"BLESSED ARE THE POOR."

Some Facts in Regard to Lancaster County's Pauper Refuge.

ESTIMATES OF THE COMING YEAR

A Boot and Shoe Firm Closed Out on a Chattal Mortgage—District Court Doings—Capital City News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

"Blessed are the poor," remarked a Lincoln citizen when he noted the estimate of nearly $10,000 to take care of the poor and the poor farm of Lancaster county for the coming year. The point made by the citizen was well in order. Lancaster county has a poor farm, a farm of 160 acres under the care of the superintendent and 80 acres that are leased. The farm is equipped with buildings of all kinds, with machinery, with stock, with all modern improvements, all of which, including alleged blooded stock, has cost the county thousands of dollars. Yet in the face of this fact, in the face of the thousands spent to make a home for the care of the poor, Lancaster county is confronted by a $10,000 estimate for the coming year. If the years past and gone were uncovered and the itemized account of expenditures on this farm were brought to light every citizen of Lincoln would be glad to be classed as one of the common poor if he could be assured of an equal divy of the appropriation, but such would not be the case, for superintendents and supernumeraries would pluck the plum to the pit before the poor would see the fruit. The Lancaster county poor farm is operated under a superintendent. The county builds the buildings, plows the ground, furnishes the seed, hires the help, buys the groceries, pays for the harvesting, husks the corn, feeds the stock, buys the machinery—in fact is actively in the farming business; but what has the county to show for it? Up to the present time, in the third month of the year 1887, no report has been filed in the county clerk's office showing what has been raised, what has been sold, what is on hand or anything of the kind. The county commissioners pay the man in charge of the poor farm $60 a month, but when the BEE asked County Clerk Bell what had been raised on the farm, what had been sold or used or on hand, the clerk said that no report whatever had been filed for the year 1886, and no man knows what has been done on the farm. There is no record to show what has been raised or sold, no record of the stock on the farm, and a guess at best is all that can be found. It is about time that this business was stopped. A landlord who would hire a man to run his farm and would not ask and insist on a report two months after the end of the year would be put down as wholly incompetent, and it is about time that the county commissioners conducted their business on business principles. Every bushel of corn and head of stock could be sold from under them and they would go on in blissful ignorance, allowing bills from a $10,000 estimate. There is no record further in the clerk's office showing how many inmates there are at the poor farm. No one knows either how many there are now or what the average has been for the year of 1886. This is a fair climax of business incapacity at the poor farm. An ex-official who departed from office a year ago states that at this time the average number of inmates per year at the poor farm was not over twenty. Consider, therefore, that a farm of 160 acres, highly cultivated, with a $60 a month man to run it and all expenses met, is provided to sustain the poor, and look at the enormous expense saddled on the county through the poor farm. In 1886 the superintendent drew a salary of $720, paid in cash by the county. The records of the clerk's office show that there was paid for help at the poor farm the same year a total of $1,020, paid in cash by the county. Three merchants in the city drew in cash from the county $500, presumably for dry goods and groceries for the year, and the records show that medical bills were paid, coal bills paid, clothing bills paid, lumber bills paid, furniture bills of over $200, tannery bills, agricultural implement bills, and so on down the catalogue for $1,000 or more, too numerous to enumerate. All this great expense out and not the scratch of a pen showing any income from the farm. Every dollar of this expense ought to have been met by the proceeds of the farm, excepting perhaps the salary of the superintendent, and on top of it all, when the commissioners are in ignorance of what income if any has come from the poor farm, a greater estimate is launched at the taxpayers for 1887. The board of commissioners are fit subjects to embark in baby farming.

A BUSINESS FAILURE.

Yesterday the boot and shoe house of Goodrich Bros. was closed by a chattel mortgage held by the Lincoln National bank amounting to some $900. Papers were also filed in the district court by an eastern wholesale house, representing a claim of $700 or $800, held by them for goods sold and delivered, the payment of which was part due. The papers in the latter case go further and assert that the firm is about to convert its stock into cash to place the same beyond the reach of their creditors, and that a large amount of their stock has already been disposed of with that end in view. The firm has been actively in business for some time in this city and their location has been one of the most eligible on the principal business street. They have certainly been enjoying a handsome trade, which was no doubt somewhat augmented by the large signs displayed of "selling out at cost." Their failure, however, or closing in on the stock, causes a ripple of excitement, and it is understood that other creditors were engaged yesterday in filing their claims in the proper courts for final settlement.

