THE DAILY BEE.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

LEAVING OMAHA EAST OR SOUTH BOUND.

C., B. & Q. 5 a. m.—3:40 p. m.
C. & N. W., 6 a. m.—3:40 p. m.
C., R. I. & P., 6 a. m.—3:40 p. m.
K. C., St. J. & C. B., 8 a. m.—3:40 p. m. Arrive at St. Louis at 6:25 a. m. and 7:45 a. m.

WEST OR SOUTHWEST.

B. & M. in Neb., Through Express, 8:50 a. m.
B. & M. Lincoln Express.—7:30 p. m.
U. P. Express, 12:15 p. m.
O. & R. V. for Lincoln, 10:20 a. m.
O. & R. V. for Osceola, 9:40 a. m.
U. P. freight No. 5, 5:30 a. m.
U. P. freight No. 9, 8:15 a. m.
U. P. freight No. 7, 6:10 p. m.—emigrant.
U. P. freight No. 11, 8:25 p. m.

ARRIVING—FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

C. B. & Q., 5:00 a. m.—7:25 p. m.
C. & N. W., 9:45 a. m.—7:25 p. m.
C. R. I. & P., 9:45 a. m.—9:00 p. m.
K. C., St. Joe & C. B., 7:40 a. m.—6:45 p. m.
W., St. L. & P., 10:55 a. m.—4:25 p. m.

ARRIVING FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

O. & R. V. from Lincoln—12:12 p. m.
U. P. Express—3:25 p. m.
B. & M. in Neb., Through Express—6:30 00 7:30.
B. & M. Lincoln Express—8:50 a. m.
U. P. Freight No. 10—1:40 p. m.
No. 6—4:25 p. m. Emigrant.
No. 8—10:50 p. m.
No. 12—11:35 a. m.
O. & R. V. mixed, at. 4:35 p. m.

NORTH.

(Nebraska Division of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road.

No. 2 leaves Omaha 8 a. m.
No. 4 leaves Omaha 1:50 p. m.
No. 1 arrives at Omaha at 4:30 p. m.
No. 3 arrives at Omaha at 10:45 a. m.

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Leave Omaha at 8:00, 9:00 and 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 p. m.
Leave Council Bluffs at 8:25, 9:25, 11:25 a. m.; 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25 5:25 and 6:25 p. m.
Sundays—The dummy leaves Omaha at 9:00 and 11:00 a. m.; 2:00, 4:00 and 5:00 p. m. Leaves Council Bluffs at 9:25 and 11:25 a. m.; 2:25, 4:25 and 5:25 p. m.

Opening and Closing of Mails.

ROUTE.	OPEN. a. m.	OPEN. p. m.	CLOSE. a. m.	CLOSE. p. m.
Chicago & N. W.	11:00	9:30	4:30	2:40
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	11:00	9:00	4:30	2:40
Chicago, B. & Q.	11:00	9:00	4:30	2:40
Wabash		12:30	4:30	2:40
Sioux City and Pacific		11:00	4:30	
Union Pacific		5:00	11:40	
Omaha & R. V.		4:00	11:40	
B. & M. in Neb.		4:00	8:40	5:30
Omaha & Northwestern		4:30	7:30	

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PEKKINS & LEAR, 1416 Douglas St., New and Second Hand Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c., bought and sold on narrow margins.

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HENRY KAUFMANN,
In the new brick block on Douglas Street, has just opened a most elegant Beer Hall.
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FLANNERY,
On Farnham, next to the B. & M. headquarters, has re-opened a neat and complete establishment which, barring FIRE, and Mother Shipton's Prophecy, will be opened for the boys with Hot Lunch on and after present date.
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HENRY POHLMAN, toys, notions, pictures, jewelry, &c., 312 14th bet. Farnham and Douglas.
P. C. BACKUS, 1205 Farnham St., Fancy Goods.

BEN BUTLER AND THE SPOONS.

HOW GEN. TWIGG'S SILVER AND SWORDS CAME INTO HIS POSSESSION AND WHAT HE DID WITH THEM.

Trenton (N. J) Gazette, May 7.

Mr. Miller, pastor of the Warren street church of this city, having happened upon a statement by the correspondent of a western paper, purporting to explain how Gen. Butler acquired the unhappy fame of "a purloiner of silver spoons," sent the statement to that gentleman, and has received the subjoined ackowledgement:

BOSTON, Mass., May 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR: * * * If you will look in Parton's "Butler in New Orleans" you will find a minute and precisely accurate description of how the Twigg's silver and swords came into my hands, it having been dug up, but not in Mr. Twigg's garden. The swords were very valuable, being presentation swords, having gold crossings and mountings, ornamented with diamonds, one given by the United States to Gen. Twiggs, and the other two by the city of Augusta, Ga., and the state of Georgia, his birthplace and state, for his gallantry in the Mexican war. I sent them to President Lincoln, with a letter, which you will also find in the same book.

