THE DAILY BEE.

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BUSINESS PACEBURA All business letters and remittances about to dries sed to The rise. Pursuanno (surrany, maria. Drafts, clurche and postoffice orders obe made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPARY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Burron.

The dirt is flying along the Belt line.

The prevailing bourbon complaint is that the magwamp roosts high this year

Sixce the Ohio elections, New York republican stock has risen twenty per cent

EVERY voter in Omaha must register this fall. No more affidavits, if you please.

The republican victory in Ohio is mak-

ing many a solid vote for Davenport in New York THERE was no railroad built from Omaha to the northwest to-day. It was

a duil day in Omaha. This Douglas county republican ticket is unexceptional. Even the democrats have not a word to say against it.

Furron county, Georgia, belleves in high license. The price of a retail liquor Heense in that county is \$2,500.

Ir is intimated that the president would like Carl Schurz to accept the presidency of the civil service commission

Is Mr. Brandes is nominated by the democrats for justice of the peace, the people will make a Brandes smash of him on election day.

Par Ford boasts that he has a purse of \$4,000 to spend to make himself sheriff, We hope he will spend it. The b'hoys feel very dry this fall.

Iowa has four calves that cost \$20,000. which leads the Macon Telegraph to remark that Freddie Gebhardt cost his parents five times as much.

In his great work of "clearing out the Augean stables," as it is called by the democratic press, we trust the president will not overlook Cincinnati.

IRA DAVENPORT has congratulated Mr Foraker upon the result in Ohio. On the 4th of November Mr. Foraker will probably have an opportunity to congratulate Mr. Davenport.

The democrats don't propose to put a county ticket in the field until a week before election. That will be time enough, however, for a ticket that is doomed to defeat.

MR. COBURN will be the next sheriff of Douglas county. Mr. George Guy is wasting a good deal of his time in electioneering, George will have to cut ice for another season.

A WOMAN has just been tried and convicted for witcheraft in Minnesota by the minister and deacons of a Swedish church. Minnesota is beginning where Massachusetts left off.

JOHN PENDER, the English telegraph king, has resigned his place in the Western Union directory. John couldn't quite understand the business methods of American stock jobbers.

MR. BRANDES wants the democrats to nominate him for justice of the peace in the First district. By all means let him be nominated. The people ought to get some of their money back out of the Brandes cost mill.

The joint debate is about to desolate New York. Gov. Hill will meet Ira Davenport on the stump, but the real, solid work of the democratic party will be done as heretofore, in the rear of Bowery saloons and dark alleys in the metropolis.

Tirs democrats are so hungry that they are willing to face the yellow fever rather than miss an office. Hence we see a New Jersey man sent to Vera Cruz as the successor of Mr. Bruno Tzschuck. Jersey lightning may be proof against Yellow Jack.

Ir was supposed that with the inauguration of the immediate delivery system those commissions to Messrs Pritchett, Herman, Gallagher and other federal office seekers would put in a speedy appearance, but they do no materialize for (ame reason or other.

Persia is anxious to import some American railway kings to "develop her country." As the treasury of the shah is guarded by a regiment of armed cunuchs, most of our railroad magnates consider the opportunities for development in Persia very unpromising.

Ex-Gov. Exglish, of Connecticut, will back Gov. Waller for the United States senatorship if the democrats control the next legislature. English is worth \$10,000,000, but if he is like old Bill English, of Indianapolis, he won't let go of a cent for Waller or any other man.

THE BEE has been offered a bundle of affidavits showing up-the record of Whiting, the democratic candidate for governor of lowa, but the affidavits are respectfully declined as their publication is unnecessary. Whiting will be snowed under so deep that it will take several adidavits after election to convince anybody that he was Bumming.

Lincoln Journalism.

