## BUSINESS OF TWO COURTS

Proceedings of the State Supreme and Federal Bodies.

THE ATTORNEYS IN ATTENDANCE

Very Little Business Being Trans acted at the State House-Small Items Gathered in and About Lincoln.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUBEAU.

The January term of the United States federal court met at the government building, Judge Dandy presiding ,yester-Iday, and the morning hours were con--Isumed in the call of the docket and the arrangement of cases for trial. United States District Attorney Lambertson was in attendance at the court, and among the attorneys outside of a generous dele gation from the city of Lincoln were noted J. L. Webster, J. M. Thurston, W. A. Stowe, C. S. Montgomery, E. M. Bart lett, Omaha: C. A. Murray, of Beatrice; Angus McDonald, of Hastings, and others. Mr. Charles Atkinson, Mr. L. T. Stocking and Mr. Doty, of Lincoln, were admitted to practice, as were also A. J. Smith, of Beatrice, and John B. Hartman, of Kearney. The grand jury was to meet yesterday and it is understood that several important questions will come before them. The petit jury was called in the morning but now, trial cases being in the call, they were dismissed until 10 a. m, to-day, the hour to which the court adjourned. Mr. Lumbertson states that the case of the United States against R. D. Babcock and S. D. Cariswell, charged with conspiracy to issue false affidavits on timber claims, will be tried the present term, and also that the cases of a similar nature against C. R. Clover and W. D. Whitmore will also be up for hearing. The session of the court yesterday only lasted one hour, as there was manifest in great desire on the part of all the court officials and attorneys to go hence and witness the struggles of the lobby and the organization of the legislature. SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA.

Tuesday's work of the court was as Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The following named gentlemen were admitted to practice: R. G. Saverly and J. W. Ebersol. Wymour vs. Colby, dismissed, Stettmische vs. Lamb; time for referee

to report extended thirty days. The following causes were argued and submitted:

Ashby vs. Greenslade. Billings vs. Filley, on part of plaintiff. Corson vs. Corson, motion for alimony. The following causes were put at the foot of the docket:

Earle vs. Burch. Stumbo vs. Seeley. Clapp vs. Bowman.

Court adjourned until to-day at 800 o'clock a. m

LITTLE BUSINESS of any character whatever occurred a the state house yesterday, all floors and all offices centering attention upon the two legislative sessions just organizing from which would emanate the succor for the coming two years. The secretary's office was open at all hours, much of the

routine work of organizing emanating from that office and visitors being frequent there. The executive office was also open at all hours for the convenience of the public, and halts and corridors, rotunda and entrances were filled with eager spectators and more eager place Everything but the usual quiet and order reigned supreme. A good deal of complaint is heard over

the slow speed that the job lot of pool printing offices are making in the work of printing the reports of the state officers. Some of these printing offices never are known to get state work out on time for they are not satisfied in getting double prices, but also want state work to hang along to sandwich in at dull times. attorney general's report-the smallest in the lot-is out, but none of the more important ones, especially that of the commissioner of public lands and buildings yet hang fire, notwithstanding that the copy was very promptly furnished.

"THE NAIAD QUEEN." One of the finest entertainments ever given in the city of Lincoln, and in fact one of the greatest spectacular scenes ever presented on any stage is the operatta "The Naiad Queen," that is in progress the present week at the Funke opera house. This operatta calls into requisition some four hundred persons. gathered from the children and young people of Lincoln, including the best vocalists in the city, and all of them are acquiting themselves with much credit, and the scenic effects, transformation scenes and tableaus are gorgeous. The house is crowded nightly, and the comments extravagantin its praise.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION. The usual reception by his excellency the governor, to the members of the legis-lature will be held on Tuesday evening in the hall of the senate at the capital. CITY TOPICS.

District Attorney Strode, of Plattsmouth, is in the city, and in conversation he enters a denial that he has anything whatever to do with the Matthewson case, as published in the BEE, and he supple ments the statement that he has no intention of taking any part whatever in that light, legal or otherwise.

Among the newspaper men of the state doing the capital city yesterday was noted John M. Hassler of Pawnee City, Seth P. Mobley of Grand Island, C. W. Pool of Tecumsch, P. E. Sedgwick of York Coloral Pickets of the York, Colonel Pickett of the Republican Valley, and N. W. Nurfin of the Rulo Bridgeman.

