"Bee's" Correspondent Reviews the Situation in the Shaken City.

SCENES OF HORROR AND FEAR.

Buildings a Century Old Destroyed by the Earthquake-Their Poor Construction - The City Irretrievably Injured.

Worse Than a Selge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.- [Special Corres idence of the BEE -The BEE corresponlent has just returned from Charleston, S. C. the seat of the earthquake excitement. I arrived there in the midst of the apprehension, when the scenes of horror were the most appalling, and never spent a more miserable week anywhere. The suspense, the fear, the horror, at Charleston during the forty-eight hours immediately following the bombards ment of Fort Sumter at the inauguration of our late civil war, did not reach the height of that entertained on Wednesday and Thursday or last week. Indeed the trepidation continued till Monday last, and it will be some weeks before people can sleep well and confidence will return. There is an appalling feature about these earthquakes which seem to have passed the comprehenslop of the people at a distance and which it is difficult to appreciate without feeling. It is the suddenness of the approach of the earthquake, its power and the absence of any indication when the thing is over, or eather under that makes it awful. That brayery which leads a man to rush to a resemin water or fire, that prompts him to strike down an enemy and asserts physical manhood does not apply to the panies in earthquakes. Strong men become as weak as women or children.

If Charleston is given proper encouragement she will benefit by this visitation, so tar as business and all that goes to make a successful city is concerned. It will result in putting some new bulldings in there, and that is one of the in there, and that is one of the greatest needs of the city. There was not a more dilapidated city in the United States than Charleston before the calamity of August 31 came. The buildings were not only old in architecture, but they had long been built. They were tottering from age, and were ready to fall at the slightest indication. When finally they did topple they were a perfect mass of sand and lime. There was no mortar in the debris. It appears that the buildings were constructed before our present knowledge of brick and stone masonry was discovered. Such a thing as hair present knowledge of brick and stone ma-sonry was discovered. Such a thing as hair in the lime and sand—an important ingred-ient to mortar—was not known. I am told that in the middle of the last century, when many of these structures were put up, that a plaster was made of pulverized shells and lime which took the place of mortar, and that it was sometimes superior to the mortar of the present day.

that it was sometimes superior to the mortar of the present day.

An old builder at Charleston, speaking of the character of the buildings there, said:

"The work was well done, on the whole, a century and a half ago. What has made these buildings weak and made them fall so wildly is age. The cyclone a year ago toosened the walls in many places, and this jar, these constant recurring shocks, have done these constant recurring shocks, have done the work of demointion. It is the most difficult thing in the world, however, to have good work put in buildings here. The great majority of it is done by colored men who lay no claims to any special ability as mechanics. Why, three-fourths of the sand used in the construction of buildings here during the past lifts years. ings here during the past lifty years was se-cured by digging holes in the ground at the points where the work was done. The soil here is very sandy, as you will see, but by this Indifference almost as much mud as sand has gone into the lime for mortar. Besides, when you put the average hod-man here to work at mortar he is just as apt to put twice as much lime in as he should use as he is to put in too much mud and sand. The material used has been and is now very inferior."

A member of the relief committee said this

about rebuilding the city:
"I don't think Charleston will ever recover from this calamity. Her business has been kept up by the cotton and rice trades. Those have for years been shifting to other cities and we have not held our own. The great bulk of the loss by destruction of buildings falls upon an aristocracy which has been sustained more by pride than wealth. It owns these blocks of business houses, which are its only support. It has no other means and cannot rebuild. Pride-family pride-will cannot rebuild. Pride—family pride—will not permit the transfer to persons who have the means to rebuild, and unless assistance comes from the outside the lots where the wrecks of business houses stand now must be yacant. When the debris is taken away. Charleston has less real wealth than any other city of its size in the country. You will observe that, as a rule, the wholesalers have not large stocks, the bank deposits are not heavy, and short time sales are the rule. Business property does not hav good reats

not heavy, and short-time sales are the rule. Business property does not pay good rents, and residence properties are a hindrance if you do not occupy them yourself."

I was especially impressed with the supreme quietude of Charleston. In times of excitement in northern cities the streets are filled with people by day and by night. In Charleston in the day time one will not meet half a dozen persons in a block in traversing the business portion of the city, and will frequently walk two squares in the residence portion of the city without encountering a solitary pedestrian. During the most exciting nights I was there I would walk squares and squares in going to and from the squares and squares in going to and from the telegraph offices without seeing a dozen people moving. There were many in the streets, but they had camped out for the night. All of the residences bore the old-fashioned roomy piazzas running around each story, and the members of the families not actually employed spend their time in the siesta the salt breezes produce when one reclines thus in the shade. There is very little pushing work in Charleston at any time. The very air is enervating to the northern man and the native has inherited an inclination to take the world easy, and this he cultivates.