When some four mouths ago the BER established a branch office at the state capital the Lincoln papers raised a howl against the enterprise. They worked themselves luto a perfect frenzy and warned the people of Lincoln against the danger that was menacing their city from an unexpected quarter. That an Omaha paper should dare to establish a news bureau in Lincoln was something unheard of, and could only result in disaster, wreck and ruin to the people of Lincoln. With this pleture held up before them it is simply a marvel that anybody in Lincoln dared to rent an office to the BEE, or that our reporter was allowed to walk the streets. Intelligent and rational people, who happen to comprise a large majority of the population of Lincoln, were not in the least alarmed by the terrible predictions of their local papers. They saw in this new departure an enterprise that was in keeping with metropolitan journalism, and hailed it as a big eard for Lincoln. They realized that Lincoln as the capital of Nebraska had become an important news center, and that the BEE was taking the initiative to keep not only the people of the state, but the whole section covered by its extensive circulation, fully informed concerning the affairs of their city. They did not see any serious loss of patronage to their local press by reason of the BEE's enterprise, which was in no respect different from the course pursued by Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City papers with reference to the capitals of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. If Springfield, Jefferson City and Topeka were not

they would hardly be heard of except through the limited medium of their own Having come to Lincoln with no other design than to make it one of its important news-gathering points, there is no excuse for the dog-in-the-manger policy which has been pursued all along by the papers of that city. We have taken away none of their patronage, and solicit none of it. Our field is peculiarly our own, and we certainly have as much right to gather news and sell papers in Lincoln as the Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago dailies. In fact, we have a good deal better claim, because we have for years labored and contributed largely to the development of Nebraska. And Lincoln has no reason to complain of ill treatment at our hands. In the few months since it has located a bureau in Lincoln the BEE has done more to advertise Lincoln and her rapid growth, enterprise and advantages than the local papers could do in as many

advertised by the metropolitan journals,

Having failed to alarm the people of Lincoln about the terrible enemy which had invaded their city, the Lincoln pa pers have recently changed their method of attack. They are now trying to make it hot and disagreeable the representative of the BEE by assailing him personally in their columns. This is, to say the least, not very creditable to Lincoln journalism. Taking advantage of a prejudice against Omaha, which they themselves have created and kept up for years, they have tried to impress upon the people of Lincoln the idea that his comments upon the Missouri Pacific bond project were an evidence of deep-scated enmity to Lincoln. As a matter of fact there was nothing improper in the incidental remark that the Missouri Pacific was bound to go into Lincoln, bonds or no bonds, and the aid voted was so much money needlessly thrown away. The Lincoln Journal, which claims to be the great champion of Lincoln's interests, did not say a word in favor of the Missouri Pacific bonds until its managers were convinced that they were sure to be carried by an overwhelming majority. Its advocacy of the bonds at the eleventh hour was unnecessary. The bonds would have been carried even if the Journal

had openly opposed them. This bond pretext under which the indecent and cowardly personal warfare is being waged upon our reporter, is too transparent to deceive anybody. The BEE has come to Lincoln to stay, just as it has at Council Bluffs. Its branch office is permanently located, and its present manager will retain his position so long as he gives his employers satisfaction. We have never meddled with the internal affairs of the Lincoln papers, nor have we ever discouraged any of their enterprises. 'If they want to establish a bureau in Omaha they will be welcome. If any of their employes shall locate in Omaha they will not be subjected to personal attacks and persecution at our hands.

Territorial Appointments. There must be something in the atmosphere of New Mexico which unfavorably affects official honesty. It has been tilled with official scandals ever since its division as a territory. The Dorseys and Atkinsons and Princes, not to speak of a score of Indian agents and minor officers, have kept up the flagrant record for years. Land thieves and star routers, corrupt contractors and jobbing mail carriers have held high carnival in the territory, while decent men have been erowded to the wall to make room for imported scallawags and scoundrels. The last scandal the removal of the chief justice, Vincent, for appointing Dorsey as one of the grand jury of the United States court in that territory. As a large number of Dorsey's friends are under investigation for erooked practices, the significance of the appointment was too apparent to escape attention. It was

promptly followed, as it should have

been, by the removal of Judge Vincent's

official head. Every instance of the

kind gives more emphasis to the demand

made by both political parties in the late

national campaign that territorial ap-

pointments should be made from resi-

dents. Mr. Cleveland has not seemed to

recognize to any great extent the platform

declarations of his party in this respect.

It is true that several good appoinments

of residents have been made in the terri-

tories, but the mass of the new of-

ficials come as before from the states.

