# THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MR. JACK NUGENT will be gratified to learn that the Buckingham theatre has passed into better hands, and that the performances hereafter will be of a more elevating character. The place has been leased by the W. C. T. U. The work contemplated by this organization is a commendable one, and should receive the hearty support and encouragement of our citizens.

THERE is such a thing as being a little too previous in political predictions. Mr. Samuel J. Randall predicts the re-election of Grover Cleveland, while a number of republican papers and politicians confidently maintain that Logan will be nominated and elected to the presidency in 1888. The early bird may catch the worm, but it is not always the early boom that captures the presidential chair.

THE whistle nuisance in this city has become almost intolerable. The smaller the concern the bigger the whistle seems to be the rule. There is no reason why a dozen or more whistles, in the very heart of the city, should be allowed to blow for several minutes at morning, noon and night. It is simply distracting, and people are beginning to believe that it is only done for mischief. The nuisance ought to be abated, and if there is no other way to do it the city council should pass an ordinance prohibiting the practice.

IT now turns out that the war-ship, "Omaha" is a gingerbread vessel. She has an abundance of fancy woods, electric lights, elegant furniture and other new and costly gimcracks, all of which are pleasing to the eye, but her machinery is old-fashioned, occupying twice the room of modern machinery, and hence she can carry only 150 tons of coal. As she burns about sixty tons of coal per day, she could only steam part way across the ocean, and for the balance of the trip she would have to depend upon the wind. We move that either her name be changed or her old machinery replaced with something more compact and modern.

ACCORDING to his confidential circular the postmaster-general requires no more proof of offensive partisanship than the affirmation on the part of a senator or representative that the postmaster has been the active editor or proprietor of a republican newspaper, printing offensive articles, easily shown by slips, or has been a stump speaker, member of a political committee, etc. How fortunate it is that Postmaster Coutant has not been an editor or a stump speaker, and that there are no democratic senators or representatives in Nebraska to patch up evidence against him. But how about the new postmaster at Kearney? Mr. Vilas, in appointing a democratic editor as postmaster, has made an offensive partisan out of him, and has done what he virtually denounced in his confidential circular. That is consistency, indeed.

THE friends of General Rosecrans, who have been looking around for a fat office for him, think that the collectorship of the port of San Francisco will suit him. This is the best California office in the gift of the president, and it is said that the general will receive the support of the Grand Army of that state. He was the former Grand Army commander in California, and this backing will probably overcome any opposition from politicians. It is very likely that he will succeed in securing this appointment, as he is also warmly endorsed by prominent republicans and newspapers. The San Francisco *Call* says "there is nothing really that can be said against General Rosecrans, except that he has no technical knowledge of the duties of the office he aspires to, but he is a man of high honor, and certainly of sufficient intelligence to appreciate the necessity of continuing in office subordinates who can instruct the collector in his duties."

INDIAN postmasters may not be "offensive" partisans, but the redskins must go all the same to make room for white democrats. There are about seventy-five postoffices in the Indian territory, and some of them have been and are in charge of Indian postmasters. The attorney-general has just rendered an opinion that an Indian is not eligible on the ground that while a member of a tribe and subject to tribal jurisdiction he is not in legal contemplation competent to take the oath required before entering on his duties, and besides there is strong doubt as to the competency of an Indian in the Indian territory to give the required official bond. It took a democrat to discover all this. The discovery opens up a new and inviting field for the democratic office-seekers. One thing is certain, and that is that no republican office-seeker was ever mean enough or hungry enough to ask to have an Indian postmaster kicked out of office to make room for himself.

## THE NEW YORK CANALS.

We have received from the New York board of trade and transportation an interesting statement regarding the business of the canals of New York as compared with that of the railroads. During the season of navigation of 1884, the canals delivered at the port of New York 37,501,424 bushels of grain, and the railroads for the same period delivered 28,049,020 bushels, or 9,462,404 bushels less than by canal, and while the tonnage of the canals, owing to the general depression throughout the country was 654,568 tons less than the preceding year, the tonnage of the New York trunk lines fell short more than double that amount.

