."

But even now the escort is not permitted to proceed on its journey, for the obdurate sentry coming down to the charge, makes the demand: "Stand, Queen Victoria's Keys. Advance one and give the coutersign."

The password, being well known to the warder, is of course given, and the sentry cries:

"Pass Queen Victoria's Keys. All's well."

After this dialogue has come to a termination the Keys are conveyed past the guard-house, being in their transit saluted by the assembled guard, which is then "turned in."

Before the Beefeater and the escort have marched twenty yards further obstructions appear in the forms of the vigilant sentinels at the Jewel house and the Traitor's gate, which latter was once used for the admission of "traitors" brought down the river from Westminster. In succession each of the soldiers challenges in the same way as his comrade at the main guard.

When the Beefeater has satisfactorily answered both men, the party moves onward for a little distance, and is a fourth time brought to a halt by the sentry at the Byward gate. The sentry here having been satisfied as to the character of the escort, it passes on, traverses a causeway leading across the moat, and reaches the Spur Guard. There, of course it is stopped by a sentry belonging to that body; and the Keys are eventually saluted by this soldier, as well as by the guard of which he forms a unit.

And now, after all those impediments have been overcome, the Barrier Gate is at length approached, its custodian having been appeased in the stereotype manner. The Barrier Gate is the outermost gate of the tower, and it is necessarily the first one to be locked.

The warden, who marches a little in front of the escort, when he is within some fifteen or twenty paces from the gate, halts. Then the men composing the escort advance, and, under the superintendence of the sergeant, line the sides of the road, facing inwards towards its middle.

The Beefeater, with considerable solemnity of demeanor, now walks up between the ranks, selects the appropriate key and locks the gate, which in the meantime has been closed by a corporal. This operation accomplished, and having given the gate a shake to assure himself of its being properly fastened, the Beefeater resumes his position a few yards away, passing as before the lines of soldiers. Arms are presented to the Keys, both when they are proceeding to the gate and when they are retiring from it, by word of command from the sergeant; for the officer remains behind with the main guard.

The party is now rearranged in the order of march, and at once retraces its steps to the next gate to be secured, the one at the Barbican or Spur Guard. On the outer side of the ditch, this portal is exactly opposite the Byward gate, which is situated on its inner bank. Having passed the as yet open gate, the soldiers are again drawn up in lines, and it is closed and locked; and as the key is withdrawn from the lock all present say or are understood to say: "God save Queen Victoria."

The Spur guard is turned out to salute; and the Keys and their escort retreat across the moat to the Byward gate, where precisely the same ceremony takes place. This completed, the three chief gates of the tower have been made fast for the night.

But there exists a fourth gate, which may be accurately described as a "back" entrance to the fortress; it stands in the vicinity of the ancient drawbridge, in the eastern portion of the outer wall of the Tower. The gate in this somewhat remote region is locked in a slightly less formal style than the other or "front" gates; and the men of the escort soon step out smartly on their return journey to the main guard. There they are hailed by the sentry as at the outset, and to the echo of his final "All's well," the queen's keys are carried into their quarters.

No one, however high in rank or authority, can enter or leave the tower after midnight. But the sergeant in command of the spur guard is authorized to admit residents as far as his guardhouse, where there is a waiting-room for the accommodation of such belated persons.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the sergeant summons his men to open the gates of the tower. The ceremony, though essentially similar to the midnight one, is perhaps a little more hurriedly performed.

A word to our lady readers: If you have been wanting to give *him* a present, and have not been able to decide what would please him, send for one of the **London Trouser Stretchers** advertised to-day by G. W. Simmons & Co., Boston. It takes all the bagginess out of the knees, and no well dressed man can do without one.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS.

Without a Counterpart in America—Their Aims, Methods and Management.

There is a phase of club life in England which has practically no counterpart either in this city or in this country. In point of comfort, luxury and adornment, some of the New York clubs which provide for the wealthy of the trades and professions and the devotees of idlesse yield to none of those in the English metropolis. But of clubs for the benefit of the mechanic, the clerk, the tradesman's assistant, scarcely anything is known on this side of the Atlantic. The unmarried man of small means can sit in his bedroom and read a book; he can take a walk, or he can devote himself to the maintenance of the saloon-keeper. Within these limits is comprised his choice of employment for the greater part of his leisure hours. Free libraries, provided in a charitable way, are open to him to some small extent, but in the control and management of these he has no voice.