A VERDICT REACHED.

The jury in the district court yesterday returned a verdict in the case of Olcott vs. Williams, that has been on trial for two days. The verdict was for the amount asked and a consequent victory for the plaintiff. The facts elicited in the trial were of much interest and showed that when this J. Robert Williams was one of the Butler county firm of Roberts, Westover & Williams that Mr. Henry E. Lewis, in seeking an agent to make loans for him on farm lands in that county, met these parties and that an agreement was made in which Lewis was to discount some notes with chattel security held by them at 1½ per cent a month. In 1884, after Roberts had left the farm, this agreement was renewed at 1½ per cent a month, and a lot of the notes were so discounted by Lewis, but that insofar as his investment might be secure, regardless of the chattel, Williams gave a bond in $10,000, with three citizen of Butler county as sureties. The attempt of the bondsmen in this suit to evade liability was based upon the claim that Lewis gave them no notice of their liability, and further, that the whole transaction was tainted with fraud, alleging that Lewis had advanced money for the loans and then bought the loans back. Mr. Lewis repudiated these charges and established the fact that he was in no such transaction. The verdict was for $2,702.82, and other cases of like nature are on the docket for trial.

H. T. CLARKE'S PURCHASES.

Mr. H. T. Clarke, of Omaha, who has a successful and rapidly growing wholesale drug business in this city, has accelerated the Lincoln real estate boom by the purchase of $80,000 worth of real estate, situated in the most eligible part of the city, for wholesale purposes. Mr. Clarke's intentions in this regard have been felt for some time, but the extent of his faith in the capital city was not appreciated until he had the deeds ready for record in the above figures. Upon the most eligible of these acquired business sites Mr. Clarke will the present season erect one of the most complete blocks in Lincoln for his wholesale business.

ABOUT THE CITY.

The programmes for the coming session of the Nebraska State Teachers' association are out and the meeting is to be held in this city commencing on the last day of March, continuing four days thereafter. The programmes show that almost every variety of topics will be up for papers and discussion and aside from the educators of the state, Prof. C. M. Woodward, of Washington university, St. Louis, and President Miller, of the Campbell normal university of Kansas, will be present at the session. One and a third railroad fare has been arranged for and reasonable rates are assured at the Lincoln hotels. The sessions of the association will be held at the state university.

The man named Palmer, who was accused by Palmer Way of obtaining money under false pretenses, had his hearing in court yesterday and was assessed a fine of $25 and costs. As the amount was beyond his reach he went to jail for a month's board as a guest of Lancaster county.

The showman with the equine prodigies, who left this city for Council Bluffs, it is stated, left a number of small bills unliquidated. The show was so poor the first night that the manager of the opera house here kindly hinted at a cessation of hostilities and the proprietor departed for Iowa.

A lad who gave his name as William Caldwell was taken in tow yesterday by the police for obtaining money at Wilbur under false pretenses. At that place he stated that he was the son of Joseph Opelt, of Lincoln, and by using Joe's name he found himself possessed of credit that he did not fail to use. He will be examined to-day.

Chief Post pro tem has made a number of changes in the police department, making Officer Hyatt captain of the day force, transferring Captain Sawdry from the night to the day list and putting Officer Hobson as captain of the night men. Friends of Tom Carnahan, one of the best of the night men, hoped to see him the night captain.

The real estate transfers on Wednesday passed any limit heretofore reached this season, topping the list at $204,000. In these days of buying and selling the county clerk's office is the busiest place in the city.

Henry Southwick, the young man from Bennett, who has become insane, had his hearing yesterday and was sent to the asylum. The friends of the young man are hopeful that he will soon recover.

C. E. Roth, of Omaha, general agent of the Harden hand grenade for fires, gave an exhibition yesterday on Market square that drew a crowd equal to a balloon ascension.