In the police court yesterday it looked as though the freedom of the city had been extended for the might before, for only one solitary drunken man was up for sentence as a result of the night business. Seven vagrants, however, swelled the list of lodgers and helped populate

the jail.

J. K. Gondy, Judge J. N. Edwards, J. J. Davis, T. J. Butler and Walter Story were a part and parcel of the Pawnee county contingent assisting in the organization of the legislature yesterday.

Robert Weidensall, of Chicago western national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was in Lincoln yesterday on a business and pleasure trip to the capital

Judge Applegate, Judge Davidson, Judge J.S. Dew, Judge Jack Burteh and ex-Judge J. M. Divinuey were part and parcel of the Johnson county politicians incoln yesterday.

F. Hoebel, an ex-law maker of Otoe county, Hon. Frank T. Rawson, and John McIlvery, were Otoe county citizens who came up to the entertainment

Judge A. N. Sullivan, of Plattsmouth. a legal gentleman with a keen appreciation of what a primary ought to companied by Mat Hartigan, S. M. Chap-man and J. B. Strode, was yesterday comparing the lobby with a ward caucus. Elder L. F. Britt, of Hastings, is one from the ranks of the clergy who is in

from the ranks of the clergy who is in the capital city looking after the position of chaplain of the senate,

J. A. Smith, Hon. N. K. Griggs and Dr.

B. Presson, of Beatrice, representing tinance, law and insurance, were dwelfers yesterday in the capital city.

The new Lincoln Omaha trains by way of the Ashland cut-off seem to increase business from the start, the passenger

business from the start, the passenger travel being very heavy.

HERSEY'S LUCKY PISTOL SHOT. Story of a Man Who Met with an Accident and Made Money,

There registered at the Park Avenue botel on the evening of October 16 last, says the New York Times, a good-looking, well-dressed man of about forty years, who wrote on the register, in a straggling, labored hand like that of a schoolboy, "George W. Hersey, New York." Mr. Hersey was shown up to his room, which he occupied that night, and the first thing he did next morning was to shoot himself through the body. hotel people had him removed without delay to Bellevue hospital and failed to inform the police of the occurrence. At the hospital Hersey told House Surgeon J. C. Clark, who took charge of the case, that he had been examining the revolver, when it accidentally exploded. The big bullet went through the left long, lodg-ing in the back, and Dr. Clark thought that there was about one chance in a thousand that the wounded man would

recover. Hersey was received at the hospital on a Saturday, and on Monday the police, hearing of the case through the newspapers, sent Detective Price over to the hospital to place him under arrest for attempted suicide. Price saw the warden and told him of his mission. Prisoners in the hospital are usually placed together in a ward called "the cage," which is in charge of a policeman, and which is the most exposed ward in the hospital. Clark said that to remove Hersey, who was then improving, to this ward meant was then improving, to this ward meant certain death to him, but the removal was insisted upon. Dr. Clark then sand that he would be personally responsible for his patient. But during his tempory absence from the ward Hersey was taken to the pen. Dr. Clark, upon making this discovery, immediately had the man brought back to the ward, and kept him there until Friday, when he was returned to the "enge

At different times and to different peo ple Hersey volunteered the information that he was a good deal of a sporting character; that he lived in Boston and Mexico. He had no friends in the cityat least none went to see him-and apparently he had no money. Two weeks after Hersey had shot himself, and after he was on a fair way to recovery De tective Pryor of the Fifth avenue hotel, was called upon by the agent of a Buf falo lawyer, who engaged the detective to be the means of carrying considerable sums of money to Hersey, Pryot, was, according to this arrangement, to be handed the money at a certain place give it to Hersey, get a receipt for it, and ceive \$10 each time for his trouble. cording to Pryor's statement he knew nothing about either Hersey or Hersey's benefactor—simply the mysterious name of the latter, and this he refuses to disclose. He took the first installment—\$450—to Hersey and told him how he got it. Hersy, Pryor says, was astonished. He didn't know the Buffalo lawyer or from whom the money could possibly come. However, he took the money, and in the past two weeks Pryor has given him \$1,300, which he got from the same source.

