THE DAILY BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to This Ber Prindsuling Cospany, OMARA. Draits, checks and postoffice orders to made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

MR. BRUNNER got there after all the racket and open letter fusilade.

TAMMANY Hall is dietating terms to the New York democracy. This is reform with a vengeance.

THE republican victory in Ohio will no doubt have a healthy effect upon the republicans in New York.

THAT waterworks item of over \$7,000 looks pretty moddy. It will be a very difficult matter to clarify it. Even that vigorous shake of Thur-

man's old red bandanna failed to ward off the republican storm in Ohio. FORAKER's breeches will now take their

place in Ohio's idyls with Garfield's tow boat and Thurman's turkey-red handker-THE Blair educational bill will be vig orously pushed in congress next winter.

The southern members will vote to a man for it. PLUMMER, appointed naval officer at Philadelphia, is worth about \$3,000,000. This is only a moderate fortune for a

plumber. Massachusetts has a surplus of 76,000 women. Dakota has a majority of 20,000 men. Dakota should at once be admitted

to the union.

THE National Undertakers' convention adjourned too soon. It should have waited until after the Ohio election. The corpse is ready.

According to the Philadelpnia Record, Omaha has only seven policeman, all the rest being either sick or drunk. We had not noticed the number on the sick re-

The polygamists will be given a brief rest. There will be no more trials in Salt Lake for unlawful cohabitation until next February.

THE governor of Ontario, Canada, has set aside November 7 as a day of general thanksgiving. This is another victory for the American lurkey.

AND now Nellie Grant is seeking a divorce from a brutal English husband. Misfortunes in the case of the Grant family never seem to come singly.

EUGENE HIGGINS is irrepressible. He is tired of Manning's snubs, and he proposes to better his condition by capturing the doorkeepership of the house, if pos-

IF Bismarck were to take Prince Alexander by one car and King Milan by the other, so to speak, and bump some sense into their royal heads, Europe would breathe easier.

IT will take \$600,000 more to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate. More than ten times that sum is contributed annually in the United States for the pur pose of putting them there.

THE record of failures is not always interesting reading, but the least interesting of all is the record of failures on the part of Omaha to seize the various opportunities which have presented themselves for advancing her commercial interests. It should not be made longer.

FOREPAUGH's big elephant, Empress, killed her fourth victim last week in Philadelphia. Some one ought to retaliate by killing Empress. The advertisement for the showman in such an exploit wouldn't be as great but the public would be much more interested in the announcement.

NEW JERSEY has just finished its census and reports 1,278,033 inhabitants, of which 77 per cent, are white native born, followed by the colored people, Germans and Irish in the order named. Since the last census the increase in population is only 14 per cent. What between the mosquitos and applejack, New Jersey is falling rapidly behind her sister states in the race for advancement.

THE Elkhorn Valley route will run an excursion to Chadron, Dawes county, Nebraska, on the 27th inst. This will afford Omaha merchants, and others, who are ignorant of this newest part of Nebraska, an opportunity to learn something of the surprising development of the northwestern section of our state from which they are now excluded, commercially speaking, through no fault of their own.

DISPATCHES from Et. Washakie announce the appearance of "several hundred fierce Sioux on the Wind river reservation." This fearful cavalende consists of ninety bucks and 200 women and children, who are, as a matter of fact, off their reservation on a friendly begging expedition to the Arapahoes, accompanied by Indian police and passes from the agent. Three weeks ago they left bebind them the usual trail of dirt and Ogaliala profanity in Northern Nebraska. This is just about the kind of cloth that nine-tenths of the Indian seares are made out of in the department of the Platte. It is avident that the reservation alluded to in the despatch does not reserve all the wind in Western Wyoming.

The New Railroad.

Interviews with our most prominent business men and capitalists bring out the gratifying fact that the general feeling throughout Omaha is strongly in favor of a railroad from this city into northwestern Nebraska. It is also pleasant to record the universal expression that such a road can and must be started with local capital under a home organizenough to see that Omaha's interests will be thoroughly protected both in and after its construction.

