

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

In the long list of removals of the fourth-class postmasters we have not yet seen the name of the postmaster at Kentucky X Roads.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN will be on the road within a month doing the status business. He has taken to this line of business because the "residency" is so easily set up.

CHICAGO gamblers are fitting up a steamboat for a gambling hell on Lake Michigan, beyond the jurisdiction of Carrier Harrison. It will be shod about sure enough.

The yearly income from one of the postoffices in Elbert county, Georgia, is twenty-five cents. That's the kind of an office that seeks the man, and not the man the office.

The Thomas County Cat is the name of a new Kansas paper. If it disturbs the peace of the neighborhood as much as the ordinary tom-cat it is liable to have its subscriptions paid with boot-jacks.

A CENSUS of the occupations of Washington citizens shows that the principal branches of industry there are holding offices and keeping boarding houses. That census is defective as it has omitted the business concerning the occupation of office-holding.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard, prohibition candidate for governor in Ohio, promptly rises to say that the yarn of the Cincinnati Gazette about him is "an infamous impudic lie." The story, as printed with great display, was that Leonard drank ale three times a day at camp-meeting, while a fellow clergyman stood watch. The ale, it is said, was brewed in the bushes, probably because a bottle of ale in the bush was worth two in the open camp meeting.

GOVERNOR SHELMAN and Auditor Brown, of Iowa, continue to air their grievances through the press of that state. One day the governor copies four or five columns, and the next day the auditor replies with equal brevity. It is a see-saw game, which, it seems, nothing will end except death or paralysis. One thing is certain, and that is the people of Iowa are getting tired of the long-drawn-out quarrel.

THERE is considerable inquiry concerning Whiting, the democratic-greenback nominee for governor of Iowa. "Who is Whiting?" is a question that is being frequently asked. He is a native of New York, is 65 years old, and has lived in Monona county, Iowa, for about thirty-two years, where he has followed the pursuit of agriculture on an extensive scale. He is not known much beyond his own immediate neighborhood. In 1874 he ran for congress, and was defeated by Judge Oliver, also of Monona county, by 5,849 majority. He ran for the state senate two years ago on a fusion ticket, and defeated his old opponent, Oliver, by a small majority.

The official organ of the railway commission informs us that the \$2,000 secretary will start out on another tour of "inspection" next Tuesday. They will come to Omaha and from here they will travel over the line of the Union Pacific and its branches. The official organ further informs us that they will "not make inquisition on rates." That announcement is entirely superficial. They will simply take a pleasure trip, their sole duty being to write and file with the commissioner a puff of the Union Pacific management, as they did for the B. & M. system. Verily, the commission is an excellent thing--for the railways.

The Omaha papers make very faces at the C. & N. W. road because it will not run the F. E. & M. V. branch into that city. Omaha seems to forget there are two such cities as Chicago and Fremont in existence. The former can take care of all the grain and live stock raised in the up-country, while the latter can supply the territory with all the merchandise from her wholesale establishments.--Fremont Tribune.

The Tribune it seems is not willing that the merchants of Omaha should have a fair show, but that they should be unjustly discriminated against, in order that Chicago and Fremont may derive special benefits. It is not willing that Omaha should have any benefits of the livestock trade of northern Nebraska, but that Chicago should have it all. Why Fremont should favor Chicago in preference to Omaha, the commercial metropolis of the state, is something that we can hardly understand. Omaha does not ask any favors, but she does demand fair treatment and she is bound to have it. Fair treatment to Omaha would not work injustice or injury to Fremont or any other place.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Omaha Herald republishes from an obscure county sheet an attack upon Senator Van Wyck, the closing sentence of which is: "In order to succeed politicians must be true to their party, and Van Wyck has not been."

