HE SLEPT ON THE RAILROAD.

Jack Gallagher Cut in Two in the B. & M. Yards at Lincoln.

NEW MISSOURI PACIFIC GARD.

A Train to Be Put on Between Lincoln and Omaha—Reported Coal Find—Other Capital City News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

To the list of violent deaths in Lincoln, another name was added yesterday. About 5 o'clock in the morning workmen in the B. & M. yards discovered on an isolated side-track the mutilated remains of a man lying across the rail. The wheels in crushing over him had struck him at about the waist and well-nigh severed the body into two pieces. One arm was also cut off and there was no evidence that the dead man had moved or even groaned after the cars had crossed over him. At what time the accident occurred was not definitely known, but it was probably some hours before the discovery of the remains. Coroner Roberts at an early hour was notified, and the body was taken to the morgue, where it was identified and prepared for burial. The man's name was Jack Gallagher. He had been at work for Cushing, Mallory & Co., out on the grading work of the B. & M. Blue Hill extension. In company with a force of workmen he had come on to Lincoln to commence work on the new B. & M. line between Ashland and Wahoo. Saturday night most of the men went on to the Asaland work, but Gallagher remained in Lincoln. It is supposed that he was drinking, and in the early part of the night went down to the railroad yards to sleep. Where he was killed was on an out of the way siding, with sunflowers and weeds high on each side of the track. During the night a couple of cars loaded with bridge timbers were thrown in on this track, and it is likely that he, asleep on the rails, was run over at that time. Gallagher was a single man, and there were a number in the city who knew him and identified him. He had only a little change in his pocket, and the coroner will attend to his burial to-day. From all that is learned of the death it is probable that, like a multitude of other like accidents, it contains in itself a temperance lecture, and further illustrates the almost certain results that arise from sleeping on a railroad.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC

has informally announced the new changes that it will make at an early day in the running of trains, which will much accommodate Lincoln travel, as the present time card is crude, uncertain and unsatisfactory, and of little use and benefit except for the little local traffic. The new card will include a direct train to Omaha which leaving here at 11:45 a. m., will get to Omaha before 3 p. m. and allow people time for a few hours business at the metropolis before business closes. This train, leaving Lincoln midway in time between the two B. & M. Omaha trains, will undoubtedly command a liberal patronage from those who journey between the two cities. With these additions it is stated a chair car to go through to St. Louis without change will be added to the day train out of Lincoln, and during the week of the state fair here extra local trains are to be put on for the accommodation of local travel.

NEW RAILROAD TOWNS.

The Northwestern road, now building from Fremont to Lincoln, has the iron down now three or four miles this side of the capital of Saunders county. Six miles this side of Wahoo grounds have been secured for the town of Swedenburg; six miles farther on toward Lincoln will be the town of Ceresco, and six miles from Ceresco, over the line in Lancaster county, will be located the town of Davey. This is twelve miles out of Lincoln, and no towns will be laid out between the two at present.

NOT YET REVEALED.

It is stated that the papers have been out for several days in an adultery case, that if shown to the light of the courts would make an interesting hearing, and an item almost, if not quite, sensational. It is rumored that the parties in the case are quite well known, that the man is living with a woman who has taken his name upon herself, which aroused the anger of the genuine wife, so that she swore to the complaints. She didn't care so much about prosecuting, but she didn't propose to have another woman going around with her own rightful name.

IS IT A COAL FIND?

Yesterday Lawyer Courtnay was called out to a tract of land that he owns, situated five miles out of the city, where he had word a coal discovery had been made and which was reported to him as a rich find. A farmer and former miner named Coulson has been prospecting on this tract of land for some time, and if there is any foundation for the statements a great big thing is opening up for Lincoln in general and Mr. Courtnay in particular.

LESSER LOCAL ITEMS.

