THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1886.

BILL NYE AND BABYLON.

CRIM2 ON THE SEA. A Sea Captain Charged with Scuttling

Charles Kitchen, of Omaha, the New Landlord of the Hostelry.

SALE OF THE COMMERCIAL

THE CHANGES TO BE MADE.

Some Gossip in Connection With Hotel Matters - The Snow Blockade -Three New Corporations-Minor Capital Matters.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] Charles Kitchen, the new proprietor of the Commercial hotel, takes charge of the property to day. He is known to have in mind several immediate changes. among which is the hiring of a French cook and competent assistant, the replacing of the dining room girls with trained colored waiters, and the abolition of the restaurant. Some of the partitions will be removed so as to make a large, light dining room, facing on Eleventh street, and a new kitchen will be built across the west end of the present meal den. The floor of the reading room will be lowered to the level of the hotel office, and a bar fitted up in the store facing on P street, now used as a provision room, the entrance being through the reading room. With these changes Mr. Kitchen will rest satisfied for a two or three years, when, if the business proves as profitable as he anticipates, he will tear down the present house and crect a second Paxton.

The Commercial has been a gold mine in the hands of Mr. Imhoff. He told the BEE representative yesterday that he took the house twelve years and five months ago when it was a squatty little concern, and he was poorer than a man without a dollar. From year to year he made additions to the building, running in debt for most of them, until in 1876 he was frightened heally to find that he had a load of \$56,000 on his back. His business grew, however, and Imhoff pind his way out, and is to-day one of the richest men in Lincoln. It is reported that he got \$80,000 from Mr. Kitchen for the property, but it is more likely the transfer was made at \$75,000, res Kitchen flatly refused to give \$50,000 Friday morning last, and at noon was in conference with Mr. Harwood and others who were anxious to have him build a new house. At that time Mr. Kitchen he could get the Commercial for \$70,000 he would take it, as he was tired of being out of business, and was satisfied Lincoln was a good hotel town. Even at \$30,000 property would have been a good purchase, as for several years past, without a bar, it has been earning \$20,000 net. Last year the profit was nearly \$21,000. It is safe to say that the busi-ness will not decrease in Mr. Kitchen's hands, and that with the changes he proposes to make the Commercial will become one of the most popular houses in the west.

Close upon the transfer of the Commercial hotel comes the news that John H. Clark has bought the Windsor hotel from Theodore Barnes for \$65,000. This, if true, is the result of negotiations by Barnes to raise money to pay off the in-debtedness of \$41,500 which has been hanging over the house ever since it was built. The present landlords, Brown & Glass, have a lease on the building for four years, and the latter is now trying to arrange an equitable basis on which to buy his partner's interest. The furniture in the house belongs to Brown & Glass, and with the lease is estimated to be worth fully \$22,000. At least that is what they asked Mr. Kitchen for it when he approached them with an offer to buy morrow night. No advance puff is neelast week.

A SNOW BLOCKADE.

His Schooner. Bosrox, Jan. 3.-Capt. Gerroir, of the schooner Racer, which was wrecked off Portland on Monday last, was brought to this city under arrest from Gloucester Saturday morn ing. He was arranged before United States. Commissioner Hallert on a charge of sentting his vessel and was hold in \$2,000 for ex-militation. If appears that the vessel had a very successful trip, having taken \$5,009 pounds of lish before size rat into Sidney, C. pounds of lish before a Ai this point Gerroir B, on her way home. Al this point Gerroir took on band twoff ichnel passengers for Portland. The crew say that the captain Portland, a parent ports on the way home stopped at several parts on the way home and that all hands had a to all him generally. At one of the jobs of randomy lists, near Grand Manany it is characed by the crew that the entire cargo of hist was sold for cash by the cardian, this of the female passengers data Williams) makes affi-davit that she saw the davit that she saw the contain cut a hole in the vessel with a hatchet while the vessel was lying in Portland harbor and to overhearing the captain veloce to permit his wife to sall to Glome-ter with him in the schoon-er, because of the probability of her sinking on the trip. One of the error named George on the trip. One of the error, named George Sherman, it is said, also overfleard the cap-tain's remarks about the schemer sinking, and went to the captain, telling him be must not run the vessel on the rocks. It is also said that Gerrior was overheard to say that the owner would rather have the vessel sink than not, as she was old and the insumnee on her would be satisfactory to him. Shortiy after the vessel sailed from Portland and when sixteen miles off Cape Elizabeth It was discovered that she was rapidly filling and she sunk in forty fathems, the crew taking boats and reaching land after suffering in-tensely from exposure. It is asserted that boats and reaching land after suffering in-tensely from exposure. It is asserted that the capitaln has admitted that his affidavit claiming that 35,000 pounds of fish went down with the vessel, together with the money received for a portion of the cargo, is false and that her hold was clear when she suck. The extreme penalty of the crime with which he is charged is death.

