THE DAILY BEE.

ORAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST. ed every morning, except Sunday. The day morning paper published in the \$10.00 Three Months..... THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID: CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications rolating to news and edi-torial matters should be addressed to the Edi-ron of "HE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be aggressed to THE BEF PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas, | s. s. N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the ac-tual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 7th, 1886, was as follows:

Evening Edition, 6,030 5,670 5,725 5,975 5,890 5,850 5,857 12,4 N. P. FEIL Average......6,608 Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER. N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER.

SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public. THE Chicago Tribune ought to be hap-Dy. It squelched four \$25,000 suits in one day.

An earthquake in Scotland and a tornado in Spain add another brace of horrors to the casualties of an unlucky May.

As hot weather approaches congress is beginning to get warmed up to its work. Two appropriation bills have been passed this week, and the prospect for an early adjournment grows brighter.

IF a cyclone should knock the Auditor Brown impeachment case out of court in some way, the people of Iowa would appreciate it. That case has become a nuisance on general principles.

IMMIGRATION continues to pour into western and northwestern Nebraska There is plenty of room yet. We predict that the next census will show a million and a quarter of people in the

WHETHER Omaha will be able to satisfy the demands of her citizens for heavy grading operations and an extension of public improvements on a scale commensurate with her growth depends entirely upon the assessors.

CHARLES T. WOERRISHOFFER, the great Wall street "bear," made a fortune of \$6,000,000 by following out the rule that no railroad stocks were worth par which did not pay regular divideds out of net earnings, It was sound doctrine.

More than 75 per cent of last year's corn crop in this state is still in Nebraska. Hard times have not yet seriously affected a state which can afford to hold over three quarters of its principal crop nearly nine months after its maturity.

THERE is infinite sarcasm to Irishmen in Mr. Morley's proposal to renew the coercion act for the benefit of Ulster. "Rebellious Ireland" is now confined to the section peopled by the worshippers of Saint William "of glorious memory."

A VERY ingenious method of evading the duty on imported wool has recently been discovered. A flock of sheep was recently driven across the Mexican boundary and entered as live stock. The wool was then taken off and placed on the American market free of duty, the saving being 50 per cent.

CONGRESSMAN BEACH proposes a fine # \$100 for absence during a call of the use. The proposition ought to be adopted not only in the house but in the senate. It might possibly interfere with such extended courtships as that of Senator mes, of Florida, and at the same time afford relief to persecuted heiresses.

GREASE and suct factories have sent strong loby to Washington to defeat the her. The men who peddle this fraud on our dairy interests and pass it off on cusmers as the genuine article, are now ing to pose as martyrs. If congress alls in with public opinion it will tax the ogus butter fraud out of existence.

BAYS the Omaha BEE: "Omaha's plank walks must go." Very well, just get up meh a storm as we had in Kansas City on sday and they will go fast enough. Kan-City's sidewalks stood not upon the of their going .- Kansas City

It will take a Kansas City tornado to ove our wooden sidewalks. The moss ck property owners will never do it.

Is Omaha to have a Fourth of July celbration this year? Why cannot we get up a good blow-out for once? The exition building could be utilized in connection with the celebration. There is plenty of time to get up a good progamme, and we suggest that the mangers of the exposition building take be matter under consideration at once. sey might make a few hundred dollars or themselves and at the same time atly benefit the city.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, a his recent secret circular, took oceam to denounce, heartily, on the part of is order, the crew of red-handed assasas who train under the flag of anarch-He insists that American Knights of Labor have no sympathy with these us reformers, who would destroy laor organizations by their bombs and dyte, and wreck the interests of wageorkers by turning public sympathy n their peaceful efforts for reform.

