THE STATE FAIR MANAGERS.

They Hold a Meeting and Arrange For the Coming Exhibit.

A BIG SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

Who is Responsible For Dilatory Litigation?—The Bank of Callaway Incorporated—Other Items of Interest at the Capital.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The managers of the Nebraska State fair held a business meeting at the Capitol hotel Tuesday evening.

There were present Messrs. McIntyre, Grennell, Henry, Dinsmore, Barker, Furnas, Macfarland, Humphrey and Druse.

The board decided that hereafter hogs shall be entered as one month old until of the age of two months, and so on. Heretofore a hog over six months old was classed as a yearling and had to compete with that class. This action was taken to afford a more equal distribution of the competition.

O. M. Druse, the master of transportation, reported that the B. & M. railroad company would transfer all freight coming in on other roads to and from the grounds, which would be done free of cost to the exhibitors.

The superintendent of swine was authorized to erect show pens, amphitheater and judge's stand.

Mr. Dinsmore was authorized to have 100 additional coops made for poultry and the poultry house enlarged to twice its present size.

Provision was made for the selling of stock upon the grounds, but all must be thoroughbreds, in compliance with the existing rules of the board.

The chairman of the board of managers was authorized to put down a water main from the main entrance gate to the fish house, to furnish the fish with fresh water, something which has not been done heretofore.

A contract was entered into with P. H. Cooper to furnish ice.

Messrs. Dinsmore, Macfarland and Jensen were appointed delegates to attend the Iowa state fair at Des Moines, which is held the week preceding the Nebraska fair. They are to make arrangements for the transportation of exhibits from that fair to the Nebraska fair.

Messrs. Henry, Kent and Barstow were appointed delegates to the Omaha fair for the same purpose.

Messrs. Dunham and Grennell to the Bismarck Grove fair at Lawrence, Kan., for the same purpose.

The board ordered that Chairman McIntyre be authorized to construct a building to accommodate the express companies upon the grounds.

The board also arranged to let business men send out complimentaries for the fair and collect from the parties sending them for all that were used.

SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

The supreme court docket for the adjourned July term that reopens on the 20th of September, are out and may be obtained at the office of the court reporter. The docket for this term is a voluminous one and presages a long session of sittings through the fall months. Of these cases appealed from the lower courts the second district leads with the most cases, as usual, and the ninth district comes in with the least, the appeals from that court numbering five. The total number of cases in the twelve districts is 247, and they are divided among the different districts as follows: First district, 24; second district, 46; third district, 37; fourth district, 13; fifth district, 21, sixth district, 11; seventh district, 18; eighth district, 27; ninth district, 5; tenth district, 19; eleventh district, 11; twelfth district, 15. The court reporter calls the attention of attorneys and litigants to the new rules adopted by the court and which appear printed in full in the docket. The case of Leander Shellenberger vs The State looms up in type in the docket of cases from the second district. The case will be continued.

THE SUPREME COURT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The question of the delays in the progress of justice through the courts has been a very general topic of discussion in the press of the state since the night that the mob expedited the case of Shellenberger at the rope's end, in Nebraska City. There has been a great deal of criticism that has, in a secondary way, been laid at the door of the supreme court of the state, which would hardly seem to be justice to that body. It is a fact that has been heretofore commented upon that of all the supreme courts in the country the Nebraska court has the best record in expediting business, and by those acquainted with its work the statement is made that twice each year before the closing of the two yearly terms, that the docket is passed over twice and no delay made by the court itself in hearing questions before it. The Nebraska supreme court has always paid especial attention to advancing capital cases that a final verdict might be reached as early as possible. When delays have occurred they have been such as the law itself makes, or were owing to a failure on the part of both the prosecution and defense to appear and present the case to the judges. The law that gives a convicted criminal an extension of time beyond the execution day through filing a case in appeal is a part of the constitution and no ruling of the court and is a mandate to proceedings itself without interpretation or ruling. From the fact that it is now and has been the subject of comment that the court clears its docket of all cases ready to be heard, it is the opinion of many that those criticisms on the court itself for delays in justice are not well taken and that the Nebraska court is in no way dilatory.