The coal men of Lincoln have been flirting among themselves and with the people for some time, knocking the price down to $8.50 a ton at one time, but only to stay a short time. This great reduction was made when the news first came of the contemplated location of the Pomeroy Coal company in Lincoln, but before that company arrived the prices crawled up to $9.75 a ton, and the new firm quotes that price with the old ones. It is stated, however, that the old firms desire to shove the price up to $11 a ton, but that the new company is satisfied to let it remain where it is. If they stick to their determination in that line Lincoln will have what it has lacked heretofore, and that is a coal firm outside of the Cameron pool that is satisfied with what must be a good thing, and will not agree every few weeks to tuck up fuel prices out of all reason.

The State National bank has just received a new Corliss safe, the first one to be introduced in this city. In the efforts to get it in their building, however, the huge mass of iron got the advantage of the workmen, and when suspended over the walk it took a tumble, crushing the timber like egg shells, and the safe itself was injured so that the firm from which it was purchased were telegraphed to come and inspect it. However, the most serious accident in connection with it was the breaking of a workman's leg by a flying piece of timber. The workman, by name James Maggard, was taken to his home, the fracture reduced, and he was yesterday in a fair way to as speedy recover as a broken limb would allow.

Eight pilgrims Sundayed in the city jail waiting to recount to the court their Saturday night's experience in celebrating in Lincoln. Four of them had, when searched, the total sum of a nickle between them, and there is for them the brightest possible chance that when the judge sits upon them to-day he will consign them for a goodly number of days to street work, which from the appearance of them will be a new departure, that is, the work part will be new.

Architect Kowhns has the plans prepared for the new fountain in Government square, which, if it doesn't improve the taste of that life saving fluid, will greatly improve the appearance of the square, which needs improvements of some kind bad enough.

Lincoln hotels yesterday noted the largest attendance of traveling men for over the Sabbath that have been registered in the city for months, all of which either illustrates that the city and its hotels are growing in favor with the commercial brotherhood, or that they are just now uncommonly plenty in the land.

J. H. Ferris, the representative on the road of Miss Kate Putnam and her company, was in the city yesterday arranging dates for his attraction to appear in Lincoln.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the police, in passing an excavation near Quick's corner, that had been made for gas or water pipes, heard the noise of a man struggling at the bottom of the hole, and approaching, they found him partially on his head. They pulled him out and helped him to the restaurant where he worked. No serious injuries, but if he had lain there all night results might might have far different.

The police yesterday arrested a young chap by the unusual name of Smith, who is wanted in Crete for stealing a watch and $5 in cash. A search down on the bottoms resulted in finding the stolen property in a house of ill-fame in that section. When the officers miss anything they can generally get trace of it in that part of the city.

W. L. Cody was the name of a party who was creating a disturbance near the St. Charles hotel yesterday. He was drunk, and passers-by labored under the impression that he had snakes. When coming up street and opposite the store of I. Friend & Son, he amused himself by kicking a box and applying all sorts of epithets to it in a crazy way. Officer Malone met him at this period in his dissipated career and escorted him to the coolest cell in the city jail.

Heffner, the crack pitcher of the Lincoln base ball club, is at home, laid up with a lame arm, caused by too active work in the box with the Denver nine. He is recuperating for fair week games.

The democrats of Lancaster county, through their county committee, have called their convention for the 23d of September, to be held at 2 p. m. of that day at Fitzgerald hall. The primaries to select delegates to this convention will be held on the 21st.

The Lincoln base ball club meet the Hastings club in two exhibition games to-day and to-morrow on the grounds of the Hastings. The next league games in Lincoln will be played the week of the state fair—five games with the St. Joe club.

To-day is the time set for hearing the injunction case brought by cigar makers in Lincoln against David H. Hyman for using union labels on boxes of non-union cigars. The case promises to be not at all uninteresting.

There are a good many citizens who hope by personal appeals to secure better street light facilities in their neighborhoods, and the approach of long nights lends additional weight to their arguments.

The state fair entries are fairly booming at the office of Secretary Furnas, Saturday Hitchcock county entered the race for county exhibits.

Neither of the injunction cases brought before Judge Pound by the Missouri Pacific against the B. & M. regarding tracklaying at the stock yards has reached a hearing, and the companies are evidently settling outside of the courts.

