### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1887.

### FORCINC THE YOUNG IDEA.

Superintendent Lane Issues Directions on the Subject.

AN EASTERN PHILANTHROPIST.

He Sends Mayor Sayer \$10 in Ald of Supposed Nebraska Sufferers-Feasting the Fakers-Capital City Doings.

[PROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] State Superintendent Lane has just issued a circular for the guidance of teachers and school officers relative to the compulsory education law enacted at the last session. The superintendent gives the following list of what should constitute excuses and follows with instructions for the execution of the law:

If the parents or guardians of the child are poor, and by reason of such poverty are un-able to provide the child with suitable cloth ing, books and other necessary articles re-quired at school, then the board, after ascertaining such facts, should excuse the child from attending school.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> the law who have neither attended school nor have been excused therefrom.

nor have been excused therefrom. HELP FOR THE SUPPERING. Mayor Sawyer arrived home from Wash-ington Monday and was surprised to find in his mail awaiting his arrival a letter from a gentleman in New York City enclosing \$10 in aid of Nebraska sufferers who have been rendered helpless by storms and for families any of whose members have been frozen to death. The writer also suggests to the mayor the advisability of his making an ap-peal direct to the cities of the cast for help for sufferers. The communication is a fair example of the ideas prevailing in the east regarding suffering in the west, notwith-standing the fact that there has been no suf-fering if the state from storms and cold, and at best only three cases of doath in 500,000 inhabitants. Other letters of similar import have been received by the mayor. THE BOTS REARMBERED.

have been received by the mayor. THE BOTS REMEMBERED. Representatives of the press of Lincoln were agreeably surprised yesterday by an in-vitation to a Christmus feast prepared by the popular caterer. Don Cameron. who did not forget the hungry newspaper men in his rush of holiday custom. After a couple of hours passed at the feast the participants organ-ized by selecting Colonel Hyde as chairman, who was instructed to notify Mr. Cameron that he was the unanimous choice of his guests for president over his namesake, who guests for president over his namesake, who

had the adventure, the road had the adventure, the road was very primitive. Rough and rocky, it wound its way through deep canyons, whose walls rose to magnificent heights, making the scene awful and grand, and then over fertile plains, through moun-tainous country into timbered regions that could not be excelled. There was something about this drive that thrilled and delighted passengers and made them want to cover the distance again. But as pleasant as they were, they were But as pleasant as they were, they were not free from danger. It lurked every-where. In the fissures of the rocks were skulking mountain lions watching the passage of the stage coach with gleaming eyes, while panthers, more cowardly, yet fully as dangerous, perched in the trees that overhung the mode on which the strees transformed road on which the stage traveled, would give their fierce ery and perchance leap upon its top to find that its occupants were beyond reach. Then the silver-tipped bear and big black bruin, on his stately round for meat, would cautiously

tipped bear and big black bruin, on his stately round for meat, would cautiously pass that way. Sometimes at night the tourists would camp for a change. It was one night that they did this that Mr. Sherman had his adventure— one that is not new to him now. They camped in a clump of timber below the mountains, and corralled the horses a few rods off. It was about mid-night when Mr. Sherman was awakened by the neighing of a horse. He got up to reconnoiter and saw a black object pass near the corral. The moon was out in all her splendor, though the trees shadowed the earth. Thinking that the object was a man, and that he meant to steal the horse, he took his pistol from his pocket, and noticing that his clasp-knife was all right, he cautiously advanced. He was looking about to see where the big black object had gone, when, as though it had risen from the ground, a big black bear stood in front of him.