The fact that these results were obtained with canals upon which practically no improvements have been made for many years, while the railroads have had everything which science and ingenuity could furnish, is suggestive of the great benefits to the country which may come from the improvement and extension of our waterways. The New York canals are not only a great benefit to that state, but to the whole western wheat-growing country, for, in connection with the great lakes, they furnish an all-water route from Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo to the seaboard, thus affording a competing transportation line to the railroads. The benefits cannot be overestimated. The waterways not only are the means of cheapening transportation, but they are an important factor in the problem of making rates stable, both on land and water. Millions upon millions of dollars and vast tracts of land have been donated by the government to the railroads, which are in the hands of private parties, and it does seem singular that canals, especially those which are free public highways, are not more encouraged by the government. The surplus could not be more advantageously expended than in the construction of a public system of canals connecting the various navigable rivers and lakes. But so long as the railroad lobby remains as rich and profitable as it is to day there will be but little hope of any great canal enterprise receiving national aid to any considerable extent.

The canals of New York, which have been made free highways, have worked wonders for that state, and their influence upon trade and transportation is not by any means confined to local limits. We are glad to see that the interest in the canal system of New York is not allowed to flag. Important improvements have been proposed and advocated by ex-State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., and ex-Comptroller Ira Davenport and other state officers. It is not too much to predict that with these proposed improvements, calling for a sum insignificent in comparison with that already expended on the half-completed new capitol building at Albany, a new era of usefulness for the canals would begin, the results of which would be greater than anything that has been accomplished in the past. To obtain the necessary funds from the state ought to be a very easy matter, but we suppose that the main obstacle to overcome is the opposition of the railways. However, meetings are to be called throughout the state to form an organization to be known as "The union for the improvement of the canals of the state of New York," the object, of course, being to secure the necessary appropriations from the legislature. The parties having the matter in hand are proceeding systematically and energetically, and probably will succeed.

## THE POLICE COURT CLERK.

It is very questionable whether the proposed change in the ordinance introduced at the last meeting of the council with regard to the clerk of the police court should be made. In the first place the office of clerk was created not merely for the purpose of relieving the police judge from the drudgery of writing up his docket, but as a check upon the two officers. It was intended that the judge should handle no funds, and that the fines and costs collected in the court should pass through the hands of the clerk, who should keep the records, and that the records should be subject to the supervision of the judge. In this way each would check the other. This system does not necessarily cast any reflection upon the present incumbents, nor does it imply any lack of confidence in their honesty but there may a time come when a dishonest man will be elected to the judgeship. In such an event this system would prevent him from appropriating any of the city funds, and to guard against such contingency it is important that this plan be strictly carried out.

Formerly the judges of the court derived their income from the costs obtained from the various offenders, but this was found to be a source of corrupt practices and impositions. It was not an unusual thing to remit fines and collect the costs alone, which, of course, went into the judge's pocket, while the city got nothing. The offender might be able to pay one or the other, but not both, and in such a case the judge naturally looked out for his own interests and collected the costs. In some instances judges of the police court have actually made no record of any sort with regard to parties arrested for serious offenses, who were let off upon paying the so-called costs.

It is now proposed to take the appointment of the police court clerk from the mayor and confer the power upon the police judge. It is a serious question whether the appointing power can be so transferred legally. If, however, there is to be any change in the present ordinance we should regard it as much more proper for the appointment to be made at the instance of the board of education. The entire revenue of the police court belongs to the school fund, and the clerk of the court should be held accountable to the board. If the clerk were chosen by the board or rather appointed upon its recommendation by the mayor and council, the board would then have its own agent in the court to take care of the school fund. A competent man could easily do the work and have plenty of time to spare. We say, with all due respect to the present judge, that for his own interest it will be better for him to have nothing to do with the appointment of the clerk. We might name judges of higher courts, who have had this power but who have not by any means added anything to their reputation by the way in which they have exercised the privilige of appointing their own clerks.