There is a profoundness about the average.

take the world easy, and this he cultivates.

There is a profoundness about the appreciation of the people of Charleston of what the north is doing for them that remnnerates one for what he gives. The natives look north now for assistance just as the little boy turns to his maternal ancestor for advice in the hour of trouble. There are yet in the city some of the men who helped to bombard Fort Sumter and inaugurate the very initial blow given the government; and what is more, they speak of it with pride to this day. At this moment, however, they speak of "the government at Washington" as "Our Government," and as carnestly anticipate assisterations. government at Washington" as "Our Government," and as earnestly anticipate assistance as the child could hope for aid from a fond father. The magnanimous treatment the north is extending to those people will solder their patriotism to the old flag and weld them firmly to the constitution. It is not a timely occasion to make the remark, but it may be said that whatever Charleston lacked of reconstruction for days government. lacked of reconstruction ten days ago she has received aid and in such abundance that she can give to others. A people with larger hearts, more generous impulse, never lived. They are honest, companionable and generous. They observe the Sabbath, have good churches and schools, and if they had more industry and money would develop a great ity.

#### REWARDING REPORTERS. The Associated Press Substantially Remembers the "shake" News-

gatherers, Charleston, Sept. 12.—The weather was fine to-day, and many churches had religious services as before the earthquake, while others for convenience, or satety, had services in the open air. All the orphans of the orphan home are in the building again and had services there. Captain Dawson, of the News and Courier, to-day received a letter from Charles R. Williams, assistant general manager of the Associated press, in which he

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Richard On Wednesday, the 8th Inst., Mr. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, telegraphed me to the following effect: "I understand that the reporters of the News and Courier stood at their posts and farnished the Associated press with the full and admirable details first sent out. The Associated press owes these men more than a debt of gratitude." Mr. Smith suggested that I show his dispatch to Mr. Stone, president of the New York Associated press and said further that the Western Associated Press would be glad to contribute half of any sum that the New York Associated press might suggest. This dispatch was shown to Mr. Stone, and he at since approved of the idea and left the de-

tails entirely to my discretion. After fur-ther consultation with Mr. Smith over the wire it was decided that the check for \$500 should be made out to your order. This check I therefore enclose to you, with the request that you distribute the amount in such a manner as you may deem best among the reporters who have done work for the Associated press. It s a great pleasure to me personally to send his and I trust that it may come o your men as a tangible assurance of the crofound appreciation which the Associated cross feels for their faithful and serviceable cork at a time of so much personal loss and

This gift so appropriately made has been distributed, and the News and Courier, in acknowledging it to-morrow, will say: If gives us inexpressible pleasure to receive

It gives us inexpressible pleasure to receive and distribute the handsome gift of the Associated press and to add to it our own public testimony to the loyalty, courage and industry of the gentlemen, through whose efforts and by whose work the News and Courier has continued to be published day by day, and has been enabled to be a beacon light to the whole community. It is not improper to mention that we are sure that every one connected with the News and Courier has suffered more or less by the Charleston calamity, and this fact will render this gift of the Associated press all the more this gift of the Associated press all the more acceptable. But, unless we mistake the men, to whose uses the gift is dedicated, they will esteem even more highly the feeling and character which promotes the gift than the gift trail.

#### TO-DAY IN MAINE.

Tickets in the Field-How the Pros-

pects Look.
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The blennial election occurs to-morrow. There are to be chosen a governor, congressmen, thirty-one state senators and 151 representatives with county officials in all of the sixteen counties. There are three complete tickets in the field, namely, republican, democratic and prohibition, and the labor party has put up tickets for congressmen in the First, Second and Third districts. The nominations are:

Republicans, for governor-Jeseph R. Bordwell, of Hallowell, Congressmen-First district, Thomas R. Reed, of Portland; Second district, Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston; Third district, Seth L. Milliken, Belfast; Fourth district, Charles A. Boutelle, Bangor. All these names for congress are the present occupants of the places.