Just as long as territorial officers are

made general party spoils, and incum-

must cease at Long Branch, and that pool selling must stop at the Monmouth park races. The season has closed at both places. It looks as if the resolution of the New Jersey grand jury is a little subse

SENATOR VAN WYCK IS NOW in Washington, to hasten the erection of a government building in Nebraska City. It will now be in order for some of the senator's enemies among the rallroad editors, to make a few more remarks about "an unholy alliance" with the adminisbents of them are relieved from the safe- tration.

guards of local responsibility, territorial

honest, capable and above reprosch.

The Railroad Committee.

Meyer, with others in whom the public

will have equal confidence. Largely

composed of successful merchants and

capitalists, who know the pressing need

of rail connections with a part of Ne-

braska from which Omaha is

now excluded, its members will

be able to bring the argument

of personal experience to bear

upon capitalists both at home and abroad

There should be no delay in the organi?

tion of the committee. The work of so-

liciting subscriptions should begin just as

public is ready to respond handsomely to

much needed outlet towards the north-

west. There is a strong feeling that

whatever is done by outside cor-

porations, whose termini are in

Chicago, Kansas City or elsewhere,

no other enterprises should be

allowed to conflict with one whose chief

object is to prevent the diversion of trade

from this city. Stub roads and connect-

ing links of either systems will be one of

little help in the long run to Omaha. Its

merchants and citizens demand direct

rail connection with their neighbors by a

line which cannot be used as a club to

beat the life out of our wholesale trade

and to build up competing manufactures

For this reason it is unwise and prema-

ture to prophesy that the proposed

railroad will in time become a

branch of any other railway

extension. That matter will take

care of itself. The cheif present con-

cern is the organization of a company

to start the enterprise; to secure enough

aid to place it on something but a paper

basis, and with honesty and ability

enough to insure whatever future

changes of control may take place, that

the interests of Omaha shall be as fully

protected as if every officer and clerk

were personally interested in the growth

and development of the city. When that

is done and the road assured there will

be time enough to discuss changes of

management. Meantime the BEE in com-

mon with the entire press of Omaha be-

our citizens to the appeals of this new en-

terprise whose success is so essential to

Special Delivery.

The special delivery system is a failure.

It is as much of a failure in Omaha as it

has proved, after two weeks' trial, in

other cities. The public did not demand

it, do not want it, and will not use it.

Messengers cannot earn pin money at the

business, and are resigning all over the

country. The department at Washing-

ton admits that the special stamps will not

pay the carriers' wages, and thinks that

congress will have to appropriate money

The best thing that congress can do in

the matter at its next session is to repeal

the law and make appropriations for ex-

pediting the regular carrier delivery.

This is the opinion of every leading post-

master in the country who dares ex-

press himself against this pet scheme

of Postmaster General Vilas. There is

no reason why congress should appro

priate money with which to pay for the

prompt delivery of a few letters on

which the senders are obliged to pay six

times the amount of ordinary postage,

when the same appropriation would se-

cure equal promptness in the carriage of

all letters at the regular rates of postage

What is needed, in the absence of postal

telegraph, is an increase in the force of

postal employes in the large postoffices.

Many of them are now greatly embar-

rassed by niggardly appropriations. The

stamping and forwarding departments,

and the carrier force ought to be largely

increased. With more frequent collec-

tions from boxes and a more rapid de-

livery of letters received, there would be

no earthly need for any special service.

This is the public view of the case and it

is the only sensible one. What is wanted

is not new fangled attachments, but a

general improvement of what even in its

present form is, in many respects, the

best administered postal service on the

THE ice dealer is letting go his grip on

the suffering public as November ap-

proaches, but his place will be more than

filled by the retailer of coal. However

efficient may be inspection of weights

and balances by the city inspector, there

is no inspector but a dealer's own con-

science, which can be of much use in pro-

teeting the purchaser of coal in broken

ton lots. From the numerous complaints

which come in, telling how the poor are

cheated by short weights, it seems to be

a question whether the average small

THE Monmouth county grand jury in

New Jersey has resolved that gambling

coal dealer has a conscience.

for this purpose at its next session.

the future growth of this city.

in other states.