IT certainly is amusing to see one "offensive partisan" turned out of office to make room for another. Why isn't an "offensive democrat" as bad as an "offensive republican?" If there ever was an "offensive partisan" it is the new postmaster at Hazelhurst, Mississippi. His name is Meade, and he was the chairman of the democratic club in Copiah county that ordered Mathews to leave Hazelhurst and threatened him with death if he remained. After the shooting of Mathews, when he attempted to vote, the club passed resolutions approving of the killing and Mr. Meade was the presiding officer of the meeting. Instead of being put in the Hazlehurst postoffice, he ought to be inside the walls of the Mississippi penitentiary. We cannot understand how Col. Vilas, who was a brave soldier, and who fought for free speech, free press, free men, and a free ballot, could possibly be induced to appoint such a man as Meade to a federal position of honor and trust. President Cleveland rejected the brother of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, simply on account of an old letter, in which he expressed wholesale murderous sentiments, but Col. Vilas accepted a man who is accessory to a cold-blooded murder. It is no wonder that even some of the democrats are disgusted at such blunders, which go to make up the most effective kind of ammunition for the republicans in the next presidential campaign. So far as the republicans are concerned they care not how many such mistakes are made—the more the better.

DR. FERRAN'S cholera inoculation continues to be the subject of considerable discussion. The evidence, so far, of the success of his system is quite encouraging, though not yet entirely satisfactory. In Alcira 5,400 persons have been inoculated, and no deaths of inoculated patients have yet occurred. The report shows one cholera case for each 165 uninoculated persons, and but one case to each 770 inoculated persons. Moreover, a death rate of one in 853 among the former, as against no deaths among the latter. This showing is, however, more than fair to Dr. Ferran, as it supposes all the inoculations made on May 1, which is not the case, and leaves out of account the fact that the most cautious and well-to-do are most apt to avail themselves of such precautions, while the death rate is largest among the opposite class. Some of the conservative Spanish physicians shake their heads and express distrust concerning the discovery of Dr. Ferran, whom they call an "unbalanced enthusiast." Public opinion, however, seems to be in favor of Dr. Ferran, and the government will appoint a commission of eminent physicians to investigate his discoveries and the preventive value of his system of inoculation. The result of this investigation will be awaited with a great deal of interest.

No material improvement is noticeable in the sidewalks in the business centre of the city. Our streets are well paved, but the walks are in a wretched shape. This condition of our principal thoroughfares reminds one very much of a woman in an elegant dress, but wearing an old pair of shoes, with holes at the toes, and run down at the heels. Our walks should correspond with our streets, not only for comfort but for style. Something certainly ought to be done to get the walks on such a street as Farnam in proper condition. They should be of uniform width, on the same level, and of durable material. We can point out fifty different places where new walks should be put down, other places where they should be widened to the curb line, and still other places where they should be lowered or raised. If property owners can afford to pay for street paving, they can afford to pay for decent and durable sidewalks The plan pursued so far of compelling certain persons to improve their walks while others are allowed to do as they please, is unjust. Everybody should be treated alike in this matter, and we hope that the council will pass a fair and reasonable sidewalk ordinance, and have it impartially enforced.

MR. GARLAND wants Zachariah Montgomery, of San Francisco, appointed assistant attorney general. The New York *Herald*, one of Mr. Cleveland's warmest supporters, vigorously protests against such an appointment, and if it has any influence it will probably not be made. The qualifications of Montgomery are, according to the *Herald*, first, that he was a schoolmate of Garland; second, that he was a blatant secessionist in California during the whole war; and, third, that he has poured contempt in his writings on the common school system of this country. The *Herald* is evidently mad, and it gives vent to its wrath in the following language: "If Attorney General Garland cannot be happy without having his secessionist and anti-public schools friend as an assistant, why should it not be well for the president to dismiss Mr. Garland and give him and Montgomery a chance to go off together somewhere? In our judgment it would be easy to get a much abler and less blundering attorney general than Mr. Garland has proved himself." The appointment of Mr. Montgomery may be a mistake, but it will not be any worse a mistake than dozens of other appointments which we can name, and which the New York *Herald* either endorsed or failed to criticise.

THE attempt to prevent the importation of a German band under contract as a violation of the new law against the importation of labor, seems to be stretching the thing a little too much. Whether the law can be made to cover such cases is extremely doubtful. If such is really the intention of the law, no opera troupe, theatrical company, circus, or any similar organization, with whom a contract is made abroad, can enter the United States. This certainly would be absurd, as such troupes are not laborers within the common acceptation of the term. Such a law, however, could easily be evaded by the postponement of the contract-making until after landing in this country.