At the hotels in Lincoln yesterday were registered the following, among others, from Nebraska points: J. L. Hutchins, York; J. C. Tyler, Omaha; Carl King, Greenwood; S. H. H. Clark, J. M. Eddy, Omaha; B. Coldren, Eagle; H. G. Candee, Beatrice; B. F. Hake, North Loup; C. E. Dearborn, D. B. Fuller, Omaha.

Sam Jones on Editors.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette from Moundsville, W. Va., says: The attendance at the camp ground to-day was the largest ever known in the history of the association. Estimates range from 20,000 to 25,000. People came by thousands from all the cities and towns within a radius of one hundred miles, and the result was a multitude much greater than could be accommodated or fed. Thousands had to go without dinners, and even water was obtained with difficulty by many. Rev. Sam Jones preached in the morning to about 10,000 people, and at night to fully 15,000. No further references to the newspapers were made by the evangelist, but people are still discussing his characteristic allusion to the Wheeling Intelligencer delivered yesterday morning. His exact language in reply to the somewhat severe criticism of the editor was as follows: "I know the newspapers can garble what I say and misrepresent me, but I tell you the congregations to which I preach I believe they understand me. If newspapers could have hurt me I would have been dead long ago. If such little whipper-snapper, one-horse editors as the one here on the ground yesterday with his shirt-tail full of type could have their way I would have been dead long ago. I have been swallowed by whales and gnawed at by minnows, but this is the first place I have ever been troubled with ants. Brother Bodley halloos: 'Amen,' and I expect many a one would halloo the same if he would halloo his sentiments. Right is right, and I know, brethren, that if I please the newspapers and politicians of this country I will displease God. Let the newspapers and politicians howl. That is my doctrine. [Cries of Amen, Amen.] The newspapers say they made me, and I asked an editor one day if he could make another one like me, and he said he couldn't; said they hadn't any more dirt."

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 follicles 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. 15th and Douglas, 18th and Cumings

James Lyon, of Elmira, N. Y., desired a photograph of his fine St. Bernard dog. When the dog saw the camera pointed at him he suspected that something was wrong, and bolted out of the door. He was coaxed back and posed again. Again he took alarm, and, the door being shut, jumped out of a window, fell on an awning, broke through, fell on two young men, smashed a hat flat, and terribly scared a small colored bootblack. The dog weighs 150 pounds.

Why suffer the tortures of billiousness when Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you relief Sold by all druggists. 100 doses One Dollar.

The Bible society has Bibles for sale cheap. Depository in Y. M. C. A. rooms.

For Sale Cheap—200 head large pony mares. Apply on premises Willard Fisher. Farm one mile north of Anchor Mills, and six miles southwest of Omaha.

HISTORY OF EARTHQUAKES.

A Summary of the Record for Thirty-five Hundred Years.

RAPID GROWTH IN NUMBER.

The Charleston Shake the Most Disastrous Recorded in the United States—Ancient and Modern Upheavals Compared.

St Louis Globe Democrat, Sept. 2: Earthquakes are general both as regards country and time. No part of the globe, so far as known to man, and no year is absolutely free from these convulsions of nature. Seismologists have found, however, that they are most numerous within two great zones—the border zone around the Pacific ocean on the American continent, and the central zone joining the northern with the southern hemisphere. In the first named zone is the earthquake area of the Andes in South America, the Pacific coast of North America, with Kamschatka, Japan and New Zealand. The Mississippi valley would probably be considered as belonging to that zone. The other earthquake area includes Syria, Spain, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor and North Africa. That portion most subject to earthquakes is Central America, the Antilles and the East Indian Archipelago. Other areas are known which are not considered as belonging to either of the two great zones named. One of these has its center in Iceland, and extends to Scotland and Scandinavia. Another is in Central Asia.