AUGUST AIRS HIMSELF. The Frothy Anarchist Hurls Invective

at King Withelm.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.-August Spies, an active number of the local socialistic organization, read au address before the usual Sunday gathering of anarchists today, which was unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the meeting. The address reminds those the meeting. The address remainds those present that to-day was the twenty-fifth an-niversary of the accession of Emperor Wil-belm, and that his reign had been a disgrace to civilization. Historical inci-dents were cited with more or less accuracy in support of this accusation, and uncompliment is emitted with a more not surred. mecomplimentary epithets were not spared. The audience endorsed this opinion enthusi-astically, and after similar remarks had been made by other well known socialists on the subject they adjourned in the best of humor,

AMUSEMENTS.

The Keene Season Closed-The Minstrels.

As a business venture Thomas W. Keene's engagement in Ouchn was a great success. His four performances in the two days he was here were greeted with packed houses, and that, foo, on Saturday, despite the blizzard that prevailed.

The BEE has remarked upon Mr Keene's performances of Othello and Richard III., given on Friday, and the same general criticism made then ap plies upon his characterization of lock" and "Macbeth" on Saturday. Mr Keene is too mechanical and stagy in his methods by a very large per cent In his efforts to conquer his natural ineli nation to rant he flies to the other extreme and becomes unnaturally precise in his acts and utterances. This is not to say that he does not, nevertheless, giv pleasant presentations of Shakesperean dramas, for although not perfect, an evening with Keene at the theater affords most delightful entertainment. It can at the same time be said, that although his company is good it could be vastly improved. THE MINSTREES.

The next attraction at the opera-house is McIntyre & Heath's great ministrels toessary.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S SOLUTION. The Commanding General's Plan of Dealing With the Nation's Wards

WITH PROFITABLE RESULTS. The Recommendations of His Annual Report Explained at Length, With Figures Showing the Basis of His Conclusions.

The Way to Care For the Red Man. WASHINGTON Jan. 3.-In response to a request for additional information explanatory of the recommendations of his last aunual report in regard to the Indian question, Identenant General Sheridan has written the

following statement: following statement: HE ADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1886.— In my annual report for 1885 I recommended that each Indian family be given and located upon the 329 acres now provided for them by law in case of actual settlement; that the government then condemn the remainder of each reservation, and buy it in at \$1,25 per acre and with the pro-ceeds purchase government bonds to be held cods purchase government bonds to be in trust by the interior department, giving to the Indians, each year the interest on the bonds for their support. I cited as an illus tration of what would be the practical workings of this suggestion, the case of the Crows, ings of this suggestion, the case of the Crows, the Chevennes, the Arapaboes and the Utes, but the limits of my report did not permit a full envidation of the advantages that would accrue to the Indian nor even an allusion to the large amount of land now lying idle that would thereby be opened to softlement and increase by so much the material prosperity of the nation.

When it is attempted to deal with this subject more in detail, a difficulty is at once enthe various reservations has been actually determined nor the population of the Indians occupying them known within more than ap-proximate limits. It will, therefore, not be proximate limits. It will, therefore, not be possible to show the exact working of the method proposed, but only a general sammany covering the cases of the larger reser-vations in each territory, and the most pop-ulous of the different tribes. Similar statistics alons of the different tribes. Similar statistics for smaller reservations are, however included in the accompanying tables. Since the appro-priations for the support of the Indians are not in every case made specifically for these upon any particular reservation, but rather collectivity, for these inhabiting the same state and territory, in making comparison with the sum now required for the subsis-tence of Indians and the annuities allowed them by treaty, the aggregation of a territory or for several territories has necessarily been or for several territories has necessarily been considered rather than for each tribe or reser

In Dakota the principal reservations are In Dakota the principal reservations are the Fort Berthold and those inhabited by va-rious bands of Sioux. The Fort Berthold reservation, with an area of 2,900,000 acres, has a population of 1,300 people. The others an area of nearly 22,250,000 acres, and a population of about 25,800. Carrying out the proposals of my report would in the former case afford an annual income of over \$140,000, and in the latter case the surplus unoccupied by the Indians of over \$45,000 acres, or an extent of territory equal to the combined area of the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Marcaduagtic and Comparison the proceeds Massachusetts and Connecticut, the proceeds of which, at 4 per cent per annum, would yield an interest of over \$1,000,000, with two of the smaller reservations—the Devils Lake and South Mountain—one 255,450 acres and a population of over 1.800. Nearly half of the land would be required by the Indians in this case. Then the income from the surplus would be small, being little less than \$5,000 per almon per annum.