Now that the ball has been started, let it be kept in motion. The subject on a final report that no title can be cannot be too much discussed in found to substantiate the claim. all its bearings. The more it is looked into the more urgent immediate action becomes. Every business man in our city who is interested in forcing to the front Omaha's commercial importance is vitally interested in the success of this movement. Day by day trade which ought to come to Omaha, which wants to come to Omaha, and which would come to Omaha if it could is diverted from this city and hurried over the Missouri on to Chicago by the Northwestern. Merchants throughout the entire northwest write us that the trouble is not with Omaha prices but with freight rates, which bar our wholesalers out from legitimate competition with other cities

It is high time that Omaha should take this railroad bull by the horns. There is only one method of relief. That is construction of a direct line of our own. No one who knows the territory to be traversed by such a line will doubt that it will be a profitable investment to the constructors. It will travel a thickly settled country now dependent almost exclusively on a single line of road, and anxious for additional rail facilities and will assist in the further development of one of the richest agricultural sections in inhabitants.

We bespeak for the committee of the board of trade which has this matter in hand a generous and encouraging reception on the part of our people. The time has come when Omaha must protect its own interests without waiting for foreign enterprise and foreign capital to boost its boom. The Omaha & Northern railroad must be something more than a line on paper. Before winter sets in it ought to be organized for business on a sound basis, ready to make the dirt fly as soon spring opens.

The Waterworks Claim.

Mayor Boyd's veto of the claim of the city waterworks, for \$7,000 expenses incurred in laying out their mains on streets where grades have been changed was very properly sustained by the unanimous vote of the council. It goes without saying that it meets the approval of the tax-payers. Months ago when this claim was presented, city attorney Connell advised against its payment on the ground that it was unreasonable. The waterworks company has a valuable franchise which gives it practically a monopoly of the water supply for this city for twenty years, with ten chances one that it will be perpet ual. This privilege does not however, convey to it the ownership of our streets. If, as it claims, the city were responsible for the expense incurred in lowering or raising their water mains whenever the grade of a street is changed, the city could not legally change a grade without their permission. In other words, the waterworks company would occupy the same relations to the city with regard to change of grade as those which are recognized in law as existing between the city and the owners of property adjacent to the streets. If the waterworks company is entitled to any damages for a change of grade, involving a disturbance of water mains or hydrants, no change of grade could be made until they waived damages or the appraised amount was tendered to it. Whenever a change of grade was proposed on a street, the appraisers of damages would have to also appraise the damages to the water and gas companies, the street railways and the telegraph and telephone companies. This is on its face preposterous. No corporation which procures a right of way over or under our streets acquires any property right in the street itself. It must conform to the changes which the city may see fit to make in the grading, sewerage, pave-

ments and other improvements. How the rejected claim of the water works company was smuggled into the appropriation ordinance is another question which the investigating committee of the council must solve.

We do not believe that any court in this state will sustain the extraordinary claims of the water works company.

THE Chicago Tribune in commenting upon our recent article describing the cattle feeding establishments at Gilmore in this state, calls attention to the waste of manure by such institutions. Four such establishments, says the Tribune, would annually deplete of fartility 83,000 Nebraska acres whose soil would be reinvigorated with the refuse wasted. This is a point well taken and which is brought to the attention not only of corporate feeders but smaller farmers throughout this state. Manure is money, and waste in fertilizers is as short-sighted as waste in any other commodity. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually thrown away in this one article by Ne

Eastern lawyers who have added to their other duties the pushing of imaginary claims to English estates on behalf of American heirs, have received a black eye from Minister Phelps. Mr. Phelps has issued a circular warning credulous heirs in the United States that these pretended claims are "utter impostures and delusions." He adds to at this species of raseality has been pushed with such persistency and ingenuity that he almost despairs of being able to make the victims understand what a fraud the whole business is. Mr. Phelps is to be commended for branding so emphatically this whole miserable business. There is

braska farmers.

them fortunes which have no existence in fact. Every few months the daily a large majority. press contains a notice of legal measures being taken by some family gathering to establish their title to the great estate of some long defunct English nobleman whose name has never appeared in ation of men strong enough and shrewd | Burke's peerage. Large sums of money are raised and placed in the hands of unscrupulous lawyers who pocket the funds and year by year "report progress," until the whole matter is quietly dropped

The Ohio Election. The Ohio democracy were knocked down in Tuesday's election by the prohibition boomerang, which they launched against the republicans so early in the late disastrons campaign. The figures of republican victory were still rolling up into the tens of thousands, at last reports. Every section of the state shows heavy republican gains. The Western Reserve piled up an old time majority. Hamilton county, that bloody battlefield of many a campaign, joined the procession in opposition to McLean and his gang of spoilsmen, and Cleveland swung into line with 5,000 majority for Foraker and his ticket.