Democrats, for governor—Clarke S, Edwards, of Bethel, Congressmen—First district, William H, Clifford, of Portland; Second district, Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston; Third district, Joseph E, Todd, Gardiner; Fourth district, John F, Lynch, Machias, Prohibitionists, for governor—Agran Clark Fourth district, John F. Lyneh, Machias.
Prohibitionists, for governor—Aaron Clark,
of Paxton. Congressmen—First district,
Timothy B. Hussey, North Berrenick; Second district, William T. Eustis, Dixfield;
Third district, Henry H. Harvey, Augusta;
Fourth district, Charles S. Pitcher, Easton.
Labor ticket—For governor, no nomination; congressmen, First district, David O.
Moulton, of Falmouth; Second district, William I. Eustis, Dixfiel; Third district, Joseph E. Ladd, Gardiner; Fourth district, no
nomination. omination.
The aggregate gubernatorial vote in 1884,

with which comparisons will be made, was 142,107, divided as follows: Republicans, 78,-699; democratic, 58,954; prohibition, 1,151; greenbackers, 3,239. In 1882, an off-year like the present, the aggregate vote was 138,478, divided as follows: Republicans, 72,481; fusion, 63,921; prohibition, 881; greenbackers, 1,324; independent republican, 269; scattering, 1092. There is no reason for anticipating a smaller vote than in 1882, so that the republican expectance of the property smaller vote than in 1882, so that the republi-can expect an ample margin on the general tickets. The prohibition vote may be double, but the labor vote does not look more promis-ing than the greenback vote in 1884, yet it must be borne in mind that it is an unknown quantity. The congressional pluralities in 1884 were: First district, 925; Second dis-trict, 5,789; Third, 6,217; Fourth, 5,578. The legislature in 1884 stood as follows: Senate 31, all republicans; house 151, of which 115 were republicans, 34 democrats, and two greenback. It is generally accepted that Mr. Hale will be returned to the senate.

#### NO HOPE FOR JAEHNE. He Proves to be a Bad "Fence" From

Way Back. NEW YORK, Sept. 12,-It is said that the convicted Jachne's friends despair of his pardon now. The rumor that ex-Alderman Alter was a prisoner at police headquarter proves to be well founded. He returned from Canada about ten days ago and was arrested Thursday night by a detective. Alter has since told Inspector Byrnes all he knows about Jachne's business methods, not only as a fencer but as a politician. Alter admits that he perjured himself in the Jaehne trial, District Attorney Martine considers him a valuable witness.

Alter is thirty-eight years old, but has aged five years lately, and is all broken up in spirits. He went into Jaehne's employ in 1875. At that time he says that Jaehne was in Europe with two well known thickes. in Europe with two well known thieves, Andy Curtin and Jim Stewart. Curtin and Stewart turned their spoils over to Jachne and he sent them to this city. Curtin is now in London prison,

More Mouth Than Money. New York, Sept. 12,-The cabinet makers

had a meeting to-day to support the eight hour movement. A call for funds for the support of the men now striking to enforce eight hours as a day's work brought forth \$12,00, and much of this sum was in nickles. After the collection speeches were made in German, and the Chicago jury, that convicted the anarchists now under sentence of death in that city, were vigorously denounced as

#### An Unrivalled Record.

Allcock's Porous Plasters have, in the last twenty-five years, proved themselves the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Spinal Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Diarrhea, Pleurisy, Tumors, Asthma, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Debility, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Loss of Vigor, Dropsy, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Hysteria, Nervousness, Indigestion, Palpitation.

They Didn't Catch "El Coyote." EAGLE PASS, Tex., Sept. 12 .- The Mexican cavalry that was dispatched after "El Coyote" returned to Piedras Negras to-day. They report that his men dispersed and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas before the troops could catch them. This, it is supposed, will put an end to the revolution for the present. There is, however, a strong feeling of disapproval of the government, which is silenced only by the presence of troops in large numbers.

#### No Uncertainty.

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

A Bold Theft.

About 11:30 last night Joseph Sohrauer, who keeps a restaurant at 408 South Tenth, was robbed of about \$70 by a bold thief. He had counted his money pre paratory to closing up for the night, and stepped back into the kitchen for a moment, when, looking into the front part of the restaurant, he saw a stranger in the act of taking the money. He made a rush for the robber, but he made his escape. The matter has been recorded. escape. The matter has been reported to

About the Same. Wall Street News: "Father," he said, as he sat on his parent's knee, "have we

got lots of money?"
"A pretty fair sum, my boy."
"Did we make it in Canada?"
"In Canada? How could we make it

That's what I told the Smith boy, but he stuck to it that it was the same as making it in Canada. He said you compromised with the bank for half and was allowed to return. Father, I "You go to bed, sir," exclaimed the indignant father, "and if I ever hear of your playing with that Smith boy again I'll have your hide on the fence."