In Montana the Blackfeet reservation contains over 21,500,000 acres, and a population of less than 7,000 Indians. The surplus land, equal to the area of the state of Maine, would Crow reservation mentioned in my report ould in a similar manner be made to produce an annual sum of \$225,000. Considering all the Indians and reservations in the territorics of Dakota and Montana, we

have an aggregate area of over 54,500,000 acres, and a population of less than 45,000. A surplus area of nearly 81,000 square miles would produce an annual interest of over year ending June 30, 1884, for fulfilling the reaties with these tribes and for their substence and civilization, and pay of em-loyes incident to such undertaking, amounts

The Romance, of Ancient History Seen Through the Goggles of

a Modern Humorist. The history of Babylon is fraught with adness. It illustrates only too painfully that the people of a town make or mar its resources rather than the natural recources and advantages it may possess

on the start. Babylon, with 3,000 years the Thus start of Minneapolis, is to day a hole in the ground, while Minneapolis socks her XXXX flour into every corner of the globe, and the price of real estate would make common dynasty totter on its

Babylon is a good illustration of the de cay of a town that does not keep up with the procession. Compare her today with Kansas City. While Babylon was the capital of Chaldæa 1,279 years before the birth of Christ and Kansas City was organized so many years after that event that many of the people there have for-gotten all about it. Kansas City has doubled her population in ten years, while Babylon is simply a gothic hole in the ground.

Why did trade and emigration turn their backs upon Babylon and seek out Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha? Was it because they were blest with a blue sky or a more congenial sun? Not by any means. While Babylon lived upon what she had been and neglected to advertise, other towns with no history exwhooped with an exceeding great whoop and fore up the ground and shed printers' ink and showed marked sign of vitality. That is the reason that Babylon is no This life of ours is one of intense activ-

We cannot rest long in idleness itv. vitiout inviting forgetfulness, death and "Babylon was probably oblivion. Th largest and most magnificent city of the ancient world." Isaiah, who lived about 200 years before Herodotus, and whose remarks are unusually free from local or political prejudice, refers to Babylon as the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldle's excellency," and yet while Cheyenne has the electric light and three daily papers, Babylon hasn't got so much as a skating rink.

Babylon was remarkable for the two beautiful palaces, one on each side of the river, and the great temple of Belus. Connected with one of these palaces was the hanging garden, regarded by the Greeks as one of the seven wonders of the world, but that was prior to the erection of the Washington monument and civil ervice reform.

This was a square of 400 Greek feet on each side. The Greek foot was not so ong as the modern foot introduced by Miss Mills of Ohio. This garden was supported on several tiers of open arches. built one over the other, like the walls of a classic theatre, and sustaining at each stage or story a solid platform from which the arches of the next story sprung. This structure was also supported by the com-mon council of Babylon, who came fororder. ward with the city funds, and helped to

sustain the immense weight. It is presumed that Nebuchadnezzar creeted this garden before his mind be-came affected. The tower of Belus, supposed by historians with a good memory to have been 600 feet high, as there is still a red chalk mark in the sky where the top came, was a great thing in its way. I am glad I was not configuous to it when it fell, and also that I had omitted

being born prior to that time. "When we turn from this picture of the past," says the historian, Rawlinson, referring to the beauties of Babylon, to contemplate the present condition of hese localities we are at first struck with stonishment at the small traces which remain of so vast and wonderful a met-ropolis. The broad walls of Babylon re utterly broken down. God has swept it with the besom of destruction." One cannot help wondering why the use of the besom shoud have been aban-

doned. As we gaze upon the former site of Babylon we are forced to admit that week. This palace of Theseis was cer the new besom sweeps clean. On its old site no crumbling arches of broken col umns are found to indicate her former beauty. Here and there huge heaps of debris alone indicate that her godless wealth and wicked, selfih, indolent, enervating, ephegmeral pomp, rose and defied the supreme laws to which the bloated, selfish millionaire and the hardhanded, hungery laboreralike must bow. and they are dust to day. Babyion has fallen. I do not say thi n a sensational way or to depreciate the value of real estate there, but from actual observation and after a full investigation I assert without fear of successful contraliction that Babylon has seen her best days. Her boomlet is busted, and to use political phrase, her oriental hide is on ie Chaldæan fence. Such is life, We enter upon it reluct antly; we wade through it doubtfully, and at last timidly. How we Americans do blow about what we can do before breakfast, and yet, even in our own brief istory, how we have demonstrated what instory, how we have demonstrated what a little thing the common two-legged man is. He rises up rapidly to acquire much wealth, and if he delays about go-ing to Canada he goes to Sing Sing, and we forget about him. There are lots of modern Babylonians in New York city to-day, and if it were my business I would call their attention to it The assertion that gold will buy all things has been so common and so popular that too many consider first the bank account and after that honor, home, religion, humanity and common decency. Even some of the churches have fallen into the notion that first comes the tall church, then the debt and mortgage, the ice cream sociable and the kingdom of heaven. Cash and christianity go hand in hand sometimes, but christianity ought not to confer respectability on anybody who comes into the

HE CLEANED OUT THE HOUSE.

An Audience of 300 Toughs Scattered in Flight By a Newspaper Man.

A Reminiscence of the Early Days of Lander, Wyoming, and the Town's First Theatre.

