## LINCOLN NEEDS MORE WATER

The City is Now Practically at the Mercy of Fires.

DISTRICT COURT DOINGS.

Two Husbands Charge Their Wives With Undutiful Conduct and Ask For Legal Separation-The Liberty Camp Fire.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUBEAU.] What the city of Lincoln needs is more water and that speedily. The council has been figuring on an increased supply and the entire city is clamoring for it and yet the famine continues. The fire department has urged, in reports, the dangers engendered by delay and the com-mon impression is that the Humphrey block could have been saved at the recent fire if a proper water supply had been available. The engineer at the city well has repeatedly called attention to the scarcity, and the use of water on lawns has been curtailed and yet the supply is wholly insufficient. It is the opinion of both the engineer at the water works and the chief of the fire department that a fire occurring between 6 p. m. and midnight would have practical control of itself and the department be handicapped in its workings. While the present dry season continues the parties who have purchased water for lawn privileges will use it, and, judging from reports, the supply is not sufficient for fire purposes alone. There is nothing that demands the undivided attention of the council more than the water question and the city is not exempt from extra danger until the problem is satisfactorily solved.

Among the cases filed yesterday in the district court was a petition in divorce brought by Isaac Freishette, who makes rather vigorous charges against his wife, who it would seem, is a resident of Omaha. The petition filed in court recites that Mary Freishette were married in Canada in 1870, that for the past three years the complainant has been a resident of Lincoln and that for all of that time he has been deserted by his wife.

Mr. Freishette charges in his petition that in 1883 his wife committed adultery at St. Williams, province of Canada, with one Frank A. E. McCall, and further charges that his wife has been for the past year living with this Frank McCall in oven adultery in the city of Omaha, and that she is representing herself to be the wife McCall. For these reasons the plaintiff asks a divorce from his unfaithful spouse and the usual amount of additional relief that the court may grant, OTHER CASES.

William L. Granger has also filed a petition for divorce in the district court his cause of complaint being also adultery on the part of his wife. The charge made in his petition is that his wife Luel M. Granger and himself were married in Seward in July 1883, and that on the 30th of June 1887 and 2nd of July 1887 she was guilty of the crime of adultery committed at 420 F street with a man whose name to him is unknown. Hence he wants a divorce.

The First National bank of York, Neb., has sued John Fitzgeraid, John Christianson, E. H. Calloway and John Templeton a firm not incorporated but doing business under the name of the Lincoln Brick and Tile company. The suits are brought upon two notes given in Decem-1886, one for \$872,80 and the other for \$403.15.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION of the Waterloo Conning company were filed with the secretary of state yester-day. The capital stock of the corporais \$50,000. The incorporators are rank T. Emerson . D. Evans, Johnson, James G. Harrington and H. B. Heninger. Articles were also filed yester. day of the Omaha Carriage and Sleigh company. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. The incorporators are Edward F. Cragin, L. P. Pruyn and Charles V. Mos.

THE LIBERTY CAMP FIRE. The veterans, under the auspices of W B. Barry post, held a grand camp fire at Liberty yesterday. Soldiers, their fam-ilies and friends from Gage and Pawnee counties were in attendance in large numbers. Governor Thayer arrived on the 3 p. m. train and was escorted to the Pawnee City cornet band and Wymore veteran drum corps. The governor made an eloquent address, which was well received by the large assembly. Addresses were also made by Judges Appelgate and Broady. At night a camp fire was held t the rink under charge the of Captain Hill, ending with army experiences, songs and a good time generally.

BRIEF ITEMS. Messrs. Ben O. Rhodes and C. C. Pace, the town lot auctioneers, journeyed yes-terday to Friend, where they sold an addition to that lively place at public auction. Their next lot sale will be at Kearney on the 11th. On Monday evening next the cele-

brated Haverly minstrels appear at the Funke opera house and render one of their inimitable entertainments in the minstrelsy line. Lincoln always greets the Haverly's with crowded house The recent wreck on the B. & M. at

South Bend on Tuesday night appears to have been so unanimously the fault of the dispatcher that no attempt will be made to load the responsibility upon As the wreck ocone of the engineers. curred in the night it is possible that the same dispatcher was handling these trains who handled the trains the night of the Havelock wreck, when the high priced operator at that station was exonerated by the coroner's jury and the blame loaded upon Engineer Bowser.