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

County Superindent McClusky of Lancaster county, has made the apportionment of school moneys for the six months ensuing. The total received from the state apportionment is $10,809.98. There has been received from fines and licenses the sum of $856.44, making a total to be apportioned of $11,656.44. The number of districts in the county is 125½ and to these one-fourth of the fund is equally divided. The balance is divided according to school population in the county which is 1,459. The sum is sufficient to enhance the exchequer in the different districts.

BANK OF CALLAWAY.

The Bank of Callaway, Custer county, has filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital stock $50,000, in shares of $100 each, 30 per cent to be paid up at organization and balance under call of directors. The corporate limit of the bank is twenty-five years and the incorporators are S. H. Burnham, S. D. Andrews, George S. Smith and A. H. Andrews. The bank dated its opening for business on June 1, 1887.

BRIEF ITEMS.

The railway commission sustained the demurrer filed by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road against the complaint of Lincoln shippers, and the order was entered that the Lincoln freight bureau should, prior to Monday, file an amended petition setting forth definitely the wrongs complained of, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad to reply by the Monday following and the question to be again heard on the 17th inst.

A man by the name of Stephen King was occupying a cell in the city jail yesterday, charged with horse stealing and awaiting an examination. In the early part of the night before he entered the stable of a colored man and was making away with a horse when discovered and arrested in his work at the point of a gun in the hands of the owner.

The case of Mrs. Martin charged with selling liquor on Sunday without a license was being heard by a jury in the police court yesterday.

The hearing of the complaint against Police Judge Parsons will occur to day and be heard by the council committee. It is unnecessary to add that it will attract unusual attention.

Governor Thayer and Private Secretary Hill attended the G. A. R. camp-fire and reunion at the town of Liberty last evening.

Getting Out the Gold.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat: I have already, in a letter from Beecher ridge, explained what is known as placer mining by the use of the hydraulic giant. In this system a stretch of piping is used whose diameter gradually narrows to a four or five-inch nozzle at the working end of the giant, and as the water is brought down a mountain side or from some elevation the force accumulates until there is an enormous pressure at the nozzle. The stream that issues from the giant cuts into banks and tosses rocks as if they were so much paper. The washings are carried into flumes, in which blocks are arranged so as to form riffles, and quicksilver is spread along the entire length of the flume, which may vary from 250 yards to a mile, and the precious metal is gathered in the shape of amalgam. In sluicing the pay dirt is shoveled from bed rock into the sluice and the water washes away the aluvia and allows the gold to drop behind the riffles that are placed about eighteen inches apart in the box. The sluice-boxes are 50 to 100 feet in length and are given a sufficient incline to carry the light material through their whole length. If the gold is fine and flaky and the weight such that it is likely to be carried through the sluice with the washings, small holes are scooped in the bottom of the box and filled with quicksilver, which catches the lighter particles of the precious metal. Sluicing and hydraulicing are extensively practiced in Colorado, but the old style of rocker has almost vanished and it and the pan are now mere relics of the early days of gold hunting in this section. The evolution of the industry is in the reverse order of the mention here given. The pan was first; then came the rocker; after that the sluice box; and now we have the hydraulic giants and long stretches of flumes which eat a hole in the ground in a few seconds and make the heaviest kind of earnings possible. The history of the business is full of freshness and interest. I ran across a historical account of the mines and mining of the world the other day, and among other things learned that 200 years ago the appliances for gold-washing were in a sense far superior to the rude machinery of the '49ers in California, or the '59ers here.

High Priced Trousers.

Washington Star: Secretary Lamar is now wearing trousers of a rather peculiar color. One pair has a purplish tinge and the other is blue. The secretary regards them as great additions to his wardrobe and calls the attention of his friends to the excellence of the material and the fact that they are entirely made by hand. They are manufactured in Louisiana by people who raise their own cotton, color and weave it into cloth, just as they did many years ago. They never wear out, and while the color might not suit some, yet the fact that the cloth costs $7.50 per yard ought to be sufficient to make it at once fashionable. The secretary, without saying anything about the price is in the habit of telling his friends that he can order them a suit of this cloth, or a part of a suit. As a rule they say that they would be very glad if he would take the trouble to do so. Commissioner Black was so enthusiastic over the stuff, as shown in the shapely pants worn by the secretary, that he at once said that he must have a suit and while they were about it they might as well order two suits for his children. The secretary suggested that, as the cloth cost $7.50 per yard some cash would be acceptable; otherwise there might be some delay while the secretary was accumulating the money needed to pay for three suits. The commissioner thought that, in view of the price, the secretary need not send the order for the suits for the present.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

An Olive King.