H alford Sauce expressly for uniform use

#### IOWA'S STATE FAIR LUCK.

Providence Goes Against the Show and the Superstitious Man's Reason.

DRUG STORES AND PROHIBITION.

The Numerous Violations of the Law and Changes That Will Probably be Made-Other News From Iowa.

The State Pair.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 12 .- | Special to the BEE. |-The state fair for 1886 has passed into history. Looked at in different ways it has been a success and a comparative failure, or at least a disappointment. Considering the weather, and the fact that this was the first year of the fair in its permanent quarters, It has been quite successful, and the results are quite gratifying. But at the same time, because of the weather, which has been raining most of the time, the fair has not attracted the number of people that were expected. The fair seems to be having a streak of bad luck. Last year there was but one day during the fair when it did not rain. This year it rained on the days that are usually regarded as the big days, and kept thousands of people away. "This is a queer country you have," said a gentleman from out of the state, who was attending the fair. "Here you have baked and sizzled all the summer long, and now that the fair has come, just when you need good weather you

come, just when you need good weather you have the hardest rains of the season."

"I'll teil you what's the matter," said a solemn looking gentleman standing by, "Providence is against the fair, because it keeps open on Sunday."

Well, something seems to be against the fair, and the reason of the religious gentleman, may be taken into consideration. At any rate the fair would no about as well if it didn't open in name, as it practically doesn't in fact till Monday. As it now is though the fair is advertised to begin on Friday, the exhibits are not in place till Monday, and comparatively few people attend till then. There is but little demand here for a Sunday display, as there usually is not much to see till Monday, and many have a prejudice against opening the gates to paid admissions on Sunday. It wouldn't be a bud idea to close on Sunday next year, and see what the weather will be.

Will be.

AFTEB THE DRUGGISTS.

Gradually the commissioners of pharmacy are getting after the druggists who violate the prohibitory law, but not half as active as they ought to. In many localities, the law, so far as it applies to druggists, is a perfect fares. Menoptain liquor almost as easily so far as it applies to druggists, is a perfect farce. Men obtain liquor almost as easily as a dose of quinine. In many stores the purchaser is not required to fill out the formal application, stating for which of the excepted uses—mechanical, medicinal and culinary—he wants the liquor. In other cases where he is required, he is often allowed to sign any name but his own, and as a matter of fact usually does. So that if the files of a druggist's book were looked over they would show, in many instances, that Governor Larrabee or Grover Cleveland, or perhaps St. John or some other temperance apostic had purchased very freely at some drug stores of that which is commonly supposed to come within the prohibition of the law. There is this to be said for the new law, however: That a best it is an experiment. The last legislature was importuned to do something to regulate the sales of liquor for purposes not forbidden by law, and this tentative statute is the result. It is possible, even probable, that the next legislature will be called upon to make some changes in it—strangton where it is provide for

called upon to make some changes in it— strengthen where it is weak and provide for some of the contingencies that experience can suggest but were not anticipated when the law was framed. There is a good deal of complaint by many, some even saying that it is just as bad to have the druggists sell bot-tled liquors as they do as it would be to have the saloons running in full blast.

EXAMINING EXPOSED CATTLE.

Dr. Stalker, the state veterinarian, was in the city yesterday in response to a summons from the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, who wrote him that he understood that one of the herds of exhibition cat-tle at the state fair, from Eldora, had been in Quebec a few weeks ago, at the time a cattle plague destroyed \$50,000 worth of fine cattle, herd and see if they had been inspected. Mr. Stalker found that the cattle had been shipped home just before his arrival, but he wi start there at once and says he shall prof

ably put them in quarantine for awhile to avoid all possible danger.

The republicans open the campaign with grand railies in every congressional district in the state on Thursday, September 23. The central committee has completed the list of places where the meetings will be beld as follows: First district Fairfield, Second Daysmort Third. the meetings will be beld as follows: First district, Fairfield; Second, Davenport; Third, Waverly: Fourth, Elkader; Fifth, Cedar Rapids; Sixth, Ottumwa; Seventh, Winter-set; Eighth, Bedford; Ninth, Stuart; Tenth, Webster City; Eleventh, Sioux City. In each case the republican candidate for congress will address the meeting in his district, and in some instances several other prominent speakers will also speak. The committee intends to make a very vigorous campaign, and expect an old-fashioned majority.

#### HEBRON HAPPENINGS.

Lively Items From the County Seat of Thayer.