HOW HE SPOTS THEM.

Distinguishing Marks Between Yankee and New Yorker.

New York Sun: "That man I knew was a down-easter as soon as he spoke," said the night clerk at one of the largest up-town hotels. "You see, he's from Springfield, Mass. I have learned in this business that you can't place a man by his looks. I have seen a Texan come in here who looked like a down-east Yankee, and I have seen Pine Tree citizens who I would have taken my oath were ranchmen of the west until they registered. I can generally spot a Boston business man the instant he comes and takes a pen to register, but I can't tell how, and there is a peculiar kind of self-assertiveness that stamps the Chicago hustler.

"But I have an infallible locality test now which I have learned by experience. I can tell a Yankee or at least one brought up among Yankees, by his pronunciation, or rather lack of pronunciation, of the letter r. By Yankee I mean a New Englander. A Yankee never says 'where,' he says 'whaeh.' Just so with the word 'here;' he always pronounces it 'heah.' He will tell you he is 'putty' well, and that the price of things is 'deah.' He is going to be 'vehy' busy this 'mawning,' and when he asks for a horse car line he always says 'haws caehs.'

"It is a curious thing that in some parts of the south they do the same thing, but with a difference of accent that makes it possible to distinguish between southerners and New Englanders. A true New Yorker never slurs his rs, while in Pennsylvania and all through the west this letter is even too prominently trilled. A genuine Pennsylvanian will roll his rs like a Frenchman. There is a peculiar and never-failing test of a native New Yorker as well as natives within fifty miles of New York, and that is an apparent inability to pronounce properly the letters wh. Instead of why these people say y, like this: 'Y, sir, w'en are you going?' or, 'that is a very yte house,' for white house, or 'ware are you going?' for where; who is 'hoo,' and what 'wat.' A teacher in a Columbia college, to whom I spoke of this one day, said that he had noticed it, and thought it showed the effect of the early Dutch settlement of New York, as the Dutch were not able to pronounce the diphthong wh. A western man always says that he 'couldn't get to go;' and a peculiar colloquialism of Wisconsin is the invariable clipping of the participle ending. Thus, 'I shall go ride,' or, 'I wish my head would stop ache,' or, 'I have been drink too much.'

"One day there was a man who stumped me. He came down from his room just as I was going off duty in the morning and said: 'What time is the bank taken up?' I had to ask him what, bank, and then what he meant. He intended to ask me what time the bank opened. He was from Indiana, and I found that there they say taken up when we would say opened, as 'school is taken up at 9 o'clock,' or 'the bar is taken up at 6 a. m.' Yes, language; accent, colloquialisms are a much better test of a man's home than clothes, figure, or manners."

Extraordinary Contempt of Court.

London Telegraph: An extraordinary incident has just occurred at the Rouen court of appeals. Three men who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at Havre appealed to the Rouen court. They were brought in together, and on the first prisoner being asked the question, "Have you appealed?" he replied, "Yes, I do so to see if the Rouen judges are as great rascals as those of Havre."

This piece of impudence produced a great sensation, and the man was forthwith condemned to one year's imprisonment for insulting the magistrates.

What was the general surprise when the second prisoner, on being asked the same question, returned an identical reply. This time the judge dealt out a double penalty, and he was sent off with two years' imprisonment to his book.

No one dreamt that the third man would dare to face the court in this insolent fashion after the punishment to which his two companions had been treated, and a thrill of amazement ran through the audience when, in answer to the formal query, "Have you appealed?" he returned the same reply: "Yes; I did so to see if the Rouen judges are as great rascals as those of Havre."

The court sentenced this man to three years' in prison.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet. absolutely pure, exquisitely perfumed popularity unprecedented. The soft and delicate skins.

DEATH IN THE WATER.

Is the Element We Drink Decimating the People.

How a Universal Menace to Health May Be Disarmed.

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the state were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyist of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well found it more deadly than the city sewage.

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth.

Terrible!

A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look never so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn yard and the slops from the kitched eventually find their way into the family well.