San Francisco Examiner: Colonel Ellwood Cooper, the largest olive grower and manufacturer of sweet oil in the world, has been at the Lick for the past day or two. Before he left yesterday on the Queen for his big orchards near Santa Barbara, he gave a reporter some interesting points about the business. "Santa Barbara is the great olive country of the United States and of the world," said the prosperous grower. "But they can be raised all the way from San Luis Obispo to San Diego. I hear of a few trees in Georgia, but there is nowhere else in America that they are produced except in California. I have 100 acres now of olive trees, eighty of which are bearing. I began in rather a small way in 1873, and have planted from 1,000 to 3,000 each winter ever since. It takes the trees from four to six or seven years to bear. I expect to make from my present crop from 20,000 to 25,000 bottles of oil. Yes, there is the biggest sort of market right here at home for every bottle that can be made. California can't begin to produce the tenth part that is required. The present crop is very good. The trees are in fine condition, and bearing well. I employ thirty men steadily, and a good deal of the time I have from sixty to seventy. I am engaged largely in raising nuts, too. What kind? English walnuts and almonds. They are not so profitable as the olives, still they go very well with them. This year I shall raise at least ten carloads of English walnuts and four or five of almonds."

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FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Some Harsh Words Retracted—Shorter Railroad Lines and Faster Time Demanded.

SAN JOSE BEGINNING TO BOOM.

An Omaha Man Describes What he Sees There—A Big Crowd of Eastern Visitors in California.

HUMBOLDT, Nevada, July 23.—[Special Correspondence of the BEE.]—St. Paul says: "Im my haste I said all men are liars." In my last letter to the BEE some remarks were made in my haste of a rather disparaging character relative to the country between Denver and Pueblo, traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande railway. That language I wish to retract; that particular region is a veritable garden of Eden compared with the country passed through yesterday morning in eastern Utah, where for hour after hour, only a desolate plain is seen, as barren or verdure as Farnam street in front of the Paxton hotel. Then the mountain region is reached and we have a repetition of the wild and picturesqu l scenery which renders a portion of the Denver & Rio Grande so attractive. Part of the way the line ascends Price river, along which stream, the guide books tell us, General Johnson marched his army in leaving Salt Lake. Ten days ago I stood beside the spot on the battlefield of Shiloh, where this same Johnson received his death wound April 6, 1862, and wondered which of the rebel prisons would have had me for an inmate, had that death wound been inflicted two hours later.

The southern California country should be reached by a much shorter line from Omaha, and the running time greatly reduced. In testifying before Governor Pattison's committee at Salt Lake last Thursday, I notice that Bishop Sharp stated that it was the intention of the Utah Central company to extend that road from 'Frisco in the near future, with a view of reaching Los Angelos in a year or two. This would largely increase the traffic over the U. P. and would save about 300 miles of travel through a most uninteresting country.

The passengers were discussing the war to-day as we journeyed through Nevada, and the fat real estate man from Los Angeles contributed his mite, thus: "Grant was a lucky man, but the only battle he showed any ability in was one he fought as captain of his company—the battle of Fort Donelson, or was it Fort Henry?"

Afterwards he remarked that brick houses were not popular in San Francisco, as the walls gathered "so much dampness that the occupants were likely to die of ammonia." Then we decided, by a unanimous rising vote, to overlook his reflections upon General Grant's military skill.

As an evidence of the way the southern portion of California is setting up and the enormous increase of wealth, I notice a paragraph in the San Francisco Chronicle giving the assessment roll of Los Angeles county, just completed, as follows: Real estate, other than town lots, $44,700,514; town and city lots, $38,618,276; increase of personal property over last year, $3,000,000.