HEBRON, Neb., Sept. 12 .- [Special to the BEE. J-A small fire occurred yesterday in a building occupied by Cummins Bros. The loss amounts to about \$50,

For several days past parties have been searching for the body of William Branpre, who is supposed to have committed suicide. The missing man is a crank and has made several fruitless attempts to shuffle off the coil heretofore. He left a letter stating his intentions and asking that his body be fed to the nogs. But as yet no trace can be found of him. As he has left several unpaid bills behind some think that it will be a cold day when the swine have a lunch of William's remains, and his creditors are seeking, hoping

A German whose name is unpronounceable happened to pass through town and was attracted by a Mary Andrews, who lately came from Kansas, and upon entering the house made an indecent proposal to her. That is her story, although the German claims she invited him in and made the proposition herself. But just at the interesting moment an old man by the name of Parker, whose visits to the house are the cause of considerable comment, appeared on the scene, and seeing his object of adoration in male company his wrath knew no bounds. He at once drew a conclusion and rushed up to Deputy Sheriff Hughes and told a cock and bull story about the woman being revised. Deputy Sheriff Hughes and told a cock and bull story about the woman being ravished. The officer at once gave chase to the German, who was found walking slowly down the road. The officer jumped from the wagon and manacled the frightened Teuton. He was conveyed to the county jail until this morning, when his hearing took place before Justice Gates, who, after hearing the case, decided the prisoner was more sinned against than sinning, and after delivering a lecture upon the state of affairs in Utah discharged the prisoner and advised him, in order to

the prisoner and advised him, in order to keep out of further trouble of the kind, to join the Mormons,

Ten state cases will be tried this term of court and forty-four civil.

It is said that a Hebron attorney who has been in Alexandria since the Owens brother. been in Alexandria since the Owens lynching has the names of all parties interested and wholesale arrests are looked for soon.

A Connecticut Cyclone. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.-A cyclone passed from the southwest to the northeas through the edge of Burnsides, four miles east of here, at 7 o'clock to-night. Its course fortunately was mostly through the woods where it cut a straight path an eighth or a

Forced Into Falsehood. Detroit Free Press: He climbed three pairs of stairs to get to an insurance of-tice on Griswold street, and as he came face to face with the occupant he said:
"I believe you are Mr. Biank?"
"You air."

"Yes, sir."
"You came down on a Michigan avenue car about half-past eight o'clock this

morning?"
"I did. sir."
"So did I. We were all talking about the earthquake. I stated to the occu-

pants of the car, and you were one, that the shock jarred all the glass chandeliers in my residence and threw down a bust of Patrick Henry which stood on a

"I remember your statement very

clearly."
"And I added that my ormolu clock stopped dead still, and that a \$100 mirror in my parlor was cracked across."
"Yes, you did."
"Well, sir, I have come up to tell you that I live in a revised known and have that I live in a rented house and have of the articles mentioned. I burn kerosene in two old lamps in place of glass chandeliers. If Patrick Henry busts were selling for a dime apiece I couldn't

buy one, and the only ormula clock I have came from the dollar store. The \$100 mirror was all in my eye."
"What on earth possessed you to tell uch a story? "Well, you were all bragging about

the earthquake and how your pianos danced around and your silverware ratled and your \$500 vases fell down, and I felt I must lie or be degraded in your estimation. I deeply regret my weakness and have come to beg your forgive-

"I'll forgive you."
"Thanks! After this, if a cyclone oc-curs, or we have a flood or earthquake, be careful about the statements you make in a crowd. You don't know to what you may drive innocent men. He went away with his hat in his hand, and the other fell into a deep reverie and

wanted a quarter to help him reach San-

dusky and his dying wife.

"W" Stands For War. Florida Herald: A wandering, way-faring locust, that had flown all the way from South Jacksonville, attempted to enter the reportorial apartments of the Herald through an open window this morning, but miscalculating the opening it struck the glass, and a subscriber who had just come in to take the paper for a year, not knowing what it was, put his foot on it as it struck the floor.

"Hello, a locust!" said the religious eporter; "let me see it." was put in his hand.

"By Jove, it's got a 'w' on its back."
On examination the back showed a
fairly well defined "w" just at the base of the wings. "What does that signify?" was the

Tknow, boss, what dat mean," said the old colored janitor. Bob, who has been with the Herald for so many years. "What?" asked the whole stall in a

"Well, sah, I done seen one of dem hings in Tallahassee in 1860, on Cap'n Dyke's cont, at de time secesh conven-tion was being held dar, and de Cap'n say to all de gentlemens dat de 'w' on de back mean wa, and wa come sure nuff, and dis' locus' jes' like dat one."

