THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL:

One Year	$10.00	Three Months	$2.50
Six Months	5.00	One Month	1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID.

One Year, with premium	$2.00
One Year, without premium	1.25
Six Months, without premium	75
One Month, on trial	10

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

OLD BILLY MAHONE's son is getting to be worse than Peck's bad boy.

WORTH says that it is all bosh about dresses costing $2,000. Mr. Worth is mistaken. The new dress of the BEE cost more than that.

THE politicians observe with interest that Henry Cabot Lodge has begun to figure at cattle-shows. Put him out. He must be another Van Wyck.

FOR an interesting exhibition of adroit dodging by both speakers, the much advertised Foraker-Hoadly joint debate takes first premium. One side was afraid and the other dasn't grapple with the hot end of that disturbing poker Prohibition.

BISHOP POTTER, of New York, in the late diocesan convention, paralyzed his auditors by declaring that the present tendency in religion is toward "a scenic formalism, acrobatic and spectacular, exaggerating the impressions and emotions." And then the convention adjourned for a breath of fresh air and a copy of Webster's latest unabridged.

THE wall around the court house reminds one of Shakespeare's "to-morrow, and then again to-morrow." The contractor agreed to complete the retaining wall within ninety days. The contract was made some time in May. The wall remains unfinished, and the only thing we hear of is the promise that to-morrow those granite steps will get here, sure.

NOW THAT the supreme court has decided that no such office as register of deeds was created by the last legislature, the numerous candidates for the office throughout the state will be relieved from the anxiety of making the canvass. The court adds, that county clerks in the different counties have no authority to publish notices for the election of any person to any such position.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND is not at all disturbed by the charge that he owns some telephone stock in the Pan Electric company. The only newspaper charge that does disturb him is that on a certain occasion he wore a swallow-tailed coat. He emphatically denies the accusation, and says he never wore a swallow-tail in his life. We are glad to see that the attorney general has at last removed this cloud from his reputation.

WHEN Bishop Sharp pleaded guilty to polygamy, promising obedience to the laws in the future, and advising everybody else to follow his example, it was supposed that his course would have a good effect upon the Mormons generally. Apostles Taylor and Cannon, fearing such a result, have issued a manifesto advising the polygamists to stand pat on the plural or celestial marriage doctrine as "God revealed it, and He has promised to maintain it and to bless those who obey it." This address will no doubt brace up the polygamists. It shows the principal leaders do not intend to yield to the law or weaken in any respect.

The Springfield *Republican* asks: "Why is it that it is only in the very brave parts of the country like Texas and the Rockies that everybody puts up his hands when a ferocious boy turns highwayman?" and says that "In prosaic and tender-foot New England some prosaic tender-foot would knock the boy down." This sounds very well on paper but while the ink on the *Republican's* paper was scarcely dry, four ferocious highwaymen in Pennsylvania made a whole train of prosaic eastern tender-feet hold up their hands and no one was knocked down so far as was discoverable.

THERE seems to be a marked tendency among the independents to return to the republican ranks. This exodus from the land of Egypt is viewed with various emotions by the leaders of the Bourbon press. It is a little singular to note that the very papers which a year ago were devoting columns of praise to mugwump patriotism, in leaving the party, are now throwing sneers at the character and number of the independent vote. What was last fall in the democratic dictionary a noble rising above party prejudices for the public good, becomes to-day, according to the bourbon pharaohs, "pharaseeism, treachery, insincerity and false pretense." All of which goes to show that it makes a great difference in politics as elsewhere whose ox is gored.

THE secretary of the interior has rendered a decision supporting the order of Commissioner Sparks, denying to all recently dismissed or resigned employes the right to practice before that department in the prosecution of cases against the government. It is believed that this decision will be observed as a precedent in all departments and bureaus of the public service. It precludes the possibility of corruption and malfeasance on the part of such employes who, aware of impending dismissal, might mismanage their duties for the profit which, when removed, they might obtain in righting them as attorneys for the complainants concerned. It is said that this decision will prove a great blow to numbers who have prepared themselves for just such practice.

An Instructive Census.