First he thought to run, but this would be death, for one stroke from its powerful paw would lay him low. The pistol was a small one, but he raised it after his first surprise was over and pulled the trigger. It did not go off. He just remembered that he had neg-lected to reload the weapon that even-He just remembered that he had neg-lected to reload the weapon that even-ing after discharging all the cartridges. When the trigger snapped the bear looked at the pistol curiously and then at Shermwn. The latter took his knife out and slowly backed up until he was protected by a tree. The bear followed and carrersingly began to hug him. Its hot breath was upon his face, and he grew faint. He rallied and drove the knife to the hilt into bruin, who, now fully enraged, rolled Sherman on the ground. Now it was fight or die. An-other plunge and the sharp edge of the steel went plowing up the bear, fairly disemboweling him. The struggle soon ended, and although Sherman was the victor, he was not altogether unharmed. The tourists heard the noise, and were in time to witness the end of the battle. For a week after three Englishmen did nothing but curse their ill-luck at not being the man that the bear attacked.

Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, by its vital-izing properties, will brighten pale cheeks, and transform a pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health and beauty.

Early Struggles of Rich Men. Frank Carpenter Writes: It is inter-esting, indeed, to look back at the hard esting, indeed, to look back at the hard times that some of these rich men have had, and not a few of the envious may be wishing that they were experienc-ing similar times now. Let me bunch a lot of them together. Woerisheffer, the rich banker, who died not long ago, be-gan life as a bank clerk. Rufus Hatch's first sneulations were in steal wars and first speculations were in steel pens and turkeys. Tom Scott, the famous railturkeys. Tom Scott, the famous rati-road president, drove a mule on the State canal in Pennsylvania, and Horace Greeley worked at the printers' case for as low as \$2.50 a week. He bor-

# SOUTH AMERICA'S GOLD FIELDS

Americans Who Seek Fortune in the New El Dorado.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

Very Poor Place For a Man Without Capital---Wonderful Stories of Mining Stocks --- A Trip Through the Gold Fields.

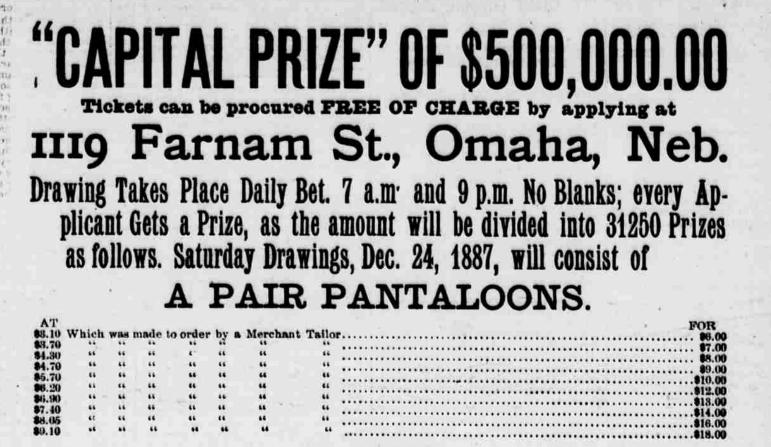
Cape Town Correspondence of the New York World: Gold, gold, gold, and the new discoveries constantly being made in the Transvaal. This is all the people talk about in Cape Town of late. Hundreds are leaving by every coast-

wise steamer for Durban and the new gold fields of Barberton and Witwatersrands, mostly newly arrived Englishmen, with a sprinkling of Californians and Australians.

"Forbes' concession in Swaziland is yielding 1,500 ounces of gold per month!" "Quartz from the Witwatersrandt, mostly newly arrived Englishmen district running fifteen ounces to the ton!" "New alluvial dis-coveries in the De Kaap Valley!" These are the reports one hears on every hand; in the hotel corridors, in the saloons, the clubs, the railway station, everywhere, and they keep the gold fever at high pressure. Are these reports true? Yes, every