The Sunday in Omaha. The different clergymen of this city have been discussing thoroughly for some time past the observance of Sunday in Omaha. There is a feeling, not confined to the cloth alone, that quite apart from any religious grounds, Sunday might be made a more useful day to Omaha. The movement to effect this has the sympathy and support of Bishops O'Connor and Worthington, of Rabbi Benson and the Rev. Mr. Copeland, together with the ministers of all the other churches. It is an evidence of progress that there is no effort compel men to spend the day in any particular fashion, but simply to make it possible for them to spend it as they please. The aim of the movement, as we understand it, is to create a sentiment among employers against Sunday work. On this basis it is due to the working men and clerks of this city that the movement should have a hearty support. Competition nowadays makes it impossible for one man to stand out against a demand for his time on the one day which is universally set apart among civilized nations as a day of rest. If the wage workers are to have time to improve themselves and bring up their children properly they must have at least one day out of the week for this purpose, when the head of the house can learn the ways of the house for which he works so hard during the other six. Those were very narrow views of Sabbath observance which compelled attendance at 12,790 12,450 church, austere deportment and the ban-12,465 ishing of all means of recreation and pleasure on Sundays. With the old blue laws few have any sympathy. But physiology teaches us that mental and physical rest are necessary, and experience has proved that seven days' work without recreation

> mental and physical conditions. It is as a public measure alone that the BEE urges upon employers and laborers to give their aid to this movement. There is no attempt to suggest how any man may best improve the day. Our readers have probably as many different views on that question as the clergymen who form the association for promoting rest from work on Sunday. All, however, can agree on the advantage of a day when home and nature, wife and children can be enjoyed and the mind rested from the clatter and worry of the daily round of toil. Some must work, but the number should be as small as it can possibly be made.

accomplished less in the end than six

The "Adams" Seizure. There is a great deal of fuss being made over the seizure of the fishing smack, "D. J. Adams," of Boston, by the Canadian authorities. Several congressmen have fired themselves up to white heat in denouncing the seizure as a "British outrage," and a violation of international comity under the fisheries dispute. The fact seems to be that the question of the fishery treaty was not involved at all. The vessel came into harbor with her stern concealed by canvass, covering her name and port and destroying her identity. This was in violation of all shipping rules, and rendered her liable to seizure and investigation by the authorities of the port. The issue, whether ers, purchasing bait or violating any of the provisions of the treaty of 1818, does not seem to have been raised.

But even if the interpretation of the treaty of 1818 was in question, the United States has no reason to find fault. The quarrel is one of her own seeking. We allowed our fisheries treaty, which was in every way most favorable to this country, to expire a year ago and have since declined to provide any other arrangement to govern the fishery relations between the two countries. The representatives of New England have insisted on imposing a heavy duty on fish caught by Canadians and landed on our shores. and the whole difficulty resolves itself into the issue whether the products of the free ocean shall be free or whether the high protection mania shall be extended to protect codfish and mackerel to the detriment of our friendly neighbors.

All the talk about offended national dignity and strained international relations s sheer nonsense. The United States is not prepared to go to war over a few fishing smacks which Canada is not inclined to grant any more privileges than she is compelled to under an absolute treaty whose stringent provisions have been revived through our own hoggish-

Supporting an Honest Official. Secretary Lamar warrants a denial of all statements that he has asked for Commissioner Sparks' resignation, He sizes up the howl against the commissioner as the wail of disappointed land sharks, and says that the public domain will continue to be protected and that all efforts to place a pliant tool of the jobbers in the land office will fail. With all of which the west has no fault to find.

Actual settlement is what this section of the country needs. The speculators and non-resident pre-emption buyers are not wanted. The men who take up government land to improve it by breakng and cultivating the soil, erecting omes and barns and fences, and building up little communities with their churches and schools, are the kind of land seekers which Nebraska is seeking, and against whom none of Mr. Sparks' rigid regulations are directed. There is no howl against the land commissioner from this class of settlers. On the contrary the BEE has received scores of letters from actual settlers living on their claims commending warmly its support of Mr.

Sparks' fearless fight to preserve the public domain. Mr Sparks is honest and active, sometimes a little hasty in his rulings, but always with an eye single to the interests of the government. His decision indefinitely suspending the issue of patents and practically overturning the commuted homestead law, were very properly over-ruled by Mr. Lamar, as too sweeping in their application. But both Mr Cieveland and the secretary of the inter-101 recognize that under Mr. Sparks' administration there will be an end to scandals in the land office. The corporation lobby which has for years exercised its baneful influence over the railroad land grant section; has been put to flight. The cattle barons have been compelled to remove their fences from agricultural lands on the public domain. Suits have been entered against the foreign syndicates who have been so busy in seizing upon thousands of

hireling pre-emptors. Public attention has been called to the outrageous frauds by which the government's reserve for the poor and landless has been frittered away in enriching the wealthy. These are some of the results of Mr, Spark's administration up to the present time. We repeat that the west has reason to thank the commissioner for them. They are all in the interest of a substantial upbuilding and development of the west by a resident population. This is what we need, what we desire and what we all ought to support. Mr. Sparks will not go, but if signs are to be believed, the loose laws, which make such frauds as he has exposed and is now fighting, will disappear from the statute books before the commissioner takes down his overcoat and turns the key of the land office over to his successor.