Lincoln has thus far missed a rain in the long dry spell, and the prayers of the wicked seem to avail little in stirring up the elements. That crops in the vicinit of the city are suffering greatly is generally understood, and the lawns in the city unprovided with city water have ong since withered and wilted.

The following citizens of Nebraska were granted notarial commissions yesterday: J. H. Gurney, D. C. Hooper Charles S. Witcham, G. W. Fowler, Ed ward Rodgers, Thomas P. Wilson, Thomas S. Wood, William S. Feiter, Charles P. Benjamin, Benton Ballou, John Mills, Irving R. Fuller, M. C. Berk-ley, Jesse M. Marsh.

## Peculiar

In the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sar-saparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most success ful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength, and creating an appetite.

Inspecting the Viaduct.

It was expected that a joint visit of the members of the board of public works and the common council would inspect the Eleventh street viaduct at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the hour of going to press only Messrs. Balcombe and Heimrod, of the first named body, had

put in an appearance.
It is not their first visit and the opinion is that the structure will be accepted on the condition of a few small changes beomitted, finished up properly. Mr. Don-ovan, inspector of the viaduct, was at Co.'s are the standard.

great and the

work all day examining certain portions of the work which was done while he was away on other city business. He found several braces on the stairways leading from Leavenworth and Jones streets improperly put up and some were left out altogether. Considerable riveting has also been omitted. All these imperfec-tions will, of course, have to be remedied by the contractors.

Danger Ahead! There is danger ahead for you if you neglect the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell-destroyer—consumption. Night sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood purifier known, will restore your lost health. As a nutritive, it is far superior to cod liver oil. All druggists.

The German Club.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the German club for the ensuing year: Bruno Tezchuck, J. P. Lund, C. B. Schmidt, Charles E. Burmester, L. Raapke, Julius Peycke, Hermann Meyer, Max Meyer and A. L. Meyer. The officers elected are: C. B. Schmidt, president, J. P. Lund and Bruno Tzschuck, vice presidents; A. L. Meyer and Julius Peyckey, secretaries, and Max Meyer treasurer.

Overcome by the Heat. Robert Wilson, a laborer on the streets, corner Twelfth and Harney, was overcome by the heat yesterday morning, but instead of being sent to the hospital he was hauled to the central station. After a couple of hours rest he had recovered sufficiently to be removed to his boarding place at the Fremont house.

Good News. Dr. Galbraith, the Union Pacific surgeon, who is in attendance upon young Adair, the lad who was so seriously injured on Sunday last by being thrown by the Union Pacific dummy against a pile of lumber, says that the patient is progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected. The lad's parents live on the Bellevue road.

Board of Equalization. The common council met in the city clerk's office yesterday morning as aboard of equalization. There were ten members present, with President Bechel in the chair. Clerk Southard was ordered to hear all written complaints of citizens against proposed pavements. The session will be from 9 to 5 o'clock each day until Saturday next.

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 withered and old. J. A. Pozzoni gnarantees his medicated complexion powder entirely 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.

When you are constructed, with loss of appetite, headache, take one of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. They are pleasant to take and will cure you. 25 cents a vial.

After Negligent Plumbers. D. Fitzpatrick, the plumber, was arrested yesterday morning on a warraut sworn out by Inspector Duncan, charging him with neglect in failing to make proper returns.

Using Them For Fifty Years. NSAW, Pepin 1885 .- For upwards of tifty years I have used Brandreth's Pills. I am now nearly eighty years old and in good health. That my faculties is still intact is due to this fact, and this only, that I have almost relied on Brandreth's Pills to the exclusion of stronger medicines to restore me to health whenever seriously indisposed or in great suffering from colds, back-ache, &c., and am deeply grateful, next to my Maker, to the blessed man who originated and placed within reach of his fellow-beings so simple and effica-cious a remedy. For bilious derangements and kidney disturbances their use fulness, in my experience, is particularly noticeable. M.s. FAYETTE DIXON.