Mr. Robert Mallet, the great English seismologist, who has perhaps made the most important contributions yet given to this branch of science, estimates the number of recorded earthquakes up to 1850 as 6,795. He divides them into five time groups, the first figure column giving the aggregate number in each period, the second the number which were disastrous, and the third the number of years embraced in each period, thus:

	Total.	Disastrous.	Year.
Recorded before the Christian era.....	58	4	1,700
Thence to end of ninth century.....	197	15	900
Thence to end of fifteenth century.	532	44	600
Thence to end of eighteenth century	2,804	100	300
Thence to 1850.....	3,204	53	50
	6,795	216	

A glance at this table will show that the number of earthquakes has, to all appearances, vastly increased since the beginning of the Christian era. Just how much of this increase is due to the more careful study and registration of the phenomena in the past century or two than previously, and to the larger area of the earth included in the records, cannot, of course, be definitely known. The opinion is general among scientists, however, that earthquakes are growing in number although, perhaps not in severity. The average per year in the half century ending with 1850 was sixty-four, while the records show that ninety-seven were noted throughout the world in 1875, and 104 in 1876. The annual average of the past ten years has been more than one hundred.

Professor Perrey, a celebrated French expert, believes he has traced a relation between earthquakes and the age of the moon. The number of these phenomena is greater at the time of the syzgies (when the sun, moon and earth are in a direct line of each other) than at that of the quadratures (when a line drawn from the sun to the earth and thence to the moon would make a right angle at the earth). According to this theory, earthquakes are more numerous at the time of new or of full moon than when the moon is half full, either at the close of the first quarter or the beginning of the fourth. New moon occurred on Sunday last, only about twenty four hours after the severe shocks in Greece and Italy, and the slight ones in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and only about forty-eight hours before the great earthquake wave of Tuesday night. Professor Perrey bases this theory on a comparison of several thousand observations.

Perrey also believes he has detected a connection between earthquakes and seasons, the number being greatest at the time of the equinoxes of March 20 and September 20, and at the solstices of June 21 and December 21, particularly around September 20. Mallet's researches lead him to the belief that the largest number occur at about the time of the winter solstice, or December 21.

Earthquakes are now generally believed to be due to several causes, the principal ones being (1) the cooling of the interior of the earth and the constant shrinking of its shell-like crust, and (2) volcanic action in the area of disturbance. Connection between volcanoes and earthquakes has been traced with a great degree of accuracy. Thus there are known to be a zone of active volcanoes extending through belts of the earth coincident with the earthquake zones referred to above, one of which reaches from the Andes, in South America, northward through Central America and Mexico, along the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains of the Pacific coast of the United States, to Alaska and the Aleutian islands and thence to Asia. Another volcanic zone extends from from Central America to the Lesser Antiles, under the Atlantic to the Mediterranean sea, through Arabia, the Red sea, the Persian gulf and India. Vesuvius, Etna and the other great volcanoes of central and southern Europe belong to this zone. Vesuvius, it will be remembered, started into operation, after a long period of inactivity, just before the earthquake of last Saturday in Greece and Italy.

Seismologists, however, now incline pretty generally to the belief that volcanoes and earthquakes do not stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect so much as they represent different manifestations of the same subterranean force. The only active volcanoes in the United States are in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, near the Pacific ocean, and yet the earthquake of Tuesday night, as well as many preceeding ones, was much more destructive on the Atlantic coast than in the Mississippiv alley, while there is no record of any shock for weeks past on the Pacific slope. Regarding the ultimate cause of either earthquakes or volcanoes science has developed nothing satisfactory to the majority of seismologists.

Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and many parts of Asia were repeatedly visited by destructive earthquakes in the past, many disastrous ones being recorded before the beginning of the Christian era. The most memorable European earthquakes were those which occurred at Antioch, Syria; Naples and Calabria, Italy, and Lisbon, Portugal. That at Antioch took place in A. D. 526, in which 250,000 persons lost their lives. This was the most disastrous of which there is any record. The earthquakes at Naples occurred in 1456, and 60,000 persons were killed. In 1693, 60,000 lives were lost in the earthquake at Calambria. The destruction of life at Lisbon in 1755 was also about 60,000.