An earnest appeal is made by the offiseandals may be expected to continue eers of the Young Men's Christian assothe order of the day. Most of our westciation for funds with which to buy a lot era territories contain ample material and building. We hope that the public refor their own federal officials in men who sponse will be prompt and generous. For have grown up with the country, whose nearly fifteen years past the Omaha as interests all lie in the line of efficient administration, and who can expect and sociation has plodded along through discouragements which, to a less earnest receive the hearty support of their lawand plucky organization, would have abiding neighbors and triends in waking territorial government what it should be, been quite disheartening. Voluntary contributions from members and others have been alone depended upon to furnish a temporary home for the yearly in The committee appointed by President creasing work. A reading room, library, Max Meyer, of the board of trade, to sogymnasium and employment office has lieit aid for the immediate construction seen maintained for the use of such of a railroad to northwestern Nebraska young men as would take advantage of is a strong one. It comprises such names them. The work of the association has as A. L. Strang, S. R. Johnson, W. V. been of benefit to the public in this city. Morse, J. A. McShane, Lewis S. Reed, And the public ought now to reciprocate H. T. Clark, Clark Woodman and Max by being of benefit to the association.

It is proposed to raise \$50,000 to pur chase a lot and erect a building which will be both of use and at the same time an ornament to the city. In doing this the association will be following in the footstens of its sisters in every city of Omaha's size in the country. These buildings furnish places where young men can find harmless amusement, instruction and recreation, and where emto whom this important subject will be ployers can secure competent clerks. In many of our cities the lectures, addresses and classes of the Y. M. C. A. make it a center of culture in the community Such an organization, which proselvtes soon after the organization of the comfor no church and asks no questions expany as possible. We believe that the cept whether it can be of assistance, is well worthy of liberal support at the any practical move to give Omaha this hands of our citizens.

> We hope, before spring opens, that we shall be able to record the success of the Omeha Young Men's Association in securing every dollar of the funds needed.

COMMISSIONER SPARRS IS after a few more land-grabbing corporations, and proposes to bring suits to recover illegally obtained land. If any such suits win, the companies will be promptly overwhelmed by suits on the part of settlers who have bought relinquishments and purchasers whose title will be invalidated by the success of the government's proceedings. The old plea that the property has passed into the hands of innocent purchasers will probably be used with successful effect by the jobbers.

The non partisan citizen's convention of Cincinnati is vigorously engaged in unearthing democratic frauds in that city. One of Thurman's lectures on reform would be appropriate just about this time in the home of John McLean and his gang of democratic repeaters and ballot box stuffers.

PHILADELPHIA's grand jury has presented Chestnut street as a naisance on account of the poor paving and dirty appearance. Omaha can give a largesized volume of points to a city whose payements principally consist of a hundred miles of cobble-stones.

TWENTY-SIX more Mormon saints have speaks a generous response on behalf of been indicted. One feature of Utah's rowth which is securing a good deal of attention is the growth of her penitentiary population.

What the Philadelphia Times calls the 'corkserew issue" in politics received a black eye in Ohio last week, from which it will not recover for some years.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mark Twain bids fair to become a "bloated George W. Curtis, the novelist, Is only forty-

one years old. Dr. Mary Walker is as particular about the style of her hat as most dides Carl Schurz is very busy with his pen. He loves literature better than politics.

Canon Farrar is as much pleased with the people of this country as they are with him. Ex-Governor Hoadly's health is much more obust than was the recent campaign in Ohio The rumor of the engagement of ex-Presi-

being revived. Ex. Governor Hoadley got such a shaking p in the last campaign that he feels as if he

Governor Hill's moustache is much better trained than some of the politicians who have given him the cold shoulder.

Madison Morton, the author of the famous farce "Box and Cox," is a pauper in London. He is n arly ninety years old. Jay Gould's family have an income of \$1,450,000 a year from their investment in Missouri Pacific railroad stock. Mr. Whistler, the American painter, who

has been so long domiciled in London, will arrive in New York in a few days. John P. St. John has had cold water thrown on him by his enemies, who call him "a pro-fessional prohibitionist for revenue only." Joaquin Miller has declined a position in the interior department. He prefers the poe-try of nature to the prose of government ser-

George Augustus Sala writes that Genevieve Ward has made \$50,000 in Australia, and that Boncicault is doing "tremendous It is thought that Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, would not be able to perform so much laborious work were it not for her splendid

Ella Wheeler-Wilcox's recent poem enti-"At forty-eight" does not refer to her-She must still be on the sunny side of thirty or forty.