Speaking of Caldwell, the journalist liar of Lander," (Wyo. T.) as the BEE had the pleasure lately of so doing, in an interview with Mr. William B. Collins, of that town, calls to mind an incident of the early days of Lander. In the history of such a community, recollections of pioneer times do not require distant retrospects, and a short glance back to '79 will bring up the right date. Lander was founded on a wild-cat boom, such as have seen the Court d'Alene, Mt. Pisgah, Pine Valley, and other El Dorados of recent months, sweep the country with their speculative excitement, too soon to van ish totally from the field of public notice

Along in the summer of '78 adventurous prospectors who had entered the Wind River mountains of central Wyoming re turned to the railroad settlement. with showings of silver "strikes" and such tales of bonanza indications that before long the mining element had caught the infections fever and "Wind River, ho" became a general erv. The winter, how ever, intervened before a move could be made, and impatient preparations already afoot were checked during the season of storm and snow. With the first thaw the march began and from Rawlins, Carbon and Laramie scores of parties started across the desert of alkali for the new fields of cealth. The small range of the Wind river soon teemed with men. A com-munity sprang up in the beautiful valle, A com lying between the hills and assumed th name of Lander. Its growth was of tha phenomenal character which has earned the title of "mushroom," Within a week five hundred men were on the spot, and street was formed of double rows of tents, slapups, log cabins, turf huts, dug outs and every erude variety of human shelter imaginable. But what commerce flourishes within those rule tene-ments! Money poured in with

tide of adventurers the pioneer merchants followed fast with freights of merchandise and provisions. Chief among these came the whisky vendors, and the arrival of the first barrel in the camp was a gala event never to be forgotten by those who shared the general joy. No government officered affairs, and current events came and went as wantonly as the varied play of was the license of citizenship that the carliest public institution required was a cemetery, where, by the combination of "red-eye," hemp and revolvers, a select and orderly suburb was started in short

Among the early arrivals into Lander was a certain Thompson, a broken down showman, who thought to renew his fortune by establishing a play house for the young community. He brought with him a burnt cork artist and a woman named Belle Lee. This lady must be an eternal remembrance to the pioneers of Lander. She was short and fat, so that the erowd quickly contracted ber name to one of very ant application. She could sing, and she danced with such gen rous display of heavy agility that her popularity was assured from her first appearance. Above all and most importantly to b considered in her favor, she was Lander sole lady resident for months, and for this reason was held by the rough frontiersmen in an esteem that was little short of veneration. But to turn back to Thompson and his theatrical scheme, it required but little effort for him to secure backing. and an "opera house" was run up in a

pressure and the wildest clamor was brought to bear, and with a crash and rending of timber joints the front was forced out and the entire structure col-lapsed. A cry of tercor wont up from the imprisoned men and a desperate struggle for release began Fortunately the fin-ber and plattks were of light material and the fall had been so gradual that no one had been struck down. With help from without the min in the wreek emerged, and on inspection found that beyond a few cuts and bruises no one was hurt. The indignation at the cause of the entastrople was pitched to fury, and a diligent search of the camp was made for him. Willis, however,

and a diligent search of the camp was made for him. Willis, however, seemed to have managed to elude observation and escaped in the darkness. He thoroughly under-stood that his reappearance in the town would be the closing seene in a bright journalistic career, and he therefore took to the hills and tall timber. Never more was he seen in the precincts of the camp. The "Royal Palace" was not rebuilt, as a change in the fortunes and character of a change in the fortunes and character of the town rendered it undesirable. The mines, which brought the original rough element, were playing out, and the discovery of the great herding resources of the region and its subterranean sea of oil were bringing on the scene a healthier stock of population. The events of the times of mining fever are now almost forgotten in Lander and the young city is rapidly advancing to that commercial importance of which it gives so much promise. Willis might

Safely return to the city to day and with Caldwell pool the credit of the peculiar celebrity which each have "journalistic ally" achieved in Lander.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Great clearing sale of fine clothing commences December 4th at Elgutter's mammouth clothing house, 1001 Farnam street, corner Tenth.

J. E. Riley, Real Estate and Loan Broker, has removed to Rooms 4 and 5, 'Granite'' block.

mail Every person will be able to wear Elgutter's fine clothing A special reduc-tion until December 25th. 1001 Farnam street, corner Tenth.

THE BOX BUTTE COUNTRY.

An Inviting Region for the Homeseeker and Business Man.

HEMINGFORD, Dawes Co., Neb., Dec. 30.-|Correspondence of the BEE.|-Not having seen anything in the eastern papers about our new town, I thought I would erave a small space in your valuable paper as I believe that the people of Nebraska like to know of the development and prosperity of their state.

The new town Hemingford is located in the center of the famous Box Butte country in Dawes county, and is, 1 believe, destined to be one of the leading towns in Northwestern Nebraska, as it has territory on all sides of it that for beauty, fertility and quantity cannot be excelled in the state. The first southment was made in the Box Butte about eight months ago and to-day settlers can be counted by the hundred. Of course our town is small yet but is on the verge of a western boom. Eastern business men have been here looking over the country and in comparison with other