Rheumatism thirty years of age withers and dies when St. Jacobs Oil is applied.

The Arab Balance Dance.

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald: The Arab quarter of Port Said consists at present of booths and wooden huts, and the bazaars possess for experienced travelers little interest or picturesqueness. In one of them, however, we found a native cafe, where two Ghawazi girls were languidly dancing before the usual audience of low-class Arahs and negro connoisseurs. One cladin scarlet was a novice of no skill; the other, graceful and clever, with a handsome face of the old Egyptian type, worn hard and marked by a life of vice, was pret-tily dressed in wide trousers of purple and gold, a spangled jacket and head-dress of coins and beads, with a head-dress of coins and bends, with a jingling girdle of silver amulets. Asked if she could perform for us the "balance dance," she consented to exhibit that well known Egyptian pas for the modest consideration of two francs and a bottle of English beer. The cork of this contribution has a superstant of the contribution between the contribution bears. bution being drawn a lighted candle was fixed in the neck of the bottle, which was then placed upon the crown of her black and glossy little head. A carpet was next spread upon the sand, and, extendng her hands, armed with castanets, and singing in a high but not unpleasant voice to the accompaniment of a dara bouka and rabab, she swayed her lithe body in slow rythmical motions to the her song and the measured beat of the musicians: "I am black, but it is the sun of thy love which has scorehed me! Send me some rain of help from thy pity. I am thirsting for thee." The Ghawazi began with Arabic words of this tenor, keeping exact time to her strain with foot and hand and the tremors of her thrilling slender frame; now slowly turning round, now softly advancing and receding, now clasping her hands across her bosom or pressing them to her forehead, but perpetually keeping the bottle and lighted andle in perfect equilibrium upon the top of her head. Suddenly she sank, with the change of the musical accompaniment, to the ground, and, while not only maintaining the com pletest harmony of her movements but even making this strange posture one of grace and charm, she contrived in some dexterous manner without touching it, to shift the bottle from the top of her head to her forehead and thus reclined on the mat, her extended fingers softly slapping the castanets, her light girlish frame palpitating from crown to feet always in the dreamy passionate measure of the ancient love song. This was really an artistic piece of dancing, though the performance was only a common "almeh" from the delta; but the dance is, no doubt, as old as the Pharaohs, and every step and gesture traditionally handed down.

Halford Sauce-only in bottles. Best

The Price of Whisky.

Atlanta Constitution: The price of whisky has gone up 1 cent a gallon in Cincinnati. The price is now \$1.08 a gallon wholesale. Now, let us see about that. The tax is 90 cents a gallon, so that only 18 cents is paid for the whisky There must be a profit in making it at 18 cents per gallon, or the distillers would close up. If the tax was off, whisky close up. If the tax was off, whisk would be almost as cheap as watercheaper than Salt Springs water, which is 25 cents per gallon. In the days of whisky sours the Affantian paid 25 cents for the lubrication of his whistle; that is he paid about fifty times the cost. Really he paid about fifty times the cost. Really it seems that this is not an age of whisky drinking. It is the age of stamp drinking. A man who is supposed to imbibe \$1.08 worth of whisky really takes into his system 90 conts worth of revenue stamps. There is tout one way to avoid it, and that is to haycut the liquor.

Bargain—Two full lots on Twenty-fifth, within 1 bilk of Leavenworth ficals in

within | blk of Leavenworth, finely improved; house, 7 rooms; barn, fruit trees grapes, etc.—a special bargain, \$4,500; easy terms. S. A. SLOMAN, 1512 Farnam.

Bargain-Northeast corner Leaven-worth and Fifteents; improvements; rents for \$900 a year. One blk from entrance to Sixteenth-st. viaduet; one blk from trackage and business in rear. A splendid investment, \$10,000. S. A. SLOMAN, 1512 Farnam.

Fall Styles of Hats JUST ISSUED BY FREDERICK, THE LEADING HATTER, AGENT FOR CEL-EBRATED DUNLAP HATS, CREIGH-TON BLOCK, 15TH ST., NEAR POST OFFICE.

Bargain - A full lot, 63x138, on 11th street, with nice residence, for \$3,000. S. A. SLOMAN, 1512 Farnam street.

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

#### SAM PATCH AND HIS LEAP.

The Career of the Famous Jumper Who Perished at Genesee Falls.

The Odlum of Sixty Years Ago and His Sensational Leaps-His Early Life, His Vaulting Ambition and His Death.