Ferdinand Ward's baby, which was called erdinand Grant Ward just before the , has been given a new hame, and is now Charence Ward. Sullivan is doing the statue act in a min-

Steel company. He learned the various poses very easily with the exception of "Man Re-fusing a Drink." He found it impossible to The King of Denmark has a wart on his the King of Denmark was a wart on our chin, to remove which he has offered \$10,000. Physicians are afraid of fatal results if they undertake an operation. He is more worried over that wart on his goin than many a man

with a carbancle on his nose, Roscoe Conkling is said to have changed style of dress since his retirement from public life. On ordinary occasions he now usually wears a long pea lagget, sober, loose trousers and walking boots. His powerful shoulders, elear eye, good color and rapid movements indicate perfect health.

A Predicted Victory That Failed to Materialize.

Chicago News: Last Tuesday morning from his umbrageous catalpa grove away out on the Nebraska prairie. Dr. George L. Miller, the inspired editor of the Omaha Herald, said: "It will be safe to predict that the sun will go down night on a democratic victory in Ohlo. The logislature will certainly be captured by the democrats." The predicted vic-The predicted victory did not take place, and there is grave doubt about the legislature, although we see that the democratic leaders in Ohio are pursuing the tactics which prevailed in 1876, when Dr. Miller sent certain cipher telegram to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS cured and pre-vented by Duspy's Pures Malit Whiskey Recommended by leading physicians. Sold by druggists and grocers.

A BLOOD-BRANDED OUTCAST

Aaron Burr's Career After the Murder of Alexander Hamilton.

Shunned by All Classes, He Plunges Into the Wilds of the Mississippi, to Hatch Conspiracies Against the Government.

> [WRITTEN FOR THE BEEL! NO. IL.

On the expiration of his term as vice president, Col. Burr did not dare to return to his home in New York, for the poignant sorrow evoked by the untimely taking off of Hamilton, and the deepscated hostility toward his slaver which pervaded the public heart, had not been obliterated by the intervening period of time, and he deemed absence the safer course for him. He was then a disappointed man, homeless and almost friendless. He had stood an equal chance for the presidency with Jefferson in 1801, when each of them had received precise ly the same number of votes in the electoral college (71), which threw the election into the house of representatives, where Jefferson won the prize. That disastrous political reverse, followed by his taking the life of Hamilton, then one of the most popular, and in our day, declared to be foremost statesman our country has produced, followed by a feeling of almost atter execration against him for that act, Burr foresaw that all hopes of political preferment in this land were forever blighted, and he therefore turned to other fields for adventure. He left Philadelphia early in the

spring of 1805, and proceeded via Pitts ourg, Cincinnati, and through Kentucky to Nashville. After remaining there some time, he engaged a boat, which took him down the Cumberland river into the Ohio, and then into the Mississippl to New Orleans. After passing some time in that city, he returned via Nashville, where he remained several weeks. This trip was a kind of an exploring expedition with him, for he was then, unquestionably, laying his plans for an empire in the southwest, and before his mind were flitting visions of glory and renown.

On the 13th of August, he wrote: "I am still at Nashville. For a week I have been lounging at the house of Gen. Jackon, once a lawyer, afterwards a judge now a planter, a man of intelligence, and one of those prompt, frank, ardent souls, whom I love to meet." He laid his schemes before Jackson and sought to enlist him in them; and there is reason to believe that the latter did for a time contemplate joining the enterprise for establishing an independent govern-ment to be created over the eastern provinces of what is now Mexico, but finding it would be likely to involve him in difficulty with his own country, levying war in the United States against the friendly power of Spain, Jackson declined to connect himself Burr had purchased 400,000 acres of land on the Red river in Louisiana and Texas, with the purpose, as he alleged, of establishing colonies there from the middle and western states. From Nashville m Nashville he went north far as Pittsburg and Philadelphia, making his preparations. He tixed his rendevous on Blennerhassett's island in the Ohio river, in the jurisdiction of Virginia, now West Virginia. Bleonerhussett was an Irishman who had settled upon this island with r thirty ye the school readers contain an extract from the speech of William Wirt, who