How does this compare with the Douglas county, Neb., assessment roll?

J. T. B.

On the Verge of a Boom.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 26.—[Special Correspondence of the BEE.]—A two-day's investigation of this town and vicinity convinces me that it is one of the most promising of the many attractive regions of this wonderful state, and that it is just on the verge of a boom which will add largely to its population and importance. The town is located in the famous Santa Clara valley, surrounded in every direction for miles with orchards loaded with apricots, plums, peaches, pears, apples, English walnuts, etc., interspersed with vineyards in the highest state of cultivation. The weather here is delightful, the days bright and sunny, but not oppressively hot, and the nights cool. At the hotel I have been sleeping under a heavy comforter and two blankets, saying nothing of the blankets and things of the chap in the room above me, under which I have slept, of course.

San Jose has a population of about 15,000; was at one time the state capital; has level broad streets lined with fine business blocks and handsome residences with many miles of shady avenues leading off into the country in all directions. The state normal school and the University of the Pacific afford abundant facilities for higher education, while the public school system of the city will compare favorably with that of any in the country. The city has been free of debt until recently, when bonds to the amount of half a million were voted for public improvements—a wise act which will result in increased public revenues and aid in bringing to the city that class of investors most desirable to reach. It is expected that 60,000 eastern people will visit California this fall, coming by way of San Francisco, and as this place is only fifty miles distant from the city, a large proportion of the visitors will come here. Mount Hamilton, on which the famous Lick observatory is being built is in this county, twenty miles east of San Jose, and the celebrated stock ranch of Senator Stanford is sixteen miles north. Monterey and Santa Cruz on the coast to the southwest afford watering place privileges summer and winter which will always attract people of means and leisure from all over the country. This locality, in fact, possesses advantages of wonderful variety and desirability. A live board of trade is now making an organized effort to advertise the town and in their rooms a handsomely arranged exhibit of the county's products can be seen in charge of a bright young lady, who is well posted and knows how to talk. Here I saw a one-year's growth of a peach tree twelve feet long, showing the extraordinary fertility of the soil.

To-day I visited the orchards of S. R. Johnson and George Seybolt, and found those gentlemen busily engaged in their fruit dryer, the apricot crop being now harvested. They count on about fifty tons of dried apricots, which represents 250 tons of green fruit. It is nothing unusual to find single trees in their orchards with 500 pounds of apricots, and plum trees with quite as heavy a crop. I was shown a place yesterday where the owner received a net income this year of $1,200 from an acre and a half of cherries.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Fred Schneider are residents of San Jose. The former bought a fruit farm of twenty-four acres from which he received a handsome income this year. He and Mrs. Taft are highly pleased with this country. One of Mr. Schneider's sons is interested in a canning establisment at Santa Clara, three miles north. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jones are also living here, and say this country is good enough for them.

J. T. B.

An Important Element

of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

A PAIR OF TOAD CLOWNS.

They Cast Off Their Outer Covering and Don Each Other's Skins.

"No one knows the funny things toads will do," said the Hon. James A. Sweeney, a Luzerne county naturalist, to a correspondent of the New York Times; "On a recent cloudy day, after a hard rain, there was a cool breeze blowing. I was walking in a friend's garden, near Hazleton, when I heard a peculiar sound. Looking in the direction from which it came, I saw two toads in an open space in the garden. One was quite large and the other was at least a third smaller. They were both standing on their hind feet, facing each other. The large toad had its fore feet over on each side of the smaller toad's shoulders; the small toad had his left fore foot on the larger one's right leg. As they stood in that way they uttered strange gutteral sounds, as if they were discussing some subject between themselves. Suddenly the small toad thrust his right foot, or hand, you might call it, against the large one's stomach, and the next instant the latter threw the former to the ground and a lively wrestle between them began.