Brodie and Donovan at the Brooklyn bridge, and Graham at Niagara, have striven in vain for a fame the world will never accord but to the one person who earned it by prorty of claim. The name of Sam Patch is as immortal as that of Rip Van Winkle, though not prite as fabulous. The place of his leap at Niagara is still pointed out to the inquiring tourist at the falls, and thousands of travelers, who daily and nightly pass the spot where the Genesee dashes over its beights at Rochester, endeavor to eatch a glimpse of the place where he made his last leap. As long as these famous waters run the renown of the daring jumper is assured, and no weak imitators can ever hope to bear the palm away from him. failed to hear the knock of the man who

For the benefit of its younger readers the BEE will briefly give some account of the adventures of the remarkable person who jumped into fame and finally into

sternity more than half a century ago. He was of obscure origin, and was born in Providence, R. I., in 1807. His childhood and boyhood were passed as a wharf rat, spending his days in picking up whatever unconsidered trifles he could find without an immediate claimant, and his nights where night found him. He then became a sailor, and being a skillful swimmer, amused himself by jumping from yard arms and bowsprits into the sea. Abandoning the sea he led a roving life on the land, and about the time he reached his twentieth year found himself at Paterson, N. J. Here he was employed for time in a cotton mill, and here, also, he commenced the career that led to ultimate immortality. Besides the falls of the Passaic, which

Frank Stockston, in "Rudder Grange," immortalized as a "dry falls," Patterson has, or had in the days of Patch, a famous chasm bridge, suspended some eighty feet over the Passaic river. From this bridge in 1827 Sam made his first daring leap, and became the hero of the hour. After this he went about the country jumping from yard arms and main tops and all sorts of dizzy heights. In this same year of 1827 the eyes of the whole country were attracted to Niagara Falls by a widely advertised scheme that a vessel, or as it was called, the Pirate Michigan, would be sent down the rapids and over the cataract with a crew of furious animals on board. Thousands of people from all parts of the country journeyed to Niagara to see the specta cle, and on the 8th of September, 1827 the brig Michigan, a condemned vessel, was sent over the cataract. On board the vessel was a crew in effigy, an old buffalo, an old and a young bear, a fox, a raccoon, an eagle, two geese and a dog. The young bear escaped from the vessel before the falls were reached, and succeeded in swimming ashore; the rest were carried with the vessel over the falls. One goose was recovered below, the only survivor of those that made the descent. This exhibition created so great an excitement throughout the country that Sam Patch determined to outdo it.

Proclaiming as his motto that "some things can be done as well as others," he avowed his intention to make a leap from the top of Niagara Falls into the river below. On his way to Niagara Sam gave exhibitions wherever he could find a suitable place, and coming to Roches-ter he there undertook to leap the falls of the Genessee, a height of 100 feet. As part of the show Sam had a pet bear which he invariably caus first leap. His first exhibition at Rochester was given in the presence of a large number of spectators, the banks of the river being crowded. Ascending the heights at the place selected, dragging his bear after him, he calmly surveyed the crowd below him, and then shoved the crowd below him, and then shoved reluctant bruin off the ledge into the depths below. The animal's descent was successful and he swam ashore. Then Ssm followed him. Leaping straight down, his feet together and his hands pressed to his side, he shot like an arrow into the pool beneath. When the crowd saw him emerge from the water a great cheer resounded and the people rushed. cheer resounded, and the people rushed to the water's edge and carried him tri-

umphantly up the bank. The report of this feat, with that of the others which had preceded it, attracted great crowds to Niagara to witness the leap to be made there. The place whence it was made is called "Sam Patch's Leap," and is pointed out to the visitor to this day. It is on the west side of Goat island near the Biddle stairs. A ladder was raised, the bottom resting on the edge of the river, the top of the ladder inclining over the edge of the river, the top of the ropes fastened to the trees on the bank. A small platform reached from a ledge of rocks to the top of the ladder. From this elevation Sam made two successful leaps in the presence of vast crowds of people.
Sam was now invited back to Roches-

ter, to repeat and even excel h is former performance. In the early days of November, 1829, the newspapers of that village contained an advertisement like

HIGHER YET! SAM'S LAST JUMP! "SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN SAM PATCH!

Then followed the announcement that on Friday, November 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., he would leap from a scaffold twenty-five feet in height, erected on the brink of the Genesee Falls, into the abyss

below, a distance af 125 feet.
On that chill November day every available spot on the river bank was crowded with people, who had come from Canada, from Oswego, from Buffalo and from all the surrounding towns and vil-lages, to witness the crowning achievement of the great jumper. It was to be his last great feat in the United States. Already he had signed an agreement to

go abroad, and it was his ambition to leap from London bridge.

