LINCOLN CITY PAVEMENTS.

Seeking Legal Opinion as to How the Cost is to be Borne.

A LEAF FROM OMAHA'S BOOK.

Trip to Omaha Suggested—A Magisterial Tycoon Protecting Prostitutes—Magical Effect of Whisky on a Magician.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Greatly to the surprise and gratification of the property owners and business men of this city, Mayor Burr, at the meeting of the council Monday evening, appointed Messrs. Billingsly, Brock, Dean and Fraas as a committee on paving, making a personal request at the same time that they begin the necessary preparatory work at once. City Attorney Field had previously informed the council that under the present charter, abutting property can be legally charged with the cost of paving the streets and alleys, but not the intersections, and that in his opinion the city had no power to levy a tax on the general public for that purpose. In order to be well fortified in the matter Chairman Billingsly yesterday addressed the following letter to Messrs. Harwood, Ames & Kelly, Mason & Whedon, Marquette, Deweese & Hall, and other leading law firms:

Gentlemen—Mayor Burr has appointed a committee on paving, whom he wishes, in compliance with the demands of nearly all of our citizens, to take some steps in conformity with law, to devise some plan to pave our streets and alleys in the business portion of the city. The city attorney, Mr. Field, has advised the council that abutting property can be charged with the expense of paving the adjoining street and alley, but in his opinion we had no power under the charter to levy a tax on the general public for paving the squares at the intersection of streets.

We are not authorized to incur any expense for legal opinions on this matter, but believing your interest in this matter as public spirited citizens, would prompt you, if solicited, to donate some light on the subject. We take this occasion to ask your opinion as to the powers of the mayor and council in having the streets and alleys paved, curbed and guttered.

First—As to the intersection of streets, who pays the tax or expense thereof?

Second—Can the work be paid for in annual payments by the abutting lot owners, and the city issue its bonds to pay for the same.

Third—How soon and in what manner can we proceed to have the work done.

The paving of our streets and alleys is so important a matter to our city and in such great demand, you will very greatly oblige the paving committee by an early reply.

Very truly yours,
L. W. BILLINGSLEY,
N. C. BROCK,
H. H. DEAN,
JOHN FRASS,
Paving Committee.

If, in the opinion of the lawyers named, the city can proceed with the work of paving without waiting to have the charter tinkered by the legislature, it is very probable that some energetic steps in that direction will be taken this summer. The experience of the past winter and spring has demonstrated, even to the obstructionists, the necessity of putting the streets, especially those in the heart of the city, in shape to accommodate the constantly increasing traffic. About the only question that can be raised now is as to how and where the work shall be done. As was pointed out in the BEE about a week ago, there is a district of some thirty-three blocks in the business region that needs immediate attention. With these thirty-three blocks paved great relief would come to now badly demoralized commercial circles, and a halt could be called, if necessary, to improvements of the same nature for at least ten years. Instead of desiring to stop the work, however, it is much more likely that the paving of the district named would incite the property owners in adjoining streets to carry out a similar good work. In the opinion of the BEE man that part of the city which should be paved as soon as possible consists of nine blocks on O street between Sixth and Fifteenth; five on P between Seventh and Eleventh; and three on N between Ninth and Twelfth. Of the cross streets three blocks on Ninth and Tenth, from Q to N need paving; four on Eleventh from Q to M, and two on Twelfth from P to N. To pave these streets with asphalt, will cost, at a rough estimate, $250,000; with granite block $325,000; cedar blocks $125,000. It is very doubtful whether the same amount of money can be expended as profitably in any other work. The business men of Omaha, where the work of paving was inaugurated about four years ago, and where public improvements have been carried on ever since at the rate of $800,000 a year, are a unit in declaring that the real prosperity of the place dates from the day the work was undertaken. A great part of the money is paid to laboring men who put it in circulation at once, and every branch of trade is benefitted. Capitalists from the east looking for investments are not afraid to put out their money where there are such sure indications that the people are progressive and prosperous. Aside from this, it is a well-known fact that property abutting on a paved and sewered street enhances in value, not to the costs of the improvements alone, but many times more. There are numerous cases in Omaha where the investment of $200, in ten annual payments, for paving in front of one lot, has caused would-be purchasers to raise their bids from $1,000 to $1,500.