Yesterday morning, when Hersey was declared able to go to court, Detective Price took him in a carriage to the Jeffer son Market police court, and, there being not a particle of evidence to prove that he intended to commit suicide when he shot himself. Justice Patterson dis-charged him. In the court Hersey was represented by Lawyer Robert H. Racy. The lawyer had been engaged by Pryor acting, he says, under orders from the same person from whom he had received

After his discharge Hersey and his lawyer made some very vague statements to the effect that while in the hospital Hersey had been very badly treated until it was discovered that he had some money, and that then he had been subjected to the process known as "sweating"-that is, he was made to pay liberally for any attention, and even to pay in order to be enabled to have the same privileges necorded him as were given other patients. These statements are very wild, and are absolutely denied at the hospital. Dr. Clark said to a Times reporter yesterday that not only had Hersey not been treated badly, but that especial attention had been given him from the fact that his was a very extraordinary case, and every effort was made to save him. He had been cured, and Dr. Clark and Dr. L. H. Stimson, the attending physicians, prided

themselves upon the cure. But the interesting portion of this story is the money portion. The story told by Detective Pryor is that on the night before he shot himself Hersey lost \$4,500 in some manner, and was at the time of the accident "dead flat broke." On the day of the accident some rich relative of whom Hersey did not know died and left him a fortune of something like \$2,000,000. The fortune was intrusted to this Buffalo lawyer to disburse, and it took him two weeks to find his man. The mystery of the thing however, is curious. The Buffalo lawyer, Pryor says, arrived in this city last night, and Hersey met him and was enlightened as to the source of his unexpected godsend. But no person interested would give any information about it. If Hersey paid no money for services at the hospital he got rid of what was given him somehow, for Pryor says yesterday morning, after his discharge, Hersey had, out of the \$1,300 he had received in two weeks, just 25 cents. "And," remarked the detective, "I immediately got \$500 more for him, gave it to him, and he went and got some breakfast." Nobody called to see Her-sey at the hospital except Pryor, and what he did with his money is another mystery. Dr. Clark says that he never knew Hersey had any money, but that if

been any the wiser. Some fashionable ladies are not satisfied with ready made fans, but must have them made to order; they are, however, satisfied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at 25 cents and take it regularly.

he had, he (the doctor) would never have

"One fire burns out another's burnings," and most pains suffers more to be cured, but Salvation Oil is painless and certain. It costs only 25 cents.

The "Year of Confusion." The year 46 B. C. was the "Year of

Confusion:" In order to adjust the year according to the course of the sun, and to assign to the month the number of days it should contain, Julius Casar abolished the use of the "intercalations" or days which were occasionally inserted in the calender at that time. make everything proceed regularly from the first of January he inserted in the current year, besides the intercalary month of twenty-three days, which fell into it, two extraordinary months between November and December, the one of thirty-three and the other of thirtyfour days, so that this year consisted of fifteen months, or 415 days. It may be here noted that some historians consider 47 B. C., to have been the "Year of Con-

There are many cheap cosmetics of fered for sale, which claim to contain nothing injurious to the skin. This is all bosh, all, or very nearly all are compounded from the most deleterious and poisonous drugs in the materia medica. They destroy the vitality of the skin, making the consumer prematurely with-ered and old. J. A. Pozzoni guarantees his medicated complexion powder en-turely free from all injurious matter, and will gladly pay \$500 to any practical chemist who can find upon analysis the slightest trace of white lead orarsenic. Use none other and you will never regret. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

The Upe and Downs of a Famous Gold Mine-

'Richest Man in the World!"-A Vast Property Wrecked-Presidential Aspirations in the Scale -The Outcome.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: My first visit to any of the gold mines in California, was in May, 1850, soon after the adjournment of the first legislature, and when the season was most propitions for pleasant travel over plains, mountains and streams-the "rainy season" having been unusually protracted and productive of generally more disastrous floods than had occurred for years. Our party of four, two of whom had been members of the senate, the writer and Ben McCullough, the famous Texas ranger and scout, on well equipped American steeds, started from San Jose, the then state capitol, our objective points, excepting in the case of the Texan anywhere or any spot that possessed commanding interest for sight seers, or that would afford information worth acquiring and communicating to friends at