THE British house of lords is desirous of becoming acquainted with certain points of American law, and it has accordingly summoned, or rather invited, Senator Edmunds to appear before that eminent body and testify. He has accepted the invitation, and no doubt will enlighten the British lords to their eminent satisfaction. If there is any man in the United States who can do it that man is Senator Edmunds. The invitation from the house of lords is certainly a high compliment to his knowledge and ability.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has dismissed the colored steward and the cook of the white house, who were appointed by President Arthur, and has employed an accomplished Irish cook, who served Mr. Cleveland while in Albany. There may be no offensive partisanship in this new deal, but it indicates the president's preference.

THE formal opening of the new Douglas county court house will take place on Thursday. This will prove an interesting event to the people of this city and county. It will well repay any man or woman to pay a visit to this magnificent structure, which would be a credit to a city five times the size of Omaha.

THE American consul at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, having been made the subject of attack by a caricaturing paper, an exchange of shots between him and the editor was the result. If the consul has been made the subject of wood-cut illustrations it is a cause of war.

MR. VILAS is readjusting the postal affairs in Mr. Mahone's territory. Mr. Mahone's postmasters are receiving their walking papers as fast as Uncle Sam's mails can carry them. Mr. Mahone will probably continue to affiliate with the republicans.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, who goes to England to testify before the house of lords on American law, will have the best junketing tour of the season. The beauty of it is his expenses are paid by the British.

IT is to be hoped that the Omaha board of trade will not allow this season to pass by without putting its building under roof.

## WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA.

A Valley City farmer sowed 1,600 acres to barley this season.

There are 35,000 bushels of wheat unsold in Hanson county.

Patrols of citizens guard Yankton nightly against burglars and thugs.

Brookings county proposes to issue $20,000 in bonds and build a court house.

Bismarck is advertising for bids for the construction of a water-works system.

Rapid City is coming to the front as the metropolis of the Black Hills country.

A mammoth hotel is to be erected on the shores of Devil's lake for summer boarders.

L. H. Robinson, of Clark county, has planted 27,000 trees on his claim this spring.

Walsh county gave a majority of over 600 against the proposed division of the county.

Southern Dakota is to have another constitutional convention to bridge the gulf separating it from statehood.

The Richmond Mining company proposes erecting a large mill on their property in the Galena silver camp near Deadwood.

Schooners of beer have tumbled from fifteen to five cents each in Bismarck. The event was celebrated by a general swell head.

One hundred and fifty families of Vermont ex-soldiers have been located in Edmunds county. The colony represents over a million dollars.

Yankton county reports a larger amount of breaking will be done this spring than any season before since the settlement of the county.

A large colony of Swedes and Danes from Goodhue county, Minnesota, are preparing to emigrate to McLean county, north of Bismarck.

The cottonwood beetle is creating great destructions of the young trees in and about the Bijou hills, by stripping the foliage from the trees, leaving them as bare as in mid-winter.

The Catholics are complaining that the university of Vermillion is being run in the interest of two or three Protestant denominations, and demand representation on the board of regents or exemption from taxation.

The present value of cattle in Dakota is estimated at $8,000,000. The cost of beef production is from $1.25 to $3.50 per 100 pounds, the latter figure covering corn fed cattle. Range cattle are figured at from $1.50 to $2 per 100 pounds.

S. N. Dalrymple, one of the celebrated family of bonanza farmers, living near Casselton, met with a fatal accident on his farm on the 14th. He had taken a young colt out to picket it, and while engaged in driving the stake the colt took fright and started to run, throwing Mr. Dalrymple on the stake, literally impaling him through the stomach on the sharp wood. He died in a few minutes. He was about fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

WYOMING.

The Searight Cattle company have sold to the Nort American Cattle company, 4,000 cows and calves for $16,000.

A firebug attempted to cremate the town of Buffalo recently.

A good quality of sand stone has been discovered in the Lone Tree Valley, thirteen miles from Cheyenne.

Reports of rich gold finds at the headwaters of Crow Creek are circulating in Cheyenne, but nothing definite is known.

The noted Hereford bull, "Rudolph," valued at $25,000 and insured for that amount, died of a tumor last week. He was owned by the Hereford Stock Association of Cheyenne.

The artesian well experiment at Cheyenne has already cost $3,500 with the hole only 750 feet below the surface. It is proposed to go down 2,000 feet and spend $6,000 if necessary.