On the American continent, the West Indies, Mexico, and most of the Central American and several of the South American states have frequently been visited by disastrous earthquakes. One of the most notable of these occurrences was that which partially destroyed the seaport town of Arica, Peru, in 1868, and which produced a sea wave that swept across the Pacific ocean, reaching the Hawaiian islands and the Japanese and Australian coasts.

The most notable earthquake which ever occurred in the United States was that which visited New Madrid, Mo., in 1811. The ground undulated repeatedly for several months, a district 300 miles north and south, and 100 miles east and west, being affected. Much damage was done to buildings and shipping. Lakes were formed in several places in the district named, and drained again, by the successive upheavels and subsidences of the earth's surface. The next most memorable earthquake occurring in the United States was that of November 18, 1775, in New England. This is supposed to have had the same origin as that which took place in Lisbon eighteen days before. Much property was destroyed in Boston and other places in the district visited. Another series of shocks occurred in New England on October 19, 1870. California was visited in 1852 and 1872. Considerable damage to property was done in both instances. Lone Pine and other mining settlements in Nevada were partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1871.

Tuesday night's visitation, therefore, was the most destructive to property of any earthquake which ever occurred in the United States, and was the only one in which, practically, there was any loss of life.

A FORTUNE IN A HORSE.

Henry Graves' One Hundred-Dollar Trotter That Won Him a Million.

Chicago Herald: "Do you see that old man there with the big cane, a slouch hat, and two glassy-looking eyes—the one who is just now trying to buy an auction pool? That man made more money out of a trotting horse than any other man ever made, and he did it right here in Chicago, too. How much? Almost a million. Yes sir; pretty nigh a clean million dollars. And he made it all off one horse, too. The old man's name is Graves—Henry Graves. Way back in the forties he kept a public house out on the Cottage Grove road. His place was a quiet resort for horsemen, and Graves was a horse sharp himself. He had as keen an eye for horseflesh—I mean trotting horses, for like all the old time horsemen he wouldn't go across the road to see a running horse or a running race—as any man I ever knew. One day he bought a horse right out of a farm wagon in front of his tavern, for $100. He had sized her up for a trotter, and he made no mistake. The mare turned out to be a trotter of the first water for those days, and with her Graves won scores of good races.

"At that time W. F. Myrick had a public house not far from Graves', and he was also a trotting horse man. He owned Jack Rossiter, a crack flyer, and a great rivalry sprang up between the two landlords as to which had the faster animal. They were not long in making up a race, which was won by Lady Jane, Graves' mare. Myrick wasn't satisfied, and tried it again, only to be beaten the second time. But he wouldn't give up. He made another match and lost, and still another and another, never stopping until he had lost eleven straight races. And he wouldn't have stopped then if he hadn't run out of money to back his horse with. Those were great races, I tell you—two-mile heats, most of them—and lots of excitement and heavy betting. It seems to me we never have any such races nowadays.

About Grave's million dollars? Oh, yes. Though he backed his mare with all he could rake and scrape, he didn't win a million in money of course. But I'll tell you what he did—he won fifty-eight acres of land lying just west of Cottage Grave avenue, and between what is now Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth streets. One story is that Myrick used to own this land, and that he bet it against $3,000 with Graves on the eleventh and last race and lost. Graves denies this, but says that he had purchased the land on time before he purchased the mare, and that the mare earned him the money to pay for it with. How that is I don't know, but it is certain that Graves made the land with that mare. He held to the property until the city had grown all around him, and a few years ago sold it out, excepting his own home, for a sum ranging between $800,000 and $900,000.

"Strange as it may seem, Myrick got rich out of those races, too. The eleven defeats cost him nearly everything he had, and he was finally compelled to sell his horse. The selling purse was $1,800, and most of this he invested in land, and the rise in the value of the land made him a wealthy man. It was on the site of Myrick's tavern that John B. Sherman, coming from the Bull's Head, started the first Sout Side Chicago stock yards, and on Graves' land Camp Douglas was established. Each tract is now covered over with hundreds of handsome dwellings."