Massachusetts papers are greatly agitated over the returns of the state census, and the poor showing which they make in comparison with those of several western states, lately taken. The total enumeration shows a population of a little less than two millions, or more precisely, 1,941,465 people. It is noted that the relative importance of the Bay State compared with its sisters has been almost steadily declining since 1790. In that year it ranked fourth in the union; in 1800 fifth. The next census found it barely holding its own. In 1820 it had fallen to seventh, and in 1840 to eighth. In the following three censuses it held its own at these figures, until a spurt in the eighth census raised it again to the seventh place. Since 1790, the states which have outstripped Massachusetts have been New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. The progress has been steadily westward. The time has now come, says the Boston *Advertiser*, when another group of western commonwealths, occupying the relative position held a generation ago by Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, are about to pass her. These states are Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. Ten years from now, the first two and probably the third of these states will be ahead of Massachusetts on the list. Texas bears the same relation to state development in the present day that Missouri did to the last generation. Its population five years ago was 1,600,000 and it was increasing at the rate of nearly ten per cent a year. It will probably be the fourth state to pass Massachusetts before 1895. The impression, therefore, which one obtains from the state census just completed, is that although Massachusetts as a whole is gaining, its gains are not relatively large enough to keep it abreast of the northwestern states which so largely exceed it in area, and which are swelling their cities by developing manufactures.

Another interesting point noted is the depletion of the small towns and the country to increase the growth of the large cities. In a single county in Massachusetts twenty-one towns out of thirty-two show a loss in population and several others barely hold their own. Out of 350 towns, 150 lose in populations. All the gains are in the manufacturing centers, and the losses in the agricultural districts.

That Bogus Judgeship.

The *Republican* makes the article of the BEE, calling attention to the suit brought to oust Mr. Mitchell from the additional judgeship in the second district, the occasion of an attack upon Senator Van Wyck, Frank Ransom and the editor of this paper. It charges that the suit to test the constitutionality of the act passed by the legislature in clear defiance of the constitution, which forbids any increase in the number of judges more than once in four years, was brought as a "malignant attack on Judge Mitchell," and in the interests of the Senator's political friends in Otoe county. It intimates that the action is supported by the BEE for the same reason, and asks why this paper has not discovered before seven months had elapsed, that the legislature had no power to pass the act creating an additional judge in the second district, or that Gov. Dawes was criminally ignorant in making an appointment under its provisions.

So far as the failure of the BEE to discover, before this, the blunder of the legislature and the ignorance of the governor is concerned, this paper has no apology to make. Its editor cannot stand during each session with the proceedings in one hand and the constitution in the other and guarantee to block impending blunders. This is one of the duties of the attorney general as the governor's legal adviser, and of the governor himself whose discretionary power of veto is given him for this purpose. When a grave blunder, whose results may affect most seriously all litigation which has been acted upon under its sanction, is brought into public prominence, it is the duty of all honest papers irrespective of political affiliations, to hasten its proper settlement.

As a matter of fact the BEE never knew that the suit was brought, or was to be brought, until the petition had been filed for twelve hours in Lincoln. The first intimation it received of this important action was from its Lincoln dispatches, which announced that proceedings had been actually begun. So far as Senator Van Wyck is concerned, we doubt whether he knew that such a suit was in contemplation. He is out of the state, and had been for some days when the petition was filed before the supreme court.

It is a well known fact, which the attorney general admits, that he was urged to bring this action in the name of the state, but declined, although confessing his opinion that the case was well founded.

The attempt to decrease the importance of the suit by attributing political and factional motives to its authors will fail. Mr. Ransom and his associates have done the state a service in standing between it and the inaction of the attorney general, the ignorance of the governor, and the blunder of the legislature.

Don't be so Thin Skinned.

Doctor Miller has taken offense at a casual remark made by this paper concerning the recent appointments to the North Platte and Valentine land offices. The doctor says that "the Omaha BEE is surprised that a federal appointment can be made in this state without the consent or approval of the editor of the *Herald*. This," says the doctor, "is the way the Omaha organ of several parties has of helping the enemies of the editor of the *Herald* to delude democratic citizens with the false idea that he has ever had, claimed or attempted to exercise personal control of federal appointments in this state."