points have determined that the advantages are in favor of this, and are now returning with lumber to build immedi ately, preparatory to filling their houses with good of the advantages of this point interest the public and could in considerover others is that it is in the centre of a ation for the unfortunate victim be supvast table of level and gently rolling land pressed. And yet the culprit's story that the railroads coming into northwestrecited through the grated bars of the cell, had awakenen the reporter's interest ern Nebraska will undoubtedly come through here, that good soft water in abundance can be had at a depth of 35 and he could not forget it. The prisoner was a young man holding a responsible It will be on the line of position in the city. He was well dressed route from Hay Springs on the F. E. & \overline{M} . V. R. R. running east and west through and bore a countenance cast in refine-ment, but what a miscrable spectacle he the Box Butte and on the mail route from Chadron, also on the F. E. & M. V. R. R. presented through the iron lattice, with features swollen from the debauch he south to Snake Creek. had ignominiously slept off in the jail. To business men who want a good lo-cation I would say come and look over He had told a singularly instructive story and a moral so pointed hung by the tale the town and country before locating that the reporter determined – to print the short narrative for the benefit of his fellow There is yet lots of room. There is also an abundance of government land vayouth. The remarkabble circumstance cant and any person in quest of a home should come and see this country, and l which struck the prisener's mind was that the policeman should have interfered venture the assertion that if they want a in his enjoyment of the festal holiday. True it was that at the hour of 1 o'clock home they will immediately secure a quarter section of laud here. There are m. January 2, 1836, he was rollicking up Farnam street, discharging a pistol, and yelling like a Commence at every also some fine pieces of land that can be bought at reasonable prices for parties who do not want to take government step. Of course the police should have land. overlooked a matter so slight, but alas, they didn't, and a burly officer had dragged the disturber Christmas was celebrated in Heming ford in good style. A boun-tiful supper was served to over of the peace to fail. The young man had greeted the dawn of the new year with a eighty persons, after which a well laden Christmas tree was exposed to view. Children and old tolks all expressed thempurposes. selves as having a grand time OCCASIONALLY.

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OHICAGO.

REFORM AND NOBLE RESOLVES speedy exit, and of all the weak sides of the structure the front was the most fragile. The crowd swept impetuously

back from the stage, a jam in the door-way instantly resulted, another wave of A Backward Glance From the Morning of the Second on New Year's Vows.

How They Swore Off Tapering Down Their Drinks-A Young Man's Melancholy Holiday.

The reporter had dropped in for sheiter from the driving storm while he fixed his ovrshoe which threatened every instant to bare his sole leather to the snowy pavements. It was Saturday morning and the handsome interior of the saloon appeared to feel the effects of the New Year festivities now done and past. The bottles and soiled glass ware were set out on the bar for cleaning, a bired man was scrubbing out, the debris of the lunch still sat on the table from which hundreds had partaken of its dainties and everything wore that wretched, swellhead look peculiar to the early morning after a lark. Even the mirrors looked "off" and seemed in a knocked up fashion to see two things, while the billiard tables wore an enfeebled and unsteady air, under their dusting coverlets, The proprietor sat near the front window smoking a cigar and gazing pensively out into the ngly weather, not the least whit worse for the conviviality of the day and the night gone before which he had witnessed

Two young men hastening to their office at this juncture dived in, slammed the door on the wave of snow which pressed at their heels and walked straight to the bar. The presiding genius arose and saluting the visitors as acquaintances, set out without question the rye bottle. The two men glanced at the cut glass decanter with its golden, beading liquor,

and then stared an instant at each other. "I guess I'll take a little sherry wine," at last said one. "And so will I," promptly seconded

the other. "First mistake of the year," laughed

the prescriptionist as he returned the botthe to the shelt and produced the wine and accompanying stem glasses called for," but I suppose these blunders will often happen during the next ten days. Now those fellows are regular enstomers," he continued, as the men gulped down their drink and hurried out, "and they drink whisky without a change, that I ever saw. New Year's yows caught them yesterday, but not strong enough to bring total reformation, just sufficient, however, to influence a moral retrenchment in the strength of their drink. There are hundreds of such fellows, but they get over it in a week or so, and come back to their regular

beverage "A MOST HAPPY NEW YEAR." The scene is the city jail and it is still the morning of the 2d. A drunk and deorderly prisoner has been pouring into the reporter's car the marrative of his

misforume. "Wasn't that a singular circumstance?" he queried on finishing his story.

"Yes, it was rather remarkable," the reporter assented.

"Why, man, it was wonderful. Such infernal luck don't come once a life time and just to think that it must hapon a New Year's day, oh' it knocks ma out. Heavens' what would my father say if this news even gets back home; it paralyzes me to think of it. Say, you won't mention it in the paper, will your'' The reporter promised readily that he would say nothing about it. A plain

drank with the only exciting attendant of resisting an officer would hardly

The "beautiful" covers everything in and about Lincoln with a blanket of white, and the oldest inhabitant is racking his brain to recall a similar fall dur-ing his residence in Nebraska. The The wind has sifted the snow into such heaps that travel in the city is entirely suspended. The street cars have stopped running, and a few adventurous hackmen are the only people abroad. West of Lincoln the storm raged the fiercest, and it was with great difficulty that the trains from the west were able to get through. No. 4, on the Burlington & Missouri, due here at 8 a. m. yesterday, pulled in at noon, and No. 2, the afternoon train was nearly four hours late. Yesterday morning's train from Omaha was precoded by a snow plow and was only thirty minutes behind at this point. On the Republican Valley and other roads diverging from here there is considerable trouble, and trains are either abandoned or running very late

THREE NEW CORPORATIONS.