Several Wyoming cattle companies are planning to ship cattle to Duluth and thence by way of the Canadian Pacific, or by water. Like everything undertaken by the cattle men this scheme has a tremendous capital on paper and enormous profits in prospective.

COLORADO.

The old Settler mine at Idaho Springs has been sold for $10,000.

Sixteen incorporated mines in Colorado paid dividends in 1883 of $1,313,250 and in 1884, nearly $2,000,000.

The Donna Madixxa, or Mrs. W. B. Daniels, has sued her whilom husband for $66,000 for false imprisonment in Denver.

The South Arkansas river has been so full of fish lately that fish runs have been built at the dams to give the fish a chance to get through.

The Denver, Aspen & Grand River railroad is the latest narrow guage highway planned for construction this month. It is backed by the owners of the Denver & Rio Grande.

The Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining company suit against the Robert E. Lee Mining company for $15,000 damages on breach of contract was heard in Leadville on the 15th, and taken under advisement by the court.

MONTANA.

The site for the new court house in Helena cost $14,490.

Helena's city tax levy this year has been fixed at six mills.

The Gloster mine produced between $50,000 and $60,000 worth of gold bullion in April.

The total loss to insurance companies at Billings and Miles City from the recent fires will aggregate $70,000.

Butte is having a contest with bunko men, "sure thingers," and their ilk and is bound that all of them shall go.

The government this year will employ about 350 men all season in constructing roads and bridges in the National park.

An artesian well has been sunk at Great Falls and an unceasing flow of pure water was obtained at the depth of thirty feet.

The Utah & Northern and Northern Pacific railroads have made a considerable reduction on tariff rates on ore to the east.

The amount of dividends paid by mining companies in Montana during the year 1884, according to the report of the Mint Bureau, was $992,000.

Several new discoveries of rich silver ore on the head of Newton creek, Meagher county, were made last week by Neihart parties. A good many prospectors are heading that way.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Portland, Or., derives an income of $75,000 yearly from the city licenses.

Logging wages this season in the Cheballs valley, Or., are considerably lower than in any previous season for years. The wages paid to hands this year will be from $26 to $75 per month, against $40 to $110 last season.

The following appears as a barber's advertisement in the Walla Walla (W. T.) Statesman: Tonsorial artist, physiognomical hair dresser, facial operator, cranium manipulator and capillary abridger, hair cutting and shaving with ambidextrous facility, shampooing on physiological principles.

Some fishermen near Astoria, Oregon, caught in one of their nets, last Monday, a shark six and a half feet long. Upon cutting it open they found a piece of India-rubber hose, a small turtle and a two-bit bottle of whisky, tightly corked. The whisky was none the worse for its storage.

Some weeks ago, in a cut on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad, about two miles from South Prairie, the workmen came upon a fir log, eight feet in diameter. It was in the middle of a ridge, fifty-six feet below the surface of the ground. When found the wood was in a soft state, but after being exposed to the air for a short time it became almost as hard as stone.

The express train on the California & Oregon railroad was stopped a few evenings ago, a few miles from Salem, by an army of caterpillars, which, in migrating from a swamp to a green hillside, crossed a track and covered it so densely for about a mile that the driving wheels of the locomotive spun around without effect, and it was only by a liberal use of sand that the train was got across the route of this army.

CALIFORNIA.

There is green corn in the San Diego market.

Onions weighing 2½ pounds apiece are coming into the Modesto market.

The jaw-breaking terror, diabrotica duodocem punctata, is ravaging apricot trees in the state.

The carp carried from private ponds into the rivers by the freshets of last year have multiplied rapidly.

A cremation society has been formed in San Francisco. A $15,000 crematory will be built and a profit of $25 realized on each funeral.

California has produced $950,000,000 in gold out of a total of $1,267,000,000 worth of gold deposited in the mints for coining since their organization in 1793.

The count of money in the state treasury on the 16th showed the amounts as follows: Gold, $1,162,852.59; silver, $2,387.75; currency, $19,327; January's special receipts received as cash in settlement with county treasurers, $19,470; preferred warrants, $126,214.01. Total, $1,330,251.44.