Doctor Miller is altogether too thin skinned. He attributes to us motives which we never dreamed of when our comments on Nebraska appointments were penned. The BEE has no inclination to take part in the exciting cat and dog fight over democratic spoils. What it has said in the past or may say in the future in regard to the spoils contest should not be ascribed to democratic inspiration. The enemies of Doctor Miller are no more responsible for the remarks which have agitated him than are his friends. Our subscription list includes nine-tenths of the best democrats. They naturally look to us for an unbiased, unbought opinion on perplexing topics, and they always get it.

If any body is to blame for our surprise at the appointment of democrats to federal offices who were not personally known to Doctor Miller it is the *Herald*. When that paper extolled part of the last batch of land office appointments and expressed entire ignorance about the others, the natural inference was that in their cases the doctor had not been advised with or consulted. That prompted our remark that the administration does not always go to Omaha to find out whether a candidate for a Nebraska appointment is fit for the place. There may be nothing strange about that because it is presumable that the president and his advisers have personal acquaintances in Nebraska outside of Omaha.

Why Doctor Miller should ascribe our natural conclusions on the democratic situation to the inspiration of his enemies is something that we fail to comprehend.

IT will be a great thing for Nebraska City if the pile bridge will enable its people to conveniently visit Omaha and return in one day. The railroad now has a chance to do a clever, and the *Press* believes, advantageous thing, by running connection trains to meet the K. C. north and south.—*Nebraska City Press.*

Omaha's railroad connection with Nebraska City and Otoe county has always been of the most inconvenient character. Although geographically the next door neighbor to Omaha, Otoe county is placed farther away than some of the most distant counties owing to the poor railroad accommodations that are afforded. If we had proper communication with Nebraska City, and there is no good reason why we should not have, it would be mutually beneficial. It is to be hoped that the railroad company will arrange some plan by which Nebraska City people can visit Omaha and return in one day, as the *Press* suggests.

MR. GASH, a life-long gambler and tough citizen generally, of Clinton, Illinois, astonished the oldest inhabitants by gathering together all his cards, tables, and other apparatus and burning them on the public square, and announcing his determination to reform. It is suspected that this is the first thing he has done on the square for some time. It will now be in order for him to turn evangelist, and pass the contribution box, as the "rake-off" in that line of business is said to be very profitable.

THE candidates for register of deeds have withdrawn and are now looking around for some other office.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The French elections, the Bulgarian problem and Parnell's audacious programme for Irish reform have continued during the past week to occupy to the exclusion of every other topic the minds of the excitable Parisians, perplexed foreign diplomatists, and the leaders of all parties in the English campaign. The results of the French elections are a genuine surprise to every one except perhaps M. Clemenceau. To the remarkable campaign made by this remarkable man is probably due as much as to any one other cause the overthrow of the opportunists, or moderate republicans, at Sunday's polls. Forbidden by the government to speak at open air meetings, and opposed by every prefect, sub-prefect and mayor of the large towns, Clemenceau scored his great popular success against the left center by mere force of oratorical display and by his forcible and direct appeals to universal suffrage. The result has been the overwhelming defeat of the opportunists, the loss of two seats by the ministry and the return of a combined majority of radicals and monarchists. Second elections will be necessary in many cases, where, under the new voting law of *scrutin de list*, the required majority over all was not secured by the candidates. Another cause which contributed largely to the defeat of the ruling party was the disgust throughout France over the military reverses which the republic had sustained under the Ferry and De Freycinet ministries. The series of petty and inglorious adventures which the army has had in Africa and Asia during the past few years, have wounded French vanity, and finally reacted on their responsible authors. France will now, probably, have an opportunity of witnessing a curious coalition of the monarchists and radicals, of the extreme right and the extreme left of the chamber of deputies. With nothing in common, except their hatred of the moderate republicans, the success of the attempt is problematical. Whatever may have been the faults of the opportunists, they have succeeded in keeping France, for the greater part of the time since the expulsion of the Bonapartes, at peace with Europe and quietly prosperous within her own boundaries. The new experiments will, therefore, be watched with interest by all friends of republican stability in the only great European republic.