Articles of incorporation of the Union Trust company of Omaha, were received by the secretary of state Saturday. projectors of the organization are Ezra Millard, William A. Paxton, William G. Maul and Robert Garliehs, and the cap-ital is fixed at \$300,000, in shares of \$100

The Omaha White Lead feompany has also been incorporated, the gentlemen standing as sponsors being Levi Carter, W. Gates, D. O. Clark, W. H. Hughes and S. B. Hayden. The capital is 890,000.

Lincola is represented among the new incorporations by the Lincoln Loan and Building association. At the head of the corporation are John R. Clark, J. D. Mac-tarland, G. M. Lambertson, H. D. Hath-nway, A. S. Raymond and C. E. Yates Five thousand shares of the stock of the par value of \$200 each, making \$100,000 in all, are to be issued.

SUPPLIES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS. Contracts for supplying the various state institutions with stores during 1886 were made Saturday by the board of supplies with the following parties:

Groceries-Insane asylum, Thomas sewell, Lincoln; deaf and dunib institute, Sewell, Lincoln; deaf and dumb institute, William Fleming & Co., Omaha; reform school, George & Ames, Kearney; institute for the blind, Frazier & Utterback,

Nebraska City. Dry Goods--Insane asylum, J. & D. Newman, Lincoln: deaf and dumb inst-tation, L. B. Williams & Son, Omaha: reform school, Finch & Smith, Kearney, Fuel-Insane asylum, Whitebreast Fuel company, Lincoln; deaf and dumb insti-tute, Nebraska Fuel company, Omaha; institute for the blind, D. P. Rolfe, Nebraska City

Meat-Deaf and dumb institute, Harris & Fisher, Omaha, Tform school, William Heeat, Kearney; institute for the blind, J. W. Trail, Nebraska City.

BRIEF MENTIONS.

Charles Watrous, whose arrest for be, ing a little too fresh with Mrs-Albright, a chambermaid at the How ard house, was chronicled in the BEE last week, has been jailed in default of money to pay his tine of \$25 and costs. Watron's was charged with a serious assault on the woman, but the evidence did not sustain it. It was proven that he had been a little too fresh, however, and the judge fined him on the broad principle that he was old enough to know better.

The county treasurer's office will be

Will C. White, the boy in jail on

appear for trial. Food, clothes and med-icine is what the boy needs more than a of his wife, now repoice with him in his

A Retrospect of 1885. Chicago Tribune's Fanny Man.

Our annual review shows about the us ual number of developments in the broad field of journalism. Some of these are the result of new conditions; others merely the effect of changes in fashion. It is noted that in affidavits of circulation, especially among eastern newspapers, the publisher has given way to the pressman, who, being generally a sturdier in dividual and having a place to lose can sub-scribe more calmly to an awful oath, and with less computetion regarding a possible accident to his immortal sout. Close observers testify that still another change in the style is imminent, and that within the next eighteen months oaths of this class will, as a rule, be taken either by the janitor or the elevator boy.

Advertising still maintains its reputa-tion as one elegant class of reading matter for a good newspaper to have. Press manufacturers remain on the same terms with each other, but there

have been no murders of late

There has been a notable falling off in vigorous news of the Mulhatton variety. though there was not a bad account re-cently of a boy fed to a threshing machine by an enraged individual where in Illinois, and of a fine fish-shower in Maine. There has been no sea-serpent worthy of the name during the year, but it has been a poor sea-captain who has not witnessed a fearful combat between whales and swordlish or some-

thing of that sort. Gold has been found once in Michigan. once in Indiana and once in New York An ink well has been found in Arkansas The Akoond of Swat is no more and the Mudir of Dongola is quiet, but the new Mahdi and the new United States minister to Japan have loomed up instead as large fantastic visions of the grotesque far away. The mugwump is becoming almost useless for a paragraph, and there is nothing to fill his place. As was to have been expected, even as a subject he proved without issue.

And so the details of little things affect ing the grand whole of a great estate during the year might be prolonged al most indefinitely, but in these annual re-views it is well sometimes to be brief. I is confidently expected that developments more startling will come in 1886.

A Joyous Reunion.