assisted in the prosecution of Burr for treason, which pictured the island as an

earthly paradise, having been made such

by Blennerhassett, into which Burrentered as the tempter, and left it a scene of desolution, left it a scene of desolation, having induced the former to join him in his schemes of conquest which his arrest for treason, and to his utter ruin. Bodies of men assembled on the island, and a quantity of arms were gathered there, and Burr was with them. There was so much secreey about their plans and movements, that suspicion was created and agents of the govern-ment were put on the watch. Burr went south again, and was in the Tombigbee region in Mississippi, trying to secure recruits to join his cause, when he was arrested by orders from President Jefferson, and was taken prisoner under guard of a squad of cavalry, he riding on horseback all the way to Richmond, Va., where he was indicted for high treason in attempting to levy war against the United States, it being charged that he intended to unite a portion of our southwestern states with the Spanish provnces, and thus form a new government, of which he was to be the head. put in jail, but was afterwards admitted to bail. He was also indicted for misdemeanor, in attempting to invade the territory of a friendly nation. The trial for treason began in March, and ended in September, and was one of the most celebrated trials have ever taken place in our history. The illustrious jurist, John Marshall, chief justice of the United States pre The prosecution was conducted George Hay, son-in-law of President Monroe. at the time United States attorney for Virginia, Alexander McRae, a cefebrated advocate, and the famous lawyer and orator, William Wirt, who was attorney general under Monroe. The defense was man-aged by John Wickham, Benjamin Botty, Edmund Randolph, who had been attorney general and secretary of state under Washington, all of them ranking mong the most celebrated lawyers of their time, and the brilliant, far famed lawyer, advocate and orator, Luther Martin. Burr himself, one of the greatest advocates of his day, took a promi-nent part in his own defense. It was iterally a legal battery and each of the contending forces contested every inch of the ground with incomparable skill and ability for months. The chief justice rendered many elaborate opinions on the numerous questions raised before him, and which have bewas a remarkable display of forensic power, learning and ability. The jury returned a rather pecunial verdiet, which was: "Aaron Burr is not proved guilty under the indictment by any evidence submitted to us," and he was discharged. Soon after this trial, Burr left for Europe, and remained abroad some years. He tried to induce the British

became intimately acquainter with the celebrated philosopher and ridical author, Jeremy Bentham, and assed nmeh time with him, ite their went to Paris and sought to callst Napocon in his enterprise of conquest in Mex-co, but with no better results. The later was suspicious of him, and detained him virtually a prisoner, refusing to give him passports to leave France. a great poverty, and suffered even for the ordinary comforts of life. He finally permitted to leave France, and returned to the United States and resumed the practice of haw, but never recovered his standing again.
The extracts from his letter which

ministry to aid him in the fur thering of his plans, but without success

I gave in my late letter de-scribing his duel with Hamilton, furnish the strongest evidence against himself of that obliquity of his moral vision which east shadows over his whole | blesaving corps. That little old tub has It is difficult to conceive that one | saved more lives and relieved more hucould write them coolly and callously man samaring than any other vessel that

touching the secionstroubles and dangers in which he was involved, and the fact hat he did write them betrays an utter indifference and contempt for public opinion, an entire absence of any sensibility as to the terrible anguish and sor-row he had caused to enter the family of the man he had slain, and of any comreturns of conscience for the crime. Yet this man, by virtue of his office as president of the senate at the next session, presided at the impeachment trul of Samuel Chase, a United States judge, charged with bribery with such remarkable impartialty, that it exterted the highest enco

mining from his most unrenting fors. Burr must have been a wonderfully scinating man, and especially so his powers of speech. On the expiration of his term as vice-president, he de livered a forcible address to the senate. which, according to the chronicles of that day, was one of the most sublique, dignified and impressive ever uttered The whole scante were in tears, and it as a half hour before order was restored so that they could elect a successor. senator said that the next day the vice president's address was one of the most extraordinary events he ever witnessed One senator asked how long Burr spoke Another replied that he could form no idea; it might have been an hour, and it might have been but a moment. When he came to his senses he seemed to have awakened from a kind of trance, such was the power of Burr to influence and to fascinate men and women.

utter indifference of Burr to serious things, even under the most solemn circumstances, is well illustrated by an incident that occurred but a two before his death. General James Watson Webb, formerly editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who died about two years ago, in company with Gulian C. Verplank, called upon Burr. In their presences the doctor told him he could not live till morning. Looking up to them he The physician is an infernal old fool, open that bureau drawer," which was "There is a letter which look at it is from a lady who says she will call to morrow. Anybody who thinks I will die with such an appointment as that on hand, don't know Col. Burr." He met appointment, but, the day after, death made an appointment which, with him, ended all. He died on Long Island JOHN M. THAYER. GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 17.