***

The skies which lowered around southeastern Europe are apparently clearing. The sunshine is however more apparent than real. The adjourned conference of the powers which met at Constantinople on Monday has made its report. It recommends that the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria be sanctioned by Europe, and that it receive the consent of the sultan. Late dispatches from the porte announce that his consent was promptly given, as in fact it was certain to have been, under the threat of combined Europe. But there are too many conflicting interests involved, outside of Turkey and Bulgaria, to make it at all certain that the question is any nearer a final solution than it was before the decision of the conference. Servia, Macedonia and Greece are making preparations for mobilizing their armies, and Roumania is anxiously awaiting developments. Every christian dependency and their allies on the Turkish border has had its appetite for territory, whetted by the morsel which has been now granted to Bulgaria, and stand ready to reopen the contest to which the treaty of Berlin called a truce. King Milan has already declared to the Servian chamber of deputies that Servia would fight if her demands for an extension of territory were not granted, and the porte, in view of this declaration, has represented to the foreign ambassadors that a Servian revolution would certainly lead to revolutions in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovinia. In such a case both Austria and Russia could not well help being drawn into the conflict. It now seems probable that Servia may at any moment raise the standard of war by crossing the frontier to test her rights to territorial extension. In view of this danger the entire Turkish army has been mobilized, the navy is being repaired, and new loans are in process of negotiation. The situation seems as strained as it was a week ago, with more elements of discord added and only one eliminated. England's course in the situation has been one of inaction, though her representatives added their voice, consenting to the Bulgarian union while, professing a determination to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire in Europe.

***

The meeting of the British cabinet on Tuesday, which was expected to formulate a policy upon which the tories could enter the coming campaign, was largely attended. Its results were made known on Wednesday, when Lord Salisbury in a ringing address to the Newport electors defined the position of his party on current issues.

The premier made the important announcement that he favored the imperial federation idea with regard to Ireland, but that the integrity of the empire must be paramount to all other considerations. He announced it to be the policy of the English government to uphold the Turkish empire, and at the same time to cherish and foster strong and self-sustained nationalities who have an important bearing on the future of Europe, but he deemed the troubles in Roumelia none of England's business. With reference to local matters, Lord Salisbury pronounced in favor of the measures for the reform of the government of London, for the simplifying of the sale and transfer of lands, and for such tax laws as would bring the burden of the tax paying upon the wealthy and not alone upon the owners of real property. A large portion of the premier's speech was devoted to a severe attack upon Chamberlain's radical programme of free education and the compulsory purchase of land, the first of which he denounced as an attempt to destroy the schools and the other as a scheme to secure liberal domination with all its attendant corruption. The premier touched lightly upon the boycotting troubles in Ireland but announced that the ordinary law was ample to suppress the practice and that thirty-five prosecutions had been already begun.

The notes of Parnell's defiance are still ringing throughout England and wakening favorable echoes in quarters least expected. It was a strong point in the great liberator's address where he insisted with forcible eloquence that any hopes of improving Irish loyalty could only come through such a change in her political relations as would give back to her her parliament and self-control in all matters relating to local government. Imperial federation with Ireland, which two years ago would have been denounced alike by liberal and conservative as preposterous, now looms up as one of the assured facts of the near future. Lord Salisbury has himself committed his party in its favor and the liberal orators concede its possible advisability. Mr. Parnell, with characteristic shrewdness, declines to trust to promises, and is waging his parliamentary campaign with all his accustomed energy. With a united Irish party of eighty members, he proposes to enforce his demands at Westminster by the weighty cudgel of a solid vote, to be cast for or against the government, as occasion may demand. His parliamentary party is to be divided into three classes consisting of self-supporting members, members who will be called to London only on special occasions, and members whose great abilities entitle them to compensation. To the compensation and traveling expenses of members the parliamentary fund now being raised in this country will be applied.