Senator Van Wyck is a republican. If he has not been true to his party, it is only because the party has not been true to itself. Senator Van Wyck has been the constant friend and advocate of the poor man, the laboring man, the farmer, and the homesteader. He has been the unceasing foe of monopoly in all its various schemes. He was among the first, if not the first, to urge the forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants, and he has fought the fight through to the end by which millions of acres have been restored to the public domain for the benefit of the homesteader and the poor man. He was the first to demand that the illegal fences be removed from the public domain so that all men might be treated alike and that the monopolists might not enjoy exclusive privileges to the injury of the small cattle-raiser and the homesteader. It was mainly due to his untiring efforts that the anti-fencing law was passed, and he it was that continued to urge the president to have the law enforced. It was Senator Van Wyck who, while chairman of the senate sub-committee, to whom the matter was referred, had inserted in the anti-fencing law the clause authorizing the president to order the use of the military, if necessary, in removing the fences. Senator Van Wyck has, day in and day out, fought against railroad discriminations and exorbitant rates, and has endeavored to force the railroads to treat their patrons fairly. Senator Van Wyck has not been unmindful of the interests of the soldier, as his successful efforts in the matter of securing and increasing pensions will prove.

It would seem that all these things that Senator Van Wyck has accomplished are in perfect accord with the principles of true republicanism. Everything that he has done has been for the best interests of the people, and if that is not consistent with the principles of republicanism then Senator Van Wyck is not a republican. His course in the United States senate has gained for him a national reputation, and reflected credit and honor upon the state that sent him there. He is conceded to be one of the ablest as well as one of the most fearless leaders of the senate, and he commands the respect of the best elements of both political parties. He is a man of the people, and if the people of Nebraska do not wish him to represent them a second term in the United States senate he will gracefully submit to their decision. He need have no fears, however, of any such result, if there is an honest expression of the people's choice. That there will be a united effort on the part of the railway monopolies, the corporation henchmen, and political hacks to defeat him is generally conceded, but whether the people will any longer submit to monopoly rule and tactics, the packing of primaries and conventions, and the purchase of legislatures, remains to be seen. In the eyes of the nation, however, Nebraska will simply disgrace itself if it does not endorse Senator Van Wyck by returning him to the senate.

HOSTILITY TO OMAHA.

The statement, in this issue of the Bee, showing the treatment received by a northern Nebraska stock-shipper at the hands of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad, ought to be convincing proof of the hostility of that corporation towards Omaha. Simply because the shipper sent his stock to Omaha he was subjected to all kinds of petty annoyances and delays for the purpose of practically demonstrating the disadvantages of shipping to Omaha instead of Chicago. At the same time the essence of meanness on the part of railway officials seems to have been also pretty well demonstrated. The shipper made complaint of the treatment he had received, but could get no other satisfaction or reply than the following: "The truth of the matter is that we didn't intend to ship stock into Omaha, and we have no made arrangements to do so. Why can't you ship to Chicago?"

This is only one of numerous instances of discrimination. Another striking case is afforded in the discrimination of rates made in favor of Fremont and against Omaha, by which the merchants of Fremont are given rates "on the quiet" to points in the Elkhorn valley which enable them to undersell the merchants of Omaha. If the railroad commission of Nebraska does its duty it will inquire into such matters as these and make some effort to have the evils remedied. But we suppose the commission will ignore these complaints, and pay its undivided attention to broken pump-handles, leaky water-tanks, neglected out-houses, worn-out wind-mills, shabby depots, etc., all of which they will recommend for repairs at the hands of the railways.

A GOOD WORD FOR DENVER.