THE small-pox has made its re-appearance in the vicinity of Montreal, and it will continue there so long as the opposition to vaccination is maintained by the superstitious French Canadians.

A St. Paul clergyman has confessed that he proposes to change his location so that he can use his old sermons over again. It is not often that a clergyman makes such a frank confession

MR. CALLOWAY tells the Chicago reporters that the union depot will be built this year and that all trains will run in and out of it That follows as a matter

OMAHA has no professional base ball club this season, but she continues to ride the wave of prosperity all the same.

THE tornado business is being overdone. The country prefers them rare. with an intervening day for a change of

Other Lands Than Ours. As the day for the decisive vote upon the home rule approaches it becomes more and more difficult to forecast the final fate of the measure. The element of religious warfare introduced by Protestant Ulster is doing more just now to imperil the success of the passage of the home rule bill than any other hostile force. The coalition claim a majority sufficient to defeat the measure and it looks as if there were only a bare possibility of its passage in its original shape as first introduced. It is equally difficult to point out the modifications that will save it at the present time. Two of the most promi nent and promising may, however, be mentioned: the admission of Irish members to seats at Westminster, and the concession of local independence to Ulster. The first might satisfy and thereby secure the indispensable support of Chamberlain and the radicals; the second would be a tub thrown to the Protestant whale, and spike the heaviest gun of the formidable combination represented by Hartington and Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone, we think, will yield the first rather than lose everything; but will refuse the second, even though refusal involves total loss. To admit the Irish members would not seriously interfere with the purpose of his police, but granting local independence to Ulster would virtually destroy it. An Irish parliament, she had been seining in Canadian wat- the head and front of the home rule for which he is fighting, would be little better than a farce with the richest and most prosperous portion of Ireland under a separate and presumably antagonistic jurisdiction. Bad as the present system is, such a substitute would be vastly worse for all concerned. That Mr. Gladstone will so view it, and act accordingly, we cannot doubt. Rather than make home rule at once ridiculous and dangerous, he will risk defeat, dissolve parliament and appeal to the people. Whether in that event the people would sustain him, and with him an Irish in-

> fore knowing what that best is. Greece is still held in check by the blockade of her ports, enforced by the allied fleet of the powers, and there are signs that the kingdom will be brought to its senses without the bloody coercion of war. The warlike ministry has resigned and a new government formed on a peace basis. The old ministry, before resigning, sent a circular note to the various embassies protesting that Greece had never contemplated hastily to the powers and that the government eonsidered the blockade entirely justifiable. It is believed that the new ministry wall order disarmament and the withdrawal of the troops from the Turkish frontier and that upon such guarantees of peace being furnished, the powers will compel Turkey to surrender a portion of the territory ceded to Greece by the Berlin treaty.

dependence which means something, or

throw him and such independence over-

board together-none can guess. Mean-

while we may be sure that the strongest

and noblest friend Ireland has ever had

will do his best for her, utterly regard-

less of personal pride or preference-and

we shall not now have long to wait be-

The first Cortes, or Spanish parliament under the regency, met this week at Madrid. The royal message of Queen Christina which was read by Premier Sagasta, dwelt largely on the necessity of financial and commercial reforms and showed the expediency of postponing political and constitutional questions till the long-neglected material interests of the country are attended to. Sagasta announced that all treaties of commerce will be renewed. A sensation was caused by a passage in the message announcing that the house will be asked to approve of a convention giving England the "most favored nation" treatment in Spanish markets in exchange for a reduction in British duties on Spanish wines. It is said that the new policy outlined in the message will probably be opposed in the Cortes by the seventy conservatives who follow Canovas, by the seven partisans of Lopez Dominiguez, by the eight conservatives of the Romera Robeldo group, by twenty-five republicans obeying Castelar, Salmeron and Piy Margal, and by six republican nome-rule deputies from the West Indies. The government counts on the stanch support of a coalition of 801 deputies, 250 of whom are liberals personally devoted to Sagasta. In the upper house the government is backed less strongly, many of the 230 members who nominally support it being hostile to democratic legislation. Sagasta has studiously avoided alarming ing the queen regent or her generals by pressing too many reforms upon the Cortes. He has great difficulties to over-

acres of valuable lands through fraudu- come, a split in the cabinet having been lent entries and perjured testimony of only just averted lately by his tact and firmness. .