***

In other portions of Europe few events of international importance have occurred. King Alphonso's illness from intermittent fever, at first reported to be cholera, has subsided, much to the relief of the Madrid populace in whose estimation the king has greatly risen since the decision of the Caroline dispute. French papers have reports of additional fighting in Tonquin, and that Thanquan has been occupied by General Jamai's division of the army. Early in the week there were renewed rumors that the English had taken possession of Herat. The report was promptly denied from London, the only foundation for the rumors, as stated, being the presence of English officers at that capital of the Ameer engaged, at his request, in strengthening the defences. Dispatches from Copenhagen report the opening of the diet on Monday and the probability of the most stormy session ever witnessed by the people of Denmark. The relations of the contending parties are strained to the utmost, and some violent scenes are anticipated, as an attempt will be made to force the king to comply with the vote of the diet at the previous session to dismiss the obnoxious ministers. His majesty, also, will probably be a subject of serious discussion for having levied taxes by royal decree when the diet refused to vote the budget, and saying that he was determined to do so until the representatives of the people returned to a sense of what he considered to be their duty. The people throughout Denmark are greatly excited at the arbitrary action of the king. Mayors all over the country refused to levy the illegal taxes, and numerous political prosecutions have resulted from demonstrations against the government.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Some Incidents in Durant's Career.

"The death of Thomas C. Durant was a surprise to a great many people in Omaha who had almost forgotten him amid the whirl of progress since he passed from the busy scenes of the Union Pacific construction period," remarked a prominent citizen. "Omaha in a great many ways is indebted to Durant, especially for some of the important advantages which she acquired and enjoyed in the early days. Durant, more than any other man, centralized the Union Pacific interests—the shops, terminal facilities and headquarters—in Omaha. When the road was first chartered Gen. John A. Dix was the president of the company, but he was simply a figurehead to give character to the enterprise. Durant was the controlling spirit and practical dictator of the entire project. In 1865 Durant was considered the foremost railroad man in America. He had been a physician in his early days, and had resided at Davenport, where he became connected with the M. & M.—the Mississippi & Missouri—railroad, now known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. By the way, Webster Snyder, the first general superintendent of the Union Pacific, also came from Davenport. His father-in-law, Ezra Cook, was one of the big stockholders in the M. & M., or Chicago & Rock Island, and was the right-of-way man for that road. Peter A. Dey, one of the present railroad commissioners of Iowa, became the first chief engineer of the Union Pacific through Durant's influence. He was well acquainted with the topography of this western country. The Chicago & Rock Island was originally intended to cross the continent, and having this object in view Durant, together with General Dodge, acquired a practical knowledge of the route up the Platte valley and over the Rocky mountains. He had satisfied himself that the 'great American desert' and the Rocky mountains, which were regarded as insurmountable obstacles to the building of a railroad, were a mere myth so far as being any obstruction to the enterprise of a transcontinental road was concerned. It was at the instance of Durant that George Francis Train, famous at that time as one of the best stump speakers in America, was enlisted in the Union Pacific scheme. Train had just returned from Europe, where he had gathered laurels by championing in England the cause of the union against the secession element. He had also acquired considerable notoriety by his attempt to introduce street cars in London. Durant made use of Train to get a charter for his Credit Mobelier and Credit Foncier corporations, which were organized on the plan of French companies of the same name. These corporations became the real constructors of the Union Pacific. Train preceded Durant to Omaha immediately after Lincoln issued his proclamation locating the terminus of the road. Train delivered a speech on the sands at a point above the present Union Pacific shops on the day that the first ground was broken for the road, December 3, 1863. Durant came to Omaha a few months later, when active work on the road was begun. He was a frequent visitor to this city until the completion of the road, in 1869. In the early contests over the bridge and terminus question, and the headquarters, Durant always sided with Omaha, whether from self-interest or preference it is hard to say at this day."