Considerable injury has been temporarily done to the city of Denver by the publication of articles intimating that she is going backward and that there are a large number of vacant business houses and residences in that city, and that business is paralyzed there. Some of these articles have no doubt been greatly exaggerated, and the board of trade of Denver is endeavoring, by the circulation of a statement of facts, to correct the false impressions that have been created. The fact is that while business is dull in Denver, as it is in other places, she is by no means a dead city. Although she has not so much transient population as she had two or three years ago, she nevertheless has

a substantial population of about 58,000, which is an increase of 23,000, since 1860, when she had 35,000. It cannot be said that a city having such a growth is going backward. It is true that she had a great boom, and she is liable to have another one, although taking a rest at present. It is conceded that Denver is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, and that she has some of the finest buildings in the country. Her citizens are an enterprising people, and she has among them quite a number of very rich men who have shown their confidence in the city's future by erecting a large number of beautiful and costly structures. While Omaha has had a more remarkable growth than Denver, and is to-day the larger city, by a small majority, and full of life and business, it must be remembered that Omaha has resources back of her second to none in the country, and which can be depended upon with unerring certainty, while mining discoveries and enterprises, such as have been the means of building up Denver, are at the best fitful and uncertain. We only wish that we had some of Denver's wealthy and enterprising men in Omaha. We have said this much in favor of Denver because we believe that she has not received fair treatment. She in no way interferes with the cities of the Missouri valley, every one of which we feel confident would like to see her prosper.

THE "BEE" AS AN IMMIGRATION AGENT.

As an evidence of the wide circulation of the Bee, especially the weekly edition, we refer to a letter from Sargent, Custer county, in this state, which we publish in to-day's issue. In the opening of his letter our correspondent says: "In a recent descriptive letter to the Bee from this place, I requested all those desiring further information to address me at Sargent. I will never make the request again, as each mail has brought me hundreds of letters from all parts of the union, which would have taken quite a clerical force to reply to." This statement also shows with what eagerness the farming people of the eastern and middle states are looking for new locations, and that the eyes of many are turned in the direction of Nebraska is an indisputable fact.

The importance of affording information to the people of other states regarding the resources and advantages of Nebraska cannot be overestimated. The railroad companies which have properly advertised their lands are aware of this fact. Judicious advertising by the railroad land departments has resulted in the settlement of the southern half of this state, and now the northern half is being settled even more rapidly than was the southern. The consequence is that the local traffic of the Nebraska railroads is steadily increasing. In the absence of any state immigration bureau, we can say without fear of contradiction that the OMAHA BEE, by reason of its efforts in placing before the outside public much desired information concerning various localities, is the best immigration agent that Nebraska could have, and we do not hesitate to say that the Bee is doing more to attract immigration than could be done by a state bureau, which as a rule is very poorly conducted.

THE KEARNEY POSTOFFICE.

The new postmaster at Kearney, Mr. J. C. Morgan, is already in trouble, although he has been in office less than two months. The Kearney Press, of last Friday, makes some very serious charges against Mr. Morgan--charges that no newspaper would hardly dare to make without good foundation. The Press states, on what it says is reliable authority, that fifteen registered letters were stolen during the first month of Morgan's administration of the postoffice, and that he was short in his accounts with the government to the extent of \$200. The theft of the letters is charged up to Morgan's deputy, a man named Heath, who has departed for parts unknown. One of the missing letters, from an Omaha bank to the Western bank of Custer county, contained \$500, and it is reported that the entire loss of money in these stolen registers is about \$1,000. The deficiency of \$200 in the postoffice accounts has been made good by Morgan, probably through the assistance of friends. Morgan is charged by the Press with having appointed Heath as his deputy in the face of the fact that he knew him to be a whiskey guzzler and a man of bad character. There was no excuse for the appointment, as vigorous protests were made against putting Heath into the office. In addition to this, the Press charges Morgan with being ignorant and incompetent, and that he never draws a sober breath.

Morgan was appointed postmaster at Kearney upon the recommendation of Dr. Miller, who started out to supply every democratic editor in Nebraska with a postoffice in order to build up and strengthen the democratic press of this state. In the case of Morgan a great mistake has been made. Dr. Miller knew that he was not a fit man for the place. He was made postmaster against the protests of the people of Kearney, irrespective of party. Under all these circumstances it would seem that this is another case of imposition upon the administration by the would-be democratic bosses of Nebraska democracy. It strikes us also that Mr. Morgan can be justly termed one of those "rascals" who ought to be turned out, and the sooner the better both for the mail service and the democratic party of this state, if it wishes to lay any claim to respectability.