A SEALSKIN COAT.

The Trouble that a Cleveland Man Has Become Involved in.

The following dispatch was received the other night from Washington, says the Cleveland Leader: On the 8th of the present month A. Goldsoll, of Cleveland, O, returned from a trip to Europe, ar-riving at the port of New York by the steamship Trave of the North German Lloyd line. He carried on his arm a sealskin coat. After the custom officer had examined the baggage of some of Goldsoll's fellow-passengers Goldsoll threw down his sealskin coat upon the same and waited for his own baggage to be inspected. The sealskin was discovered by one of the officials. "That's all right, that's mine," quickly spoke up Goldsoll. But they did not believe him, and at once siezed upon the coat. Goldsoll claimed that he bought it in this country, and as he went over to Europe in the cold weather he had worn it. Even this did not satisfy the officers and they refused to allow the garment to pass without the customary duty. Then Goldsoll filed with the secretary of the treasury a protest against the action taken in contiscating the coat, alleging that he had bought it in London for £30, and had imported if for his per sonal use. Assistant Secretary Maynard took charge of the case; and to-day sent his decision to the collector al New York. He reflects in his letter severely upon Goldsoll's action, and in view of the lat-ter's stories, etc., is of the opinion that an effort was being made to avoid paying an effort was being made to avoid paying duty upon an article that was clearly liable. He added that he would leave the whole matter discretionary to the collector as to what should be done, saying in effect that the full duty should be assessed and a fine added to it for the government. He says that if Goldsoll had not carried the coat as he did, and then thrown it down upon the hargenge which had been examined. the baggage which had been examined, nothing would have been thought of the matter, and he would have been allowed to pass with it and no questions asked.

Serious Accusation Against a Prince. London Society: Prince George of Wales keeps up his reputation as a merry tester. While relating his visit to the Wild West, at the Marlborough house dinner table, he insisted on calling Col-onel Cody's nags Bronchit ises, and when his father, who doesn't like his sons to make blunders, clinched the point, as he fondly thought, by saying that broncho was the right designation for the little horses at the Wild West, Prince George replied, "Well, bronchitis means a little hoarse, don't it?" We must add that this episode is not one that came through our usual sources of royal information, but as it was sent in by a person who pro-fesses to be fifth cousin three times removed to the person who washes up the plates at Mariborough house, we present it for what it is worth.

Toilet Waters

Yet it Started the California Gold Fields.

PROSPECTOR'S STORY.

A Precious Relic at the National Museum - James W. Marshall's Valuable Discovery.

The original cause of the great Califorms gold fever-the first germ-is at the National museum, at Washington. It is securely scaled in a little glass bottle, and there is no longer any danger of contagion. It is a little flattened piece of gold about the size of a gold dollar. It is the piece found by Marshall while digging a mill-race the year before the fever set in. It was sent direct to the Smithsonian in August, 1848. The following is a copy of the letter that accompanies it.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23, 1848.—This paper contains the first piece of gold ever discovered in the northern part of Upper California. It was found in February, 1848, by James W. Marshall, in the race of Captain John A. Sutter's saw-mill, about forty-live miles from Sutter's Fork, on the south branch of the American Fork. It was beaten out with a hammer by Mr. Marshall to test its malleability. It is presented to the National institute, Washington, D. C.

J. L. Folsom, was a captain in the a copy of the letter that accompanies it.

J. L. Folsom was a captain in the United States service. There are many pieces of gold in California claimed to be the first found, but none of them have the facts in favor of their claim. discovery of this piece of gold by Marshall led to the search for more, and it was found. It was the seed that up to 1880 had produced \$1,200,000,000 in gold. Prior to this discovery Indians and a few missionary priests had been collecting some gold in other parts of the state, but this was the very lirst piece found in the gold belt, and it led to the great rush to California in '49.