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them become bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of *hair-like tubes* which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tuber of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, removed only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so many fatal disorders.

Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the heighest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poisonous water, with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminates in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear," as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, *immediately* announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause.

The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an unfailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

An Irish Woman's Native Wit.

Atlanta Constitution: The Hon. John C. Underwood, ex-lieutenant governor of Kentucky, told a very amusing anecdode at the banquet given in his honor in the city last week, and which convulsed the guests with laughter at his expense. In replying to the address of welcome delivered by Mayor Cooper, Governor Underwood said, among other things: "The kind and generous treatment which has been bestowed upon me by the citizens of Atlanta makes me feel very proud and reminds me of an incident which occurred some years ago. In addition to being mayor of a small town in my section of Kentucky, I had been elected delegate to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which was to meet in Indianapolis, Ind. Of course, such honors to a young man made me feel very proud; in fact, I felt about six inches taller than my actual height, and strutted along after the manner of the peacock. In addition to all this I had the good fortune to possess an 'annual' over the Louisville & Nashville railroad. I boarded the train at Bowling Green and took a seat in the car opposite an old Irish washerwoman, whom I had seen in the town, but did not know. Presently the conductor came around for tickets. He stopped and collected the Irish woman's ticket, and, recognizing me, he simply bowed and passed on. The woman eyed me for quite a while, and then leaned over and said: 'Mister, how ees it yiz ride free, while I have to pay?' Somewhat taken back, I hardly knew what to say in reply. Finally I answered: 'Madam, I am riding on my face..' The woman jumped up, all excitement, and said, loud enough so all the passengers in the car could hear; 'Face ees it! Begorrah, yez won't travel fur, then!'"

Blunders of a French Court-Martial.

London Daily News: A scandal has been caused in military circles by a wrongful sentence of a court martial sitting at Langton, in virtue of which nine French soldiers were shot. The crime for which they were tried—conspiring to desert and deserting to armed rebels—does not exist in the military code.

There are four classes of desertions. The least grave is deserting without intention of leaving France; the second is deserting to go abroad; the third is deserting to go to the enemy. Neither in the code nor the text books is there a word about deserting to armed rebels.

Again, when soldiers conspire to desert, the ringleader only is liable to a capital sentence. There was a second vice in the proceedings of the Langson court martial.

It is a maxim of international law that there is no possible case of extradition for desertion. In the case of the nine deserters who were shot, a demand was made by General Munier to the Chinese authorities to extradite them, which was complied with.

FIELD AND FARM.

Pleasure and Profit in Gardening.

Philadelphia Record: There is not only profit in managing a garden but pleasure. Many persons attach no value to the labor of garden work, especially when it affords them a mode of healthy outdoor exercise, but whether a garden be only a very small plot or a larger area the advantages derived depend upon the skill, care and labor of the person who has charge of it. It is true, that while those who cultivate hundreds of acres of "truck" can produce vegetables much more cheaply than can those whose plots are too small to permit of the use of improved implements, the gardener who grows his vegetables for home use secures a freshness and quality that cannot be obtained with vegetables that are purchased. There is quite a difference between the pulling of a ripe tomato from the vine and placing it on the table and the selection of one from a basket that has been shipped over a distance of rail, and which may have been taken from the vines two or three days before.

But there is also another advantage in family gardening other than the freshness and quality of the small fruits and vegetables grown, which is the choice of varieties. Two or three kinds of squash, several of peas, as well as different varieties of beets, beans, berries, and even of melons, if space allow of their growth, will permit of catering to the preferences of every member of the family. With selcetion of varieties come proper care and judicious working with the hoe, and it is in this manner that the younger members are taught their first lessons in practical agriculture. It is said that the boy who works on a farm where his duties call for milking the cows, plowing the fields and cultivating the crops, does not have that fondness for farm life that is peculiar to the one who is given a small garden and early taught to take an interest in it.