***

"What kind of a looking and acting man was Durant?" asked the BEE representative of the gentleman who seemed to be so well posted. "He was a spare, tall man, with bright, piercing eyes and sharp Roman features, and dark mustache and chin whiskers. He dressed in the style of a frontier dandy. He wore a slouch hat, velvet sack coat and vest, corduroy breeches and top boots—all his clothing being of a costly character. Durant was of a nervous temperament—all nerve—quick in motion and speech, and decisive in character, sometimes rather imperious. To use an apt expression, he was chain lightning itself. For six months he lived in the old Lutheran parsonage on Douglas street, where the McCrary building now stands. He paid a high rent to the pastor of the church, who, perhaps, on this account, closed his eyes to the fact that his distinguished tenant was occupying the house in an open liason with a married lady, who had the reputation of being one of the most beautiful women in America. At the inaugural ball in Washington in 1864 Durant presented her with a shawl costing $25,000. He bought yachts, diamonds, horses, and indulged in all sorts of extravagances to please this woman. It was doubtless this weakness that ate up a large part of his fortune, which at one time was counted by the millions. Durant died comparatively a poor man. The woman died some years ago. Her husband is a harmless monomaniac in New York. She had quite a family, but as her children were educated in Europe, and as her husband did not care to disturb their peace of mind by an open rupture with his wife, they probably never became aware of the scandal."

***

"To illustrate the determined character of Durant I will relate an incident that occurred during the early construction of the Union Pacific," continued the gentleman. "This incident, by the way, had a great effect subsequently upon the relations of the Union Pacific and the Western Union telegraph company. When the road was completed beyond Columbus Durant got up an excursion to which many congressmen, senators and prominent eastern capitalists were invited. The excursionists were to camp on the Pawnee reservation and the Pawnees were engaged to have a war dance and a general exhibition of Indian customs. To make it as comfortable and convenient as possible, as well as to advertise the road, Webster Snyder, the general superintendent, at the suggestion of Durant, asked the manager of the Western Union office in Omaha to go with the excursion and transmit all personal messages for the party, as well as send dispatches to the associated press, of which he was the agent. Edward Creighton, who was then superintendent of the telegraph line, was out of town, but W. B. Hibbard, the district superintendent, gave his consent to the manager of the Omaha office to go. When the day came Snyder rode up in his carriage to the telegraph office to get the manager, but Hibbard refused to let him go, his excuse being that the wires were working badly. The fact was that Hibbard was offended because he had not been invited to go on the excursion. Snyder became very indignant, and left in no amiable mood. As luck would have it a storm came up, and the wires between Omaha and Columbus became badly tangled, and the excursionists were cut off from all communication. When the excursion returned to Omaha, Durant was boiling over with wrath. He at once ordered Snyder to dismiss Congdon, the first telegraph superintendent of the Union Pacific and to take the railroad wires out of the Western Union office. 'We will see, presently, who is the bigger man—the Western Union or the Union Pacific,' said Durant, who 'got on his ear' and swore that the Western Union should never touch the Union Pacific road while he was connected with it, and it never did. The war between the two corporations at once began and continued for over ten years. It cost the Western Union more than $1,000,000, and probably more than $5,000,000 before it got through with the fight. Durant refused transportation to all Western Union men, from superintendents down to line repairers, and he compelled the company to pay enormous rates for carrying its poles and other material. Besides this, trains were not allowed to stop between stations, and no accommodations of any kind could be had from the Union Pacific. Finally, the Union Pacific lines were leased to the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company in opposition to the Western Union, and the latter company was compelled to buy the Atlantic & Pacific lines before they could have the use of the road."

A Cautious Attorney.

"That man Lambertson, the United States district attorney, is a very cautious lawyer," remarked a well-known politician the other day. "How so?" asked the BEE's representative. "He has in his possession a document in the shape of an affidavit from a prominent wire-puller in state politics, in which, it is claimed, the affiant swears to something that is well known to be a falsehood. A certain party wanted to get a sight at it in order to satisfy himself that there was such an affidavit in existence, and Mr. Lambertson promised to show it to him. 'If you will just step outside for a moment and stand by that window I'll let you read the affidavit,' said Lambertson. The party, who was somewhat puzzled at this proposition, did as directed, and when he looked at the window he saw Lambertson approaching from the inside. Drawing the affidavit from his pocket he placed it against the glass and let the inquisitive party read it from the outside. Just above the affidavit Lambertson had written the words, 'Read, but don't snatch.' This injunction explained his precaution on this occasion."