"During the struggle on the ground the skins of both toads burst open on the back, and I supposed I was about to see the interesting process of toads taking off their old coats, rolling them up in little balls, and swallowing them, as naturalists say they do. I did witness the process of shedding the skins, but something much more singular than the swallowing incident then occurred. The day was raw and windy, as I said, and after the toads had rubbed their skins in a comical way toward their heads until they had both pulled themselves clear of them each one began to shiver perceptibly with the cold. Suddenly the small toad hopped quickly to where the skin of the big one lay and picking it up in his mouth hopped away several feet. The big toad followed the purloiner of his cast-off clothing with his eyes, and gave two or three appealing croaks, but made no effort to recapture the stolen goods. When the small toad saw that he was not followed he deliberately set to work to don the skin he had taken. It took him some time to do it, but he finally accomplished his purpose and went masquerading around in the misfit garment exactly like a clown in a circus wearing the big baggy costume some of them appear in.

"The little fellow seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation and hopped around the large toad in what must have been a most tantalizing manner. The big toad was shivering like a person chilled through, and by and by picked up the skin of the small one and began to force it on his body. The process was a difficult one, but after several minutes of unceasing effort he stood habilitated in the cast-off garments of his diminutive companion. If the effect of the big skin on the little toad had been comical, that of the little skin on the big toad was more so. The sleeves of the coat, so to speak, only came half way down the arm, and the legs of the trousers covered the toad's legs as though they had been knickerbockers. The body of the garment was so tight that the toad could not work either his legs or his arms, and he stood there the picture of comical despair. By and by he began to swell himself up, and that apparently stretched the skin, for he was able afterward to move away slowly."

If your kidneys are inactive you will feel and look wretched, even in the most cheerful society, and melancholy on the jolliest occasion. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney balm will set you right. $1 per bottle.

Alligators Fight to the Death.

Philadelphia Record: A fierce and bloody fight between alligators was the rare sport witnessed at Coatesville a few days ago by one of the attendants in Dr. Houston's garden in that borough. Each of the combatants measured over five feet in length, and had been living for eight years peaceably together in a great tank which Dr. Houston had constructed for them near his house. They were natives of Florida, and were brought from that country when small by Dr. Houston. For some weeks, however, the two great reptiles had been showing signs of discontent with each other, but no one anticipated the terrible and fatal termination of this curious quarrel.

One day the attention of the gardener, who was at work near the tank, was attracted by a commotion in the water, and looking up he saw the two alligators were engaged in a desperate struggle. The man rushed to the spot but was powerless to stop the fight, which was raging so fiercely that the water was lashed into foam and the green house was splashed in every direction. The largest of the combatants was seeking to get the body of the smaller alligator in his wide open jaws, but the latter was always too quick to be caught, and moved round and round, striking the big reptile with his tail, and sometimes getting his enemy's legs in his jaws and biting them. The tank was soon reddened with the blood that flowed from the wounds inflicted in this curious contest. The gardener attempted to separate the maddened contestants by beating them with a long pole, but they paid no attention to this attempt at diversion and went on with their fight only more desperately. They rolled over each other, sometimes in the water and at times on the bank in the mud out always lashing with their tails. The smaller and more agile of the two continued to bite the legs and body of the big alligator, and the latter moved about slowly trying to make a successful grab at his opponent's body. Their sleepy eyes had become bright and snappy, and it was evident the fight was to be to the death. At last in an effort to snap at the swinging tail of the larger, the small alligator fell on his side and before he could get out of the way the big jaws of his enemy were closed upon him with a snap.

Then occurred the most curious part of the battle. Raising himself slightly upon his forefeet, the big alligator lifted the smaller one from the surface of the water and shook him as a dog would shake a rat—shook him until it seemed that his tail would be hooled off, and until his back was broken and he lay dead and limp in those great jaws. Then the big animal dropped the body and moved off to sun himself.

Fight Between Sea Lion and Shark.

San Francisco Call: Yesterday, as a number of fishermen were engaged in netting for salmon and sea bass on the bay between Alcatraz and Saucelito, their attention was directed to a terrible commotion under the surface, in close proximity to their nets. The occupants of one of the boats immediately pulled up alongside the naval combatants. It was found that the battle centred between a twelve-foot man-eating shark and one of the valiant sea lions of the Cliff. The water around was stained with the sea lion's blood. The fishermen state that the lion would on every opportunity offered sink his teeth deep into the back of the shark; the latter would then execute a rotary movement which would release him from the lion's hold. The monarch of the Cliff, finally detecting that it was a useless attempt on his part to conquer the hyena of the ocean, made a rather feeble effort to escape. The shark, true to his voracious nature, would not relinquish the attack, and, making a final dash at his adversary, the two monsters struggled until they got entangled in the nets. It was with much difficulty the fishermen landed their big game. When on land the shark was full of life, and the boatmen found it no small matter to dispatch it. The sea lion was dead when taken from the net. The shark, a genuine man-eater, is twelve feet long and weighs about 1,200 pounds.