STATE JOINTINGS.

Nance county will have its first fair this fall. Wolf hunters are harvesting in Thayer county. Hastings is crying for more hotel accommodations. Sod Town is the racing metropolis of Buffalo county. Five companies participated in the Grand Island tournament. Fair Juniors cries out for a capitalist to build cottages to rent. The Kearney base ballers have retired from the field in disgust. Potatoes are rotting in the ground in some parts of Hamilton county. Freight traffic is picking up earlier than usual on the B. & M. Hastings has been officially proclaimed a city of the second class. A rolled corn is suffering for want of rain in the neighborhood of Hay Springs. The treasury of Oke county had a cash surplus of \$32,006.67 on July 6th. The corn stories of to-day discount the best efforts of the "oldest inhabitant." Henry MacFadden, of Plattsmouth, was then out of a carriage at Oke and badly hurt. The lightning-rod man is making himself numerous and odorous in several sections of the state. The Northwest man, by Verity brothers, recently of Valentine, has appeared at Hay Springs. Five glandered horses at Greenwood, Cass county, were ordered killed by the state veterinarian. Judge W. H. Blaine, of Geneva, ex-representative of Fillmore county, died at his home on the 19th. The Columbus Democrat sports a new heading with a Cleveland black slope and reform trimmings. George H. Johnson is in jail at Beatrice for robbing two men at West Liberty and receiving them of \$3.03. Lars Peterson, the honest beast, who was recently arrested for incest, was haled in \$750, and immediately jumped the town. The Masons of Missouri Valley excused to Fremont last Wednesday and covered around City park like youngsters on a frolic. Sarge county prohibits will dilute and dilute at Springfield, September 8th. A "full" county ticket will be haled at the voters. Agitator Montague is credited with having induced 777 Fairburyans to sign the pledge during his recent campaign there. Emory Muggoy, a Sterling boy of six, slipped under the wheels of a loaded wagon last Wednesday, and was crushed to death. The Methodist conference has generously offered to locate an academy at Arapahoe if the citizens put up \$10,000 cash and forty acres of land. The body of Charles F. Downing, who died of consumption in Colorado, was brought back to his late home in Geneva, last Wednesday, for burial. Another delegation of eight Indian children, four boys and four girls, aged from 10 to 15, left Fort Totten, Dak., a few days ago for the Nebraska Indian school. There is no clue as yet to the tramps who held up Mr. Dant, of Hastings, and relieved him of \$50 after giving their victim an unmerciful beating. A stranger found on the "cannon ball" train on the Republican Valley division of the B. & M., between Hardy and Byron last Wednesday, and broke his neck. A fifteen-year-old boy started out on a horse thief at Nelson, Nockolis county, last week. He was soon captured together with a revolver and a "Wild Bill" novel. Thieves broke into a freight car at Cowles station, on the B. & M., and were loading away sacks of flour, when the station agent pulled his gun and made them "stand and deliver."

John M. Thayer, whose name is a guaranty of reliability of the statements contained therein. What Gen. Thayer describes in his letter he has seen with his own eyes. His surprise at the agricultural advantages and developments of Cheyenne county is not greater than the surprise of a large majority of the people of this state who have labored under the impression that that county--which, by the way, is larger than some of the New England states--was only fit for grazing purposes. Such evidence as that of Gen. Thayer, however, will soon correct that erroneous impression, and attract to that county a large number of farmers in search of homestead and pre-emption claims.