With the fact that paving, at least of the district named, is assured, the next points raised will be as to the material, manner of letting the work and system of payment. On each of these the Omaha plan seems worthy of imitation, and it would be well for the gentlemen who represent the council to make a visit of inspection there, and consult with the officials who have the matter of public works in charge. As the BEE man remembers it when the paving of a certain street is decided on, the property owners are allowed to designate, by petition to the council, the material they want used, the majority of course ruling. This done, proposals for doing the work are advertised for, and the contract let to the lowest bidder. A board of public works consisting of three men appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council have direct charge and supervision of all public improvements, subject to endorsement by the council. The money for paying the contractors is raised by floating district bonds which are a lien only on the property in the territory paved. These bonds bear 5 per cent interest, and the last series were taken at 3½ per cent premium. To meet them the property owners pay into the city treasury every year one-tenth of the amount assessed against them, the whole being paid up at the end of the tenth year. Discussion of the subject will doubtless bring out some valuable suggestions, and as the matter is of the most vital importance to Lincoln people, the BEE man is ready to hear all sides and present the points as made.

BRIEF MENTION.

Four girls, rooming on Tenth street, between O and N, were pulled by the police yesterday for leading lives of prostitution. They were taken to police court, and through some mysterious influence released without an entry of any kind being made. The efforts of the reporters to get their names, and disposition of the charge against them, was met with a bold bluff on the part of the magisterial tycoon who, for the time being, had the winning hand.

At the meeting of the Episcopal society yesterday, Guy A. Brown, Colonel Elmer S. Dundy and H. J. Walsh were elected delegates to the diocesan council to be held at Omaha Wednesday next.

Auditor Babcock has received $450 in school bonds of district 141, Gage county, $300 of district 31, Red Willow county, and $500 of district 44, Hamilton county, for registration.

Miss Kate O'Neil, a woman of 23 years, who was brought from Tekamah to the Home for the Friendless a few days ago suffering from typhoid fever, died at that institution early yesterday morning.

Work was commenced yesterday on a thirty room addition to the Opelt house.

Engineer Brown at the state house captured an owl yesterday in the upper story of the building, where it had been making its home during the winter.

M. B. Curtis appeared at the Funke Monday evening in his new play of "Spot Cash," for the first time. It is intended as a sequel to "Samuel of Posen," but lacks the interest and merit of the parent piece, being weak in plot and dialogue.

Fourteen transfers of real estate, in which the consideration aggregated $25,000, were recorded Monday.

Professor Shryer, the magician, who was released from the city jail Saturday by Judge Parsons, on the promise that he would never indulge in the flowing bowl again, was picked up by the police yesterday in a very hilarious condition. It cost him $8.70 to settle with the court.

THE BASE BALL SEASON.

The base ball season in Lincoln will open to-day with the first of a series of three games between the Denver and home teams. Friday afternoon the bank clerks will meet in friendly rivalry, the nines selected being from the Lincoln and Capitol on one side, and the State and First on the other. As arranged for battle they stand:

STATE AND FIRST. CAPITOL AND LINCOLN.
McMiller.....Catcher.....J. W. Maxwell.
Frank Polk.....Pitcher.....Otto Funke.
C. J. Templeton.Short Stop...H. G. Bartouff.
Harry Freeman..First Base.....D. K. Rich.
Rob. Muir.....Second Base....Fred Calver.
Chas. Wait.....Third Base.....B. Smith.
W. Barkley.....Center Field....W. McClay.
Dick Miller.....Right Field..B. Hardenburg.
Dan Wing.....Left Field.....F. S. Kelley.

STATE ARRIVALS.

S. G. Bryan, Ashland; J. R. Campbell, Omaha; Tobias Castor, Wilber; P. J. Nichols, Dick Kitchen and George Merritt, Omaha; S. J. Fleharty, Kimball; Sheriff Coburn, Henry Grebe and James Donnelly, jr., Omaha; George R. Scott, Beatrice; James C. Birney, Crete; R. B. Cowdery, Columbus; Will Clouston and Charles Ogden, Omaha.