> There are evidence in Italy that Signor Depretis has made an alliance with the vatican party, and that they will fight the electoral battle together in Rome. Dispatches from the Elernal City hint that while an open and formal alliance has not been consummated, the church has quietly hinted that the Catholics who have hitherto held aloof from the polls at the political elections are free to vote on this occasion for the Italian ministry, the permission not, however, extending to what was papal territory. If the reports afloat may be trusted, Signor Depretis made the advances to the pope through a German prince of the blood, Prince Bismarck having flatly declined his good offices. Baron Von Schlæger was not consulted. Great excitement is felt in the vatican at the third reading of the Prussian ecclesiastical bill, though the papal organs are discreetly advised not to rejoice over a Catholic victory too loudly.

Paris is again furnishing rumors of strained relations between France and Germany. It is said that the unfriendly feeling which Bismarck entertained toward England while Ferry was in office is now directed toward France, and points as an evidence of the existence of a hostile sentiment to the result of the Greek difficulty, in which Bismarck has been all along bent on making France feel the futility of her diplomacy in foreigh affairs when she is acting alone and without the aid of Prussia. All of which means that wounded French vanity is again endeavoring to find some foreign excuse for her defeat in the diplomatic

Spain is excitedly awaiting the coming of an heir to the throne. The approaching confinement of Queen Christina is imminent, and the court and nation are hopeful that the late King Alfonso's posthumous child will be a prince. The usual elaborate preparations have been made for the event. The diplomatic corps, state officials and courtiers have been warned not to leave Madrid, but to prepare themselves to offer congratulations. Brilliant illuminations are in preparation. If the child is a prince, the Spanish standard will be run up over the palace and a salvo of twenty-one guns fired. The moment the event is announced all the officials invited to attend will crowd into the salon. The formalities to be observed read like a ceremony of the middle ages. In an outer room will be convened all the ministers of state, the diplomatic corps, grandees, Knights of the Golden Fleece, judges, military and naval commanders, the prefect of Madrid, the archbishop of Toledo, the clergy of the cathedral, etc. The camarera will take the newly-born babe, place it on a cushion on an enormous silver salver and carry it out herself from the royal bedroom and present it to all the guests in turn, beginning with the members of the diplomatic corps, the president of the council standing at her side all the time.

After the ceremony the infant will be restored to its mother and the minister of justice registers the birth.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS. Gossip About Fred L. Ames. "The vice-president of the Union Pacific," said a well-informed man, "has the largest amount of available cash of any man in the United States except the Vanderbilts. He can call on his bank for \$11,000,000 in cash. Mr. Ames made an elegant turn when he unloaded on old Sammy Tilden a large portion of his Union Pacific stock at 96. His interest in the Ames Shovel works is a bonanza. He has large real estate investments, mostly improved property, which yield him a cash income equalled by but very few other incomes in this country. Mr. Ames is a heavy stockholder in the Omaha National bank, and also in the Omaha Smelting works, and in other corporations in this city. That he proposes to invest a half million in Omaha real estate does not surprise me any, for l know that he has become convinced that Omaha is to be a great and prosperous city.

Omaha's Reputation. "I have just returned from an extended western trip," said Mr. Thomas Swobe, of the Millard hotel, "and everywhere I have

heard Omaha talked about in the most com plimentary manner. On the way from Denver, I got acquainted with Henry Belden, of New York. He was for time Jay Gould's broker. He thinks no one can make a mistake in investing in Nebraska lands or Omaha real estate He says Omaha is bound to be a great city, and he proposes to make some investments here. That's what we want-foreign capital, and we are going to get it. Mr. Fred L. Ames is already investing money, and