Now that the discussion of the idea of amending the constitution so as to make all ex-presidents life-members of the senate has been revived, in connection with the question "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?" the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is led to remark "that there is nothing to prevent ex-presidents from being sent to the senate at any time, and kept there for life if desired, by the people of the states in which they live, and who may be supposed to have a special interest in their fame and welfare." This is all true enough, but it does not follow that ex-presidents would have a sure thing of getting there, or staying there after they got there. There is altogether too much of a contingency in the Globe-Democrat's proposition to suit those persons who are so solicitous for the welfare of our ex-presidents.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S announcement that work is to begin at once in all the navy yards is an evidence that he means to entirely reconstruct the navy department. We are assured that he intends to make the navy yards a ship-building institution and not a political machine. Under such circumstances the people, irrespective of party, will heartily endorse his course, and will approve of congress for the carrying on of work in the navy yards.

WHILE the wheat crop, both of fall and spring sowing, shows so great a shortage, the prospect is now of the very best for the other two great crops--corn and cotton. Both promise yields above the average per acre, and the acreage itself is increased in each case. As to corn, the indications now are for a crop greater than in any previous year except 1880, while cotton is also ahead of all other years except that.

DE LESSEPS wants the title of \$500,000,000 to carry on his Panama scheme. We would suggest to him that he engage the New York World to raise it for him by popular subscription.

THE Allen-LeDoy factions of Hastings are so rife with public nuisances. They are foul birds who flock in the quarters of the town several degrees below the zero of respectability. The last row narrowly escaped a fatal. Old LeDoy went to Zella L. Allen's house on Lexington avenue and forced his way in. He there found E. E. Brown and J. P. Edwards. A fight ensued, in which LeDoy was severely wounded. He was ejected and his assailants followed him to the street and gave him a severe beating. On complaint of the Allen woman he was arrested.

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CUSTER COUNTY.

THE SOIL, CLIMATE, CHURCH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES--A GENERAL ANSWER TO SCORES OF INQUIRIES. Correspondence of the Bee.

SARGENT, Custer County, Neb., August 20. In a recent descriptive letter to the Bee from this place I requested all those desiring further information concerning this country to address me at Sargent. I will never make the request again, as each mail brought to me hundreds of letters from all parts of the union, which would have taken quite a clerical force to reply to each one, and I soon gave up the task and concluded to send you a brief letter covering about all the points asked by those seeking free homes in the good states of Nebraska, hoping they may see and read it and thus save me "worlds of labor." The drift of the letters received made inquiries as follows: "What is the nature of the soil; is there any timber; how deep to water; is there tall timber; and how far west of Sargent; where is the land office situated; what is the land broken or level; what is the best way to come; how far is Sargent from the railroad; what is the price of land near Sargent; are the crops good; have you churches, schools, etc. Answer:--It is a rich black soil, from three to ten feet in depth and utterly inexhaustible; on the upland the dark, vegetable mould, from six inches to thirty-six inches in depth, under laid by a clay soil from 30 to 200 feet deep, forming the best basis for a productive soil in the world. In the valley 25 to 30 feet on the average on the upland 100 feet on the average. Plenty of good government land, 40, 50 and 70 miles west of Sargent; Grand Island for this district, and at Valentine for the upper country. The land is very much broken, but is a No. 1 soil. Come your North, Neb., if you take the back leaves New Loup for Sargent every other day; also by wagon, and from Grand Island, Neb., pass Brooks postoffice, into Middle Loup valley, to Loup City, from Loup City, travel up the valley to Sargent. Distance from North Loup forty-two miles, from Grand Island ninety miles, from Loup City forty-five miles. Land is worth from \$10 to \$5.00 per 100 acres. The crops are No. 1, churches and schools in all directions, and settled by a first-class class of people. No finer part of the state than this for home.

Owing to the Union Pacific railroad commencing to build up this valley, many seeking free homes in advance of the coming of the railroad, and those looking for business locations, are beginning to come in very fast, and to those who contemplate coming I would say, "make haste and come," before the best is gone. Farmers are busy now with their harvest. Some are stacking now with their thrashing, and still others putting up their hay. In consequence it is a standstill, but all expect good times this fall. The small grain is turning out unusually well and of a good quality. Watermelon is yielding heavily--as high as sixty-five bushels to the acre. Corn is doing splendidly and the crop in this section will be simply immense. The hay crop is excellent and there will be no lack of good hay, as all around to the people of Custer county.