LORD SALISBURY'S CAREER

The Varied Accomplishments of England's Present Premier.

THE MAN OF MIGHTY WILL.

His Brother's Death Places Him at the Head of the Family—His Journalistic Career—His Hobbies.

Correspondence Boston Advertiser: As the hand of iron in the velvet glove of a mediocre ministry, Lord Salisbury is as a fact the strongest man in England today, and observant readers will do well to study the man. The most noble the marquis of Salisbury—was christened Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil. Being a youngest son there was no likelihood of his coming with the full-blown title and leadership, so, as Lord Robert Cecil, he turned his quite exceptional abilities to account by writing for the papers. His was one of the strongest pens in general journalism for many years, and it has long been allowed in the profession that, had he stuck to it, he would have been a brilliant premier in the republic of letters. Nothing came amiss to him. He was and is a master of style, bright, incisive, witty, stinging, always having a thorough grip of his subject, always contributing something new and substantial to the discussion, and a controversialist whom his bitterest opponents delight to admire while wrestling with him. As Lord Robert Cecil he entered the house of commons in 1855, when he was in his twenty-third year. He soon became one of the smartest debaters, and his biting sarcasms were highly relished by all but his unlucky victims. Of course he was a bigoted tory, through and through. He was regarded as quite the worst enemy the people had to fear, and it used to be said that if ever a man of his political stamp came in power there would be a revolution in the land.

Through the death of his brother, Viscount Cranborne in due course became Marquis of Salisbury, and here we may take a glance at the manner of man who got a peerage in his 38th year. The Cecils had always been the haughtiest of the haughty among aristocrats. Queen Bess had sojourned at the grand old family mansion Hatfield house, where the present premier passes all his spare days. Reared in the odor of the sourest patrician sanctity, no wonder the young champion tory grew up in mistaken disdain for Demos, and this innate contempt was not lessened by his success in intellectual competition with the best brains in politics and literature. But the new marquis carried his practical common sense into the business of fulfilling all the duties of his rank and position and perhaps few people outside the county of Hertford, where he lives, have anything like a fair notion of the marquis of Salisbury's taste, duties and social life.

Certain responsibilities, which are by no means sinecures, remain with him in connection with his college days. Lord Salisbury is chancellor for the university of Oxford and he takes active interest in all college movements. As a country gentleman he is head of the county society and chairman of quarter sessions, which latter means that he presides over the home rule parliament of his country which levies rates for the maintenance of the public highways, education, the care of paupers and lunatics, and everything concerning county government. He has also, as chairman, to try prisoners for alleged offenses that rank higher than those tried at petty sessions and lower than those reserved for the assizes. Lord Salisbury has long been both a popular and just magistrate, and though his court has sentenced many prisoners to the maximum of seven years penal servitude, there has never been an outcry or an appeal over his decisions. He has had both a technical and practical legal training.

Lord Salisbury has never ceased to be a journalist. The Quarterly Review articles that have attracted the most attention have mostly been his, though all his writings are anonymous. In striking contrast, as may be thought, to his ultra-toryism, which is popularly supposed to represent the opposite progress, Lord Salisbury is one of the very first men in England to welcome and adopt the latest thing out in progressive science. The stately Elizabethan Hatfield house was, I think, the first private mansion that adopted the Edison electric light—not simply for the sake of novelty, for in this there is no more rigid conservative than Lord Salisbury, but because he had sufficient practical knowledge of the subject to see its utility and feasibility. The electric light in the Hatfield house is, when considered in relation to the history of the house and its owner, one of the oldest proofs that unlikeliest extremes do meet sometimes.