will erect a big block, probably this summer.' Modjeska. "Madame Modjeska will soon be in Omalia on a visit," said Treasurer Whitmore of Boyd's opera house. "She will spend part of her vacation with her son Ralph and his wife, who have made Omaha their home. The other part of her vacation she will spend on her California ranch. She will not go to Europe this summer. Her company next season, I understand, is to be a particularly good one, and all her young men and young women are to be handsome. Barrymore, who has been engaged for leading roles, is certainly a very handsome man. Miss Florence Gerard, who has also been engaged, is a very handsome young woman. Madame Modjeska is negotiating with two or three amateurs with stage inclinations and great beauty, whom she hopes to present to the

public next season." "Sam'l of Posen." "M. B. Curtis, the only original 'Sam'l of Posen,' has cleared \$150,000' from his play," said Manager Boyd." Five years ago he was \$1,200 in debt, and his prospects were not of the brightest. The opening, nights of 'Sam'l of Posen' were not encouraging, and he offered a half-interest in the play for sale at \$1,000, and found no taker. It was lucky for him that no one wanted it. At the end of the first season he was able to foot up a clear \$15,000. He had quit looking for a partner by this time. The traveling men were his best advertisers. Every commercial traveler who witnessed the play became a walking advertisement for him. It costs Curtis about \$800 a week to run his company. The leading female character is taken by his wife, who is a very fair actress. His brother is business manager. One of the characters in his other play, 'Spot Cash.' doubled four times. 'Peezness is peezness' is the motto of 'Sam'l of Posen,' and Curtis applies it thoroughly to the running of his company,'

He Doesn't Dig at All. Philadelphia Record, It is a suspicious circumstance that the anarchist never gets far away from a saloon. He does not go into the country and dig for a living. He doesn't dig at all. He merely looks into the bottom of his beer-glass and broods upon the misery of labor and the means of beating some other man out of the proceeds of his labor.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Patti's marriage has been fixed for June 7. Dorman B. Eaton is recuperating in Ver-

Mrs. Hancock is still prostrated by her great affliction. Martin Irons is hereafter to act as lecture

and organizer of the Knights of Labor. Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock). it is said, is about to marry a Tennessee mountaineer. Miss Cleveland's book will contain, it

said, some spicy incidents of her life at Washington. George Bancroft says he works hard, but never worries, and ascribes much of his good

health to that fact. James C. Flood, the California millionaire, is building a mansion, the inside decorations of which cost \$800,000. Mme, Ristori is going to make her final ap-

pearance on the stage this season at Her Majesty's theater in London. Judge Stanley Matthews is to marry a widow who is described as having full knowledge of life and society at Washington.

Sarah Bernhardt grows just a tiny mite stouter than she was. The additional weight is represented by a bread crumb. Russell Sage's fortune is now estimated at \$40,000,000, yet he fives in a small village

boarding house, paying \$12 per week. Joseph C. Hendrix, nominated for post-master at Brooklyn, N. Y., was for a long time assistant night editor of the New York Star. Mike Leavitt, the showman, is dying of paresis. Leavitt organized the first female

wealthy. A New York letter writer says Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the American beauty, is about to go on the stage, and will make her debut as Parthenia.

minstrel troupe, and at one time was very

Mrs. James Brown Potter refused to appear at a performance for the benefit of the Bartholdi statue fund because she was billed as a professional. John Bright is 74, and the greatest orator

of his time. He studies his speeches, however, while Gladstone's orations are spontaneous-a greater man.

William H. English, desiring to devote his time to a history of the lawmakers of Indiana, has resigned a bank presidency and leased his hotel and opera house.

F. A. Reeves, who was a colonel of the Eighth Tennessee Union regiment, is supported by southern leaders for the position of indge advocate general of the army.

Another War May be Averted.

Chicago Times.

Jeff Dayis says that "the lost cause is no lost; it is not dead, but sleeping." However, Jeff. Davis has lately approved of arbitration, it is probable that another war may be averted.

A Hint to the South.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Jeff Davis' hands are said to be so swollen from recent shaking that he is obliged to forego further use of them in that respect. It would be money in the pecket of the south if some such thing would happen to his tongue. Our Coal and Mineral Lands.

Our Country.

No more coal or other mineral lands now included in the public domain should ever be sold by the government, but should be held by the nation and rented, in limited tracts, to men or corporations who will work them. Now the great coal, iron and copper corporations of the country monopolize all the available mining tracts. They hold all the rich mining territory-and work a little of it. Through this monopolization the cost of coal and iron is greatly increased, and for the reason there is a corner on coal and other ore lands.