On the 20th inst., in the United States man-of-war Mohican went into commission. She is the last wooden warship built by the government, and was put on the stocks at Mare Island in 1872, and launched and fitted up January 2, 1884. The Mohican takes the place of the Lackawanna in the Pacific squadron. She carries six Dahlgren, guns, one pivot rifle, one Parrot gun, and one large howitzer. Her crew will number 145 men, 20 marines and 20 apprentices.

In regard to the grasshopper question, which is now exciting so much attention, Secretary Street of the Immigration association states that from what information he has been able to gather he thinks the excessive fear being shown in some quarters is groundless. The raid, though it is now being experienced in more or less severity in Butte, Sutter, Solano, Napa Yolo and some of the southern counties, is nevertheless, in his opinion, not sufficiently extensive to justify widespread alarm. It has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained whether these pests are the winged locust or ordinary hopper. If the former, they will, in all probability, as soon as they attain sufficient size, and before laying their eggs, take wing and fly toward the interior, into or over the mountains to Nevada, Montana or Utah. If they are non-flyers local remedies must be resorted to.

## New Yorkers in Colorado.

A correspondent writing recently from Denver, Col., says:

"It may be a fact worth relating that four of the most noted men in Colorado—who as much as any others affected its fortunes—are native New Yorkers. Of those two, David H. Moffat, Jr., and Nathanial P. Hill, are from Orange county, while Jerome B. Chaffee comes from Niagara county, and Henry M. Teller from Allegheny county. Of late years Mr. Chaffee has not been continously living in Colorado, but he came to it over the plains twenty-five years ago, and rendered it valuable services in the early pioneering days of hardship, and also in later years. With the city of Denver he is in a particular way identified, as in the first legislature of the territory it was he that introduced a bill for its incorporation. This was done on the nineteenth day of September, 1861, exactly ten days after the first session of that legislature. D. H. Moffat arrived in Colorado in the same year as Mr. Chaffee, 1860, and Henry M. Teller in the spring of the following year 1861.

It was three or four years later that Prof. Hill, at that time filling a chair in a Rhode Island university, was dispatched to Colorado to examine and report upon the Gilpin property in San Luis park in the interest of some capitalists who were contemplating its purchase His opportunity in Colorado, and an observation of ore taken from mines there, resulted later in the establishment of the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, which have since yielded to Mr. Hill and those furnishing the means to erect them large revenues. Three of these gentlemen, Jerome B. Chaffee, Henry M. Teller and N. P. Hill, have served with distinction the state of Colorado in the senate of the United States. Mr. Teller, as is well known, formed one of President Arthur's cabinet, controling the portfolio of secretary of the interior, and has but recently been again re-elected to the United States senate to represent this state in that body. Mr. Moffat, now president of the Rio Grande railway, has never been a politician in the sense of activity in that direction. He is a natural born financier and a most successful one, whose ability has been steadily directed in that channel and rigorously confined to it. He is the youngest of those gentlemen; considerably so, and probably the richer of the four. About 46 years of age, tall and well formed, a man of blonde type, with blue-gray eyes, cool, sagacious and nervy, the management of the Rio Grande, with its $75,000,000 capital does not seem in the least to disturb his repose, this, too, in addition to other enormous interests which he wields. Previous to the failure of Grant & Ward, Mr. Chaffee was richer than he is now, the peculiar manipulations of Mr. Ferdinand Ward have reduced his bank account, so it is said, about half a million dollars or so.

Senator Teller is not estimated to be more than moderately "well to do," the honors of wealth in the quartette and the gain of it being now divided between Hill and Moffat, with, presumably, the balance in favor of the latter. In 1864-5, when the Indians were raiding the settlements and the settlers in this region had anything but a feeling of safety from the scalping knife, Mr. Teller and Mr. Moffat were serving the territory, the first as major general of militia, the latter as adjutant general; and each one of these four mentioned have been here prominent and active, identified with Colorado and its development and progress, and in many ways materially affecting it, or in a measure controlling its fortunes. Mr. Chaffee is a widower and wealthy. This I mention incidentally for the benefit of such as it may interest. Miss Chaffee (when she was Miss Chaffee) had not been in Colorado for periods long enough to have become a factor in its social life. Mrs. Teller's Colorado home is at Central City, some seventy miles distant from Denver. She is not par excellence a society devotee, her predilections being rather toward intellectual and domestic pursuits, although the grace, fascination and charm of her presence is universally eulogized in the higher circles of Washington society.

Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Hill are stars in the firmament of Denver social life. Mrs. Hill is so widely known as one of the beau monde at Washington for years that little remains to be said with regard to her that has not already been chronicled over and over again; while of Mrs. Moffat little or anything has been written. This lady might with fitness adopt the violet as her floral emblem. With her large wealth and the opportunities that come with it, she is conspicuously unostentatious. A blue blooded Knickerbocker (a great niece of Diedrick Knickerbocker, somewhat famous in past annals), she is herself a logical argument in favor of the adage "blood will tell." She is also a New Yorker. Her home was at Seatacock, Saratoga county, in her girlhood. She came with her husband to Colorado in 1860. It was her first trip across the plains, and her bridal trip; for she was but just married, and had turned her face from civilization, so to speak, to encounter frontier life among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Here Mrs. Moffat has lived principally for a quarter of a century. In an elegant turnout she is about as dainty and restful a figure as one sees in the beautiful drives in and about Denver. A more modest, refined lady there is not. In a word, she is a typical gentlewoman.

## Anecdotes of Grant.

Ex-Staff Officer in the Boston Traveller.

Grant had no fear of responsibility, no fear of Secretary Stanton. I never knew him to show fear of anything. In September, 1864, while at Harper's Ferry returning from a visit to Sheridan, he learned that Wade Hampton had slipped in in the rear of the left flank of the Army of the Potomac and carried off our entire beef herd, 2,600 head. When Secretary Stanton heard of the loss of the cattle he wanted somebody's scalp, and telegraphed: "Who is responsible for the loss of the cattle herd?" To which Grant replied, "I am." There was no "hair raised" that time. For several days afterward the "rebs," with much "mooing" and "lowing," frequently called out: "Hello, Yanks, don't you want some beef?" While this was going on the "old man" would jokingly say: "I have the best commissary in the army; he not only feeds my army, but that of the emy, also." It was only a few months after this that he directed the same officer at Appomatox to feed Gen. Lee's famishing army. When shortly after this loss Sheridan made a big haul of stock in "the valley," Grant felt better. Though the animals were not so large nor in such good condition as ours, they were in such numbers and of such size as to stop Johnny Reb's mouth. On the morning of the day the army captured Petersburg Grant stopped to write a dispatch, leaning against one of the few fences left standing, near a house, the upper part of which had been abandoned by the women and children. These had taken refuge in the cellar, and were crying from fear, as the house was being riddled by the confederate artillery. The writer stood near the general, thinking between shots that it was no place for him, but not seeing how he could leave while the lieutenant-general remained. When Grant had finished his dispatch, looking round and apparently appreciating for the first time what a hot place he was in, he quietly said: "I see no use in staying here," and moved off, very closely followed by his staff, to a place where an unoccupied man could feel cooler.

## Travelled on a Free Pass.

Texas Siftings.

"Can you tell me the names of the railroad lines in Texas?" asked a Dallas teacher of a pupil who was the son of a member of the legislature.

"I dunno," was the reply."

"On what does your father travel when he goes from here to attend the sessions of the legislature?"

"On a free pass."

## "Embossed Leather"

Hundreds of men, women, and even boys in New York are engaged in the "business" of collecting old boots and shoes, which they take to the wall-paper factories where they receive from 5 to 15 cents per pair. Calfskin boots bring the best price, while cowhide ones are not taken at any figure. These boots and shoes are first soaked in several waters to get the dirt off, and then the nails and threads are removed and the leather is ground up into a fine pulp. Then it is pressed upon a ground of heavy paper, which is to be used in the manufacture of "embossed leather." Fashionable people think they are going away back to medieval times when they have the walls of their libraries and dining-rooms covered with this, and remain in blissful ignorance that the shoes and boots which their neighbors threw in the ash-barrel a month before now adorn their walls and hang on the screens which protect their eyes from the fire. Carriage-top makers and bookbinders also buy old boots and shoes, the former to make leather tops for carriages, and the latter leather bindings for the cheaper grade of books. The new styles of leather frames with leather mats in them are entirely made of the cast-off covering of our feet.