Dr. R. M. Dawes, the dentist of West Washington, was one of the forty-miners who started out from Washington. He was talking over the matter with a Star reporter. "A party of us," he said, "took a sailing vessel at Baltimore in March, and we were seven months and fourteen days making the trip to San Francisco. There were my brother and ex-Senator Sargeant, then a local reporter in Washington, one or two other Washington boys and myself, and there were quite a number of others from Bal-timore to make up the party. That was the way Sargent first went to the state he afterwards represented in the senate. We had a pretty hard voyage. The cap tain of the vessel treated us so badly that when we got to Rio de Janeiro we complained to the consul and had him removed. This caused a delay of fourteen days. Then at Vaiparasio we had to unload a steam engine and other cargo, which caused a delay of twenty days more. It was a very weary voyage be-fore we got to San Francisco. Sargent did not go all the way with us. He got off at Vaiparaiso, and from there sailed to San Francisco in another vessel. I remember that he studied Spanish all the way from Baltimore to Rio de Janeiro.

"When we arrived at San Francisco several of our party who were carpenters stopped there. They got \$16 a day for working at their trade there, and thought it better than taking the chances in the mines. There were six in my party who went into prospecting. Everything was fever and excitement there then. All sorts of sensational reports of big inds were circulated, but there was not as much outlawry as many people sup-pose. In San Francisco there was considerable gambling. It was not much of a city then. All the buildings were frame and the gambling houses were ike the frame barracks they put up for he gaming rooms were in the front and the bar in the rear. Gamblers would pay \$50 a night for each table. ver counted the money, but just stacked it up on the table, and measured it in that way. The gamblers were the

"There were no courts. If a man committed an offense in the diggins he was tried by twelve men, selected for the occasion, and their decisions were occasion, and Their decisions were prompt and just. For that reason there were few crimes committed. Our gold was left in the camp without any one to guard it, and it was never stolen. I would sometimes leave a day's diggings in a pan out in the sun to dry. No one ever disturbed it. For serious crimes the jury of twelve would hang a man; for petty larceny they would norsewhip him and give him twenty-four hours to get out of camp. If a man sunk a pit and threw a pick or shovel in it, he could go on prospecting, and if he returned any time within ten days he would find his

only men who wore white shirts.

claim to the diggings respected.
"When our party landed," he continued, "we went to Sacramento, where we got three voke of oxen and a wagon that had come overland, and started for the diggings, well stocked with pro-visions. We went first to South fork, then to North fork, or Feather river. There was so much mud that we had to abandon our cattle and wagon and carry our packs on our backs. We did pretty well, but I was sick and had to keep out of the trenches and give up mining for a while. When we dissolved partnership at North fork a sack of flour fell to my share and I sold it for \$200. I then bought a boat and gun and shot quail and jack rabbits and sold them in San Francisco. Quail brought \$7 and \$8 per dozen dead and \$12 alive, and jack rab-bits \$7 and \$8 each. The second time I went back to San Francisco the cholera was raging there. Men were dropping

dead like sheep.
"I went to the diggings again, and we came across a big rock near Middle Fork standing high out of the water, which whirled in a swift eddy around it. We knew if there was any gold in that locality it would be right in this eddy. So we ifled the bags with sand, made a dam to turn the water aside so that we could get at it. The very first dip of my pan brought up \$218 worth of gold. After working there a week we divided up, and each had \$900 as his share. There were six of us.

"After we got that hole worked out we began on the high banks and it paid well, but the work was too dangerous There were large loose rocks overhead, and one day I just saved myself by swinging to a ledge in time to let one pass under me as it rolled down the bank. After that we stopped work there. The next rich place we struck was in Onion valley. When we got there it was so cold that we could work only two hours a day, but each of us made from \$30 to \$40 a day. The gold was in large nuggets. Some were found worth \$30 to \$50. It was very late when we struck there and we could not stay long on account of the cold. We left a party there, and my brother told me that they had been snowed in without fuel, and most of them were severely frost-bitten, and some