Ira Davenport.

Ira Davenport, the republican nominee for governor of New York, is a level headed business man of great wealth. The city of Davenport, Iowa, was named after his father. Mr. Davenport has extensive landed interests in Iowa and Nebraska and has quite a large number of personal friends and acquaintances in these two states who hope to see him elected governor of the Empire state. A prominent citizen of Fremont writes to the BEE: "Mr. Davenport is a very able man, and I believe he will be the next governor of New York. He has very large interests in Nebraska. He may not aspire to the presidency, but men with much less ability have occupied that exalted station. I have known him quite intimately for several years."

Will Be Wound Up.

"I notice that the postoffice clock has stopped running," remarked a shrewd democrat. "I also notice by the BEE that a special agent is investigating affairs in the postoffice. Between the special agent and Con. Gallagher I would not be surprised to hear that both Postmaster Coutant and the postoffice clock will be wound up in the near future. The clock will be set going, and so will Coutant. You can make a note of this prediction, and let it go for what it is worth."

Omaha's Growth.

Webster Snyder, who was in town for the first time in three years the other day, said that no city in the country is growing like Omaha. He never saw anything like it anywhere. Mr. E. P. Vining, who was in the city about the same time, returning from the Pacific coast to Chicago, said that he was astonished at Omaha's numerous public improvements and wonderful growth, and that no other cities, except St. Paul and Minneapolis, were improving so rapidly as Omaha.

No Better Evidence Wanted.

"Tom Murray is actually going to build at last. He has borrowed $3,000 to put into brick and mortar on Fourteenth street. We want no better evidence of faith in Omaha's future than the fact that such a man as Tom Murray proposes to put up a four-story brick block." That is what everybody says.

John T. Bell on Omaha Real Estate.

"A glance at some of the real estate transactions of the past few years," said Mr. John T. Bell, of the real estate firm of Bell & McCandlish, "will give an idea of the growth of Omaha. Two years ago last summer Herman Kountze sold Bedford & Sauer a twenty-acre tract adjoining the fair grounds for $400 per acre. They platted it, named it Kirkwood, and sold it out within six months at a profit of $10,000. Then Mr. Kountze bought forty acres west of the fair grounds for $16,000, platted the tract as Plainview, and cleaned up $30,000 as clear gain within a few months. In June, 1883, he bought of General Lowe thirty acres just west of town for $15,000, and sold it in December following to Bedford & Sauer for $30,000. The ground was laid out in town lots, and Bedford & Sauer will get a handsome return for their enterprise. In the fall of 1883 Dr. Denise paid Aaron Root $24,000 for sixteen acres on the east side of Saunders street and very wise men said he paid more than the land was worth, but as he has been selling it out at something over $3,000 per acre he is doubtless satisfied with his investment. Col. Matt Patrick found very slow sale for lots in his addition on the west side of Saunders at that time at $400 each, but they now sell readily at double that sum.

***

"A year ago Boggs & Hill bought the Bradshaw tract of seventy acres, north of Prospect Hill cemetery, for $20,000, platted it as Omaha View, and have already sold the greater part of the tract at figures which will insure them a profit of more than $100,000 on their outlay. And by the way, Mr. Boggs has just sold his Dodge street residence for $10,000; two years ago his price was $6,000, with no takers. This is a fair sample of the increase of values of inside residence property.

***

"When Dr. Mercer loaded himself up with a large slice off the Jesse Lowe and Dr. Lowe farms a few years ago, extending a mile and six hundred feet on the north side of Cuming street, people shook their heads with doubt as to his judgment. To-day his addition of Walnut Hill is rapidly building up, and the doctor's enterprise has made him a very wealthy man. Five years ago Bishop O'Connor (one of our most enthusiastic citizens as to the future of Omaha,) bought twenty acres of the Jesse Lowe estate for $165 per acre. The Academy of the Sacred Heart has since been built on the tract, and the land is worth at least $3,000 per acre.