There are now many scores of workingmen's clubs in and around London, and hundreds elsewhere throughout the kingdom. Numbers of these are larger and more developed though many are smaller, than that at Kingston, a London suburb on the banks of the Thames; but as a type of the institution this will serve well enough. The building is a substantial three story block, with a broad entrance into a large hallway running through to the rear. On one side of this hall is a bar where strong waters and malt liquors and effervescent draughts and "the cup that cheers but does not, etc.," are to be had with light refreshment. There are a lecture-room, subcommittee rooms, a large library and reading room and accommodations on the ground floor. Below, in the basement is a little alley. On the second floor is a theatre seating over 600 persons, with well arranged stage, and dressing and green rooms. Above this again is a billiard room with excellent billiard and bagatelle tables. In the rear of the building is a large lawn.

The activity for which this building forms a centre it would be impossible to properly describe in brief. There are billiard and chess clubs, which play tournaments constantly and give valuable prizes; there are bicycle and athletic and cricket clubs; there is a boating club, with a fine boat house and a fleet of skiffs, many of the members of which are first rate amateur oarsmen, and there is a swimming club, the members of which are always racing or training for races among themselves or with other clubs. There are amateur theatrical companies and musical and orchestral societies. There are facilities for cards and dominoes and checkers, and the skilled in the mysteries of these are constantly visiting other clubs around the great city to contest with them in these games, or receiving visits in return. There are courses of lectures, and courses of instruction in languages and other useful branches of knowledge; there are sick-benefit and building societies; there are discussion classes and mutual improvement societies. There are garden parties for dancing and music on the lawn all through the summer, and balls in the theatre throughout the winter.

The affairs of the club are managed entirely by the members themselves, numbering between six and seven hundred, and their annual subscription is $1.60, with subscriptions ranging from 25 cents to $2.50 to such of the subsidiary clubs as each member may wish to join.

The effect of this institution in keeping men out of the rum shops and innocently and wholesomely employed in their spare time may be imagined. The members have no desire to stand and loaf around street corners or in bar rooms, or shout themselves hoarse at anarchist gatherings. They have constant and interesting and exciting occupation for their leisure hours, and they consequently get as much or more enjoyment out of life than their wealthier neighbors. There is a variety to suit every taste, and no one need complain that he cannot find congenial recreation.

Some, but not very many, of these workmen's clubs are run on total abstinence lines. Others have a membership confined to particular political shades of thought. But in all the purpose and the result are similar. The question, "Is life worth living to the laboring man?" is solved effectually and decisively.

Jeff Davis' Book Fell Flat.

Carp's Letter: Appleton, the publisher, thought the story of the war written by Jeff Davis would be a great hit. It would probably be full of gossip and personal reminiscences, and coming from such a classical scholar as Davis ought to be well written. He wrote to Davis and asked him if he would write such a book, and Jeff Davis jumped at the chance. A short time after this a large roll of manuscript was expressed to Appleton. It was the book from Beavoir. On reading it the publishers found that it was utterly unfit for use. It read like a school-boy's Fourth of July oration, adapted to the south, and was full of blatant eulogies and secession sentiment. It was heavy, argumentative and unreadable. The publishers were in despair, and they finally sent a man to Davis' home and told him to write the book for him. Jeff Davis dictated a large part of it, and, after six months' work, the man came back with the manuscript, which was published. It was a crude work and Jeff Davis insisted on its being as it is. It fell flat upon the country and was a financial failure. Davis could not understand why this was so and he thought perhaps it might be because the book was too dear. He thought it ought to be distributed more widely, and he wrote to the publishers not long ago and asked them if they would not get out a cheap edition in pamphlet form. They replied this was out of the question, that the book would not pay, and they would have nothing more to do with it.

Making a Loan.

Wall Street News: The agent of a plate-glass insurance agency in a western city received a call a few days ago from a tough looking stranger, who didn't waste any time asking for a loan of ten dollars.

"Well, th's is 'check and no mistake!" exclaimed the agent.

"Beg pardon, sir, but it is straight business. I'm a tramp. I'm a night-hawk. I can break 100 plate-glass windows in this state in the next month and not get caught at it. You can easily figure the cost to your company?"

"I want to borrow that sum, sir, on my note of hand, due three months hence."

He not only got it, but the agent gave him a second-hand suit of clothes and said he should be pleased to hear from him by mail.