The party at large, while not sharing in the enthusiasm which is agitating Ohio to.day, will receive the news of the result with quiet content, not less on account of its future promise than for its present achievement. The republican party has evidently not yet disbanded in the Buckeye state. Its past campaign was splendidly waged, under close organization. To this, joined to the unnatural alliance of the democracy with the prohibitionists, disgust at McLean's openly corrupt political methods, vigour state, populated by more than 125,000 | ilaut supervision of the registration and watchful care at the polls, is due the splendid victory of the Ohio republicans. Factional differences were settled, and the old party wheel horses joined with the younger accessions to the republican ranks in presenting a solid and invincible front.

The assurance that John Sherman will be his own successor in the senate is also grateful news. There is no one of its leaders whose services the party could spare as little just at the present time. No senator is so fully equipped to deal with the financial questions which will form a large part of the important debates of the next session. The man who planned resumption methods, and assisted more than any one man in making it possible, and whose voice and vote have always been cast on the side of honest money, will still remain in his senatorial seat, to give the benefit of his long experience and clear-sighted views to the next congress.

Another gratifying result of the election in Ohio is the assurance that the republican legislation will enact such a liquor law as will remove the vexatious question of prohibition from party polities in that state. The humbugs who have made prohibition a lever to advance their own interests and the sel outs, who have deceived honest men and women with promises which they never could fulfill, in order to line their own pockets at the expense of the regular parties, will be relegated to a back seat. Whether it is called by the name of license or tax, Ohio is now certain to secure a liquor law which just in proportion to its efficiency will decrease the rapidly waning strength of the prohibitionists. The supreme court relieved from the fear of the cold water club, will doubtless be able to suggest a bill that will stand the test of the courts. With a good license law in operation, the prohibition army in Ohio will fall rapidly to scarcely a corporal's guard.

Eight large milling concerns in Denver and Greely have consolidated, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Colorado, with a wheat erop insignificant in comparison with Nebraska, boasts of nearly five times the capital invested in flouring mills by this state. Denver has five large mills. Omaha has none. There is a good deal of food for sober reflection on this simple statement. The composure with which our people neglect such opportunities for profitable investment as those afforded by a good mill in our city is, to say the least, surprising.

THE Omaha Republican rises to remark that "the Omaha banks are getting a little too numerous in our polities." Com ing from that quarter of the wind, this is a remark which is somewhat amusing. For years and years, that paper has been the main support of bank rings in their raids on state and local treasuries. Its fight for Loran Clark is still within the memory of man, and we cannot recall a convention in which the strikers connected with that paper haven't fought and bled for some bank ring.

Mr. Boyn seems to be the only demoerat in Omaha who has a fight on his hands in the party. The position of the editor of the Herald is one of cheerful impartiality. Like Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his bleeding country, Dr. Miller is willing to push all his friends to the front of the battle which is now waging in the democratic ranks of this overwhelmingly republican state.

HON. T. C. BRUNNER has reason to feel gratified over his confirmation by the council after a long and bitter fight. Mr. Brunner is an energetic and wideawake business man, and takes a great deal of pride in the development and material welfare of Omaha. He is now in a position where he can assist in pushing the Omaha boom.

Electric motors are to supplant locomotives on the New York elevated rail ways. This is a serious blow at the coatcleaning profession in the metropolis whose business has been materially assisted by the grease, dropped through the tracks with great impartiality on the shoulders of the walking public in that city.

Bank of England for heirs in this coun- hall on Farnam street, and also the subtry, and who blee I the pockets of foolish mission of a proposition to vote \$50,000 clients under promises of securing for in paving bonds, appears in this issue. Both propositions will doubtless carry by

> DR. MILLER, over the shoulders of Mr. Boyd, seems to be doing his best to split wide open the democracy of Omaha by attacks on the minority party in the last primaries. Whether he will find it as easy to join the fragments by next November's election is another question.