died from exposure.
"None of us got rich," Dr. Dawes continued. "Ine trouble with all the miners was that they did not stay in one place long enough to make it pay. If they had been content to stay where they were making \$10 to \$20 a day they might have done well. But there were always false reports of immense finds somewhere else, and they would pull up stakes and move on, only to find that they had been fooled. No matter how well they were doing a report of something better car-ried them off. In this way they spent as much in prospecting as they made in digging. Some of them got terribly 's-

moralized. I have seen strong men cry-ing because they could not get home to the east. Their folks could not send them money to bring them back, and YELLOW METAL

they could not earn enough.
"With all our good luck I guess the most money I had at any one time was about \$1,500. Each week the members of a company had a way of guessing at the amount of gold they had accumulated, the man who came fartherest from the mark to pay for a bottle of whisky. None mark to pay for a bottle of whisky. None of my company could make out how it was that I never had to pay for the whisky. I always guessed last and put the figures between the two extremes, so there was always some one farther from

"It was roughing it with a vengeance out there. I have slept out in the winter rains without a tent, and merely some-thing over my head to keep the rain from battering my face, and little trenches dug around my body to carry the water off."

A Perilous Postponement.

To postpone, when the duty for immediate action is clear, is always unwise. Especially is it so when increasing ili health calls for a resort to medication. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are often of swift growth-always of fatal tendency if not combatted at the outset. We have all-even those of us who are not remarkably well instructed—heard something of the danger attending Bright's disease, diabetes, and other dis-eases of the kidneys or bladder. Let no one be foolbardy enough to procrastinate if he perceives the renal organs to be in-active. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are peculiarly adapted to overcome this in-action, to sufficiently stimulate, without exciting, the kidneys and bladder. initely is this digretic to be preferred to the impure and fiery stimulants of commerce, which prove the bane of unwary persons with a tendency to renal troub es. They are likewise incomparable for dyspepsia, debility, fever and ague, and

> STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Eighty teachers are attending the Platte county institute at Columbus. The Salvation army threatens to tackle Plattsmouth and whoop up the "hoods." Hastings has been papered with the posters of the Omaha fair and Grand Army reunion.

Saunders county will harvest a large crop of candidates for other the coming fall. The yield and death record promses to be enormous.

A faith healer in Kearney has been run in for practicing without a permit. The genuine faith heeler confines his operations to real estate and manufactured booms.

The lifteenth annual Webster county fair will be held at Red Cloud September 6, 7, 8 and 9. The Beg has been favored with an invitation and will be there by The residents of Stratton elevated the

peace of the town several pegs by escort-ing to the suburbs the leader of a vile gang and firmly persuading him to seek other fields. The Robert Hawke will contest in Ne

braska City has not been settled as re-ported. An agreement has been made to permit the probating of the will, excepting the restrictions placed on the son's share of the estate.

The pretty Wymore widow who bluffed a sandless band of moral regulators recently, has been married to a prominent citizen who fell in love with her pluck and plump figure. This incident opens up an air line to the state of matrimony S. A. Seacord, a one-legged hash-monger, of Hastings, has skipped with a bius less widow named Brown. Seacord leaves a wife and two children, a moderate amount of property, and a vacancy in the domestic structure more conven-

ient than his company.

The Fremont Tribune's collection of gall for fall exhibition contained the fol-lowing capstone: "Fremont's advant-ages for packing houses are 100 per cent better than those of Omaha—there the least question about this. This fact will be taken advantage of." "Isn't that breeze perfectly lovely?" sighed a David City girl to her beau, dur

ing the great storm. "Yes, it is sorter lively—but why do you ask?" "Oh, just to give you a chance to say something, but I see you haven't the nerve." The atmosphere cooled instantly and the gate post froze to the ground. The thorough trouncing which Editor Binehdorn, of Nebraska City, gave the the aspiring tailor who called on him for