McCullough's, instead of pleasure and recreation, was one of official business, wholly new and novel in its nature and s, and, it was generally apprehended at the capital, not only risky but danger. ous in its execution. The legislature had constructed the machinery for a state government; had chosen all the essential flicials to run the machine, but there was no money in the treasury for their lubrication. The issue of \$300,000 of state serie. drawing ten per cent per month until redeemed, which the constitutional convention at Monterey had authorized to be issued, was exhausted, and there was no tax money yet in the treasury. Auticipating such an exigency, that body, on the eve of final adjournment, had passed an act to assess a tax on foreigners who were then working the gold mines in the state or who might thereafter so engage. It was as collector of "Foreign Miners" Tax" that our ranger was making his first circuit, his object being to first visit all the most noted mining resorts and ascertain as near as he could which of all the several was the richest in its yield and therefore would afford to hun the greatest emolument-the pay of such a collector being a fixed per centum on the gross yield of a mine. It was known to but a few that this favoritism was the only in ducement McCullough considered in his acceptance of the office, knowing as he did what desperadoes he surely would encounter in exacting his levies, and how little life was prized when there were gold dust and nuggets in the scale. A like offer was made to Jack Hayes, the illustrious prototype of the other, who but a few weeks before had safely landed in San Francisco from his long and exhausting march in his capacity as guide to an emigrant party over the plains; but Jack's star was rising again; his myriad of friends quickly discovered him on the against him, he was honored with the office of sheriff.

This attempt, however, to fill an empty treasury by exacting of delvers in the mines a considerable percentage of their sequisitions, in a brief trial proved a failure in its operations, and ultimately proved a dead letter, although McCul-lough and several other of the more forfunate ones did not fail in realizing a handsome stake for future successes.

After a visit to a number of mining ections—including Sutter's famous mill and surroundings-many of which were then yielding fabulously, although the processes of mining at that day were crude in the extreme, our party directed its course toward the muchtalked of Mariposa estate, or grant, as it was more generally designated, of Colonel John C. Fremont. This gentleman had lately been chosen one United States senators frome California the other being Dr. Wm. G. Gwin, and as two of our party had been steadfast friends of the colonel in the legislature against a number of formidable rivals, they felt a special interest in all that involved his future wellfare as well as present. Our curitoo, was somewhat stimuosity. lated by a remark made in a senatorial debate not long before by Colonel Ben-ton, when he alluded to Fremont as "the richest man in the world," our inference being that in this vast Mariposa possession was comprised such fabulous riches No gold mines in operation did we find, however, but there was spread out before us, far beyond our clearest vision, a long and broad expanse of country, as beautiful and empanting as ever sun shone upon-a principality of nature's own handiwork. All over this expanse thou-sands of sleek cattle roamed at will, and no gold in sight for the prospector and the delver. That was not yet an open se-cret that it was a gold field, but was conclusively known to Fremont and a precious few, who bided their time, which was not remote.

HISTORY OF THE GRANT. Availing himself of the practical knowledge which he attained in his surveying expeditions on the eye of and during the war with Mexico, Colonel Fremont directed his main energies to the acquisition of this immense tract as most desir able of all that broad domain. He knew. also, how many of those most desirable tracts of country were derived from the Mexican government, and how the war itself was weakening the hold upon their possessions of the natives thus terrorized. Therefore, to obtain ownership was a comparatively easy task, and he set about it, wisely keeping his own counsels. What was its cost is not stated, but it is on record that in 1847, while California was yet under the dominion of Mexico one Juan B. Aivarado sold to John C. Fremont the Mariposa estate; that it con tained 44,280 acres, or about seventy quare miles; that it reached twelve miles from east to west and twelve and a half miles from north to south, and in its limits embraced nine towns, the principal one then being Mariposa, near which Fremont, at a later period, fixed a resi-