THE Chicago & Rock Island railroad company has become a prohibitionist. It prohibits its Iowa employes from entering a saloon or drinking. This is a commendable order, for if sobriety is needed anywhere it is in the railway Service.

Stantag reports with their eyes shut seems to be a favorite occupation of Omaha councilmen. At least this is the favorite excuse whenever any bogus elaim pops into public notice.

THE next thing we shall hear of in corporation check is a claim from the street railway, telegraph and telephone companies for damages arising from changes of grade.

Omaha Republican is not for sale. This is no surprise to its advertising patrons and newsdealers. It has not been saleable for many years. Mayor Boyn comes up smiling with his little veto. It was approved as "un-

Ir is officially announced that the

animously," as the Herald insists the Boyd-Miller ticket was at Tuesday's convention. Omo wheeled into the republican line in good shape and now let New York

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

follow suit. That will be enough for the

republicans in an off year.

The labor organizations are gaining numer-There is considerable railroad building in England, but ship building is dull. Steel-easting works are to be erected at Chicago, with a capital of \$250,000.

Machinists complain of low wages in both eastern and western industrial centres The New York steam-fitters have won their strike for \$3,50 per day, and helpers \$2.

The industrial situation is improving, taking the whole country into account. The lumber dealers in eastern markets are reparing for a busy winter of inside work. Manufacturing towns are springing up in south. The latest birth is Tennessee

The workingment of South Norwalk, Conn., swept the citizens' ticket out of sight at the recent election.

Three years ago the average wages paid to strich feather workers were \$15 to \$20; now ney are \$6 to \$7. The Oldham (Eng.) spinners after holding at a long time, took a vote and agreed to light it out to the end. The hat and cap makers have had a very

sy season and are now getting out work for late winter orders Chicago Knights have resolved to not pattonize Chinese laundries or deal with any-body who is known to do so.

The boot and shoe manufacturers report urgent demand for all kinds of stock, and Iac-

The two large foundry employers at Albany, N. Y., are making overtreen to the tories are pretty well sold up. N. Y., are making overtures to the moulders, and a resumption is probable.

Foreign hardware manufacturers everywhere speak of improvement. Heavy orders are coming in for some products. The western nailers expect a general reumption of work on their own terms. dvances made in nails are encouraging them

Edward Atkinson figures out that the decline in the cost of living since 1882 has been 12 per cent, and the decline in the rate of

Co-operation seems to have taken root in Minneapolis, Minn., where there are seven associations doing a business amounting to over \$1,000,000 per year.

The Baltimore & Ohio Cumberland rail mill is to be rearranged for structural iron, and will start up in three months with orders enough to run it a year. The long-continued strike in the Poplar

reck coal mines at Chatlanooga, Tenn., has on ended, the strikers accepting an advance of 5 per cent in waffes. An unusually large number of manufacturing companies have been organized within thirty days. There are opportunities, for en-

terprise in abundance despite the dullness A St. Louis mill has received an order for 1,000 tons of rolled plate, the largest ever giv-en. Another St. Louis manufacturer has just taken a contract for six miles of castiron pipe for a Texas town. The Central Trades and Labor union of

Boston has inaugurated a system of fort-nightly meetings for intellectual improvement. Trades-unionism is flourishing there and nearly all crafts are organized. American manufactures import large quan

tities of scrap iron every year, turn it into sad or laundry Irons and export them back to England. There is not a corner in Europe where American hardware is not sold. The anthracite miners are preparing for action by instructing a committee to prepare a statement for presentation to employers to correct evils growing out of the altered con-dition of things between now and when the

basis of wages was \$3.50. The Kuights of Labor have re-elected T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, grand master workman for the ensuing year, and Richard Griffiths, of Chicago, grand worthy foreman. The next general assembly will be held at Richmond, Virginia.

Many employers insist that a secret ballot would prevent strikes in nine cases in ten, and terminate as many if it were allowed. The recent secret balloting at the Cleveland rolling mill does not carry out this view; only six were in favor of going to work, and 385

Waste in Corporate Feeding.