The next I knew of them, happening to be in the president's office at the White House, soon after President Johnson occupied it, I saw the three swords standing in the corner. I inquired of the president's private secretary if he knew whose and what they were. He said he did not; that they were standing there when he came into the office, and that he did not know whom they belonged to. I told him, and also told him their value, which he had not appreciated before. I then went to the secretary of the treasury and asked that the swords be taken possession of and locked up. He referred me to the supervising architect, Mr. Mullett, who caused a nice strong box to be made, which I took in my carriage and went to the White House, and the swords were put into the box and given to me, and were then taken in my carriage and remained in my library a day or two, until it was convenient for me to take them to the treasury. I then took them there and had them deposited in the treasury vault, and took a duplicate key, which was the only receipt I had for the deposit. Meantime, the woman who came and made claim for the swords, as is told by Parton, brought suit in the United States court in New York against me, which I, of course, defended, the swords at that time being deposited as I have told you. I was informed that this suit would be released if I would recommend that they be given back to her. I declined that proposition. I said they did not belong to her, but if they belonged to anybody, by the government, they belonged to Gen. Twigg's children. When the suit was called for trial the claimants became non-suit. Thereupon they petitioned the secretary of the treasury for the delivery to them of the swords. The matter was referred to me, and I made a report against it.

Afterward, on the floor of the house Mr. Garfield came to me and asked me if I would go into the speaker's room and see Gen. Twigg's daughter, Mrs. Myers, the wife of Col. Myers, who was at one time a quartermaster in the United States service, who desired some information about her father's swords. I told him, of course, I would see the lady and tell her all I knew about them. I met her in the presence of Gen. Garfield and stated the facts to her about the swords, and further said that I should recommend the government, if called upon, to deliver them to her.

I then said to her, in substance: "But you don't ask me about the box of family silver which I got at the same time with the swords. I understand the reason, I think, and appreciate the delicacy which prompts your course. You think it would be unpleasant for me to talk about that. On the contrary you know I occupied, as my headquarters at New Orleans, your father's house. When I got the silver I put it on the side-board where it had formerly stood, with the rest of the furniture of the house which I was using, and used it, as I supposed it had been used, until I was relieved of my command in New Orleans in December 1862, when I turned that over, with all other property under my control, belonging to the United States or others, with a careful itemized inventory, to the quartermaster of my successor, and took his receipt for that silver plate and all other found in New Orleans which came into my hands or under my control, for there was quite a quantity captured from different parties, either in attempting to be smuggled through the pickets or otherwise, describing in that inventory the articles by their marks. And I have those inventories and receipts in my safe for your inspection, and will furnish you a copy of them whenever you desire to make claim.

The lady responded with thanks and the proper courtesies of the occasion, and there my knowledge of the subject ends.

I have never told the story, or any part of it, to any interviewer or newspaper man, and I do not know that I have ever spoken of it outside of my office or my family, and I am in no way responsible for the newspaper article, which contains mainly the facts. At any rate, you can make the comparison between that statement and this

I have never undertaken to enter into denials or explanations of the various slanders against me, because the bitterness engendered, naturally, in the war, made them very numerous; the cupidity of men who, possibly believing them to be true, though by pressing them upon me and circulating them as true they could obtain money; and vituperation and slander, which are now recognized means of political canvassing, made all such story ready weapons, and so numerous and incessant that if I had undertaken to answer them all I should have had time to do nothing else. And I have trusted that, so far as I know, a blameless business and social life would be the best answer. I have only made public witnesses in those matters where the honor or integrity of others has been concerned. If I had entered into explanation of any one of them, and failed to enter into an explanation of all of them, the fact of answering one and not answering the others would have been taken te be a confession of the truthfulness of the unanswered ones, the cry being immediately raised, "well, he answered one which he could answet; the thers which are unaswered he could not answr."

Perhaps it might not be uninteresting to you to know that immediately after the war suits were brought against me aggregating, in claims of damages, quite a million of dollars, in the courts of New York and Baltimore upon every matter where the pursuers thought I had either exceeded my authority or acted wrongfully. Three of those suits have been tried, and I have been sustained in each case by the courts, and all the others have been discontinued or left silently to slumber more than 15 years. No judgment for a dollar has ever been recovered against me in them, nor ever will be.