One more hobby of his—that of high churchmanship, high, but not ritualistic in the ordinary sense, and, to show how again extremes may meet, Lord Salisbury's grand old crony in this theological region has always been Mr. Gladstone. They have visited each other in the country, fraternising as lay-archbishops and actual patrons of livings, while tearing each other's hair out as politicians on the rampage. The library at Hatfield is one of the richest in the world in ancient volumes and illuminated manuscripts. One remarkably interesting manuscript is that of "Ye Dreme," dating 1415, and another dating 1418, being old Monk Lydgate's translation of Guillaume de Guileville's "Pilgrimage of the Sowl," which first gave the idea and plan of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and this parchment has a curious picture of Lydgate presenting his manuscript to the then earl of Salisbury.

He is a tall man, largely built, his head rather hangs over his chest, his face and the flow of his hair and whiskers give him an air of grace with much power. He looks the student and the born aristocrat, a blend not often seen. In speaking he gives an impression, not that he is bored, but as if he thought his audience a trifle beneath him in every way. It is a serious fault, and belies him, too, for though a proud man among his peers, Lord Salisbury is very gracious among his own folk, not returning the respectful salutes of his neighbors with the mechanical motion so common with the snubbish, but raising his hat with a dignified bow to the humblest laborer he meets.

Cars to the Fair Grounds.

A force of men was yesterday morning put to work laying an extension of the street car railway to the fair grounds. The track will leave Lake at Twentieth street, and run thence north along the latter thoroughfare passing the baseball park on the east and the fair grounds on the west. The work will be finished by the fair time and during that time, cars will be run upon it at regular intervals during the day. After the fair a certain kind of service will be maintained, because, as Superintendent Smith says, the place is rapidly settling up.

A Fire.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a passer-by stepped on a match in front of M. Friedson's dry goods store on Thirteenth street between Harney and the alley and set fire to some cotton batting which resulted in a damage of $40.

Lyon & Healy.

Display at their warerooms, 1305 and 1307 Farnam Street, the largest assortment of Pianos and Organs to be found at any establishment west of Chicago. The stock embraces the highest class and medium grades, including

STEINWAY, FISCHER, LYON & HEALY PIANOS

ORGANS BURDETT, STANDARD, LYON & HEALY

Prices, quality and durability considered, are placed at the lowest living rates for cash or time payments, while the long established reputation of the house, coupled with their most liberal interpretation of the guarantee on their goods, affords the purchaser an absolute safeguard against loss by possible defects in materials and workmanship.

LYON & HEALY,
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DEWEY & STONE,
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JACKSON, MISS., April 29, 1887.

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Gentlemen—I have been an invalid pensioner for forty years, having contracted pulmonary and other diseases in the Mexican War, but not till the 1st of March, 1875, did I feel any symptoms of rheumatism. On that day I was suddenly stricken with that disease in both hips and ankles. For twenty days I walked on crutches. Then the pain was less violent, but it shifted from joint to joint. For weeks I would be totally disabled, either on one side of my body or the other. The pain never left me a moment for eleven years and seven months—that is from March 1, 1875, when I was first attacked, to October 1, 1886, when I was cured. During these eleven years of intense suffering I tried innumerable prescriptions from various physicians, and tried everything suggested by friends, but if I ever received the least benefit from any medicine taken internally or externally, I am not aware of it. Finally, about the first of September, I made arrangements to go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, having despaired of every other remedy, when I accidentally met an old acquaintance, Mr. King, now of the Lawrence House of this city. He had once been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and, as I supposed, had been cured by a visit to Hot Springs. But when I met him he told me that his visit to the Hot Springs was in vain—he found no relief. On his return from Hot Springs he heard, for the first time, of the S. S. S. as a remedy for rheumatism. He tried it and six bottles made a complete cure. Several years have passed since, but he has had no return of the disease.

I immediately returned to try it. In September I took four bottles, and by the first of October I was well—as far as the rheumatism was concerned. All pain had disappeared, and I HAVE NOT FELT A TWINGE OF IT SINCE.

I have no interest in making this statement other than the hope that it may direct some other sufferer to a sure source of relief, and if it has this result I am well rewarded for my trouble. I am very respectfully and truly your friend.

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