They May Go Too Far.

Chicago Herald. There is an immigration that is more dangerous than Chinese immigration, more vicious than heathenism, and more disquieting and destructive than cheap labor, and that is the immigration of criminals, brawlers, anarchists, blood-tubs, cranks, and lawless fugitives from central Europe. The lawabiding people of every nationality in this country have endured much from these apostles of chaos. They have smiled increduously at their threats, pitied them for their disordered brains, and even accepted goodnaturedly the flaunting of a red flag in their faces, but there is a limit to the forbearance of society. There is a line beyond which these agitators cannot go with safety. Of an aroused and excited people the cut-throat eaders of the petroleumites would do well to beware. There is enough Americanism in America to teach these brawlers a lesson that will last for all time.

By the Way. Burdette in the Brooklyn Eagle, One day A newspaper man was heard to say,

'There's a Washington wedding not far And then, They figured down all the marrying men, And sifted them over and tried again, And could not find A bachelor man that way inclined, ddenly each despondent ewspaper correspondent honted "The president!" hen the brood Of reporters Eagerly issued From their quarters, And interviewed

he republican courtiers. In twenty-tour hours, by some means or They published a column about the girl's nother. And two or three columns they got from her brother.
Some pardonable vaunts From two of her aunts; A chapter of rant From an old maiden aunt;

And no end of buzzins rom dozens f cousins; ler teacher. preacher, sisters at home, ler schoolmate, sweet creature, ler uncle in Rome; der cousin Leander, Her brother-in-law, Ier uncle Lysander.

Her great grandpapa. All manner of people she never thought well And hundreds of others she never heard tell Until all this great nation just knew all about it, Save her and the president—they seemed to

Thrifty Russell Sage. There is no question about the general thriftiness of Russell Sage, says a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. It is extraordinary that a man of his millions should have so vast and deep a regard for a dime, but he is externally and perennially close. It isn't true that he waits for the 5-cent hour on the ele-yated road, for he has a pass which takes yated road, for he has a pass which takes him up and down town for nothing. While Gould is spending \$100,000 a year for his yacht and fully as much more on his country place up the Hudson, Mr. Sage travels on a free pass down to a little village on Long Island named Quoque, and lives in a small boarding house on \$12 a week. His fortune is \$30,000,000 or \$10,000,000, and there is not a office boy in his employ who doesn't an office boy in his employ who doesn't spend more money on luxuries than old Russell Sage himself. He is of about as much consequence in New York socially and politically as a Chatham street pawnbroker, but he is worshiped in the neigh borhood of the stock exchange.

THE CAPITAL OF ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, a Busy and Thriving City, as Seen by the Editor of the Bee.

SOUTHERN MEN AND MANNERS.

An Enterprising Press-Freedom of Speech-Some Interesting Reminiscences-Nebraska's First Territorial Governor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12 .- [Editorial Correspondence.]-The distance from Omaha to Little Rock is about 800 miles. as the crow flies, and the trip can be made in thirty-six hours. Measured by comparative seasons the distance is fully thirty-six days. To me it seemed like jumping from early May into the middle of June. The trellissed verandas are embowered with blossoming honeysucklesflowers everywhere in great profusionroses, straw hats, linen dusters, white muslin dresses in full bloom; mocking birds are singing high and low, and strawberries go begging at 10 cents a quart.

LITTLE ROCK is not only the capital, but the commercial metropolis of Askansas. With the exception of Atlanta, no other city in the cotton states can boast such substantial growth. At the close of the war Little Rock had a population of about 5,000: to-day she has fully 25,000, with a fair prospect of even more rapid increase during the next ten years. Located in the very heart of a state that now contains over a million of people, with unrivalled facilities by rail and water to make a large area of Arkansas tributary to her merchants, manufacturers and and capitalists, her future does not depend on the incidental patronage of state legislatures or state institutions. A bird's-eye view of the city of Little Rock, with the charming landscape presented by the Arkansas river and valley in all the shades and colors of this season, sketched by a true artist, would make a romantic picture. Sketching and painting are not in my line, however, and a common-place description of the brick, mortar, iron and lumber, which constitute the material out of which our cities are built, would not be very interesting. The churches, school houses, stores, warehouses, hotels, factories, mills, railroad depots and dwellings which make up this city are very much the same as those of other cities of equal population.