A Bevy of Birds.

An eagle bird tried to carry away the 5-year old son of Joseph Davis, of Manheim, N. Y. Assistance came and the boy was rescued.

Mrs. David Ruth, of Duffryn Mawr, Pa., set a hen on thirteen eggs. Only twelve of the eggs were hatched, but the hen left the nest with fourteen young chicks.

While two woodchoppers near Cortlandt, N. Y., were felling a tree in the woods a partridge alighted in its branches and remained there until the tree commenced to fall.

Mr. Nicholson, of Eastman, Ga., lost a goose which was killed by some wild creature. He fastened the mangled body of the bird to the treadle of a large trap and the next night caught a huge owl.

A man of Rondout, N. Y., purchased some green dye, intending to color eggs for his children. He placed the package on a bench in his back yard and his hens ate the dye. For three days after the hens laid green eggs.

A turkey was killed and eaten in Warren county, Georgia, recently which was the sole survivor of a flock attacked by Sherman's soldiers in 1864. She had a nest in a sequestered place and thus escaped destruction at that time.

A large hawk carried off a young chicken from the poultry yard of Samuel Hetrick, of James Creek, Pa. Mr. Hetrick appeared with his gun and killed the hawk as it was flying away. The chicken fluttered to the ground and returned to the coop unhurt.

PILES! PILES! PILES

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

An Imperial Island.

London Life: The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, in addition to many other desirable pomps and vanities, has an island of his own—Lacroma, in the Adriatic, opposite Ragusa; and there in the midst of lovely scenery, surrounded by a transparent sea, he is convalescing after a recent indisposition. The isle, three days' steam from Trieste, is as beautiful as Monaco, and quite out of the world; for while the owner is in residence no one is allowed to land without a special permit. Lacroma formerly belonged to that most unfortunate of monarchs, Maximilian of Mexico, who was much attached to it, and wrote several little poems in praise of its charms. After his terrible end the island was possessed by a succession of ordinary people, by one of whom it was sold to the Archduke Rudolph in 1878. The future emperor of Austria lives at Lacroma in the greatest simplicity. When Maximilian bought the isle the only available residence on it was an old monastery which had been going to ruin for half a century; and in this building the crown prince and princess live their simple lives. There are but three good rooms in the house—the drawing-room, the ancient refectory, used as a salon de musique, and the drawing-room. The imperial bed-chambers are of very meager dimensions, while the long-titled dukes and duchesses of the suite have to be content with the cells of the vanished monks. The plain whitewashed walls match the rough, serviceable furniture. The monastery is said to have been built by the citizens of Ragusa as a thank-offering for the stoppage of a great fire. At the beginning of the present century it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, and has never been thoroughly restored. The scenery of the island is entirely romantic. Beneath a sky which is rarely clouded grows a luxuriant tropical vegetation—groves of orange and myrtle, of aloes and figs; a true "land where the citron blooms."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Notice.

All members of the Gate City Drum Corps are requested to attend a special meeting, this evening at 7:30, at Tivoli Garden, Ninth and Farnam streets.

JNO. M. HOEY, President.
WILL A. SIMMONS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

The Relations of the Company Towards Its Employes.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS

Written by President Adams to General Manager Callaway and Government Director Alexander.

The following correspondence is published in the annual report of the Union Pacific for 1886, just issued, and will no doubt be read with considerable interest by people in this part of the country:

BOSTON, March 16, 1886.—S. R. Callaway, esq., General Manager, Omaha, Neb.—My Dear Sir: In the course of recent correspondence, frequent reference has been been made to certain letters heretofore written by me in relation to the policy the directors desire to have pursued toward the company's employes by those in charge of the local management. Loose statements have reached me as to the contents of these letters, and they have been made the basis of claims which cannot be admitted. In view of existing labor complications in all parts of the country, it is not improbable that the letters in question may be referred to hereafter in discussion between yourself, or your subordinates in the operating department, and the representatives of our employes. That there may be no misconception as to what these letters contain, I have caused them to be printed herewith for your information. Should any serious difficulty occur between the company and its employes, these letters set forth in an official form the policy which the directors have desired to have pursued—a policy which has, I believe, uniformly guided the local management. It may be desirable that public misapprehension on this point should be removed.