My acts in New Orleans and elsewhere where I had command have been brought in question in collateral suits between other parties, which have gone up to the supreme court of the United States, and I never have heard of a single instance where what I had done has not been confirmed by that court.

With this record I am content to leave such matters to the fair judgment of all honest men, especially when supplemented by another consideration; that during ten years of pretty prominent action in congress, when party passions and prejudices were at their height, no act of mine as a member of congress has ever been investigated by any committee. Before I went to congress a bitter charge was made against me in the house of representatives, and an investigation asked, which was fully met and answered in the house by a triumphant vote against even an investigation.

As chief executive officer of the board of managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, some eight or ten million dollars of the money of the United States passed through my hands, and some years ago on investigation being demanded of my action it was had before the military committee of the house of representatives, and a unanimous report of that committee, of men of both parties, exonerated me from all blame, and even from having made any errors of judgment.

Again when I surrendered my trust, after 14 years of service, the board of managers, composed in a majority of men of the highest character, and of different politics, passed a resolution of appreciation of my action and of personal confidence and regard, of which I am reasonably proud.

Pardon, my dear sir, this prolix statement, which perhaps may, after all, be of very little interest to you. But as I dictate it, the memory runs back over a long series of years of public service, and the mind is roused by a deep sense of injury from a sea of calumny, the waves of which crowd upon me and cause me, perhaps, to mistake that which is of interest to me for that which would claim your attention. But,

"Time at last sets all things even;
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and right long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

I am, very truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Rev. J. Dewitt Miller, Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.

KNICKERBOCKER GOSSIP.

THE CENTRALIZATION OF WEALTH IN THE HANDS OF THE FEW—GOULD, SAGE, STUART, AND THE RICH HEBREWS.

Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The rapid centralization of wealth in the hands of a few leading operators is one of the most striking features of the age, and as it requires that an immense multitude should be poor in order to make one capitalist, it follows that such a state of things is not advantageous to the public. Here is Jim Keene, who came from the west, and soon proved a dashing operator in produce as well as stocks. He is estimated at $2,500,000, while Sam Sloan is down for double that sum. Sloane is president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, with a salary of $10,000 a year. He can, however, make vastly more in speculation. Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan is estimated at $9,000,000. He made money rapidly in trade, and the house he founded is still in operation, the firm being E. D. Morgan & Co. He has, however, also made enormous sums in Wall street, and probably now has an income of $1000 a day. His partner, Solon Humphreys, who has for many years controlled the operations of the business firm, is estimated at $3,000,000. He came to this city from Hartford forty years ago, and became clerk for Morgan, who discovered his ability and gave him the promotion he so admirably deserved.

GOULD, SAGE, AND OTHERS.

Jay Gould is estimated at $70,000,000. He makes now on an average $6,000,000 a year, and hence will soon become a leading capitalist. Russell Sage, though old enough to be Gould's father, is only rated at $30,000,000. He began life a poor boy, and was a clerk for some years in a Troy grocery house, where he afterwards became a partner. He made money by industry and economy, and soon was able to enter the wider field of railroad speculation. This gave him a sufficient capital to remove to Wall street, where he has been a leading gambler in stock priveleges. He sells "puts, calls, and straddles" to the fools who are addicted to this practice, and has made an immense fortune out of the money they throw away. D. O. Mills, who is reckoned at $5,000,000, accumulated the largest part of his wealth in California, but has also been highly successful in Wall street. He has recently made a heavy purchase of Wall street property, and will erect one of the finest commercial buildings in this city. Samuel J. Tilden is estimated at from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000, most of which he has made in speculation. He began this practice when a young man, and his intimate acquaintance with Wall street men gave him an unusual advantage. This has been admirably improved, until Tilden may now be considered the richest bachelor in America. Moses Taylor, with $5,000,000, is the richest of our bank presidents. H. G. Marquand rates about the same as Jim Keene. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and his two sons (Cornelius and William) are worth $100,000,000. Cornelius K. Garrison is rarely mentioned now, as he seldom appears in business transactions, but he is good for a dozen millions.

THE STUARTS AND OTHERS.