Two horses were stolen at Scribner on Monday night, August 17. One of them, belonging to Rev. Mr. Ettep, of the M. E. church, was taken from a stable, and the saddle and bridle were stolen from a stable near by. Lars Peterson, a Dane, residing near Bennett, was arrested Monday charged with the crime of incest. Christine Peterson, the daughter, gave birth to a stillborn child some time ago, which raised the ire of one James Olson, the girl's prospective husband, which resulted in the arrest.

Thieves burglarized a postoffice at Slater Wednesday night, robbing the drawer of \$7 in cash. The safe, containing some \$300, failed to open up with the charge of powder given it, and the report alarming the neighborhood the thieves vanished.

Leave Le Doy, late local editor of the Hastings Gazette, late attempted to shoot E. E. Brown, of Harvard, his wife's paragon, on Wednesday night. Le Doy found Brown in his wife's sleeping apartment, and would have killed him but his pistol misfired. He swears he will kill him on sight. Mrs. C. Lightfoot, the light-headed wife of a Cheyenne contractor, and daughter of a prominent citizen of Columbus, stopped in Denver with a masher named Frank E. White last week. In a farewell letter to her husband she requested him to give her "decent burial" in case of death, and very kindly informed him that she was crazy, a fact fully established by her action. The B. & M. extension from Republican City, Neb., to Oberlin, Kansas, a distance of 100 miles, is rapidly approaching completion. The line is being worked for forty miles already, and by the 1st of September the whole road will be graded. A large part of this is over rolling country, with many cuts and fills. The construction of the road is let in mile contracts, which materially hastened the completion of the work. A scalawag doctor of Scribner who consorted with a girl of bad repute, putting up at a hotel with her, ordering the house like a millionaire, when his wife and children were at home, and three blocks away, staying for bread crumbs, was shot by a girl. Seeing her preparations by rope and tar was being made for him he struck for the river, since which time he has not been seen. Good citizens, if they would, would be glad to hear that he had ended his life by the water route.--Columbus Journal.

Wednesday, was jerked under the cars and his arm badly crushed. Groceries, the missing member of "Tim Peck" family, at Plattsmouth, was overhauled at Missouri Valley by the officers and taken back to Custer. It is reported that he settled up with the girl by marrying her.

Whitey Wright, a vagrant from LaSalle, Ill., was robbed of \$50 by four confidence operators at Valentine, one day last week. The thieves were arrested, but through the connivance of certain of the officials were allowed to escape.

D. R. Sumbardo, the party who bought the gaming privileges at the grounds of the Grand Island tournament, is branded by the Fremont Tribune as a "ping hot swindler," and gives him no rest that they have advertised in that manner.

John Kobatz, a North Bender, was assaulted and terribly beaten by a tramp near the depot. The tramp insisted that Kobatz should feed him, and pressed the demand on Kobatz' skull with a coupling pin. The tramp escaped.

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THE Crete Vidette says: "Tom McNeill has been postmaster over at Loyal Hill since 1871. It pays him about \$5 per year. When the order to give a new bond was received, Tom sent back word that he positively refused to give a bond and would have the appointment of his successor with gladness. The department replied that he must notify all patrons of the office of the state of affairs and requested the name of some applicant to fill the place. It is said that Tom replied as follows: 'I am anxious to do everything in my power to assist the postoffice department in facilitating the carrying of the mails, but to appointments, I have none to suggest, as I would have to go outside of my precinct to find a democrat who can read and write.' Tom still does up the mail pouch at Loyal Hill."

THE SOIL, CLIMATE, CHURCH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES--A GENERAL ANSWER TO SCORES OF INQUIRIES. Correspondence of the Bee.