I remain, very truly yours,
CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.,
President.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20, 1884.—S. R. Callaway, Esq., General Manager, Omaha, Neb.—My Dear Sir: Up to this time I have and no occasion for writing to you of the relations of this company with its employes and the policy it should pursue toward them. The information you now send respecting the situation in the Denver shops leads me to feel some misapprehension exists on the subject, and, if so, I am anxious to remove it. When I was in Omaha in May last, shortly after the April strike, I found an impression very generally prevailing that the reduction of wages then ordered had originated in the east. I was not at the time president of the company. It was further intimated to me that the order for this reduction had been made against the remonstrances of the local management, and was subsequently rescinded in consequence of the urgent representations of that management. I wish to say that this is an error. The reduction in question was first proposed by Mr. Clark, then general manager, when in New York, during the month of March last. It was discussed as a suggestion of his, and certain directors in Boston raised the question whether it was an expedient measure. Mr. Clark urged it strongly, stating that its only result would be to bring the wages paid by the Union Pacific to a level with those paid by other companies, and he further expressed the utmost confidence that the employes themselves would recognize the justice of the reduction. He anticipated no difficulty on account of it. He was accordingly allowed to order the reduction, which he did upon his own responsibility. Subsequently, when difficulty was encountered, he telegraphed to the east to know what course he should pursue. He was advised that he must take such course as he deemed expedient; the measure originated with him, and it was for him to meet the difficulty which arose from it. I refer to these facts simply to have the position of the direction in April last fully understood by you. Meanwhile, in view of questions which have since arisen, I deem it best to indicate to you the policy which the present administration desires you to pursue toward the company's employes. Being new in your position, the subject is one in regard to all the aspects of which you you natuarally cannot be informed. In some respects the situation is peculiar. As a whole, the employees of the Union Pacific are men of a superior class. Coming mainly from the east, many of them have been in the service of the company for considerable periods of time. Owing to the character of the country through which the lines of the Union Pacific run, the position of its employes is unlike any which exists in the east. They are in many cases, wholly dependent on the company for employment; they have nowhere else to turn. Owning, as many of them do,—and as the company has wisely encouraged them to do,—homes of their own in what is often a wilderness, if they are discharged they are obligged to abandon their homes in order to seek employment elsewhere. Naturally, therefore, they are sensitive to any move which looks either toward a reduction of wages or of working force. It is the policy of the company to fully and fairly recognize this peculiarity of the situation, and in dealing with the employes you will bear this in mind. From personal examination, I am satisfied that the wages of the Union Pacific railway company now pays are higher than those paid by other companies operating in the same region. That reduction of wages and working force are at this time being made throughout the country, is matter of common notoriety. I am further satisfied that a reduction of the working force of the company might be effected without detriment to its service. Nevertheless, recognizing the peculiar situation of our employes, and the understanding reached with them last spring, you are authorized to make, in such a way as you see fit, a frank statement of the policy which the company proposes to pursue. In the first place no further reduction, either in wages or in working force, in the mechanical department, is now contemplated. The company is prepared to say that it will carry these now on its rolls through the coming winter at least; and, if it should prove at any time that there was not sufficient work to keep the shops busy, any reduction shall be made in hours, and not in the number of workmen. Further, it is the desire of the directors that you personally cultivate the most open, honest and direct relations with the employes. Those employes are, of course, expected to perform fair days' work for fair days' wages. The company cannot surrender its right to dismiss men for cause. On the other hand, where it is claimed that men have been dismissed for insufficient cause, it will be expected that the superintendents shall personally investigate the cases and see that justice is done. Should our employes, singly or in a body, feel that they have any matter of grievance against the company, it is equally expected that they will meet you in a frank and loyal spirit, stating their apprehensions or grievances and appealing to you for fair dealing. Knowing the record that you have left in the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the estimation in which you were universally held by the employes of that company, the directors feel convinced that such personal conferences with you would in a very short time result in a similar feeling towards you among our employes. Above all, it is desirable that you should lose no opportunity of impressing upon the minds of those in the company's service that the recent change of administration, both here and at Omaha, does not necessarily foreshadow any considerable change in its force. On the contrary wherever it is possible, preference will be given to those who have been longest in the company's employ. It is not intended to introduce a large element from without. Such a course would, under no existing circumstances, be deemed expedient. These general views of a question which is here considered of the first importance are submitted for your information. You will give them such a degree of publicity, and in such a way, as you see fit. Meanwhile, it would be desirable that they should be brought, in so far as possible to the knowledge of all those whose names are upon the rolls. I am, very truly yours,