Robert L. Stuart, the survivor of the sugar manufacturing brothers, is estimated at $6,000,000. Judge Hilton is of equal wealth. He got all this through his acquaintance with A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, who made him heir to $1,000,000. The judge then made an exchange with Mrs. Stewart, which was immensely in his favor. Robert L. Kennedy, nephew of James Lenox, is estimated at $5,000,000. He gave a $10,000 picture to the Lenox institute (Munkasey's Milton), and will no doubt make some other handsome benefactions. Robert and Ogden Goelet, who are the heirs of the immense Goelet estate, are estimated at $20,000,000. The Astors are worth more than $100,000,000, and are carefully hoarding their wealth. Miss Harriet Lenox, who is the heir of her brother James, is probably worth $2,000,000, the interest of which she gives away in the manner practised by her brother. Miss Lenox is no doubt dispensing a larger amount in charity that any other woman in America. Peter Cooper is the oldest of our capitalists, and also the most philanthropic. He is now in his 91st year, but notwithstanding his advanced age, is still in possession of all his faculties. He is estimated at $7,000,000, all the fruit of industry and good management. His institute continues to be a grand public benefaction, and he has recently added all the modern improvements. George Law is next in point of age, being now eighty-two. He weighs nearly 300 pounds, and this has seriously impaired his activity. He owns the Dry Dock bank, and the largest part of the Eighth Avenue Surface railroad, his entire wealth being estimated at $3,000,000. What a contrast between these two last mentioned capitalists, for while Cooper has been lavish in his benefactions, George Law has never been known to do anything for philanturopy. He rose from the working class, but does not appear to have any sympathy with it or with humanity in any shape.

HEBREW WEALTH.

This class of our citizens holds an immense amount of wealth, but it is chiefly in personal property which escapes taxation, and is more easily handled than real estate. The Hebrews are increasing in a very marked degree, both in property and influence. Old as the race may be, it exhibits no effete features. While other nations have gone out of existence, and merely hold a place in history, the Jews are on the advance, and are rapidly growing in the power of gold. One of the richest Hebrews in this city is August Belmont, who is probably worth $3,000,000. This has been made in the banking business, in which Belmont, as agent for the Rothschilds, has had the greatest advantages. He has avoided speculation and applied himself solely to this specialty, investigating the profits in first-class securities. He has never been addicted to real estate purchases, and the splendid house which the family occupy in the Fifth avenue was given by him to his wife as a bridal present. Belmont does not associate with the Jews, and his family attend the Episcopal church, but personally speaking he acknowledges the control of the Hebrew customs in which he was brought up. Belmont is now past three score and ten. He came hither from Germany forty years ago, his name then being Schonberg, which he changed into the present more euphonious title. Aside from Belmont the record of Hebrew wealth includes the Seligmans, the Bernheimers, the Marx family, the Stetheimers and Sterns, and others who might be mentioned in the same connection.

REAL ESTATE FAMILY.

Although the Hebrews as a nation are not addicted to real estate, this city contains one family which is noted for this kind of wealth. I allude to the Hendricks, who are almost the only Jews engaged in the traffic of iron, brass and other metals. This family is one of the oldest in the city. The first New York Directory, published in 1786, contains the name of "Uriah Hendricks, iron mongery, 43 Hanover square." The same directory contains the name of Peter Goelet, 43 Hanover Square. The latter was also a dealer in iron ware, but the business was long since discontinued, while the Hendricks have remained in operation. They early became purchasers of real estate, which they have continually improved, until they now own square after square of richly productive property. The attention which the Hebrews devote to business is a strongly marked feature in their character. They can resist the claims both of illness and pleasure for that purpose. I know a Hebrew of powerful frame and great energy who left a sick bed every day last summer and went down town to attend to his business, and then returned home and went to bed again. He fought through a fever to which some men would have at once yielded by sheer force of will. Such traits give the Jews an advantage which they are rapidly improving in the manner indicated above.

Capturing Monkeys.

London Field.

The monkeys are frequently captured in nooses and traps built in the shape of houses. The only entrance is a trap-door in the roof, which communicates with a trigger set upon the ground. Food is spread about inside, the monkeys enter, and, skirmishing around, disturbs the trigger, and the trap shuts them in. The third method for catching them is a most ludicrous one. An old, hard cocoanut is taken and a very small hole made in the shell. Furnished with this and a pocketful of boiled rice, the sportsman sallies into the forest and stops beneath a tree tenanted by monkeys. Within full sight of these inquisitive spectators he first eats a little rice and then puts a quantity into the cocoanut with all the ostentation possible. The nut is then laid upon the ground, and the hunter retires to a convenient ambush. The reader may be sure that no sooner is the man out of sight than the monkeys race helter-skelter for the cocoanut. The first arrival peeps into it, and, seeing the plentiful store of rice inside, squeezes his hand in through the tiny hole and clutches a handful. Now, so paramount is greed over every other feeling connected with monkey nature that nothing will induce the creature to release his hold. With his hand thus clasped he cannot possibly extract it; but the thought that if he leaves go one of his brethren will obtain the feast is overpowering. The sportsman soon appears upon the scene; the unincumbered monkeys fly in all directions, but the unfortunate brute who will not let the rice go is thereby handicapped beyond hope with a cocoanut as large as himself,—a state of affairs quite fatal to rapid locomotion, either terrestrial or arboreal. The sequel is that he falls an easy capture to the hunter, a victim to his own greed. Even when caught, he reads in the actions of his captor a design to rob him of his rice, and he clutches it all the harder, and the very first thing he does when the nut is cracked and the hand released is to cram its contents into his mouth. Thoughts of escape come afterwards.