A most romantic story, in all respects true, comes from Samson county, North Carolina. In 1861 the Rev. Dr. H. Spiney parted from his son, John G, Spiney, at Golbsboro. The latter served with the Army of the Southwest, and was present at tee siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Corinth and many other caregoments. Detailed on special duty in Arkansas, he was captured at Dardanelies in 1863 and carried prisoner to Johnson's Island, where he remained till the following Feb-He was then sent to Shreveport, ruary. La., and placed in command of his ment, in which post he served until the close of the war. After the surrender went with some comrades to try his fortune in the northwest. After living a short while in several states he settled at Salina, Kas., where he has lived for sixteen years, practicing law with great success. His father heard of his capture and imprisonment and thought he died in captivity. In 1872 Col. Spiney wrote to his father. The letter was misplaced and came to light only a few weeks ago while Mrs. Spiney was looking through an closed Tuesday and Wednesday while the transfer to Mr Rocke, the treasurer-elect, is being made. The names of the four paid firemen who are to replace the volunteer depart-ment, will be handed in to the council to in the arrival of Col. Spiney with his daughter, Miss Nettie, in Clinton last Sunday. The joy of the meeting of father and son, each of whom had long might since mourned the other as dead, is more Will C. White, the boy in jail on charge of stealing geese, was too sick to appear for trial. Food, clothes and med-recently wept with him upon the death giadness.

bout \$100,000 less than this sum. In Wyoming the Shoshones are located upon Wind River reservation. One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars per year could be derived from the sale of their surplus

Infl. In Idaho Fort Hall reservation, occupied by the Bannocks and Shoshones, would in the same way produce each year \$50,000, and the Cour D'Alenes \$28,000. In these two territories-Wyoming and Idaho-the total area of the reservations is nearly 5,000,000 acres, and the population nearly 6,000. An area of nearly 7,200 square miles, almost equal to the state of New Jersey, would not be required for the Indians, and an income ld be yielded of \$.35,000, more than \$100,-(0) in excess of the appropriation for the current year.

and year. In Oregon, the most populous reservation is the Klamath, with over a million acres, ut less than 1,000 inhabitants. It would

but less than 1,000 inhabitants. It would yield \$50,000 a year. In Washington territory the Yakamos, about 3,200 in number, occupy a reservation of \$00,000 acres of the same name. Here the surplus land would yield but \$30,000 a year. In this state and territory the reservations, with a total population of 16,000, embrace \$,400,000 acres, or about seven and one-third be required by would be required. llion acres more than would be required them under the plan proposed, which uld produce per annum \$350,000, or about 300,000 more than is appropriated for the Indians. The different bands of the Utes in Utah

and Colorado number about 3.6.00, and their reservations include over five million acres, of which the surplus portion would produce yearly an income of about \$240,000, or about \$175,000 more than is being disbursed this year for their benefit. In New Mexico, the Navajes, on a reserva-

tion of the same name, have now over \$,000, 000 acres for a population of 23,000 people. Here the surplus land would yield over \$250,000 a year. For the surplus lands of the Mescalero Anaches' reservation the income would be nearly \$20,000, In Arizona the principal reservation is the White Mountain, with an agency at San Carlos. It embraces more than 2,590,000

acres. Considerable uncertainty exists as to its population, but it is probably about 3,000 in the vicinity of the agency, and 2,000 more who have removed into the northern part and now are engaged in farming and efforts to make themselves self support-ing. The latter would, however, be entitled to all the benefits obtained by agency Indians in any scheme looking to their pro-

dians in any scheme looking to their promo-tion and to their general prosperity. Carry-ing out the proposals of my report they would have a balance of considerably over 2,000,000 acres, with, according to the plan advocated, about \$110,000 per year. Considering collectively the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, we have reserva-tions embracing 16,500,000 acres, inhabited by nearly 35,000 people. The surplus hand would include about 13,750,000 acres, which solution according to the plan proposed, nearly solution, according to the plan proposed, nearly solution, a sum greater by sizo,000 than that appropriated for the current year for the sup-

ort of these Indians, In Indian Territory the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, the Klowa and Comanche, and Wachita reservations embrace over 8,000,000 acres, and the population is about 7.757. The income from the surplus hand would come within \$75,900 of equaling the amount appro-priated. Considering all the Indians in this priated. Considering all the Indians in this territory, we have a total of nearly \$0,000, and an extent of reservation of \$1,500,000 acres, which would produce an annual income of about one and one-third million dollars. The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 260,000. Twen-ty six thousand square miles would locate each family upon half a section of land, leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles, which, according to the plan 1 have proposed, would pro-duce annually \$2,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$600,000 the entire sum ap-propriated for the payment of their annuffies and critheir subsistence and civilization. The polky advocated in my report would be and for their subsistence and civilization. The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied gradually, the general government of the Indians being continued according to the methods now in continued according to the methods now in vogue or such improvement of them as time and experience may suggest. The ultimate developments of the suggested policy would, as the Indians advance in civi-lization and intelligence, result in a return to them of the principal derived from the sale of their lands, which, until such measures were authorized by act of congress, would be held as trust for their benefit and the income applied to their support. applied to their support.

church to purchase it. I often think of the closing appeal of the old preacher, who was more earnest than refined perhaps, and in winding up his brief sermon on the christian said: "A man may loose all his wealth and get poor and hungry and still recover, he may loose health and come down close to the dark stream and still get well again, but when he loses his im mortal soul it is good by John. BILL NYE.

The Situation in a Nutshell.