Chicago Tribune: Tendencies in agriculture are constantly growing toward great enterprises. A commore, Neb., for instance, a feeding stable 300x800 feet has been constructed, containing 3,750 separate stalls. Three sets of cattle are to be fattened every year—11,250 cattle in all. Elevators, facilities for cooking feed, tramways for carrying food, and other modern improvements in feeding are in use. Twenty-five men are employed in the stable as high as 500,000 bushels of corn and 7,000 tons of kay will be fed in a year, and the manure, instead of ng cleaned out in the haual way, will be thished with water into an adjacent

stream.

A company which would ruthlessly so waste manure, even in Nebraska—a state of comparatively virgid soil—should be considered a public enemy. It is probable, however, that the company is looking to present profits. Similar establish ments are said to be under way at Blair, Grand Island and Florence in the same state. When all four establishments are in operation the manure carried into the streams will annually deplete of fertility

000 Nebraska aeres. The necessity of these gigantic feeding establishments is said to be the inability to produce well-fattened cattle on the range. Some years ago, at the beet-sugar farm at Chatsworth, stables for the feeding of 500 steers were creeted, with facil ities as stated above, for fattening bul-locks on the refuse of the factory in con-nection with corn-meal. The manure, was earefully saved and approbably no branch of swindling more increasive than that of the claim agents who discover great fortunes lying in the cation and proposed erection of a city were turned out fat enough to bring the

best price in the New York market, and with only one carload not considered good enough to grade as extra fat bul-locks.

Chairman Warren's View. Buffalo Commercial: The best we can hope for this year is a united party vote. But the democrats will also be united and solidly against us, and the anti-Clevelano dement will be enthusiastic for the Hill ticket. Admitting therefore that Daven-port will win back the entire republican vote that bolted last fall, the fight will be a square one between the two parties. with the chances about even. as well look the facts in the face. If the epublican ticket is successful this year will be the result of hard and systematle work. There is no time to be lest. Let the work of organization be begun

A CHECKERED CAREER.

Arrest of a Notorious Criminal-A Brief History of His Life.

Nashville Union: On last Friday a neatly-attired stranger of pleasing address and affable manners arrived in this city upon one of the morning trains and registered at the Nicholson House as a commercial traveler. Shortly after his arri val he sent a telephone message to Chief Kerrigan of the Metropolitan police force, and the two held a consultation in the gentleman's room. The gentleman, whose name is by special request with-held, stated that he was the special detec-tive of a western railroad and produced his credentials as such. He was on the trail of a young man who formed one of a party that attempted to rob a passen r train and had traced him to Nashville A description of the man was given to the Chief and the matter placed in the bands of detectives Porter and Casteen In less than an hour from the time the in ermation was given a man answering the description was in the station house waiting identification by the stranger. He proved to be the man wanted and he was ordetly conveyed to jail.

Albert Waller, the man who is charged with the crime, is a young man of 22 years, dark complexioned, five feet eight inches high and prepossessing in appearance. He has been in the city for the past nine months and was employed at the livery stable of B. L. Waller, No. 157 South Market street, at which place he was working when arrested by the detectives. The circumstances surrounding the attempted robbery are briefly as follows:

On the night of the 23d of October, 1883, the west bound passenger train on the Union Pacific railroad stepped at a small station in Hamilton county, Kansas, known as Barelay. Searcely had it stacked up when a man jumped in the engineer's cab and, presenting cocked revolvers at the head of the engineer and fireman, ordered them to throw up their At the same time two men hands. boarded the express car, with the intention of capturing and going through the safe. As one of them leaped in the door pistol was accidentally discharged, which awakened the messenger and bag-gage-master, and a lively fusilade at once commenced. The man on the engine, hearing the report of the firearms in the express car, ordered the engineer to pull out of the station. He refused to do it and was shot dead in his tracks. The fireman was also shot, but lived for some time. In the meantime the men on the express car had been driven out by the plucky messenger and baggage-mas-ter and the half-awakened passengers began to pour out of the coaches. In the excitement the three men escaped into he woods, leaving no clue as to their The neighboring woods were scoured the next day by a mounted posse n the hope of overtaking the fugitives, but without avail.

The matter was then placed in the hands of the special detectives of the company, and since then has constantly claimed their attention. Numerous ar rests have been made on suspicion, but afterward released.