It is well known that the inhabitants of many eastern nations shield themselves against infectious disorders by wearing Aromatic Gums on the pit of the stomach. Their instincts are right, for strong permanent odors are antagonistic to the living germs which cause disease. For this reason Allcock's Porous Plasters, being composed of fragrant aromatic gums, are the best safeguard to wear on the pit of the stomach in cholera time, or in localities where sewer gas and malaria are found. They not only prevent infection, but will cure diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera and bowel complaints.

From the site of the ancient city of Susa Frenchmen have just carted away forty tons of relics—fragments of frieze, bronze coins, and statuettes in bronze, ivory, terra cotta, and marble. It is the biggest archaeological haul made for a long time. At first the expedition encountered much opposition from the natives, owing to a report that the Frenchmen wanted to carry away the body of the prophet Daniel, which is supposed to buried in a cave in the neighborhood, a great object of pilgrimages.

You will have no use for spectacles if you use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve; it removes the film and scum which accumulates on the eye balls, subdues inflammation, cools and soothes the irritated nerves, strengthens weak and failing sight. 25 cents a box.

The French Academy of Medicine has been occupying itself for some time past with the injury done the public health by the horrible compounds with which the low class cabarets are now poisoning their customers all over France. The marked increase in the statistic of insanity is universally attributed by the profession to the tonic and maddening substances which the stuff sold as wine and absinthe in these establishments is drugged. The academy strongly urges a large reduction in the number of licensed houses.

The rosy freshness and a velvety soft ness of the skin is invariably by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder

Peaback is said to be the Indian name for Smithville, N. J., on the Raritan river. Nearly a century ago it was colonized by Zachariah, son of a John Smith, and destendants of his have lived there ever since. Zachariah's son Peter, who was born Christmas day, 1808, still lives in the old homestead, and six generations of the family, numbering 3,000 persons, met in annual reunion at the family homestead lately.

For beauty, for comfort, for improvement of the skin, use only Pozzini's powder.

THE BARTENDING BUSINESS.

The Hard Lot of New York Bartenders—Golden Opportunities Swept Away.

The New System—A Bartender is Given a Certain Quantity of Liquor for Which He Must Return a Certain Sum of Money.

Joe Howard in Boston Globe: All kinds of busines methods are changing. Even the bartending business has undergone an evolution within the last few years. The old times, when a bartender received a salary, which, by the way, was only nominal, compared with what his real income was, and could treat his friends as often as he pleased, and at the end of a year or so buy out the proprietor or set up an opposition shop on the opposite corner, have departed never to return. The relics of this good old system linger only along the democratic avenues and side streets, but in the high-toned and first-class places it is all changed, and the bartender is kept down to the pin of his collar to make the percentage which the proprietor demands. This percentage is something enormous, over 300 per cent in some of the so-called "fancy" or sporting places. In all the hotels the liquor is measured out in the morning, and the bartenders must show returns to a certain amount, or else they will be invited to put on their best clothes and take a vacation without pay or prospect of ever getting back.

Of course you are aware of the general complaint that the very poorest and meanest liquors are to be found in some of the biggest and most fashionable hotels, and there is more truth than imagination in these complaints. What can a bartender do? He is called upon to return some 200 per cent and more profit, and if he has a run of customers who take big drinks he would be swamped and driven out on the tramp, if he did not resort to the croton or some other means of making up. Or suppose he wanted to go to a baseball game or the races on his day off, and he wanted a few dollars to cover his expenses, he has to fill up the little hole he makes in the receipts. Again some of the bars are accessible to the night watchman and his friends, and when they help themselves of course they resort to the Croton to cover up the tippling and deceive the bartenders. The poor customer suffers for all this. So you see the complaints against hotel whisky and brandy are not without grounds. The liquors are not left under the bartenders to take what they please and return what money they wish. The head barkeeper comes down in the morning and gets the keys from the clerk, who finds them in the safe, where they have been locked up all night. He opens the bar, takes stock and sees what will be wanted for the day. He cannot order this verbally, but must write it out and give the order to the storekeeper, who fills it out and furnishes it, all bottled up and ready for use. This written order is held against the head bartender, and when the settling up comes if the proceeds do not meet the standard percentage then there is a split and the head bartender will find his tenure of office very much weakened. As the money is all taken by a cashier there is little chance of making a mistake, and as a general thing the bartender has to depend upon his salary. The percentage is 300 per cent. Among other hotels it ranges from 200 to 300.