The most PROMINENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS are the capitol and United States court house and postoffice. The capitol is venerable and unique. When first occupied by the state dignitaries some fiftyfive years ago, it was doubtless looked upon by admiring natives as an imposing structure. In design it belongs to the classic order of architecture, with lofty columns, grand pilasters and stately porticoes, fashioned after pure Greek models. While preserving its classic appearance, the building to-day appears sadly dilapidated. If there is to be any more reconstruction in Arkansas, the first thing to reconstruct should be the old capitol.

The only visible reminder of THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA

is a heavy siege gun standing in the capi-tol grounds. This is the "Lady Baxter," said my friend Hedges, who some years ago was part owner of the Lincoln Globe. It is one of the guns that Governor Bax-ter planted here in 1874 when he laid siege to Brooks, who was entrenched in the capital, but finally had to capitulate to confederates when Grant recognized Baxter as the legal governor. As a matter of fact, Brooks had a good majority of the votes, said a prominent democrat who will be candidate for the next congress, to me yesterday, but Grant had compromised himself by promising to recognize Baxter and he dumped Brooks out of the executive chair. That was a very exciting time, said my friend. Brooks is dead now and Baxter has retired to private life on a plantation.

The federal building, as the United

States court house and postoffice are called, is a fire-proof, four-story, cutstone structure, built by Uncle Sam about ten years ago. The stone—granite and sandstone—was imported from Vermont and Ohio under direction of the notorious supervising architect, Mullet, although there is an abundance of granite and sandstone in Arkansas good enough for any building. The exterior is much handsomer than the Omaha postoffice, but the inside finish is not as elegant or as

Brick and stone are the materials chiefly used here, with a sprinkling of frame cottages, which are mostly occu-pied by the colored population. The two principal thoroughfares are compactly lined with stores, warerooms, banks and hotels. The retail traffic appears very heavy, and all lines, particularly dry goods, clothing and provision stores, are well represented. A dozen jobbing houses carry heavy stocks of groceries, dry goods, wet goods (liquors) and tobac-co. The cotton merchants are very important factors in the commerce of the city. Although the cotton shipping season is nearly over, I noticed a large numer of cotton bales in their wareh It is hardly necessary to observe that

is well represented. The Arkansas Gazette, the leading daily of the state, is the official organ of the dominant party, with the Little Rock Democrat, an afternoon daily, representing an aggressive element of "outs." The Arkansaw element of "outs." The Arkansaw Traveler," which has achieved a national reputation, is at home here, and the colored population has a vigorous exponent of its lights and interests in the "Mansion," a weekly edited by a full-blooded American of African descent. So much for Little Rock as a city. THE PEOPLE OF LITTLE ROCK

I am not of those who come south expecting every southerner to be a lank, grim desperado, wearing a slouched hat over his unkempt, long hair, with his pants tucked into his boot-tops, a big navy revolver and carrridge belt strapped around his waist, and an Arkansaw toothpick playfully sticking out of his coat sleeve. I was aware before starting for Arkansas that such typical southerners, like the Wild Bills and Dare Devil Dicks of the far west exist only in yellow-back novels. But I will confess that I am agreeably disappointed in the real southerners as I have found them here during my brief stay. People I have met in strolling through the streets of Little Rock during the past three days differ only very little in their apparel and appearance from people that promenade the streets of Omana in July. The only striking difference I have been able to note is in the number of walking canes, which both old and young men earry, and the number of colored people whom you meet everywhere. walking canes is a prevailing southern fashion, which even dudes of ebony color often aps. The negro population of Little Rock is over one third, and that explains why color is so prevalent in the highways and byways.

I have come in contact with all classes, lawyers, merchants, planters, bankers and editors, with officials high and low,

from sheriff to governor, and from land officers to United States marshal. I have freely talked about subjects and issues, past and present, that were most likely to draw out the partisan and sectional feeling of the true southerner, but I have as yet to hear the first disloyal expression from the mouth of an ex-confederate. To all appearances the widest latitude is given here to latitude is given here to

FREE SREECH, and a man may talk and print almost what he pleases on any question without being molested. I have taken pains to ascertain the physi-cal, civil and political condition of the negro population of Arkansas, but must reserve this interesting subject, together with a review of the local government of this city and state, for my next letter.