At the appointed time, with a light heart and full confidence, he reached the falls and climbed hand over hand up a pole to the platform. It has been charged that he was drunk that day. Most of the reports so have it, but an eye-wit ness who was with Sam throughout the day, and who accompanied him to the falls, in an account published only a few years ago denies this and says that Sam had but one drink of brandy, and that he was in no degree under the influence of

Standing on the platform and bowing to the vast throng below him. Sam spoke as follows: "Napoleon was a great man and a great general. He conquered armies and he conquered nations, but he couldn't jump the Genesee ralls. Welington was a great man and a great soldier. He conquered armies, he con-quered nations, and he conquered Napoleon, but he couldn't jump the Gene-see Falls. That was left for me to do and I can do it and will." He threw himself forward, but instead of descending in an erect and arrow-like position such as he had always before maintained, he fell sprawling with his arms above his head. When he struck the water a thrill of horrer went through the vast concourse of spectators, and, when, after some minutes, the body did not reappear, the crowd incontinently fled as if terrblie disaster was coming upon them.



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There is not a cooking apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door, but that the loss in weight of meats is from twenty-live to forty per cont. of the meat roasted. In other words, a rib of beef, weighing ten pounds if reasted medium to well-done will lose three pounds. The same roasted in the Charter Oak Range using the Wire Gauze Oven Door losses about one pound. loses about one pound.

To allow meat to shrink is to lose a large portion of its juices and flavor. The fibres do not separate, and it becomes tough, tasteless and unpalateable.

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For weeks afterward the people of Rochester felt they had been accessories to a murder, and earnestly reproached them-selves for permitting the foolhardy under-taking. The preachers denounced all the spectators as if the brand of Cain was upon them, and charged that they were murderers in the sight of God. Throughout the country the adventures of Sam Patch filled the newspapers for months. Poems were written in his praise

months. Poems were written in his praise and honor, but none of them have borne his name to posterity. His fame has outlived the poetry. The following is the conclusion of a tribute to him in one of the newspapers of the day: "Go, then, say we, to the sacristan of the temple of fame, clear the niche and place the pedestal for Patch, and let the priest who ministers to immortality make it the panegyrie of Sam that his ambition was without bloodshed and his patriotism was pure, for he fell in his country's

His body was not recovered until the following spring.

Michael Grace, a workman in the Lead ville smelting works, had his head torn from his body by the machinery. Temperance in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md.-Perhaps the greatest set-back that the temperance cause has received in this city for a long time, were the recent disclosures made by a reporter of the Every Saturday. Among our oldest and most respected citizens are five survivors of the war of 1812, known as "The Old Defenders," whose ages range from 89 to 93, to whom the people have been accustomed to look with very great respect and veneration, on account of the part they took in the defence of Baltimore in that war. Every year it has been the custom to commemorate the defense by an anniversary parade and banquet, in which these veterans participate, the 3ay being a general holiday throughou' the State. These old soldiers, hale and hearty in appearance, have marched in procession annually and are the finest specimens of robust old age in the city. For some time past there has been considerable agitation in this section over the temperance question, the adherents of the cause going so far as to demand absolute prohibition. The reporter of the Every Saturday, who did not sympathize with this movement, accordingly set out in search of public opinion, and among others interviewed were these Old Defenders. He found that every one of them-Mr. John C. Morford, aged 89; George Boss, 92; Samuel Jennings, 89; John Peddecord, 90; Nathaniel Watts, 90had always been in the habit of taking a little stimulant of some kind, and since the discovery of Duffy's pure malt whisky-an article from which every trace of fusel oil is eliminated by a secret process-this was their favorite brand. In the words of the venerable Nathaniel Watts-aged 90-when interviewed: "That sir," said he, "is what I call a pure article; that is Duffy's pure malt whiskey.

That's like they use to have in my An eminent London physician, John Gardner, M. D., whose specialty is diseases of the aged, has written a work on his favorite topic, and the result of his research is, that the only sure and abiding strength which old age receives is a medical treatment, with pure whiskey,

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"LEIBIG CO'S COCA BREF TONIC should not be cone united with the books of frashy ourse alle. It is in hosenes of the words patent renest, i am thoroughly conversed with its mode of preparation and know it to be not not a legitimate pharameterizar preduct, but also worthy of the high commandations it has received in all mate of the world. It contains essence of Eacl, Coca, Qaining, Iron and Caisars, which are desaulted in pure gonuine Spanial Imperial Crown Shower.

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