Pleasant when your cold goes. Red Star Cough Cure drives it away. No narcotics.

The Marine band in Washington is rehearsing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and "Haste to the Wedding." The latter is dedicated to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

An Elkhart, Ind., farmer dug into a large mound on his farm and found the skeletons of twenty-two bodies that had been buried face downward, and the skulls of all had been crushed in at the back.

Suburban property is increasing in value very rapidly in Washington, and the town is gradually crawling up on the hills. Houses worth $20,000, $30,000 $40,000 and upward are being built in the suburbs.

There are seventeen lawyers at Algona and not a democrat among the number.

JOHN DUBOIS' MILLIONS.

Pennsylvania's Lumber King Gives an $8,000,000 Estate to His Nephew.

Eight Hundred Workmen to Be Cared For—How His Vast Fortune Was Made.

On Tuesday, May 11th, John Dubois, the lumber king of Pennsylvania, filed in Clearfield an absolute deed conveying all his property, valued at about $8,000,000, to his favorite nephew, John E. Dubois. The deed bears date January 17th, 1884, so that, although for more than two years young John Dubois has been in his uncle's employ, taking orders from whatever superintendent he chanced to be working under, he has been the actual owner of the entire property. Nobody knew it but himself and his uncle. The senior Dubois, who is 77 years old, has been ailing lately, and decided to make the deed public. The only consideration in the deed is that John E. Dubois shall pay all debts and fill all contracts his uncle may make till the day of his death.

His purpose in making the deed was to make sure that his business should go on in single and absolute ownership, just as he had conducted it for the period of twenty years, after his death, and that the 800 workmen in his employ should not be distressed by the stoppage or embarrassment of his enterprise. The deed makes no mention of any of the other heirs, of whom there are a great many, John Dubois being the only bachelor in a family of fourteen. It is left entirely to the conscience of John E. Dubois whether any of them shall have any share in the estate or not. The young man is about 25 years of age and unmarried. He was educated at Chester Military Academy.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says that John Dubois stood easily at the head of the lumber business of Pennsylvania. It is doubtful if there is any man between Maine and Michigan who owned more timber land and cut more timber than he did. Every year he cut and sawed about 36,000,000 feet of boards, enough to build the dwelling-houses of a town of 10,000 people. He owned at the time of his death 33,000 acres of land in one connected body about his Town of Dubois, on which there is standing about 350,000,000 feet of white-pine lumber, besides many million feet of hemlock. About 8,000 acres of it is underlaid with a valuable vein of coal, being on the western side of the Reynoldsville basin.

Besides his large buildings in Pittsburg, John Dubois had a one-fourth interest in a tract of 70,000 acres in West Virginia, which the ax has never touched, and large real-estate interests in Havre de Grace and Williamsport. At Dubois, where he has lately lived, he had mill improvements worth $750,000. When he went there, ten or twelve years ago, there were only three houses in the town. It now has 7,000 population.

John Dubois began life with almost no capital, and was a raftsman on the Susquehanna at the age of 17. His inventive genius helped him greatly. His mills are full of his devices. Whenever he found an impediment in his path he invented something to overcome it. He recently recovered $30,000 from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company for the use of his patent for deep-water foundations. The automatic dam which bears his name is well known. He owned about fifty patents altogether. He owned the fine hotel and half the property in the town of Dubois, and had just completed a new opera house, the finest in the state outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

He got the first large start in his fortune by investing in cheap timber lands, and the secret of his large profits in recent years has been the perfection of his machinery and the variety of his product which enabled him to use up all the timber he cut and avoid waste and middlemen's profits. He manufactured houses and shipped them all fitted and complete, so that a hatchet and nails were all that were required to put them together at their destination. A rough pine log brought from the woods to his mill, over his own line of railroad, came out at the end of the works in the shape of boxes, boards, laths and barrel heads. Every scrap was turned to profit. There was no waste except splinters and sawdust.

His works at Dubois had a capacity of 85,000 feet of lumber, 6,000 boxes, 5,000 barrel heads, and 60,000 shingles a day, besides a hemlock mill with a capacity of 40,000 feet daily, and a large tannery and machine shop. He had a farm of 1,000 acres, employed 800 men, and knew every one of them. He had been seriously ill for several months, and recently had Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, taken up to Dubois on a special train. He staid thirty-five minutes. Though a man of warm heart and genial disposition, Mr. Dubois never married. He never used liquor or tobacco.