Robbing the Public Lands.

New York Star: It is reported from Washington that the general land office had directed a prosecution to begin against the Montana Improvement company, which is charged with taking timr unlawfully from the public domain. The company is owned by the Northern acific railroad. Representatives thereof had submitted that they had not taken timber from the public lands knowingly. They had confined themselves, as th thought, to the alternate sections of the grant of the Northern Pacific. They have offered to reimburse the government upon the proof of depredations upon the public domain. The department has concluded since this statement to further investigate the matter before ordering suits.

Timber spoliation by the land grant railroads has been for years a fact well understood by all familiar with the west, especially with the trans-Missouri region It may be in this case as the company's attorneys assert but the investigation should be made very thorough.

Three years ago, when the Mexican Central railroad was being constructed, it was understood that nearly all the ties for the northern section of about 700 miles were brought from the forests of northern Arizona over the Atlantic & Pacific and the Atchison & Topeka roads to Paso del Norte on the Rio Grande, the northern terminus of the Mexican Central. This timber no one doubted was taken from public lands.

In the Francisco mountain district of northwest Arizona there are at least 10. 000 square miles of fine pine lands. Perhaps it should be said there were such pine lands, for the saw mills started by Boston capital must, ere this, have made the saddest havoe therein. In California, Oregon and Washington territory, timber spoilation is carried on upon a large scale. It will be well, then, for Commissioner Sparks to push his in-

quiries to the utmost. He will be sustained by the administration and supported by the country. "The Short Hours League." New York Evening Post: An organ-ization in England, called "The Short Hours League," whose purpose is sufficiently indicated by its name, has taken up a matter of much importance in attacking railroad companies for requiring such long daily periods of service by their employes. Startling figures are given as to the number of hours of contingous work exacted not only of station-hands, but of conductors and engineers, the last named having fifteen hours shift on one of the leading roads. There is necessity for a similar agitation in the United States. Not a few so-called "accidents" on our railroads are due to the fact that brakemen, switchmen, or engineers are not capable of their best service because they are kept too long on the stretch. Only the other day a brakeman on a Pennsylvania road, been sent back flag a following train, was run over and killed by its engine, and it was found that he had been working so many hours that he had fallen asleep as he waited on the track. A disaster to a train was averted in this case, but a terrible col-lision is likely to occur whenever an overworked and sleepy man man is given such a commission. We believe that the chief railroads of the country have seen the folly of requiring too many hours of of daily service from their men, simply as a matter of business policy, but there are many lines which demand far too much of their employes. Such railroads add a new and unnecessary peril to the inevitable dangers of travel, and ought to be made to mend their ways.

Wasted Eloguence.

Ex-Senator David Davis tells the following story on himself: One day on the stump, at the end of a bust of eloquence, he exclaimed: "I know no east, no west no north, no south." "Then," said one no north, no south, of his hearers, "you'd better go home of his hearers, "you'd better go home and study up your jeogerphy." "It broke me all up," said Davis, "and from that on till the close of my address there was no personal magnetism in my bursts of campaign eloquence."

Johnny McLean Catching It. Washington Post: Better Thurman than a inflorence Shormans, better Shor man than a democrat who goold refusi all honor to such a man as the 214 Ro man.

"The Little Old Corwin."

Chicago Herald: "I see the little old orwin has again been distinguishing lorself," said a revenue marine man at

he custom house vesterday.