gore, adds a trifle to the mountain of of proof that the editor is a buzz saw in motion and dangerous to play with is only when two of them meet in festive embrace that communities tremble and umpires and referees are unable to de cale the victor. The courts settle that. The Nebraska City News takes promi-nent rank in "the nude art of lying," and swamps the distinguished professors in Hastings. Here is a premium specimen: An Otoe county farmer had used dynamite for the purpose of blowing several old stumps out of the ground. Yesterday he carclessly left the dangerous com-pound lying by the side of a stump near the quarry, intending to begin operations this morning blasting rock. The dyna-mite was mixed with sawdust and gave an exceedingly pleasant odor, which attracted the attention of two of the farmer's hogs, which soon had converted themselves into gigantic cartridges. The stuff, when eaten, creates a peculiar sensation, which annoyed one of the hogs to such an extent that it entered the stable and began rubbling its side against a post at the mouth of a mule's stall. The mule remained passive but for a few moments when it gave the hog a terrific kick in the side. A tremendous explosion fol-lowed, and after the clearing away of the smoke and dust, the hog was to be found only in detachments, while an enormous aperture marked the spot where it had stood. The mule received a tremendous shock, but was still intact. The other hog is now running at large,

lowa Items.

borhood.

Over a hundred new buildings are process of construction at Cedar Rapids. Dubuque's assessment this year is \$17.-627,577, an increase over last year of

greatly to the terror of the entire neigh-

ventions now being held are formally indorsing Governor Lagrabee's adminis-Bevington, twelve miles east of Win erset, has just dedicated its first church. hough fifteen years old and in the midst

of a fine agricultural region. Until re-cently it had five saloons. Now they are

Most all the republican county con-

The Iowa State Jobber's and Manufacturers' association is making a care-ful compilation of the discriminations and overcharges against Iowa jobbers, and will tay the matter before the state railroad commissioners and general freight agents at the approaching meeting to be held at Des Moines.

Dakota. Watertown's assessed valuation is \$1,-

The Illinois Central road has staked a line to Yankton. Huron's new Episcopal church will be built of stone, 30x60 feet in size. The Deadwood branch of the Northvestern will be completed to Whitewood

by September 1. Anamosa is destined to a first class scandal and sensation, the full details of which will be ventilated in the courts in a few days. The case will involve violations of the United States revenue law,

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universi-ties, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Health-ful. Dr. Price's the only laking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans. one not contain Ammonia,
Acces not contain Ammonia,
Sold only in cana.
PRICE BALLING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. BT. 1 perjury, etc.
Two car loads of machinery for the metallurgical laboratory now building at

the School of Mines, have arrived at Rapid City. It consists of the larger and heavier parts, such as boilers, smoke-stacks, the engine and heavy castings. W. T. Sherklan, territorial statistician,

has just made his report of the average condition of the crops for the month of July. Seventy four counties are reported, and the average condition as compared with last year is as follows: Corn, 99; spring wheat, 85‡; spring rye, 90; oats, 86‡; barley, 88; buckwheat, 98; potatoes (Irish), 105; potatoes (sweet), 100; pasture, 96; sorghum, 934; sugar cane, 92; apples, 85; grapes, 100; timothy, 60.

The Pacific Coast. One town in Sierra county is named Whisky Diggings and another Brandy

City.
Authracize coal was found near
Chochees lake, in Washington territory, Millions of jackrabbits infest the sagebrush plains of Lander and Eureka counties, Nevada.

The great sand bagger, Dennis Kearney, while working his mouth at a meet-ing in San Francisco recently, overbal-anced himself, fell and busted an arm. The fracture has silenced him tempor arily. The railroad ties laid down near Reno

nineteen years ago, have been taken up and found to be in a perfect state of preservation. An analysis to determine what protected the wood from rotting will be made at once.