word. During the next five years the Transvaal, Swaziland, Zululand, and the Matabele country gold fields are going to astonish the world. California going to astonish the world. California and Australia in their flushest days will be eclipsed by the discoveries and out-put of gold in this South African coun-try, and that at no very distant day. I have just returned from an exten-tensive trip through the gold-bearing country and the outlook for big things in the near future is remarkably prom-ising. And yet I wouldn't advise any-body to come here with the idea of doing anything without plenty of capital. It anything without pienty of capital. It is not a poor man's country, where indi-vidual "diggers" can make fortunes with pick, pan and shovel. Paying placer diggings may possibly be discov-ered later, but at present men who should attempt wooing the golden calf single handed, as of yore on the Pacific slope, would quickly find themselves in a fair way of starving to death, or takslope, would quickly find themselves in a fair way of starving to death, or tak-ing to sheep herding, the next thing to it. I know a round dozen Americans, dead broke in Cape Town now, waiting for money to be sent them to return home on. It is the old story with each one of them. They came here with enough money to take them out to the Transvaal and to tide them over till they could begin "digging gold." One sad fool I saw and talked with but yesterday. He had resigned a \$150-a-month position in Chicago last spring and started for this country with \$2,000, the savings of years. He is now sling-ing drinks in a third-class beer house for his board, waiting for a remittance to pay his passage back to the United States. A few months' prospecting and floating around without finding any-thing and he found himself with empty pockets and sometimes even with an empty stomach.

pockets and sometimes even with an empty stomach. In the absence of paying placers the only opening for individual effort is in prospecting. If a man gets broke it isn't always easy to get anything to do, for all the labor about the mines and mills is done by Kaffirs under the super-intendence of white foremen. The out-



### A SUIT.

AT \$9.80	Which	was	made	to order	by i	a Merchant	Tailor.	FOR \$18.0
11.60	£6 ,				**	**		
14.40	**	46	.44	. 66	46	.66	44	
16.80	44	44	66	66	66	**		
18.50	44	+4		"	54	44		
22.30	**	**	66		44	"		
25.70	**	**		**	**		- 34	
28.20	"	44	66		- 66	**		
81.35	**	66	44	44	56	66		
35.60		**	1 <b>R</b>	46	**	**	"	

## AN OVERCOATS.

\$9.60	Which	was	made	to order	by a	a Merchant	Tailor	FOR \$18.0
\$10.70			- 44	**		44		
\$12.60		44	44	**	**	44	44	
\$14.70	**		44			44	**	
\$15.90	44	66	44	46	64	**	44	
\$17.70	44	- 66			- 66	366	**	
\$20.80	66	- 66	46	166	- 64	- 44	44.	
\$23.10	**	66	. 64	- 66	68	44	46	
\$25.35	44				44	44	66	
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\$40.50	**	.66	**	66	**		44	

Including a complete stock of furnishing goods, hats and caps, at 50c on the dollar in which your savings will award a nice prize

AT THE MISFIT PARLORS,

1119 Farnam Street 1119 N. B.--Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

Bankets runs in lodes or veins varying from one to twenty feet wide. There is such an abundance of this material near the surface that it is practically inexhaustible, and as deep as shafts have thus far been sunk it holds its own width of vein and richness. Thousands of stamps may find remunerative employment night and day for years on banket now in plain sight. At present nearly a thousand stamps and comic songs and sayings as the med-

are working steadily on banket in the Witwatersrandt district alone, and it is thought that by this time next year six

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cupies a seat in the senate from Pennsylvania. ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Articles of incorporation of the Pacific rail-way company were filed yesterday with the Secretary of state. The incorporators are F. P. Bonnell, E. Barrington, C. E. Adams, Charles Loymeyer, J. W. Morse, William Bueltman, all of Superior, and P. S. Will-iams, of Baltimore. The route defined for the road commences on the south line of Hall county, thence through the counties of Hall county, thence through the counties of Hall, Buffalo, Dawson, Custer, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, Sioux and Dawes in the state of Nebraska to the west boundary line thereof, with a right to construct branch lines within the limits of the state. The cap-ital stock is fixed at \$6,600,000. The Weeping Water Line and Stone com-pany, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock is \$50,000. Indebtedness is limited to \$20,000. The incorporators are Encene I.