It is often the case that ladies are benefitted by light work in the garden, and especially if they are interested in observing the different stages of growth of the plants, and when the farmer's wife and the children also become interested, the cost of the labor may be really considered as nothing, while the saving of doctor's bill and the enjoyment of the garden luxuries more than compensate for the care bestowed. If every farmer would have a garden and take an interest in it it would greatly add to the comfort and enjoyment of farming, as well as prove very profitable.

Seasonable Suggestions and Hints.

Peas may be hastened by sprouting the seed in a box of moist sand before planting.

Cucumbers, when cultivated during the winter, require a temperature of seventy degrees during the night and eighty degrees during the day.

To beautify the plumage of fowls feed the seeds of sunflowers. If these cannot be obtained give a small quantity of flaxseed occasionally.

Make your hot bed frames in sections, so that they can be stowed away when not in use. It is much better than allowing them to remain on the ground to become useless.

It is an easy matter to have a garden so arranged as to cultivate it with a horse-hoe, but the best results are usually obtained on small plots well manured and worked by hand.

Never use whitewash in the stables or hen houses unless carbolic acid is added to it, as a single application of the mixture is better than two or three applications of whitewash alone.

The silver maple is a rapid growing tree, often attaining a diameter of ten inches in ten years. It also thrives well on sandy soil, requires but little care, and has few insect enemies.

Squash, cucumbers, egg-plants, melons and beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and the ground well warmed. Nothing is gained by attempting to force them in cool weather.

Cattle should not be permitted to feed on clover land in the early spring, as the crop will hardly be able to develop in full vigor if this be done. Neither should stock be permitted to graze on it late in the autumn, as this renders it very liable to winter killing.

Do not expect the hens to lay when they are compelled to roost on trees. They cannot endure severe cold and prove productive. It is only with the best of care to the hens that eggs can be obtained in winter.

There is no advantage in having young ducks, geese or turkeys too early in the season, as they will not thrive as well as when hatched in April or later. A good start in dry weather will enable them to grow rapidly and entail less labor, while dampness is fatal.

A few boxes in the house filled with earth, and planted to tomatoes, lettuce or cabbage, will be found a cheap mode of securing early plants. Now is the time to begin, as they will not grow too rapidly when the seeds have sprouted.

If potted plants be watered around the roots with lime-water the angle-worms will be destroyed in the soil. The caustic qualities of the lime-water kill all soft-skinned worms. Only a small amount of the lime-water is necessary.

Do not be tempted with all the new novelties offered in garden seeds, as some of them are only old varieties with new names. Before devoting the garden to any new variety give it a test by procuring a package of seeds for experiment, as a loss from poor seed or an inferior variety cannot be recovered. Time is an important factor in gardening.

Here is the way the large strawberries are produced. Apply a heavy dressing of manure of two parts each of murate of potash and superphosphate, with one part nitrate of soda. Keep the young plants clean, water when necessary, and do not allow a single runner to start, as they should be pinched back. Mulch the young plants in the fall, and remove the mulch early in spring. Then apply another dressing of fertilizer and clean the soil by stirring it about an inch. When the young berries are set pinch off all but the largest. It requires work, but it will pay.

To feed an animal only that quantity of food necessary to prevent it from losing flesh is a waste of time. The aim should be to secure an increase every day. It is of no advantage to have an animal pass through the winter and come out in the spring in the same condition it was in the fall. The winter is the proper time to get the stock fat.

It requires practice and close attention to all the details in order to produce two tubs of butter alike in quality. A change in the kind of food given the cows will alter the character of the product, as may be noticed when wild onions are eaten. The most careful consideration should be given the feed, and next the cleanliness of the stalls.

When purchasing pure-bred stock give the preference to those breeds best adapted to the soil, climate and facilities of the farm. It will not do to suddenly transfer an animal from a luxuriant pasture to a barren hillside. Good breeding is important, but the best of breeds will fail to give satisfaction unless kept under proper conditions.

It has been demonstrated by experiment that one acre of land upon which is grown soiling crops for dairy cows will produce sufficient food to enable the cows to double the yield of milk and butter as compared with the ordinary mode of pasturing. If this be possible with all farmers the extra yield should afford a profit.