Prof. Hilgard, of the university of California, has furnished a remarkable analysis of whisky sold in Sacramento. The Bee of that city sent him seven sam-ples of whisky purchased in an equal number of saloons, from the fashionable tifteen center to the vile live cent doggery. The result of the analysis is sufficient to astonish the patrons of the high-toned saloons and precipitate a run on the groggeries. Samples number one ond two were purchased at fashionable saloons, patronized by the best class of the community. The professor found that the samples varied little in qualtity. The bead was good, taste sweet and aftertaste peppery, flavor rank and raw, unlike genvine whisky. "Alcohol by volume, 31.8 per cent; total solid contents, 95 per cent. The harsh aftertaste of samples is due to the addition of resinous substance, probably gum catechu, or possibly kino. Besides this its pungency has been restored, after the addition of water, by means of a tincture of pepper, probably "Guinea pepper," to hide the fact that it is over 37 below proof—1. e., lacks 18.6 of the 50 per cent of alcohol that "proof" spirit ought to contain. Its "bead" has likewise been doctored by the use of a vegetable tincture; but it contains no glycerine. The spirit distilled from this sample shows the presence of a large amount of commercial and raw, unlike genvine whisky. "Alcohol ence of a large amount of commercial fusel oil, or amyl alcohol. It has besides, however, a weak flavor of genuine whicky, which has doubtless formed the starting point of the whole." Sample number six was bought at the vilest den in the city. into which no decent man would dare to be seen entering. It is the refuge of thieves and the home of the deprayed inebriate, brought

test corroborates this point. This sample

appears, therefore, to be whisky, with probably the addition of some neutral

Summer complaint almost invariably cured by the use of Fred. Brown's Ja-

The World One Market.

1873" by Hon David A. Wells, in Popular Science Monthly: One of the most momentous and what may be called hu-

manitarian results of the recent great ex

tension and cheapening of the world's

railway system and service is, that there

is now no longer any occasion for the people of any country indulging in either

excessive hopes or fears as to the results of any particular harvest; inasmuch as

the failure of crops in any one country is

no longer, as it was, no later that twenty

years ago, identical with high prices o

grain; the prices of cereals being at pres

ent regulated, not within any particular country, but by the combined produc-

tion and consumption of all countries

made mutually accessible by railroads

Hence it is that, since

and steamships. Hence it is that, since 1870, years of locally bad crops in Europe

have generally witnessed considerably

lower prices than years when the local

crops were good and there was a local

In short, one marked effect of the present railroad and steamship system of transportation has been to compel a

uniformity of prices for all commodities

that are essential to life, and to put an end forever to what, less than half a

markets, with widely divergent prices

for such commodities. How much of

misery and starvation a locally deficient

market entailed under the old system

upon the poorer classes, through the

English debates upon the corn laws

about the year 9,840, it was estimated, upon data furnished by Mr. Tooke, in his

'History of Prices," that a deficiency of

one-sixth in the English harvest resulted

in a rise of at least 100 per cent in the

price of grain; and another estimate by Davenant and King, for the close of the

seventeenth century, corroborates this

FULL WEIGHT

PURE

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

apparently excessive statement.

surplus for export.

"The Economic Disturbances Since

maica Ginger. Philadelphia, 1822.

spirit, but nothing else.

to his lowly condition by the vile potions of that and similar places. Yet Prof. Higard's remarkable analysis makes out the whisky sold there better than that at all the reputable places in town save one. It is made out to be superior to number one over warry drachm of which was imone, every drachm of which was im-ported direct from the distillery and which is recognized by whisky sellers and drinkers as pure. "Analysis: Alcohol, by volume, 38.6 per cent; solid contents, by spindle, 85 per cent; total sugar, 83 per cent. The spirit from distillation showed the flavor of whisky rather less strongly than should have been the case,

but contained no fusel oil or spirits of nitre, creates the suspicion of the addital, London, Giesen, Germany and New York. Having devoted their attention tion of neutral spirit. The residue from distillation showed no foreign addition. to the taste, and the close correspond-ence of the total solids with the sugar SPECIALLY TO THE TREATMENT

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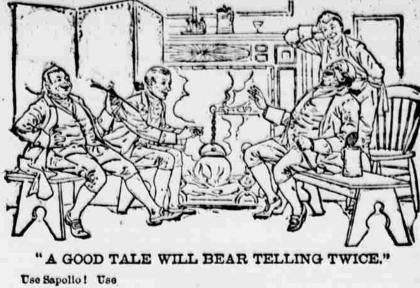
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