Six months after the tragedy a clue was discovered, which was quietly worked, and the names of the three perpetrators of the outrage learned. Then began the work of following them step by step, one

detective taking each man. The murderers, it was also discovered, clonged to an organized band of horsethieves and highwaymen, which operated Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and the Intian Nation, numbering among its members some of the most noted and daring purloiners of horseffesh that ever infested he country, and were constantly on the move from the larger cities of the east to the western plains. It was learned also that Albert Waller was a native of West l'ennessee, but that his people removed o Arkansas years ago. Here the man fell in with bad company and began the life which will cause him to spend the remainder of his days in prison, if he escapes the gallows. He joined the band of horse thieves in Kansas and was soon noted for his exploits as a woodsman He would steal a horse in one state, ride it into another, dispose of it, steal another at the place where the last was sold and, returning, sell that animal at the place from which the first was stolen. He finally came to grief in Quallatown, in the Indian Nation, being caught with several Kansas thoroughbreds to which he could not show a perfect title, and was lodged in jail. Knowing that in Kansas the punishment for horse-stealing was apt to be a halter around the neck he was shrewd enough to plead guilty of theft in the Nation and was tried by the federal authorities and sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months. He served sixteen months, getting the balance good time, and upon his release started for new fields of labor. Since then he has traveled promiseuously, and after the attempt to rob the train migrated south. He spent some time in Memphis and afterwards traveled through different different parts of Tennesee, winding up in Nashville. The evidence against him the de-tective declared to disclose, but the understanding is that it is pretty strong.

The Pioneer "Hooks."

The Pioneer Hook and Ladder company held a meeting at the police court room Tuesday evening, about tifty members being present. A report was read by the trustees showing a balance of nearly \$3,000 in the treasury to be divided among the seventy members. The report was accepted, and the secretary will draw warrants for the amounts due the individual members. The report also gave very favorable mention to the officers of the organization in general and the secretary, E. G. Ryley, and treasurer, H. Pundt, in particular, for the faithful performance of official duties. cirnment was taken to next Tuesday night to hear the tinal reports of othsers, disband, and adjourn sine die. The books and papers of the company will be stored away in the vault of the county clerk for future reference. Standford's Horses.

c. Charles Marvin, in charge of Gov.

Standford's car of fast horses, passed Omaha bound for California, yesterday. He said that he met with bad luck this season, as some of the best horses he had entered for races were unable to compete, owing to sickness. For a few seas sons in the past he has gone home with a bushel of money. The failure of one sea-son will probably not bankrupt the gov-ernor. It is undertood that he makes a little money on the outside.

Coughs, Colds and Sore-Throat yield readily to B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsioum Cough Drops.

BANQUET HALLS DESERTED.

A Caustic Nebraskan Views the Ruins of Missing Towns in Colorado.

Denver's Growth the Result of a Series of Accidents Beef and Bullion Gradually Going Down.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 13 .- [Correspond

ence of the Bre. j-A recent trip through

Colorado with some time spent in the city of Denver, reveals a vecy different state of things there than what existed a few years ago, or during and immediately succeeding the great Leadville silver discoveries. The phenomenal growth of the city of Denver is another illustration of the peculiar viels situdes that charactorize mining countries and towns the world over. In Colorado and all over the mining regions of the Rocky mountains the traveler is shown the sites of once thriving mining camps and towns, where thousands of people once found business and fortune, per haps, but where now a single decaying cabin or a few stakes sticking in the sand are the only evidences that the foot of civilized man ever tend that Mining camps grow into husy marts in a few months, with inhabitants numbered by the thousands, and a few months later the traveler will require the services of an "old settler" or a skilled guide to find the site of the late "great

Denver is the only city of fifty or ixty thousand people ever built up within he United States at least, solely upon the strength of a mining boom, and if the fate of all other towns and camps onstructed under similar circumstances it is not quite apparent to the casual ob-server. The city owns its present dimen ions and importance to

A SERIES OF FORTUNATE ACCIDENTS. First among them was not of congress in 1878 requiring the treasury to buy \$14. 000,000 of silver bullion every year and coin it into buzzard dollars. Next was the discovery a few mouths later of the vast and phenomonal silver deposits at Leadville. The act of congress for nished the market for silver and an impecumous prospector by accident stumbled upon a mass of silver ore that excited the whole world because of its richness and quantity. Capital poured in from all quarters. Thousands and mil ions of dollars were shipped to Colorado for investment. Men that begged breakfast were millionaires

before dinner. Hundreds of men staked off a few acres of barren ground and a few hours later sold out for money enough to build a mansion and retire and live at ease upon the proceeds of their honest (?) toil. Leadville was high up amid the clouds, where winter prevailed ten months of the year, and the remaining two months created the impression that it was very late in the fall, so the men who realized their fortunes at Leadville went down into the plains at Denver and built costly residences and stores and opera houses, etc.