Sam owns a good many ships and has a fragmentary pavy, but he does not own a single vessel that has been of such ser vice to mankind as that miserable old ship. She isn't much bigger than a yawl, and is uglier than one of the mud scows that go scooling under the Chi-cago bridges, but she has a frame of olid oak and is built like a wedge. has engines and boilers powerful enough for a vessel threetimes her size, and when up in the arctic regions she so ice floe she walks right through it like a knife through a wedding cake. She be longs to the revenue service, but she ought to have a special pennant in the

ever floated. She is a kind of storm; pet always to be found in bleak and inhospitable regions. She it was the lit tle witch-that tore through the ice in St. Lawrence Bay, away up on the Russian side of Behring's Straits, and res-cued the crew of the Rogers, which had been sent to the relief of the Jeanette. As all remember, this was a naval vessel. She had taken fire and burned up and her crew were camped among the Esquimans and being kept alive on walrus hide and dog meat. The next year this little 'pilot fish' crushed up through the ice and took away the army signal station people at Barrow Point-Lieutenant Ray and command. The next car she went on a free lance cruise, and, ike a snow plow, went to the rescue of the crews of some wrecked found away up beyond Barrow Point. And now," continued the enthusiastic revenue man, "the little old craft has been up again on the bleak coast and brought down the crews of two or three other whalers, whose ships had been lost in the ice last July. She is a perfect little Samaritan. Nothing can daunt the captain, whose name, by the way, is Healy and he is an Irishman. He knows his he knows the awful region in ship, he knows the awful region in which he sails, he knows the ice, and when he feels the time has come for his little vessel he drives her into it, and, though his search may be a blind one. e usually finds a cargo of wrecked and helpless people before turns her head to the south. The little Corwin ought to be the most honored vessel today under the flag, and her marvelous career should be embalmed in verse, like the black horse which took Sheridan to Winchester.'

The Decay of Nevada.

Chicago Herald: Maj. W. W. Randall, who has for years been with the Frohmans as advance agent, landed in Chica-go yesterday fresh from Nevada. He had especially been in Virginia City, where he used to be a newspaper man, He says that nobody now recognize in the half-deserted town, the tumble-down buildings and the wrecked mining machinery, the once famous town of the Comstocklode, with its 22,000 people and its millions invested in mining machinery and appliances. The two great mills which cost half a million to build, and crushed the ore of the great bonanza, are idle and rusty. The enormous heisting and pumping works of the Yellow Jacket and Gould & Curry have been moved away, and all the prospecting on the deep levels is now done from one shaft 3,500 feet down. The last hope of the Comstock depends on a little knife-blade streak of ore which they are drifting along side of in the Hale and Norcross. It shows how people will cling to hope when judgment and sense would tell them that the game is up. Yet they all own property there and they do not want to abandon it till actually compelled. In 1875 Virginia City had 22,000 people. There are not now 3,000. The entire future of the town depends upon that little seam being followed in the Hale and Norcross. If that fails the whole town and region will probably be abandoned. There have been over \$264,000,000 taken out of the Comstock lode, but it is a question if pretty nearly that sum has not been put into it in the way of useless exploration and costly machinery

Didn't Quite Understand.

San Francisco Chronicle: Shoemaking and business never seem to go together. Did you ever notice that even a big shoemaker, with a big store-I mean a practical shoemaker - never gives you change from a drawer when you pay his account? He always takes it from his pocket. A shocmaker never seems to keep accounts. He puts the money you pay him into his pocket and always counts it two or three times over, and tries it with his teeth before he says it is all right. A fellow ordered from a small working shoe-maker, the other day, a pair of boots, He went in to pay for them. They were

"Well," said the customer, "I want you to mend these others. What will 'Two dollars and half."

"All right," said the customer, as a joke; "\$3.50 from \$7 leaves \$4.50. Here you are

That's all right," said the shoemaker. Next morning the customer found the shoemaker sitting on the steps of his office when he went to business. He was

distressed, but very polite.
"I lay awake all night thinking that thing out. Seems to me you've made a mistake. I don't quite understand it yet. You forgot when you paid me that I am the shoemaker and you own the boots."

Truth is stranger than fiction, and some of the testimonials to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil at first read almost like a romance. But they have all been verified and been the means of inducing thousands of people to use the great conqueror of pain.

Tried It on a Dog.

The Paris Figure says that the hair of King Humbert, of Italy, is turning very white, at which Queen Marguerite is greatly troubled. She is said to have procured a case of hair dyes from Paris, and presented it to her royal spouse, beg-ging him to try them. The next day she was surprised to find that the hair of her favorite white spaniel had changed to an apple green. The king explained that before using her present he had deter-mined to try its effect and had used one dye on the dog. Next day he intended to experiment on her parrot. The queen immediately carried off the box of dyes,



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