Halford Sauce. The most delicious relish.

Two residents of Webster county, Neb., have rows of lightning rods on their houses that cost $700 each.

Henry A. Mott, Jr., Ph.D., F.C.S., Prof. Chemistry, New York Medical college and late Government Chemist, says: "My investigation of Allcock's Porous Plaster shows it to contain valuable and essential ingredients not present in any other plaster. These ingredients are so perfectly proportioned that the Allcock's Porous Plaster will not cause blisters or excessive irritation; and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster." Imitations and counterfeits of this valuable remedy are being offered for sale; so when purchasing Allcock's Porous Plasters do not fail to see that the registered trade-mark stamp is on each plaster, as none are genuine without it.

Investigation has shown that the air in the houses of parliament is dangerously contaminated by sewer gas.

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.

Flax has been sown in eight counties of Nebraska by way of an experiment, to see if it will not be more profitable than wheat.

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.

Life in the Paris Sewers.

is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a *living sewer*. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

No fewer than 100,000 shade trees now make Washington glorious in fresh, green and fragrant blossoms.

"For economy anp comfort every spring, we use Hood's Sarsaparilla," writes a Buffalo, N. Y.) lady. 100 doses One Dollar.

A Georgia hunter, 65 years old, says that since he began hunting he has killed 991 deer and 187 alligators.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be bald, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, single strength, $1.00; double strength, $2.00; triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepared on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.

The city of Guatemala contains 60,000 inhabitants. Last winter a French opera troupe played a two months' engagement to crowded houses every night. Guatemala has electric lights, telephones, street cars and good hotels.

How It Was That Five Portlanders Get $15,000.

Mr. Rufus F. Bacon held one-fifth of the ticket which drew the capital prize of $75,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of April 13th. Some of his friends suggested that they purchase some tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. They purchased one-fifth of ten different tickets, paying therefor $10. When they got the tickets, each selected two tickets haphazard, and if either ticket drew, the amount was to be divided between them all. On Wednesday last a telegram was received, stating that ticket No. 25,244 had drawn one-fifth of the capital prize of $75,000—*Portland* (Me.) *Argus*. April 21.

Some West India negroes carry a snake's poison under their finger nails. A single scratch from a poisoned nail will cause death in a few hours.

Two and a half million pounds sterling has been the average value for the past three years of the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

LYON & HEALY

Patent Upright Pianos are conceded to be the best in the market at a moderate price. 6,000 now in use. Remarkable for their durability, and capacity for standing in tune. Endorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Boscovitz, Leibling, Eddy, Pratt, and other eminent members of the musical profession.

WAREROOMS:

1305 and 1307 Farnam St.

Nebraska National Bank

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Paid up Capital.....$250,000
Suplus May 1, 1885..... 25,000

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ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA 50 LIGHT 5 CENTS
IS DECIDED BY
Royal Havana Lottery
(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)
Drawn at Havana, Cuba, May 1, 15, 29, 1886
(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)
TICKETS IN FIFTHS.
Wholes $5.00. Fractions Pro rata.
Tickets in Fifths: Wholes $5; Fractions pro rata.
Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing in the nature of chance in existence.
For tickets apply to SHIPSEY & CO., 1249 Broadway, N. Y. City; M. OTTENS & CO., 619 Main street Kansas City, Mo. 27imsaw

Dr. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY

CORDIAL

The Great Southern Remedy for all BOWEL TROUBLES AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this little bush growing alongside of our mountains and hills; but very few realize the fact, that the little purple berry, which so many of us have eaten in most every shape, there is a principle in it having a wonderful effect on the bowels. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is the GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY that restores the little one teething, and cures Diarrhœa Dysentery and Cramp Colic.

When it is considered that at this season of the year sudden and dangerous attacks of the bowels are so frequent, and we hear of so many deaths occurring before a physician can be called in, it is important that every household should provide themselves with some speedy relief, a dose of which will relieve the pain and save much anxiety. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is a simple remedy which any child is pleased to take.

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure Coughs, Croup and Consumption. Price 25 cts. and $1 a bottle.

For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., and all druggists.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisement.

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its grand single number drawing takes place monthly. It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

193d Grand Monthly AND THE EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 15th, 1886

Under the personal supervison and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

Notice, Tickets are $10 only. Halves, $5 Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150 000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1 000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
100 " "	75....	7,500
2,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, currency by express at our expense address,

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