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The Western Newspaper Union, at Omaha, in addition to furnishing all sizes and styles of the best ready printed sheets in the country, makes a specialty of outfitting country publishers, both with new or second-hand material, selling at prices that cannot be discounted in any of the eastern cities. We handle about everything needed in a moderate sized printing establishment, and are sole western agents for some of the best makes of Paper Cutters, Presses, Hand and Power, before the public. Parties about to establish journals in Nebraska or elsewhere are invited to correspond with us before making final arrangements, as we generally have on hand second-hand material in the way of type, presses, rules, chases, etc., which can be secured at genuine bargains. Send for the *Printer's Auxiliary*, a monthly publication, issued by the Western Newspaper Union, which gives a list of prices of printer's and publisher's supplies and publicly proclaims from time to time extraordinary bargains in second-hand supplies for newspaper men.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION,
Omaha, Neb.


## Marriage Under Difficulties.

St. Paul Globe.

A certificate was lately filed in Brown county, Dakota, in these words:

"Be it known that A. H. H——and S. A. Z——were lawfully united in the holy bonds of matrimony in town 124 north, of range 62 west, near the northeast corner of said town, and on the south side of Elm creek, it being bank full of water, on Wednesday, A. D. April 27, 1881."

The Aberdeen Pioneer relates that this singular form was due to the fact that the justice was on one side of a swollen creek and the matrimonial candidates on the other, and no way to cross. It was necessary to scream out the questions and responses. But it was evidently a good and valid ceremony, as the couple still live together in the country. The justice deferred his labial fee.

## Don't Want the Revised Version.

Chicago Herald.

"I notice," remarked a passenger from New York to one from Washington as they journeyed toward Chicago, "that in the new revision of the Testament the word 'sheol' has been substituted for the one which we have been accustomed to use in speaking of the undesirable hereafter."

"So?"

"Yes, and I think it's a good change, don't you?"

"No, sirree, I don't," replied the other with energy, his upper lip quivering and a fierce look coming into his eye; "no, sir, I don't like it. I'm a democrat from way back, I am, and have been waiting patiently and like a true christian all these years. But they can't ring in any 'sheol' on me, sir, not now. The Old King James word is good enough for me."


# Cuticura

*Everything that is Purifying and Beautifying Cuticura will do.*

FOR Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

NAUGHT BUT GOOD.

We have been selling your Cuticura Remedies for the past three or four years, and have never heard aught but good words in their favor. Your Cuticura soap is decidedly the best selling medicinal soap we handle, and is highly prized here for its soothing and softening effect upon the skin.

J. CLIFTON WHEAT, Jr.,
Druggist, Winchester, Va.

THE LARGEST SALE.

Our sales of Cuticura are as large if not larger than of any medicine we sell; and we assure you that we have never had a single instance in which the purchaser was dissatisfied. As to your Soap, we can sell no other, everybody wants Cuticura.

MILLER & CHAPMAN, Druggists,
Louisiana, Mo.

NEVER A COMPLAINT.

Since I have been selling your Cuticura Remedies I have never heard a single complaint; but on the contrary every one who has used them has been well pleased with them, and they outsell all others.

E. B. CUBBEDGE, Druggist,
Andrews, Ind.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

I had a dozen bad sores upon my body, and tried all remedies I could hear of, and at last tried your Cuticura Remedies and they have cured me.

JNO. GASKILL.
Hebron, Thayler County, Penn.

Cuticura Remedies are Sold everywhere. Price Cuticura, 50c; Resolvent, $1.00; Soap, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

TAN Sunburn, Pimples, Blackheads and Oily Skin, use the Cuticura Soap.



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Denver Junction is a new town of about 200 inhabitants, laid out in 1884, on the great trunk railway across the continent, at the junction of the Julesburg Branch, 197 miles from Denver. The town is on second bottom land of the Platte River, the finest location between Omaha and Denver, and is surrounded by the best laying lands west of Kearney Junction, Neb.; climate healthy and bracing; altitude 3,600 feet. Denver Junction bids to become an important point, as the U. P. R. R. Co., are putting up many of their buildings here, while the B. & M. R. R. Co., are expected soon to connect at this place. This present chance for good investments in town lots will scarcely ever be equaled elsewhere. For sale by the lot or block in good terms by

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