The thousands of people who flocked to the state in search of silver were all eaters and had to wear clothes, and here the rancheman's chance occurred. It was 500 to 1,000 miles to any farming country, where food was abundant, and the few railroads then in operation between the mountains and the Missouri river charged exorbitant rates on all food supplies. These rates OPERATED AS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

for the Colorado ranchman, so he retook out new irrigating ditches and stretched every nerve to raise more food, for which he got an exorbitant price, and consequently heaped up riches. Machinwas wanted to develop the silver mines, and hence shops were erected for its manufacture, and some in that way accumulated fortunes. Grocers, dry goods men, clothing men, and all the accessories of a large and active population planted themselves in Denver and grew and thrived. What was a few years since an obscure, dull and struggling town thus grew in a short time into a thriving city with metropolitan airs. change is evidently in store for that great city, and it appears probable that the ebb tide has already set in. It will be a sad thing for the sanguine people of the "Centennial State," and no right thinking citizen of any other state will feel at all disposed to gloat over her misfortunes. The progress of her decay will be very analogous to the process of her pro perity. Her prosperity was based upon silver, and silver will have much to do with the processes of her decay. It be gan with silver and it will end with silver. The next congress will be very apt to repeal the Bland law and as other nations are disposed more and more toward the single gold standard, and to the use of silver only for small change, it is very probable that the value of that metal will sink in a very TO ONE-HALF WHAT IT NOW IS

The mines of Mexico alone, where men are satisfied to work for a few cents a day, can more than supply the world with all the silver required for small change. There is no double standard sentiment to speak of in the United States outside of a few doctrinaires like Prof. Walker, of Massachusetts, and some others; and the Bland bill is entirely too expensive as a means of furnishing the people with change. There is no propriwhatever in requiring the retary of the treasury to \$24,000,000 a year of silver bullion to coin into dellars which answer no other purpose, whatever, in our money system, than that which is already served by the half dollars and quarters, and bank notes and other devices, all of which are alike used to check off and transfer gold values. The only thing that could save the fate of silver and that of our bright sister state on the "crest of the continent," would be the institution of the double standard of value in the Inited States; but as I remarked before the ruling sentiment of the strong tinancial men of both political parties are

But I had not yet finished the epitaph I commenced to write. The people of Denver and of Colorado are placky and will die hard. Their zeal to escape a fate which many of them foresee, is com-menable, and I must say, is much better than their logic. THEY ARE STRIVING

to build up manufactures, but what use can you make of manufactured goods where there is nobody to buy and use them? When the silver mines are shot down, and there is no inducement to prospect and spend labor and money in earch of new ones, and the thousands of men now engage i in that business come out of the mountains and seek houses at lower altitudes and in other callings who is going to buy machinery and other manufactures? When these miners and prospectors are gone, and the thousands who depended upon them in one way or another as merchants, etc., are gone with them, who is the ranchman going to sell his stuff to. He can only afford to raise food for a home market, for the cost of irrigation and transportation to eastern markets absolutelys forbid him to enter into competition with the Kansas, Nebraska, Iow, and Illinois farmer. The Colorado ranch man most go back to the conditions be fore the boom-from vegetables and hay and grain, to exitle and sheep. And so throughout the list of the Cob rado industries which have are spered so phenomeJAMES PYLE'S The Great Invention.

For EASY WASHING. IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. Without Harm to FARRIC or HANDS, and particularly adapted to Warm Climates. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, but bescare of vile imitations. PRARLINE is manufactured

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK;

nally within a few years past, 1 cannot escape the conviction that they owe their existence to an accident. You can't expeet the lightning to strike twice in the s me place year after year. So when the Queen city of the plains," which name the people of Denver delight to bestow upon their pet, is deprived of her silver crown, she will cease to be a queen and gradually sink to the degree of a very common person indeed.