His first attempt to take possession of the territory met with serious opposition, somewhat to his surprise, but there was seemingly good reason for it. The grant originally was of land adaptable to grazing and dairy purposes, but the boundaries, like many others of those noted Mexican grants, had not been fixed, thus allowing the new purchaser a license to locate his claim on any land within reach. This Fremont's surveyors had effected for him, resulting in the acquisition, instead of a considerable mountain country that was almost worthless, a valuable treet of grazing land, covering the Pine Tree and osephene gold mines and several others of less importance, as they in time developed to be. This particular portion had been for a considerable period in the undisputed possession of a number of Fremont's old triends, who, when it was discovered that he was about to override and dispossess them, organized a revolt of such dimensions as to assume the phase of a civil war. In fact it grew to be a war, and California for a while was considerably shrred up with excitement. The adverse claimants had worked their mines so successfully that to be thus dessoiled prompted resistance, however violent. The law officers were defied; the mines were barricaded; several persons on both sides were killed; but Fremont and his harty obtained a truce, and in dne

time the matter was satisfactorily compromised. The result of all this was that MILLIONS WERE THE OUTCOME. From the period of which we have

been writing, and for a number of years after our tour of observation, Mariposa and its neighboring mines expanded and flourished in an almost fabulous degree. An official exhibit shows that in 1830 the yield was \$474,000; in 61 it was \$612,000; in '62 it was \$522,000; in '63 it was \$385, 000; in '64 and '65 it was \$712,000, after which the mills were mainly suspended Much of this was the yield of quartz rock that assayed in some instances \$173 to the tou, the average being \$45 and the expense but \$6.30 per ton. This, how-over, was the favorable aspects of the business as one of the reports exhibited There was another, and a decidedly less glowing one, quite disastrous in its effects. This was, that the total expenses were \$830,700, which left liabilities of \$185,818 on the 1st of January, 1865, at the same time the total assets being but \$746,000, of which the several mills repre

sented \$450,000. Soon after this exposition was made of the embarrassed condition of the property, another phase was presented, and, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, it was novel in the extreme. This was that the organization known as the "Mariposa company," and which had figured so conspicuously in the financial world, had, in fact, no legal right to hold and use the seven eighths which they had conditionally purchased from Fremont, the conditions of which not having been bomplied with. When this astonishing piece of information was reported by a special committee to an adjourned meeting of the mortgage bond-holders, it may well be imagined that there was sensation in mining circles on

both sides of the continent It was at this crists of its affairs that the company suspended payment, and the entire business went into the handof a creditor who proceeded to work it for his own benefit, as is charged in the same report, and who actually wasted in the operation of paying the debts of the company more than twice the amount of

A Mr. Dodge seems to have been the individual in whom was resposed the privilege of working so beneficially for himself and so dispersionally for the company, the report saying of him that "if the company had sold all its personal property and half its mills at auction, t might have paid Mr. Dodge and been better off than it is, after emerging breathless and almost lifeless from his clutch.'

THE PRESIDENCY IN THE SCALE. Colonel John C. Fremont, it will be borne in mind, was a candidate for president of the United States in 1856 against James Buenanan. How that would have any agency in wreeking so valuable a property as the Mariposa estate, if it did not exercise such an unforunate influence, whether fact or fiction, has been but little thought of by the public. It seems, however, that the Mariposa company itself, in its endeavor to escape obloquy for having been vic-timized by a combination of misfortunes, did not fail to so implicate that distinguished personage, although not naming him outright in the publication. Inci-dental to this historical sketch, and independent of any personality, what they say of the matter is somewhat interest The more salient points of their tatement, however, will only be herein

et forth. "These self-detenders go on to say that only a few years since the Mariposa est ate became known to the capitalists of New York as the Ophir, whose inexhaustible mines were yielding gold in such rick profusion that it seemed incredble that any extravagance or mismangement could deplete the purse which this vast stream of wealth was incessantly pouring. This magnificent estate, in geographical extent, population and resources, far executs the oldest republic of the old world, but when its proorietor allowed himself to become a cantidate for the presidency of the United States, political capitalists familiar with the inside machinery of modern politics clearly foresaw that in the event of an ressful issue of the commoior cincipality would be in the market for

ale, and in this they were not mustaken."
This being their assumption, then they enlarge upon it by adding that "after several ineffectual attempts to raise money to pay off its liabilities, Mr. John C. Fremont, in January, 1863, executed a mortgage upon the Mariposa estate to trustees to secure the spm of \$1,500,000. Capitalists were found who were willing to advance the amount required, and the result of the negotiations was the formation of the Mariposa company, under the mining laws of the state of New York, and with a nominal capital of \$10,000,000." The estate was purchased, subject to this mortgage of a million and a half, which was supposed to be ample to pay off all the incumbrances, and for the payment of the estate the company issued to Fremont and his associates their entire capital stock of \$10,000,000, and to enable them to raise money to pay the incumbrances, the same parties were is sued bonds for another million and a half, all of these bonds bearing 7 per ent interest, payable in ten years in California, and in gold coin.