Locked up with a Bear.

New York Sun.

Alfred Jerto, a Frenchman, while leading a large brown performing bear through Whitehall street, was arrested by a policeman of the New Street Station. When the bruin and his excited master were brought before Capt Caffrey the Frenchman lamented in broken English the hardness of American law. He said he had taken his bear all through France and never before been arrested. He volunteered to show the intelligence of the animal to the Captain and his men. A ring was formed and the bear, which was taller than his master when standing, danced, growled, stood on his head and exhibited himself in various other undignified positions.

While the bear was in the midst of his antics, Capt. Caffray's Newfoundland dog Jack, which was in an adjoining room, scented the strange prisoner. He immediately set up a terrific barking and scratched noisily at the door. He was let out, and to the surprise of the policemen he pounced upon Bruin's shaggy back. The bear treated him with dignified indifference, not deigning to lift a paw. This conduct amused the company, much to the mortification o the Frenchman, who exclaimed, "Monsieur, should I say ze word, ze bear would kill ze dog like zat," and he snapped his fingers.

The dog was finally called off, not having hurt the bear. When the Frenchman was informed that the bear would be locked in a separate cell, he immediately objected and insisted on having his companionship. His wish was gratified, and he went disconsolately into his cell and fell asleep upon his shaggy pillow.

What a Blind Woman Has Done.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

A notable old lady is Mrs. Lawrence, of Craftsbury. She is 71 years old, and for six years past has been totally blind. During the past two years, nevertheless, she has spun, doubled, twisted and knit 1,400 knots of yarn, making everything from a man's cap to a syrup strainer. One of these years she has taken care of the butter of ten cows, with the assistance of a girl 10 years old, and also assisted about the cooking and general housework. She has never but once during these years made a misstep, at that time falling from the piazza to the road, breaking one wrist and spraining one ankle, from which injury she has never fully recovered.

Transatlantic Crop Prospects.

New York Herald.

The official British weather reports give no very encouraging indications of the agricultural yield in the United Kingdom for the coming season. Backward as the spring was in this country, it was no less so on the other side of the Atlantic. "The cold in Great Britain," says the London meteorological office, "has been considerably greater in all districts than it was last year," the season resembling that of 1879. "A more trying time for agriculturists than we experienced from the early part of January to the early part of March," the office adds, "it would be difficult to imagine." A Dundee report as late as April 20 says:—"More serious weather than has prevailed in Scotland for the past six months is not remembered in the present generation." The persistency of severe weather was also continued up to the last week of April, the London Times reported on the 21st that "temperature was low everywhere and the weather very cold for the time of year," and a freezing spell the next day reported from the continent. It thus seems probable that the season and consequently the agricultural operations dependent upon it were at the 1st of May less promising in Europe than here. But, despite the drawbacks which agriculture has suffered from this spring on both sides of the Atlantic, there is no reason for discouragement. No phenomenal adverse feature of the current season has been developed, and the general outlook is favorable for good crops. The wheat crop prospects in England and on the continent are incomparably better than they were at any time in 1879, and though not so bright now as might be desired, they were at latest accounts improving. With fair crops on the other side a slight deficiency on this side of the Atlantic will afford no just pretext for raising the prices of food next fall.

Worthy of Praise.

As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, than we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Lidney complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend to all.—[Ex. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon. (4)

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Brusies, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by 8d1y Ish & McMahon, Omaha.

PROCLAMATION AND ELECTION NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF OMAHA,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
May 7th, 1881.

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I, James E. Boyd, mayor of the city of Omaha, do hereby proclaim to the qualified voters of said city, and of the respective wards thereof, that on the 3rd day of May, 1881, an ordinance was duly passed by the council of the city of Omaha, and on the 5th day of May instant, the said ordinance was approved by the mayor, of which ordinance the following is a copy, to-wit:

ORDINANCE NO. 452.

An ordinance to provide for a special election by the electors of the city of Omaha, to determine whether one hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Omaha shall be issued for the purpose of the construction and maint