One hotel has been discharging bartenders for not coming up to the required average, and the man who gets out in the cold on that account has little chance of getting a place in any other hotel, as the hotel proprietors have an association and compare notes on these and other points of mutual interest to them. And yet it may not be the bartenders' fault. There may be a run of big drinks, or a customer may accidentally upset a bottle of brandy, and, seeing that it was an accident, the bartender does not feel like making him pay for it. He must be civil to the customer. There may be glory and fame in working in a high-toned hotel, but the man who works in a good corner saloon on one of the avenues is much better off. He is not tied down to the percentage. He can treat his friends when he pleases and take a nip himself, and in a year or so can have a saloon of his own and take away his employer's patrons. But, light as the hotels are in their profits, the fancy places run away up like the mercury on a hot day.

A barman who works in Tom Gould's has to produce $13 for every bottle of brandy and $23 for every half-barrel of beer. How is that for profit? and is it any wonder that keepers of places like Tom Gould's would make a tough fight to obtain licenses? In most of the summer places they have a different system. There the bartenders work on a percentage. They are served with so much liquor of all kinds, and are expected to make so much out of it, of which they receive a certain percentage. These barkeepers have devised little schemes by which they can do a considerable business of their own. For instance, they quietly buy stuff of their own, and smuggle it into the bar and sell that instead of the stuff measured out to them by the storekeeper of the hotel. By doing this they have the whole 300 or 400 per cent profit themselves. But they must be careful in this business, and do it only to a certain extent, so that they will not be suspected. But if they only sold a couple of bottles of brandy in the day it would give them $12 or $15, which is not bad in hard times. If a man finds himself tied up, hemmed in, or curtailed in his rights, he will find some way of loosening the chains and evading the iron rulers.

But now, talking on general principles. A man will really get a better drink of plain whiskey or brandy in a respectable avenue saloon than he will get in a big hotel. Some years ago an expert testified before a legislative committee that he found worse whiskey in a big hotel than he did in any part of the fourth ward. You see the hotel proprietors will insist on having 250 or 300 per cent profit. The bartender knows he will lose his place if he does not produce that, and the result must necessarily be poor liquor. In decent avenue saloons this is not the case, and the bartender has no temptation to doctor. Again, the hotels for their custom depend on men who would not be seen going in an ordinary barroom, and therefore they think they have got them in any case, while the avenue saloon has to depend entirely on the quality of its goods to carry it through and keep it up among the strong and active opposition which is all around it.

No Uncertainty.

There is no uncertainty about the effect of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. No one need to suffer a single hour if they will take one or two doses of it.

Baldwin county, Alabama, has probably the oldest voter in the United States in the person of Thomas Garrett, who is one hundred and nineteen years old. He cast his first vote for John Adams for president in 1796, when he was twenty-nine years of age, having been born in Maryland in 1767. He is the father of twenty-one children, and a democrat.

Red Star Cough Cure relieved me of chronic cold.—Mr. L. P. Gibbs, Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, Room 6, Crounse block corner 16th and Capitol avenue Day and night calls promptly attented to

HOWARD'S BOUQUET.

An Incident of the Grand National Army Review of 1865.