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., President.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 16, 1885.—Gen. F. P. Alexander, government director:—My Dear Sir—A question which may involve important consequences has arisen between this company and its employes, in regard to which I wish to ask your friendly intervention as a government director, and consequently a wholly unprejudiced party. The facts in the case are briefly these: It is a rule of the company in dealing with its employes, that, when the force in any department has to be reduced these men who have most recently come into the service of the company, shall be discharged, other things being equal, that is, the service of the best men are to be retained seniority receiving preference between men equally good. There is also an organization among the employes known as the Knights of Labor. This organization is represented by an executive committee, to which the members of it make their complaints. Recently a gang of bridge men in the operating department of the company were discharged; the gang consisted of a foreman and eleven men. The superintendent informs me that this gang was laid off for good and sufficient reasons, there being a lack of material for them to work with; and also that, as one gang has to be laid off, this gang was selected as being the least sufficient, and which could be most readily disbanded. The men composing this gang were members of the organization above referred to. They declined to receive their discharge, and presented their case to the organization. Their claim is that the rule of the company in regard to the discharge of employes had been disregarded, and that in reality they had been discharged because they wese members of the organization known as the Knights of Labor, and that other men not members of it had been previously employed to fill their places. The matter was brought before me in tais shape at a recent meeting which I had with the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, at Denver. I promised to give it my personal attention, at the same time informing the committee that my finding in the matter must be final. It was also understood that my necessary engagements at the east, and multiplicity of affairs which require my attention would prevent my investigating the matter individually. Nevertheless, I promised that it should receive faithful, free and unbiased attention. I should, therefore, esteem it a very great favor if you would go to Denver and examine into this case. I will see that the men who were discharged, the superintendent of the bridge department who discharged them, and all the other officers concerned in the matter, appear before you. I wish you would conduct the investigation in such a manner as may seem to you fit, in order to arrive at the exact facts, and state them to me. The essential point in the case is to ascertain whether these men were dismissed by their immediate superior fairly, without pretence and with that reasonable regard which should always be paid to the interests of the company. If the grounds on which they were dismissed were mere pretences, and their dismissal was in reality because they were members of the labor organization in question, the act of the superintendent of the bridge department cannot be justified under the rules of the road as they now exist and the understanding between the company and its employes. In such case, those men who were efficient and had been longest in the employ of the company would have to be reinstated in position. If, on the other hand, acting fairly within his reasonable discretion, it shall appear to you that the superintendent of the bridge department discharged these men, either because there was no work for them to do, or for inefficiency or inattention to duty, he must be sustained in his action. In view of the consequences which may ensue, I shall ask you, bearing these principles in mind, to report the facts and your findings in writing. Mr. Smith will furnish you with a stenographer. I shall be glad to receive a report from you as early as it may suit your convenience, as it is desirable this matter should be definitely settled with as little delay as may be. I remain very truly yours.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., President.