AN UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION. The company's purchase unquestionably was made in the full belief that the mines were exhaustless and invaluable Their yield had been steadily increasing each month preceding the purchase, competent engineers flattering them with the belief that, with a little outlay, they would reach \$170,000 per month, self these debts being payable in gold coin, and as the price of gold, since their tontraction, had materially advanced, heir actual amount in currency nearly coubled, while their bonds they could only thll at par for currency-so flooded was ce market with the government se-ourities, then being bought at par. Many af the debts, too, that the company had Assumed, had been drawing 2 per cent nterest per month for several years,

which added largely to their heavy load. Then, to increase their tribulations, certain parties in California combined to drive them to the wall by getting possession of large claims at a vast discount, and pressing them into the courts, and in this way attach not only products of the mines, but the mills, machinery and other property.

One misfortune followed another in quick succession: utter bankruptey seemed inevitable. They say that "in this exigency \$2,000,000 of the bonds of the company was issued and negotiated at lifty cents on the dollar—a relief that was but temporary, for in the course of a single year the company was obliged to pay over \$800,000 for premiums on gold emitted to California to meet its liabili-

While they were in these threes of threatened dissolution, an unlooked for ray of light brightened their dark horizon. Mark, Brumigim & Co., San Fran-cisco bankers, had been Mr. Fremont's largest creditors, and his steadfast friends. In 1860, when his estate of Marposa had been put up at sheriff's sale, to satisfy an execution, they had stepped forward and become owners of the property entire, and as it had never yet been redeemed, they still were the owners. This seasonable interference afforded the company a breathing spell in which to work till 1868, when the legislature interfered with a bill of temporary relief. This effected nothing of moment, and they were still demoralized for a time,

but finally straightened out. It is needless to fill space with further details of the complications surmounted. It will suffice that the entire estate was placed in the hands of trustees, through whose agency a working capital of half a million of dollars in each was raised, all the indebtedness of the company provided for, and every kind of embarrassment cleared away. At this period in

which we leave them the trustees, with s large force, are at work in the rebuilding and repairing, and a large working capital in hand, with the newest processes and machinery, directed with the highest engineering and mining skill. They were instituted in contrast of the c ustified in congratulations that the future of Mariposa was so cloudless. Its status at this much later day may possibly be learned by anyone conrageous enough to venture among the sharks of Wali street.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich; willsend their celebrated Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances, on thirty days' trial, to any man (young or middle-aced) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, and other discusses. The greatest remedal arent ever discovered. Write to them for lithustated pamphlet free. ite to them for lithustated pamphlet free, risks incurred, as thirrty days' trial is al-

The Cambodian House.

From "A Scientific Mission to Cam-odia," by M. Maurel, in Popular Scibodia," by M. Maurel, in Popular Science Monthly for January: The character of the Cambodian house is largely determined by the phenomenou of the in-undation. It is built on piles, often, on one side at least, some twenty or twentyfive feet above the ground. The piles on one side stand in the river, and the door ts on the other side. All that the proprietor asks is that the floor shall be a few nches above the water in time of freshet. He might put it on the level ground near the stream, but he prefers to have it overhang, in part, at least, and stope. The floor is reached by ladders, which are drawn up in the evening-the surest mode of closing the house in a country where there are no locks.