The supposition that no labor is required in bee-keeping has done more to cause failure than anything else. It requires close attention to grade the honey, and an experienced bee-keeper will grow flowering plants for his bees as well as devote time to the swarming, wintering and strengthening of the colonies.

There is room for improvement in the exhibition of breeding stock at fairs. As a rule the stock is shown in the fattest conditon possible. Fat is detrimental to the production of offsprings, and a line should be drawn between the animals intended for the butcher and those to be kept for breeding.

So far no one has been able to state what hog cholera is, and, of course, no sure remedy is known. The symptoms vary in different sections, and nearly all diseases to which the hog is subjected are now classed as cholera. The only way to avoid it is to keep the quarters clean and feed variable food.

It is very difficult to raise young turkeys, but if they be kept dry and warm, as well as confined for a few days after being hatched, until they become strong enough to be allowed out of the coop there will be fewer losses in the broods. Dampness is more fatal to them than cold.

Many farmers place great stress on the power of clover to restore the fertility of the soil. It does this by taking carbon from the atmosphere and causing elements in the soil to assume organic shape. It is aided in this process by its roots, which penetrate a great distance, and thus lighten up the soil. It is a disputed question whether the plowing-in of clover is the most satisfactory and economical method of enriching the soil, but the practice is quite common in many localities.

The Hand was Too Big to Handle.

Buffalo Courier: Four or five gentlemen sat around a round table in an uptown hotel. Five dollars was the limit, and all the players were friends and men of means. The boldest bluffer of the party found himself dealing, and looking over his hand discovered a five, six, seven, eight and nine—all spades. They were playing straights and the hand was almost invincible—a straight flush. One man came into the $2 ante, and the dealer raised it two. His opponent said "Five better," and the holder of the straight flush just made it good. Why he did not raise it no one knows, and his adversary, who held three aces, felt as bad as anybody about it. And right here another funny thing happened—he got his fourth ace. Here was the chance of a lifetime for both men, according to all appearances; but see what happened: The dealer bet $5. No 2 raised him $5 and the dealer studied. At last, he laid his cards on the table, face down, and asked: "Boys, what I want to know is, does a straight flush beat four aces?"

He was told that it did, and raised back $5. His opponent promptly called and the hands were shown. There was almost a howl of surprise all round, and the dealer was besieged for explanations.

"Can't tell what was the matter with me," he said. "I felt as if I were dreaming when I saw the hand, and I actually didn't know what to do with it."

Some of our most prominent citizens have been cured of chronic rheumatism by that wonderful pain-banisher, Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

"Why, Jones, what a ho(a)se you have in your throat." "Yes, I raised it from a cold(t) in my head. I've too much live stock." "Well, like cures like: Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. The Bull will quiet(y) scare the ho(a)rse away."

The Strongest Man on Earth.

Virginia Footlight: There is a man on the Darson river, below Dayton, named Angela Cordella, who claims to be the strongest man in the world. He is an Italian, aged twenty-eight, and stands five feet ten inches, weighing 198 pounds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is much beyond the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cordella then stooped and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and, with scarcely any perceptible effort, raised him to the height of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful men waylaid Cordella, with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and hammered them together until life was nearly knocked out of them.

Self-Praise no Recommendation.

Self-praise is no recommendation, but there are times when one must permit a person to tell the truth about himself. When what he says is supported by the testimony of others no reasonable man man will doubt his word. Now, to say that Allcock's Porous Plasters are the only genuine and reliable porous plasters made is not self-praise in the slightest degree. They have stood the test for twenty-five years, and in proof of their merits it is only necessary to call attention to the cures they have effected and to the voluntary testimonials of those who have used them.