San Francisco Alta: An incident of interest to Grand Army men, and especially to those who were present in our national capital at the close of the war, is related by an eye-witness, and, having never to our knowledge been published, is given herewith:

At the close of our bloody inter-state difficulties, as will be remembered, one of the grandest military reviews of modern times took place in Washington. All the armies of the federal government, both regular and volunteer, that had served in the Virginia and other contiguous campaigns, passed in review along the world-renowned Pennsylvania avenue before President Johnson and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps and supreme justices, and many foreign persons of rank. This was in May, 1865, only a little more than a month after the assassination of Lincoln. It took the whole day to review the remaining veterans of the war, those who had survived the bullets and the fevers of the "Old Dominion," and not two days, as has been generally stated.

The Army of the Potomac has just passed down the avenue on the memorable day in question, and General Sherman rode at its head, some distance ahead of his staff. The avenue was black with enthusiastic spectators. A veritable sea of heads, roaring with excitement, greeted the veterans as they passed along. Each mounted general or staff officers horse was ornamented by a wreath of flowers around its neck, made by the fair hands of patriotic ladies. Behind Sherman and staff, some distance off, rode General Howard, with his single arm. The cheering was so intense that General Sherman's animal began to grow restive, when the stand was reached that had been erected in front of the treasury building, and filled with girls dressed in white, bearing baskets of flowers which they flung at the heroes of the victorious army. At this point a handsome young lady stepped out to present an elegant bouquet to old Tecumseh, but his charger was too restive to admit of his taking it, and the old hero exclaimed to an old soldier near, in a sonorous voice, loud enough to be heard many feet off, "Give it to Howard." The crowd shouted to take it, and the latter, putting his reins into his mouth, placed a bouquet that he had been carrying under his surviving arm and gracefully accepted the sweet offering from the hands of the beauty. The roar of the multitude at this act was said to have been as mighty as a cataract. Cheers rent the air for several minutes, and the scene was simply indescribable. Perhaps old Tecum or some of the heroes remember it yet.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Misfortunes of Operatic Heroes and Heriones.

The American Musician: Very few operas of the modern repertory end happily, even after various tribulations attending the characters. There is Martha, of course, and Linda; but Linda loses her mind before her felicity is gained. Let us examine the subject and give a few illustrations—Verdi's repertory is singularly sanguinary. In "Ernani" the tenor dies of poison or stabbing, as he sees fit, Elvira following his example. In "Aida" the leading artists are buried alive, and in that cheerful "Trovatore" Manrico is roasted, Lenora takes prussic acid and Azu Cena is doomed. In "Traviata" the Marquis de Posa is assassinated and in "La Forza del Destino," it requires three lives to satisfy Verdi's craving for blood. There is a brutal murder in "Rigoletto," and in "Faust" we have infanticide. Suicide by inhaling noxious vegetable matter occurs in "L'Africaine;" almost everybody is butchered in "Les Huguenots," and in "Don Giovanni" the baritone goes to hell. The Donizettian repertoire is also full of horrors: Edgardo stabs himself, in "Don Sebastiano" three people perish, in "Poliuto" two are devoured by wild beasts, in "Borgia" a dozen are poisoned, in "Anna Boleno" the Queen is beheaded, in "Roberto Bevereux" Robert meets with the same fate, in "Faliero" the Doge is despatched, "Parisina" is disgustingly ferocious. Bellini's Norma ascends a funeral pyre, and Pacini's Saffo jumps off a rock. Halevy's Jewess is boiled in hot oil on the stage, and in "Othello" the Moor of course commits murder and suicide. In "Ballo" Renato kills the King, and there's the devil to pay in "Freischutz." Perhaps, owing to these horrors, Colonel Mapleson is so fond of reviving "Martha."

Editor Corsicana, Texas, *Observer*.—Was cured of rheumatism in the knee by St. Jacobs Oil.

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In buying West-Side and Sheridan Place lots and so can you. Property on West Leavenworth street is certain to advance in value and it would be well to see Bell & McCandlish, 1511 Dodge street at once.

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Forty years ago a New Jersey railroad refused permission to Henry O'Reilly, who died recently in New York City, to erect posts and build a telegraph line along its road from Washington to New York, on the ground that the telegraph would interfere with travel by enabling persons to transact business by its means instead of using the railroad.

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