,000. The incorporators are Eugene L. ed, H. S. Fuller, F. R. McConwell, Robert 20,000

Reed, H. S. Fuller, F. R. McConwell, Robert S. Wilkunson, Thomas Orr. The Westlich Courrier Printing company, of Omaha, filed its articles with the secre-tary yesterday, capital stock, \$40,000. In-debtedness is limited to \$2,000. The incor-porators are Bruno Tzschuck, Alfred Mar-ochnos W. L. Concoling Laboratory schner, W. J. Connell, John T. Paulson, C.

The Seven Valleys bank of Callaway, Custer county, also filed articles. The capital stock is \$50,000. The incorporators are W. E. Purdy, J. Woods Smith, A. L. Mathews, W. B. Ingram, A. J. Thompson and C. W

Root. STATE HOUSE ITEMS. Secretary Laws and family passed Christ-mas at their old home at McCook. Judge Sam M Chapman, of the Second ju-dicial district, has filed his oath of office with the secretary of state. Deputy Secretary of State Cowdry enjoyed a Christmas visit from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowdry, of Columbus. Miss Clara Carmody, of the office of public hads and buildings, passed Christmas with relatives at Columbus. John Lane, of Lincoln, who was awarded the contract for the erection of the industrial home at Milford, has entered into contract and filed his bond for the work. Superintendent Sweet, of the Beatrice feeble minded building, was at the state homes yesterday making the Stimate of work the past month amounting to \$2,300. Auditor Babeady and family and the state homes

Auditor Babcock and family were at North Loup, Valley county, for Christmas festivi-tics, expecting to return yesterday. Deputy Auditor Benton made a Christmas visit to his old home at Fremont and passed the day with Congressman Dorsey.

Governor Thayer is so far recovered as to make a short visit to his office and hopes to be on duty again in a few days.

Deputy Auditor Benton was engaged yes-terday in drawing the warrants disbursing \$250,000 of school money among the different

The following notarial commissions were The following notarial commissions were issued yesterday for the executive offices: Charles E. Smith, Lenox, Chase county; W. V. A. Doods, Behrice; Lewis A. Keat, Min-den, Kearney county; George W. Ames, Omaha; W. A. Thomas, Benkleman, Dundy oranty; James Q. Watts, Ogralala, Keith county; T. T. Heil, St. Paul, Howard county; H. Wilson, Chadron, Dawes county; B. R. B. Weber, Wahoo, Sanders county; J. P. Hur-ley, Greeley Centre, Greeley county; W. W. Hopper, Superior, Nuckolls county; W. A. Black and W.A. Pollock, West Point, Cuming county. county.

The worst feature about catarrh is its dangerous tendency to consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

### Hugged By a Bear.

A man who is well thought of by the railway fraternity is Hoyt Sherman, general agent of the Union Pacific, of Salt Lake, who arrived from that place yesterday, says the San Francisco Ex-aminer. He was first brought into prominence by an adventure which he had on the road from Beaver Canyon into the Yellowstone National park. Mr. Sherman was a tourist agent for the road, and when a big party went up to the park he would accompany them. The distance from Beaver Canyon is 125 miles, and three years ago, when he

rowed \$1,000 to start the Tribune and afterwards loaned Cornelius Vanderbilt \$8,000 without security George W. Childs, the millionaire, editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, was an errand boy when he decided to be bome a rich man and own the Ledger. and James Gordon Bennett when he at twenty years of age, landed at Halifax from Scotland, had just \$25 in his pocket. He was about starving when he got to Boston, and was overjoyed at finding a shilling. He got work in a book store, and in a few years afterward started the New York Herald in a cellar on Wall street, with two barrels with a plant across them for a desk. His brains told, and a son, a six millionaire, can now keep yachts and spend his fortune on polo and Paris.