Under the floor the pirogue is moored on one side, while the poultry, dogs, and pigs live on the other side. The pigs have hollow backs and their bellies drag on the ground, but their owner does not disdain to share their abode with them. I have seen the Cambodian and his nice lying side by side at noonday, enjoying their siesta. Places are also found under the house for the wagons, plows, and fishing tackle. The floor is usually a wickerwork of woven bamboo laths, which bend and creak at every step, and which we, with our shoes and heavy walk, find it hard to get over. But the Cambodian walks light-footed and care fully, much as we try to do when we go on tip-toe, but, not being troubled by seees, with vastly better success. Bonding his legs a little and lean-ing forward, with his arms brought up toward his chest, he puls his foot delicately on two or three of the slats at a time, and walks noiselessly on, while we would atways feel as if we were going to break through. These open floors are easily cleaned with a dash of water which runs off, no one cares where. case the inundation should threaten to rise above them, the owner can make another floor higher up, with sum bamboo sticks and a few hours of time.

The house is only one story high. The framing of the roof, except for the larger pieces, which are of timber, is made of bamboos of sizes graduated to correspond with the weight they are intended to support. It is covered with a shing-ling of palm, or with wisps of straw, after the fashion of a European thatch. The outside walls and the partitions are often made in the same way. Inside, the house is divided into three or more apartments. The first, the vestibule, usually open in front, is reached by the ladder. Next to it is the principal room, serving for salon, dining-room and bed-room, and from this doors open into the private family rooms or apartments of the women and children, to which Europeans are not admitted and pative visitors but Two small rooms are also occasionally built by the sides of the vestibule for the young men. The girls, whatever that age, always live with their mother. The whole structure is some thirty-live or forty feet square. Besides his dwelling-house the Cambodian builds a taller house, also on piles and having no entrance except by a small window, which he is particular to make tight against the rain; and this is the granary for his rice.

"One Natl Drives Ont Another " Is a French saying that finds exemplifi-cation in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease for instance will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" which acts as a specific in these allments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

Gould's Life Insurance.

London Economist: During the past week there has been a development of stock exchange speculation so peculiar as to deserve a special notice. It ap-pears that a short term policy for four months has been affected in London upon the life of Mr. Jay Gould for a large amount-the sum is variously reported at from £100,000 to £150,000 -upon which a premium of £1 7s 6d per cent has been ad. The explanation given here is that some large operators for the rise in the "Gould" stocks, fearing the effect upon the market of such an event as the death of Mr. Gould, have taken out the above policy to protect themselves against this risk as long as their operations remain open. This is the account generally given and generally believed, but cynical people might possibly say that the transaction could also be explained on the assumption that Mr. Jay Gould has become a temporary "bear" himself on these stocks. In any case however, it seems clear that the policy in question has been affected in connection with some speculative stock exchange operations, and we should imagine it forms a unique instance of the kind. I forms a unique matanetic forms a unique matanetic forms a unique matanetic forms a unique forms a unique forms a unique forms a unique matanetic f since they thereby simply disclose to the world their own positions, and so invite

## LINCOLN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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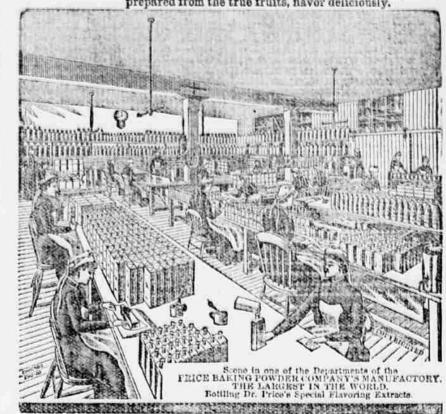
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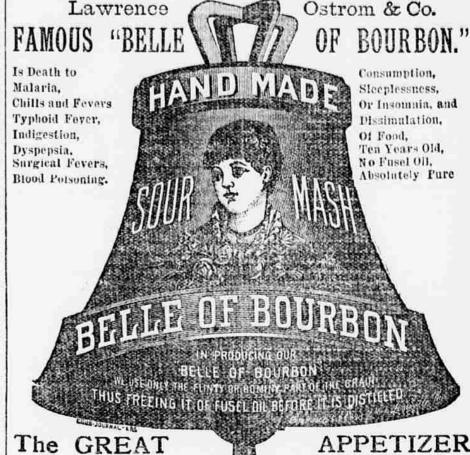
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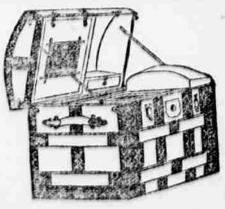
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