SARGENT, Custer County, Neb., August 20. In a recent descriptive letter to the Bee from this place I requested all those desiring further information concerning this country to address me at Sargent. I will never make the request again, as each mail brought to me hundreds of letters from all parts of the union, which would have taken quite a clerical force to reply to each one, and I soon gave up the task and concluded to send you a brief letter covering about all the points asked by those seeking free homes in the good states of Nebraska, hoping they may see and read it and thus save me "worlds of labor." The drift of the letters received made inquiries as follows: "What is the nature of the soil; is there any timber; how deep to water; is there tall timber; and how far west of Sargent; where is the land office situated; what is the land broken or level; what is the best way to come; how far is Sargent from the railroad; what is the price of land near Sargent; are the crops good; have you churches, schools, etc. Answer:--It is a rich black soil, from three to ten feet in depth and utterly inexhaustible; on the upland the dark, vegetable mould, from six inches to thirty-six inches in depth, under laid by a clay soil from 30 to 200 feet deep, forming the best basis for a productive soil in the world. In the valley 25 to 30 feet on the average on the upland 100 feet on the average. Plenty of good government land, 40, 50 and 70 miles west of Sargent; Grand Island for this district, and at Valentine for the upper country. The land is very much broken, but is a No. 1 soil. Come your North, Neb., if you take the back leaves New Loup for Sargent every other day; also by wagon, and from Grand Island, Neb., pass Brooks postoffice, into Middle Loup valley, to Loup City, from Loup City, travel up the valley to Sargent. Distance from North Loup forty-two miles, from Grand Island ninety miles, from Loup City forty-five miles. Land is worth from \$10 to \$5.00 per 100 acres. The crops are No. 1, churches and schools in all directions, and settled by a first-class class of people. No finer part of the state than this for home.

Owing to the Union Pacific railroad commencing to build up this valley, many seeking free homes in advance of the coming of the railroad, and those looking for business locations, are beginning to come in very fast, and to those who contemplate coming I would say, "make haste and come," before the best is gone. Farmers are busy now with their harvest. Some are stacking now with their thrashing, and still others putting up their hay. In consequence it is a standstill, but all expect good times this fall. The small grain is turning out unusually well and of a good quality. Watermelon is yielding heavily--as high as sixty-five bushels to the acre. Corn is doing splendidly and the crop in this section will be simply immense. The hay crop is excellent and there will be no lack of good hay, as all around to the people of Custer county.

Two horses were stolen at Scribner on Monday night, August 17. One of them, belonging to Rev. Mr. Ettep, of the M. E. church, was taken from a stable, and the saddle and bridle were stolen from a stable near by.

Lars Peterson, a Dane, residing near Bennett, was arrested Monday charged with the crime of incest. Christine Peterson, the daughter, gave birth to a stillborn child some time ago, which raised the ire of one James Olson, the girl's prospective husband, which resulted in the arrest.

Thieves burglarized a postoffice at Slater Wednesday night, robbing the drawer of \$7 in cash. The safe, containing some \$300, failed to open up with the charge of powder given it, and the report alarming the neighborhood the thieves vanished.

Leave Le Doy, late local editor of the Hastings Gazette, late attempted to shoot E. E. Brown, of Harvard, his wife's paragon, on Wednesday night. Le Doy found Brown in his wife's sleeping apartment, and would have killed him but his pistol misfired. He swears he will kill him on sight. Mrs. C. Lightfoot, the light-headed wife of a Cheyenne contractor, and daughter of a prominent citizen of Columbus, stopped in Denver with a masher named Frank E. White last week. In a farewell letter to her husband she requested him to give her "decent burial" in case of death, and very kindly informed him that she was crazy, a fact fully established by her action.

WESTERN NEBRASKA.

Agricultural Development Reaches the Very Border of the State.

Cultivated Farms in a Region Deemed Worthless Ten Years Ago--General Thayer's Changed Opinion.