Stephen Girard, the richest banker in he United States at the time of his death, was a wall-eyed cabin boy on a sailing ship at fifteen years of age, and his first business in Philadelphia was that of a wine bottler. Wanamaker, the great Philadelphia clothier, worked for years in his father's brick yard, and his first work away from home brought him in \$1.25 a week. He received this for clerking in a book store and walked four miles every day from his home to his work. He did his work well and his alary was increased to \$1,50 a week

He has now one of the biggest stores in the world and it takes 3,000 clerks to do nis business. Henry Disston, the sawmaker, whos

saws are esteemed the best by cabinetmakers, was apprenticed to a sawmaker at seventeen. He made a million and more by sticking to his business. Marshall Jewell, one of Grant's postmaster generals, left a fortune. He began life in a tan yard and until he was eighteen he scraped skins and worked about the vats of his father's establishment. The information here gained aided him in making a fortune in leather belting and before he died he said he had never been connected with an institution which did not pay a good interest on the investment.

Matthew Vassar, the millionaire from rhose money Vassar college got its start, ame near being a tanner, and had his father succeeded in making him one he would probably have made a fortune at it. The boy, however, did not take to the idea and his mother helped him to run away from home to keep out of the tan-yard. She gave him seventy-five cents and her blessing, and he deemed himself rich when he was afterward able to make \$300 a year. His father was a brewer and the son for a time run an oyster and beer saloon at Pough keepsie. He afterwards came back home and established another brewery after the burning of that of his tather, and it was this that formed the foundation of his millions.

Thus Vassar college is built upor beer, and it is a fact that some of the greatest charities of the world have come from liquor dealers. The two greatest cathedrals in Dublin are from the profits of Guinness stout and Irish whisky and the brewers of the former have been through their wealth made members of the English nobility. The aristocracy of wealth in the present money-making era rules the universe and the above instances will show that the tooks are open to every one who will enter and the race is free for all.

Prickly Ash Bitters warm up and in-

vigorate the stomach, improves and strengthens the digestive organs, opens the pores, promotes prespiration, and equalizes the circulation. As a correc-tor of disordered system there is noth-ing to equal it.

ook for the busted American is anything but brilliant. In some districts provisions are almost as dear as they were in California in 1849 and 1850. A £5 note doesn't amount to much in districts where everything of consequence has to be hauled hundreds of miles by wagon. I have paid \$20 (to reduce it to American money) a hundred for fiour, \$2 a dozen for eggs, 75 cents a pound for cheese, \$1.50 for a bottle of beer or a can of condensed milk, with ether stuff in proportion. At these prices a fellow prospecting over the country for any length of time wants to have plenty of money. The man who reaches the gold fields with but a few hundred dollars will find it used up almost before he knows what has become of it. If he could start right into placerdigging for his support it would be dif-ferent, but the odds are against his

being able to do this at present. There are plenty of men in the De

Kaap valley trying placer mining, but they are meeting with indifferent suc-cess. I tried it for a couple of months, prospecting and digging, but although I had no trouble in finding gold it was in such small quantities that I couldn't make current 'expenses, and so had to give it up. In prospecting for quartz it is also

equally important that a man should not be cramped for means. Nowadays a claim has got to be opened up and proved before it will sell or attract capital. Thousands were ruined by the mad speculations of last year, and people are only just beginning to recover from the reaction. Twelve months ago everybody who had pieces of good quartz to show could find plenty of eager peo-

ple anxious to investigate his claim with view to purchase or partnership. All this has changed with the reaction; to display pocket specimens and talk sell now is to be regarded with suspicien or gnored entirely.