***

"About three years ago Messrs. Miller & Richardson bought enough ground on the extension of Farnam, Dodge and Davenport streets to make some 250 lots. They platted it as West End addition, and as sales have recently been made at $1,250 per lot, and there are five lots to the acre, you can figure out the value of the tract to-day. South and west of West End lies the Vandercook property—twenty acres of land bought by Mr. Vandercook of the old State bank about six years ago at $40 per acre. Two years ago he sold the north half to Potter & Cobb for $1,250 an acre, and holds the remainder at $1,500 per acre.

***

"In 1882, O. B. Selden tried in vain to sell his block in West Omaha for $7,000; he has recently refused $10,000 for the same property. In 1881, he sold to S. M. Pike three and a third acres on west Leavenworth for $302, which ground Mr. Pike has just sold for $6,000. In the same vicinity Superintendent Pierce of the poor farm owned a block of eight lots which he considered he was virtually placing out of the market two years ago, when he fixed the price at $1,500. Last week he sold the property for $6,000, and the purchaser sold it again within twenty-four hours at $7,200.

***

"Six years ago Mr. Hanscom offered a lot free to any one who would build a house in Hanscom Place addition and would sell him all he wanted besides for $300 apiece on long time. Now there are any number of lots in that addition which could not be bought for less than $2,000 each.

***

"But these are only samples indicative of the growth of the best town in the west. I could give you several columns of the same sort and no better proof of the steady and rapid increase of values in Omaha real estate can be asked. They are all matters of record and the properties referred to are as cheap at present prices, relatively, as they ever were."

Gen. Crook.

Chicago Mail: General Crook is not to be blamed for the inadequacy of the forces placed at his disposal for the subjugation of the Apaches, perhaps; for the sufficiency of these forces the higher authorities are responsible. But the General is certainly censurable for not taking care that savages actually under his supervision were deprived of the power of mischief. He seems to have trusted them implicitly, and they, according to the ethics of savagery, despised him for his trustfulness, and, having had no experimental knowledge of the Government's power, were not restrained by fear from violating their engagements. It will be easy enough for a less confiding and more vigilant person to be "a better man in his place."

Life and Times in Grand Island.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Oct. 7.—[To the Editor.]—A few days ago your correspondent took leave of the Middle Loup valley, leaving Loup City, to which is now building the O. & R. V. R. R., bustling all through with business, her prospects brightening daily. The depot buildings and grounds having been located, work was commenced thereon last Wednesday. I find myself comfortably located for a fortnight at Grand Island, the twin-sister of Hastings, if the two would be brought to recognize their relationship. Surely, to an observer, each would be justified in recognizing such a relationship. Both are good towns, thoroughly business-like and energetic. Grand Island has her electric lights, her fine brick blocks, handsome residences and broad streets with handsome grounds, shade trees, etc.; so has Hastings, but may be just a little finer. Grand Island has fine schools and an army of pupils, which speak well for a future census. Hastings has just as fine schools, nearly as many pupils, and is justly proud of her college, aside from her public schools. All these fine points are characteristic, strikingly so, of the two towns.

I met the BEE's versatile correspondent from here a few days ago in the person of General John M. Thayer. The general has been ailing some lately, but happily is recovering now.

SKIN AND BLOOD

Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula Cured by Cuticura.

Hundreds of letters in our possession, copies of which may be had by return of mail, repeat this story:—I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

COVERED WITH SALT RHEUM.

Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, externally. J. W. ADAMS.
Newark, O.

HEAD, FACE AND BODY RAW.

I commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies last July. My head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.
Decatur, Mich.

ECZEMA FROM HEAD TO FEET.

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

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

Send for "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors cured by Cuticura Soap.

CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is a new, original, elegant and infallible relieve to Pain and Inflammation, banishing Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden Sharp and Nervous Pains as by magic. At druggists, 25c.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
Veterinary Specifics
Cure Diseases of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep
DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.
Used by U. S. Government.
STABLE CHART
Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Specific Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1906 35th St. "THE CEDARS." A boarding and day school for young ladies. Delightfully situated on Georgetown Heights. Large grounds; superior scholastic advantages. MISS EARLE.

Many a Lady
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.