Written for the Bee. A recent visit to the western portion of Nebraska has given me some new light as to the development of agriculture in that section during the present year. I am one of those who formerly had but little faith in the lands as far west as North Platte for farming purposes, but am glad to acknowledge the error of judgment, for last year I had the opportunity of seeing and learning that Lincoln county, of which North Platte is the county seat, is rapidly becoming a populous and prosperous agricultural county, but, it seemed to me to be useless to think of opening up farming interests any considerable distance beyond that county, and when it was announced a year ago last spring, that Hon. J. T. Clarkson, now of Sidney, was engaged in bringing into market the Union Pacific lands through Keith and Cheyenne counties, I had no faith in them for farming purposes, regarding them as suitable only for cattle ranges, and used to think if parties purchased these lands as an investment, or for any purpose except grazing they would be greatly disappointed, and predicted that general disappointment would be the result. Within a week I have seen the most abundant evidences of MY MISTAKEN VIEWS, and the fallacy of my predictions in regard to the matter. And I was not alone in entertaining these views. They were very generally entertained. Last week, I noticed on the cars, on towards Ogallala, a field of stout, heavy corn and also of apparently heavy oats, which surprised me. While the train was at Sidney, in a casual conversation with Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Payne, formerly in the U. P. land commissioner's office, I remarked that I had seen fields of corn and oats thirty or forty miles this side (west) of North Platte, that took me by surprise. They said if I would stop there a day, they would show me some things in that county (Cheyenne) that would still more surprise me. On my return from the west I availed myself of their kind offer, and I am compelled to say that I was filled with surprise at what was to be seen there in the way of agricultural development. Riding into the country some seven or eight miles south of Sidney, on the high table lands, farms were met scattered all along the way with promising crops. Last spring there was not a sign of cultivation of the soil there, not a foot of the prairie sod had been turned. Farmers went there in the spring, their first move was, of necessity, to provide shelter for their families,--and many of them have erected comfortable houses,--and the next was, to turn over the sod and get in the seed, which they were late in doing. As a result of their operations I saw crops there, on ground that until the plough was never put till last spring. They would fill farmers from eastern Nebraska with amazement.

I SAW FIELDS OF POTATOES, some of which were dug in my presence, that would average from 175 to 200 bushels to the acre, as large and handsome potatoes as are found in any market. I saw some fields of corn there, so corn, that resembled the corn crops in central and eastern Nebraska where the fields have been cultivated two or three seasons and which this year will average thirty to forty bushels to the acre. And fields of stout oats which must yield thirty to forty bushels to the acre; the wheat fields would average eighteen to twenty bushels to the acre. Barley was doing remarkably well. There were also good crops of millet. I saw some rich timothy and clover, which one farmer had sowed for an experiment. Also very variety of vegetables growing on the farms in abundance. At two places a portion of the gardens were devoted to beds of flowers in profusion, which the female members of the households were cultivating and it was a very pretty sight. The cultivation of flax has been tried successfully this season in that country, as I was informed, but did not see any of it.

In considering this agricultural development two facts must be borne in mind. One is that the soil where these crops are being raised, was never broken till this last spring as before stated; the other is that all this has been accomplished WITHOUT IRRIGATION, and on the upland prairie. The sod in that section on being turned over, very easily and quickly became pulverized. Turn over the sod, then cross plow it and follow with the harrow, and the field is then like one that has been cultivated three or four years. There has been an abundance of rainfall there all through this season, and distributed much more equally than at the east. There has been a rain on an average of about once a week. Farmers have had no trouble in finding water at a depth of sixty to one hundred feet, and excellent water, too. On the low lands it can be reached at about fifteen feet. A field of handsome corn, thick in growth, was noticed from the cars near Antelope station thirty-seven miles west of Sidney. The lands of which I have been writing were purchased last spring at \$4 to \$4.50 per acre, and similar lands are