All this comes of the inflation and the inevitible collapse of last spring. Last year Sheba mine shares, that sold originally at \$5, sprang up to \$25 in next t no time. From \$5 in May and \$25fi midsummer the shares ran up to \$500

Christmas. Everybody was seized with a wild mania for speculation. It was California and Consolidated Virginia duplicated. Servant girls in Cape Town and Durban and Kimberly drew their little hoardings from the savings banks and bought Sheba stock, merchants sold out their business and men mortgaged houses and real estate to well the sums of their investments. The country was for the time mining-share mad. Last spring the bubble burst. Hundreds were ruined. Other hundreds saw the hard-earned sayings of years swept ruthlessly away. A few

promoters made big fortunes. Having passed through the seemingly inevitable frenzy of gold fields newly discovered, mining has now settled down in the Transval on a solid, sensible basis. Everything is owned and done by companies. Mills are being brought from England by the score in every steamer.

In the Witwatersrandt district th gold-bearing formation is what is known is "banket 'a sort of conglomerate that as "banket," a sort of conglomerate that is wonderfully easy to reduce. Banket can be reduced for less than \$5 per ton. It is composed of a sort of pebbly quartz cemented together by a fine silicious sand. A piece of it may easily be crushed beneath the foot, and a little

water poured over a lump will cause it to crumble at once. Such is "banket" and the gold is con-tained chiefly in the cement. Veins of

positive quartz are found in the same reefs as the banket, but the mills are

times that number will be hard at it. The average clean-up yields about one and one-half ounces of gold to the stamp per day. At this rate some of the companies have commenced paying dividends at the rate of 50 per cent a year on the capital invested, and shares are held at ten and twelve times their original cost a few months ago. This is what may be called an exceedinyly healthy state of affairs, everything being bona-fide from beginning to end.

The banket lodes were discovered a year ago by a Pretorean named Stublig. The district was totally wild and uninhabited, a barren plateau, considered fit for nothing. Then came the inevitable rush, and with mushroon spontaneity has sprung into existence the town of Johannisberg, already numbering 6,000 inhabitants.

The country round about Johannisberg for many miles contains no timber. Many of the houses are queer things, built entirey of movable iron sheets imported from England; others are of adobe or mud rock. It a regular goldfield city, full of rowdyism and hard characters; dance-houses and sa-loons by the dozen are in full swing, and robbery and shooting affairs are of almost daily occurredce.

There is big money here for expert miners with plenty of capital-big money. But at present the man without capital, and lots of it, had better stav where he is unless he likes herding sheep for a pound a week and slim rations

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, con-sumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address, for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispen-sary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

### THE HOOSIER POET.

### How Riley Forced Himself Into Notice in Indiana.

Indianapolis Letter: The applause which followed the appearance of James Whitcomb Riley, the Indiana poet, at the recent convention of authors in New York has naturally attracted attention to him and has lent additional interest in his early life and to a career which, while attended by many vicissi-tudes, always had like Riley himself, its its comic side and distinguished him from those with whom he associated. Riley is a native of Hancock county. this state, and is now about thirty-five years of age. His early education was limited, not because his father was wanting either in the means or the desire to give him a classical education, but because his son preferred pursuit less dry than poring over books and wading through the declensions and conjunctions of Greek and Latin nouns and verbs. Before his school days were completed the young Riley abandoned his books and took up the trade of a sign-painter, and soon be-gan traveling from place to place, apparently contented if his day's work brought him money enough to pay for the nights lodging. Even his signs par-took of his comic nature, and both the grotesque letters and the peculiar expressions were entirely original, and served to attract attention to him and his work.

Nature gave to Riley a peculiar pair feyes, and they often served him in his summer tramps over the country as a painter. He would frequently enter a town as a blind sign-writer, and solicit work while being from house to house by a boy, and when his ability to do the work was questioned, he de-manded a trial. Ruaning his hand over working exclusively on the latter so far. | the surface as if to take the dimensions,

perfectly familiar with the language of the street, the ignorant and the un-sophisticated, and thus laid the foundation of his future success as a writer of dialect prose and poetry.