BOSTON, July 30, 1885.—S. R. Calloway, esq., General Manager, Omaha, Neb.—My Dear Sir—I received yesterday from Government Director Alexander his report on the suspension of foreman Hand's Kansas Pacific bridge building gang. The receipt of this document enables me to communicate with you at length in regard to all the points raised at the meeting between the committee of the company's employes and myself at Denver on the evening of July 14. I wish in the first place to express the gratification I felt at finding the causes of complaint so few and trivial. Indeed it was a matter of surprise to me, that, in the case of a corporation like the Union Pacific, having in its employ some 15,000 persons, a committee coming directly to the president, and representing the grievances of that whole body, should yet have so little to say. It showed conclusively that no ground for serious difficulty existed. I would commend to you and through you to the employes of the company generally, a careful consideration of General Alexander's report. It is utterly impossible that the working force of the Union Pacific, or of any other large railroad company, should be carried through the year without increase or diminution. This was admitted by the committee in their interview with me, and they expressly disclaimed any desire to suggest such an impossible practice. During the winter the company employs perhaps 10,000 men. During certain periods of the summer that force has to be increased to 15,000. The men thus temporarily employed have to be discharged. The time has now come when the large force last spring engaged for track and other work must be reduced. The principle on which this reduction should be made has already been stated. As between men otherwise equal,—that is, employes equally, honest, sober and capable,—the one who has been longest in the service of the company is to be retained. But seniority in service is not to be made a cover for shortcomings of any description. In reducing our working force, you will instruct all subordinates to bear carefully in mind the rule here laid down. It is obviously impossible for you, and much more for me to examine into every case of alleged injustice which may be reported. Your subordinates are responsible for results; and, in order that they may be responsible, it is necessary that they should have a certain liberty in the selection of those who work under them. They are the best judges as to which men are the most honest, most reliable and most capable. From their judgment in this respect save in most exceptional cases, there necessarily can be no appeal. To this principle the committee of employes in conference with me at Denver gave a most ready assent. It is obviously the only principle upon which the affairs of a company as large as the Union Pacific could be successfully conducted. In making arrangements, therefore, for necessary reduction of force, you will specially caution all subordinates to give preference to seniority in service, other things being equal. This being done, those subordinates must be left to select the best men in their several departments and gangs.

I remain, very respectfully yours,
CHAS. F. ADAMS, JR., President.

Spring Snake Stories.

Capt. Carraway of Halifax drew out of his well a live moccasin snake about a foot and a half long. It was taken to the house and fed with insects. It soon became very tame and is now a great pet among the children, who play with it as they do with their kitten and dolls.

The largest rattlesnakes are in Texas, on the lower Rio Grande, where they sometimes reach the length of twelve feet. The smallest are the horned rattlesnakes of Arizona and new Mexico, which seldom reach the length of two feet. They have two little excrescences over the eyes from which they receive their names.

A Maine fisherman says he saw a seaserpent the other day off Wells. He thinks it is the same one he saw some years ago in the Caribbean sea, although it appeared to have grown considerably. Its head was as large as a barrel, and was held high in the air. Its eyes were big as saucers, and its huge open mouth contained three rows of teeth.

A traveler in Mexico gives the following cheerful sketch of the country through which he passed: "Gigantic rattlesnakes, deadly asps, and a hundred other dangerous species glide away at our approach; reptiles prey upon each other in the miasmatic lagoons, where fatal calenturas lurk under every leaf; enormous lizards bask in the hot sunshine, tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes and xins-xins abound in the burning sands."

A North Carolina man writes as follows to the Atlanta Constitution: "The joint snake is often three feet long, of dark-brown color, with stripes of green and white, shading off to white underneath. The snake does not break on account of being hit with a stick. If you will gently place a stick on or near its head, the moment it feels itself fast it throws itself into coils and breaks into pieces at joints and nowhere else. It breaks square across. On one piece there are two cartilages or bones projecting an eighth of an inch in leangth and about the same distance apart. On the other piece that joined it there is a tendon of the same kind that fits in between the other two pieces. If you place these two pieces together they remain together and look as if they had never been seperated. I have seen dozens of them in the space of twelve years. I have repeatedly left the pieces where they broke, marked the spot, and on returning after a few hours could never find one of the pieces again."

A Dog That Could Count.

E. P. Coe, in "St. Nicholas' Dog Stories," St. Nicholas for May: Old Fetch was a shepherd dog and lived in the highlands of the Hudson. His master kept nearly a dozen cows, and they ranged at will among the hills during the day. When the sun was low in the west his master would say to his dog, "Bring the cows home," and it was because the dog did this task so well that he was called Fetch.

One sultry day he departed as usual upon his evening task. From scattered, shady and grassy nooks, he at last gathered all the cattle into the mountain road leading to the distant barnyard.

A part of the road ran through a low, moist spot bordered by a thicket of black alder, and into this one of the cows pushed her way and stood quietly. The others passed on, followed some distance in the rear by Fetch.