A Well-Conducted Louisiana Duel.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Friday week Messrs. Leo Blanchard and Ambrose Rougeau, of Donaldsville, had a quarrel. A challenge followed, and the next morning just after daybreak the principals met at Cleveland park, Messrs. J. H. Mathieu and P. Ganel officiating as representatives of the challenging principal, with Dr. John E. Duffel and Numa Mollere acting in like capacity for Mr. Blanchard, and Dr. J. C. Legare surgeon in attendance for both parties. The toss for position was won by Mr. Rougeau, who was placed in position about twelve feet in front of the catcher's fence on the base-ball green, facing south. Mr. Blanchard was placed fifteen paces distant, on a line with and a few paces to the left of the "home-plate," facing north. The weapons used were regular duelling pistols, single-barrelled and carrying half-ounce balls. When everything was in readiness and the word of command about to be given, Mr. Blanchard's weapon was accidently discharged while pointing at the ground and had to be reloaded. This accomplished, Mr. Mathieu asked the combatants if they were ready, and gave the words, "Fire—one, two, three," the understanding being as usual, that the firing must take place between "one" and "three." Mr. Rougeau fired between the words "one" and "two." Mr. Blanchard between "two" and "three". The latter's bullet passed through the catcher's fence on a line some two feet above and three feet to the left of his antagonist's head. Mr. Rougeau's aim was truer as the ball from his weapon found lodgment in Mr. Blanchard's right shoulder, striking the bone and glancing downward.

LOST—"I don't see where, I can't tell when, I don't see how—something of great value to me, and for the return of which I shall be truly thankful, viz., a good appetite."

FOUND—"Health and strength, pure blood, an appetite like that of a wolf, regular digestion, all by taking that popular and peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want everybody to try it this season." It is sold by all druggists. One hundred doses one dollar.

The Horse-Power of a Whale's Tail.

Sir William Turner, the eminent professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, recently delivered a lecture to the members of the philosophical institution of that city on "Whales; their structure and habits," in the course of which he referred to a point of considerable interest to engineers, which was the horse-power exerted by the tail of a large whale. Regarding the length of a full-grown whale, Professor Turner remarked that the porpoise was four feet or five feet long, whereas the Greenland whale was from fifty to sixty feet long, and he said that the great finner-whale, which frequently visited the British seas, reached the length of eighty feet, or even more. An animal of the latter sort was stranded at Longniddry some years ago. After speaking at some length on the structure of the whale, the lecturer made some remarks on the rate of speed at which they traveled. It had been estimated, he said, that the Greenland whale could attain a speed of nine or ten miles an hour, and that the finner-whales attained even a greater speed. In all probability the Longniddry whale could propel itself through the water at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and the sperm whale was said to be capable of driving itself along at the same rate of speed. He had asked Mr. John Henderson, of Glasgow, the well known builder of the Anchor liners, to assist him in arriving at the horse-power which must be exercised by one of these great whales so as to acquire a speed of twelve miles an hour, and he put the case of the Longniddry whale before him. It was eighty feet long, weighed about seventy-four tons, and had a tail eighteen to twenty feet across from the extreme ends of its flanges. With these data Mr. Henderson calculated that a whale of the dimensions, in order to attain a speed of twelve miles an hour, would require to exercise a propelling force of one hundred and forty-five horse-power.

Ladies should reflect well before using any preparation that is appplied to so delicate a surface as the skin. *Any* cosmetic will at first impart a beautifying effect and not apparently injure the skin, but in a very short time little blotches and discolorations appear on the face which conclusively show the poisonous drugs in their composition. It can be safely said that more than *two-thirds* of the face powders contain these injurious ingredients. Pozzoni's medicated complexion powder is not only absolutely free from all deleterious matter, but its *principal* ingredient is an active curative for all diseases of the skin. It has stood the test of years. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot 607 N. Sixth street.

Mr. Gibson Settled the Bill.

Houston Post: A man by the name of Gibson, who lives in Falls county, went to Marlin and got full. He was arrested for drunkenness and the usual fine imposed by Mayor Wilham Shelton. The man told the mayor that he only had a few dollars, and his family needed it very badly. He wanted to know if he could not submit to a whipping and be allowed to keep his money. The mayor told Mr. Gibson that his cost was $3.70, and he would take that amount "out of his hide."

"How many will you strike?" said Mr. Gibson.

The mayor said ten. This was agreed upon, but Gibson refused to strip. His honor took a board, and, bending Gibson over a chair, proceeded to take out his costs. The city marshal then offered to take out his costs the same way, but Mr. Gibson said no, and paid up and went home.

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