Riley's first productions appeared in print between 1875 and 1876, but they attracted little attention because their publication was limited to the country press, the author not being able to reach the public through the periodicals of larger circulation and more cultured readers. Believing that his writings possessed merit and were rejected by the publishers simply because the author was without a name among

writers, Riley hit upon a plan to bring himself into public notice and to prove that his productions were not without merit, even if the writer was without fame. With the consent of the editor of the Kokomo Dispatch, he published a short poem which was an excellent imitation of Edgar A. Poe's style introducing it with the statement that the poem had been found written on the blank leaf of a book once belonging to Poe, and found by a relative of the deceased poet who moved to this state from the east many years ago. The poem and the accompanying statement of its discovery were reproduced by many papers and a heated discussion was the result, some unsisting that the poem was unquestionably the work of Poe and others that, while strikingly similar, it was wanting in some of the essentials that distinguished Poe from all other writers. Finally one of Poe's publishers sent for the book in which the poem was alleged to have been written and the truth came out.

Though Riley was severely criticised, the encomiums which the poem received from those who really believed that it was the production of Edgar A. Poe convinced him that he himself was lacking more in name than in merit as a writer, and he soon afterward secured employment on The Journal, of this city, at a moderate salary, and while thus engaged wrote most of his dialect verse. Within the last few years he has contributed a number of pieces for eastern periodicals, and has published a book of selections, in which, however, the piece in imitation of Poe's style does not appear.

Mention was made in a recent issue of the Times of the fact that Jim Baker and Sam McArthur had drawn \$15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. Last Thursday the money was received through the Missoula National Bank, and turned over to the lucky holders of the ticket. The boys did not know but of the ticket. The boys did not know but that there might be a mistake somewhere, and were naturally restless until the money came and was placed to their credit in the bank. The Louisiana State Lottery has stood the test of years, and is just as solid and reliable as any concern in the country. We believe the drawings are absolutely fair and that the lotteries are conducted as hon-catly as and equitably as any other basiness and that the lotteries are conducted as hon-estly as and equitably as any other business. We are informed that three or four other minor prizes were secured by Missoula par-ties at the last drawing. Another tenth of the capital prize of \$150,000 was drawn by William Poad of the town of Anaconda, in the adjoining county of Deer Lodge, and was collected through the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska. Messrs, Baker and McArthur have secured a snug little sum, and by carefully investing

a snug little sum, and by carefully investing their stake, they should be able to keep the wolf from the door during the balance of their lives.-[Missoula (Mont.) Times, Dec. 7, 1887.

### **Riding Ocean Turtles.**

Chicago Times: The coasts of lower California abound with huge turtles, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds each. Down at Punta Banda, where a compan

is building a big hotel, one of the workmen, who is an expert swimmer, and who spends much time in the water, has become skillful in riding the big animals. A traveler says that when the man sees one that is big enough to ride he rushes into the water and mounts it. He has a way of slapping the turtles on the side of the head that makes them jog along and by striking them he also guides them. He rode a big fellow near the shore the other day as the stage drove up the coast road, and the occupants of the stage were so pleased with the exhibition that they made up a purse of \$20 for the rider.

The Proof-reader Was a Texan.

Chicago Tribune: "The types," serves a southern Illinois paper apolo-getically, "made us allude last week to our esteemed townsman, Mr. Polhemus. as a 'villianous lounger.' We wrote 'versatile lawyer.' The error was overlooked by our proof-reader, a gentleman recently from Texas, who assures us, in extenuation of the oversight, that the two terms mean pretty much the same thing where he came from."



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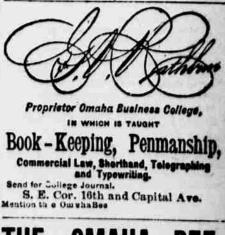
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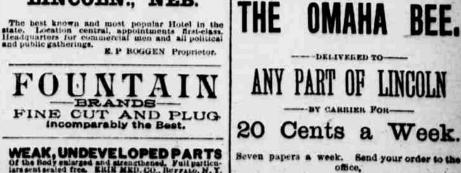
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