As the cows approached the barnyard gate, he quickened his pace and hurried forward, as if to say, "I'm here, attending to business. But his complacency was disturbed as the cows filed through the gate. He whined a little, and growled a little, attracting his master's attention. Then he went to the high fence surrounding the yard, and standing on his hind feet peered between two of the rails. After looking at the herd carefully for a time, he started off down the road again on a full run. His master now observed that one of the cows was missing, and he sat down on a rock to see what Fetch was going to do about it. Before long he heard the furious tinkling of a bell, and soon Fetch appeared bringing in the perverse cow at a rapid pace, hastening her on by frequently leaping up and catching her ear in his teeth. The gate was again thrown open, and the cow, shaking her head from the pain of the dog's rough reminders, was led through it in a way that she did not soon forget. Fetch then lay down quietly to cool off in time for supper.

A Strange Coincidence.

The truthfulness of the old saying that misfortunes never come singly is sustained, says the San Francisco Chronicle, in the strange fatality following John and Maurice Nugent, brothers, who reside in Oakland. Both men are candy-makers by trade, and Maurice had been employed in San Jose for the past six months. On Wednesday afternoon he determined to come to this city, and as he was boarding the train in the San Jose depot he slipped and fell. Before he could recover himself his left arm was so badly crushed by the wheels of the moving train that it was found necessary to amputate it near the shoulder.

His brother, John Nugent, was in San Jose in search of employment at the time, but he did not hear of the accident which had befallen Maurice. He was without money, and, being desirous of returning to this city, he started out to walk. He reached Menlo Park early yesterday morning as the freight train was passing, and he boarded cars with the intention of stealing a ride. He rode as far as San Mateo, and while endeavoring to climb to the roof of one of the cars he lost his balance and fell to the track, the wheels of the cars passing over his left arm, above the elbow. His cries for help attracted the attention of a brakeman, who had the train stopped, and the unfortunate man was picked up and brought to this city. He was afterward removed to the receiving hospital and the injured member was amputated near the shoulder joint. His left leg was also badly lacerated and a number of stitches were taken in the flesh to draw it together.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be bald, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, single strength, $1.00; double strength, $2.00; triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepared on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
Cleveland, O.
Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.

The beautiful yellow flower known as the California poppy, which grows profusely on the hills near Napa, Cal., contains a large percentage of opium. It is said that the Chinese steep them and make a sleep-producing drought.

"That tired feeling" from which you suffer so much, particularly in the morning, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY

CORDIAL

The Great Southern Remedy for all
BOWEL TROUBLES
AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this little bush growing alongside of our mountains and hills; but very few realize the fact, that the little purple berry, which so many of us have eaten in most every shape, there is a principle in it having a wonderful effect on the bowels. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is the GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY that restores the little one teething, and cures Diarrhea Dysentery and Cramp Colic.

When it is considered that at this season of the year sudden and dangerous attacks of the bowels are so frequent, and we hear of so many deaths occurring before a physician can be called in, it is important that every household should provide themselves with some speedy relief, a dose of which will relieve the pain and save much anxiety. Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial is a simple remedy which any child is pleased to take.

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure Coughs, Croup and Consumption. Price 25 cts. and $1 a bottle.

For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., and al Druggists.

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L. S. L.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisment

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters
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Look at the following distribution:
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In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
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Under the personal supervison and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

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Notice, Tickets are $10 only. Halves, $5 Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

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1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150 000....	$150,000
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2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1 000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
100 " "	75....	7,500
2,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

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Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received by the city of Hastings, Nebraska, until 10 o'clock a. m. May 18, 1886, for the furnishing, erection and completion of a system of water works for the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Said system of water works to be furnished and built in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Proposals will be received on any or all of the following items.

1st—Furnishing and completing open well, or furnishing and completing tubular well system.
2d—Furnishing and completing engine house, boiler house and stack.
3d—Furnishing and completing foundation and base of stand pipe.
4th—Furnishing and completing stand pipe.
5th—Furnishing and setting up machinery and boilers.
6th—Furnishing cast iron pipe and special castings.
7th—Furnishing kalamein pipe