THE MORAL OF ALL THIS is that Omaha is the natural emporium for all the northwest trans-Missouri country, and the foundation of her present and future greatness can never be undermined nor destroyed by an accident of public opinion or an act of congress. No thief, be he "gold-bug," "bond holder, or what not, can steal sway the mud-sill of her prosperity. With the silver mining industry closed out, there is no apparent reason why Denver should se anything more than a bivouac for a

Faw he n Ired cow boys.

But you may close all the silver mines of the world, and the fertile valleys of the Missouri and Platte rivers offer hospitable and happy homes, and profitable business for countless thousands.

OBSERVER

Angostura Bitters do not only distin-Angostura Bitters do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used, but they are also a sure preventitive of all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Because of counterfoits. Ask your grocer or dinggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The Original sean Valjean. In public estimation, "Les Miserables," mong the prose works here enumerated, has taken so much the lead that it is needless to speak much of it here. Its great scope, its immense pity, its scenes tunnult, its love and its peace, its noble, its humorous and its sordid characters reall known now throughout Europe. Even translation cannot mar its beauty, and many men and women of our own vorking classes, especially in mining districts, prize it very dearly. An in-cident which excited general comment when the "Miserables" first appeared, the theft of the archbishop's sil-

ver candlesticks by the unhappy man to whom he had given shelter found him hunted down after his release from the prison to which he had consigned for having stolen a loaf for his little starving brother, was probably suggested to the past by an aneedote fold in the "Memoirs of St. Simon." Here is the anecdote translated and abridged for those who chance not to have read the "Memoirs:" M. d'Orleans added many secret charities the public ones, consumed the whole revenue of the bishoprice. Amongst these private grants was upon a poor ruined nobleman who had no other help; he was alone in the world and he dined daily at the bishop's table. One morning the servants missed two massive silver ornaments from their master's room, and having observed that this poor gentleman had paid special attention to them they suspected him of having purloined them, and communicated this suspicion to M. d'Orleans. The bishop would not believe it, yet was n by the fact that this habitual guest all at once ceased to frequent his table. Presently he sent for him and in a private interview extracted from h m a full confession. Then M l'Orleans said to him that he must have been in great want indeed to commit such an action, and taking from his purse £20, presented them to him, reproaching him for his want of confidence, begging him to resume his daily visits, to forgel what had passed, as he himself meant to lo, but never to do the like of it again. The story came to be known, not through the bishop, but through the unhappy gentleman himself, who told it out of

gratitude to show what manner of man was M. d'Orleans.—Lady Pollock in Temple Bar. Brilliant as Day.

The beauty of woman is the natural and worthy admiration of the sterner sex, and to heighten it by all such legiti-mate means as are not inimical to health or subversive of good morals should be one aim of female existence. The skin is one of those parts upon which the most improvement can be made, and by the use of Pozzoni's "Medicated Com-plexion Powder" ladies may overcome any want of that peachy pulpiness, that pearly brilliancy and velvety smoothness which are its greatest charm. Unlike too many preparations this is perfectly harmless, and can be used without the slightest fear of detection, and will never excite any of those diseases which render sallow or cause the appearance of unsightly pimples. It is used extensively by the stars of opera and drama, and no fashionable lady's toilet table is

completely furnished without it. Oleomargarine Legitimate. DETROIT, Oct. 1.3-During the last session of the legislature, a law was passed prohibite ing the manufacture of oleonurgarine. To day the Wayne county court decided the law

because it prevents men from engaging in legitimate business.

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Head Colds, Water, Doctarries from the Doctarries from the Rose and Eyes Ringing Notes in the Head Not and Head Not and Head Head Not and Head Head Not and Head Head Not and Head Head Head (Head), memberant Cheking mucus dis Indiged, memberant Cheking mucus dis Indiged, memberant feath sweetened ing restored, and rayages sheeked.

Cough, Bronchaits, Drosphus lato the Faroat Pains in the Chest, Dosephus lato the Faroat Pains in the Chest, Dosephus, Washing of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, set, cured.

One bottle Badded Cure, one how Catharios Solvant and one Dr. Sandrod's Indiger, in our package, of all druggests, Sl. Ask for San Ford's Radical Carles, a pure distillation of Witch Hatel, Am Pine, Ca Fir, Marigoid Clover Blossours, etc.

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