London Correspondence of Boston Pilot. England, of both parties, is looking all round for a way out of the difficulty. Ireland is waiting and going to wait. The game is now at a point where all the players are playing for safety. Nobody wishes to force his opponent's hand. Even Mr. Chamberlain, the radical evangel, has become suddenly silent under the influence of the great change which Lord Hartington has worked by his repudiation of Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. The radical leader is quietly and voicelessly reconsidering the situation. He has now an obvious chance, such as he never had before, to get rid of Hartington and to obtain the reversion of the liberal leadership. If Chamberlain decides to seize the drop-ping mantle it will upset many calcula-tions which have been hitherto maintained. The most promising feature of the situation is the fact that Gladstone is in the best of health and spirits. That is always an unerring barometer of his po-litical prospects. The present probabilities point to a change of tactics on Mr Gladstone's part. It is likely that for the next few weeks he will try a waiting in-stead of a rushing game. Mr. Gladstone's position is just this: He says to the other liberat leaders: "With my plan we will have the aid of \$6 Irish votes. How many votes outside of our own party can you bring to our support?" The only you bring to our support?" The only possible answer involves surrender. Then will come home rule for Ireland.

tainly a marvel in its way and command admiration yet as it is recalled to mind. Its four walls of rough sprace planks en-closed an area about thirty by lifty feet in dimentions. At one end was the stage and at the other the indispensabar, while down the from the proscenium to the doors was ar-ranged "the tiger" in all his variegated stripes from chuck-a-luck to faro." curity and permanence were not the boasted points of the structure-not a cross beam marred the appearance of the interior and the roof was unsupported save on the caves. On this pecul iar feature of Lander's first "opera house" hangs a large measure of the tale which

must briefly conclude this screed. The allusion to Caldwell, if this narraive has hoped to contain any, has certainly been lost to sight. Yet this digression has been neces-sary as a sort of preface to put the reader on acquaintance with the scene and the people among whom the events transpired. Caldwell only serves to call to mind a genius who pre-ceded him and took the leading part in a ather remarkable adventure.

About the time of Johnson's appear ruce in Lander there came on the town an individual of singular character Where he came from, no one ever cared to know; he gave the name of Willis, and announced himself to be a newspaper man sent thither by a syndicate of east ern journals to "write up" and boom the interests of the camp. Banking on this claim he worked the town for his sus-tenance, but instead of applying his energies to the task of gathering facts and statistics he busily engaged himself in diminishing the local supply of liquors. He was a elever talker, and could flash the boldest pretensions of importance and coming wealth so that he readily found night shelter, food and drinks without expense to himself. A month or more passed in this wise, and a silent but general feeling of suspicion and distrust grew up against the self styled eastern correspondent. One night "The Royal Palace," as Johnson had dubbed his theatre, was ranning full blast, and the house was packed. In a fit of faney old Johnson had nailed up hi of fancy old Johnson had named up against one corner of the stage a box-like affair which he modesly termed his proscenium stall. By some mysterious scheming Willis had secured the right to this box on that night. He was howling domain and backgot. drunk, and between the regular pets made a monkey show of himself and aproar ous and repeated applause. He made speeches full of driveling nonsense but delivered with such drunken cointcality that the andience had to laugh. As the night advanced and he poured down the winsky, Willis grew wild in his demonstrations, and arising at one interim in the performance made the announcement that he proposed to clear out, the house. A great laugh went up and the three hundred men in the house should with a roar of merriment, "That's right Begin now. Sall in, Johnnie." This challeng had searcely been uttered when Will stooped and picked from the floo of the box a large double barrel shot gun he had concealed there, and with one he had conceated the stage. Baising the gun at arm's length and making a sweep-ing gesture with the other, he velled in a thunderons voice, "Every mother's son in the house, clear out." and with a roar and a crash discharged both barrels into the roof. It was certainly the fact that the

audience contained at least two hundred men who would have dared the devil himself to danut them, yet with that com mand from the drunken journalis and the unexpected and artillery-like fusilade, a panie, from which no one was exempt, seized the house. A stampede ensued and a grand rush was made for the door. The portals of the theatre had never been built with an eye to



and issuing its summons in a stern "come along wid ye," seized upon the young man's collar and threw him into jail. He was fined this morning; his friends quietly paid it, and the whole disgraceful business was shut up. That's the way he enjoyed New Year. That's just the fashion in which the gilded youth enjoy the day, escaping more frequently, however, the retribution of imprisonment. They usually explate of imprisonment. They usually explate their holiday license in a trip-hammer headache and a very faint stomach on the 2nd-oh blessed New Year, ob season for

Edward Green, of this city, began suit in the district court Saturday to obtain divorce from his wife Mary. Grounds, adultery.

Mary Riley began suit against Eb Dallow, the saloen keeper, for \$10,000 dam-ages. The petition alleges that the do-feastant continually sells liquor to her busband, though he is a habite al drunkard. The First National bank brought suit against the Sporry electric light company on a \$3,000 note.

From the force of habit an auction eer one day put his thumb under the hammer. It was soon ecaled by rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil

A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD A URLEAT REDUCAL HORA ON REARING OF

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UNIN THYSELF solemn thought and noble resolves! Court Notes.