Passing up from the depot toward the
business center yesterday I noticed that one of the residence streets is named

That recalled to my mind the fact that Arkansas furnished Nebraska a territorial governor in the early days whose name was Mark Izard. Upon inquiry at the capitol I find that George Izard was territorial governor of Arkansas in 1825, and Izard county, in this state, is named after him. The first governor of Nebraska, Mark Izard, was his brother. He died at his home in St. Francis county about the close of the war. His wife died about two years ago. Three sons survive. One of these lives on the old homestead now.

INQUIRY ABOUT SOME OMAHA MEN.
"Do you know Nelse Patrick and Dr.
Miller?" asked a Little Rock old timer to whom I had been introduced; "and how is Lyman Richardson?" "They are all living in Nebraska, doing well," said I; Patrick is in a fair way of becoming a millionaire, if he can get his torpedo boat introduced in the navies of the world, and Miller and Richardson own the Omaha Herald."

"They were all here during the war," said the old timer, "Miller and Patrick made considerable money here in cotton speculations. They came in after Generai Steele who favored them in getting cotton.'

The whirligig of time has brought about many changes.

STAGE BEAUTIES IN TRAINING.

Pretty Faces to Be a Prominent Feature of the Next Theatrical Season. New York Special: The next theatrical

season in America is to be characterized with an abundance of amateur actresses with professional beauty. The plans are all matured for a tour by Mrs. Langtry, who will bring over an English company containing several remarkably pretty girls. Experts who have seen her recent acting in London report that she is in nowise improved artistically, and that she will have to depend, as before, on adventitious interest for audiences. rumor that Miss Jennie Chamberlain rumor that Miss Jennie Chambertain meant to go on the stage received neither affirmation nor denial when her attention was called to it, and she seemed willing to let it be inferred that she had such a project under consideration. T. Allston Brow, a dramatic agent, says that he has been consulted with as to the engagement of a company to support an English women next winter on a tour of this country, and the requirements ex-actly fitted the case of Miss Chamberlain, though the identity of the proposed star was not divulged to him, There is something like certainty. however, in the instance of Mrs. James Brown Potter, the society belle and amateur actress. Negotiations are in progress for her professional debut next autumn with the Vokes company of comedians in this city. That party has had a singular experience here. It was originally made up in London, chiefly of amateurs with more or less social distinction, under the direction of Rosina Vokes, once of the Vokes family of burlesquers, but who had been for several years in somewhat fashionable mar-ried retirement. Her scheme was to exploit her players for what they really were, but John Stetson, the New York manager, to whom they were contracted, had no faith in what he styled "the social racket," and insisted that they should be advertised in an ordinary, professional way. This was done during the term of employment by him. But Rosina had instructed her actors to provide them-selves with letters of introduction to pretentious New York families in as great a number as possible, and these were duly presented, with the result that wealth and fashion be-came interested. The Vokes season at the Standard theatre last fall began so discouragingly, owing to the very mod-erate talent of the entertainers, that a quick return to England was announced but the entertainment was so neat and polite and the appeal to "society" so droit that failure with the average publie was soon turned to marked success with a special class, and now Daly's theatre is being crowded during a return engagement. It is in this organization that Mrs. Potter is likely to take a place next season. "My wife has not yet next season. "My wife has not yet embraced the opportunity," says Mr. Potter, "though I am not prepared to say that she may not become a professional actress." Miss Vokes says: "We should oe glad to have Mrs. Potter with us, and nothing that we can do to make a debut in our company agreeable shall be denied. I cannot imagine any stage sur-roundings that would be less repellant to ner, nor that would be more advantageous to her professionally."

LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleaned, Purified, and Beautified by the Cutiucra Remedies.

Cultiura Remedies.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of little grandson by your Curticura Remedies.

When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We peulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was sold seab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty, two months old, when I undertook the care of hum, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with Curticura Remedies, using the Curticura and Curticura Remedies, using the Curticura and Curticura Soar freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the Curticura Resolvent, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the litemedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these strong, though we feared once he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did no good. All who saw the child before using the Curtural Remedies for only our are liberty to use them. MRS, E. S. DidigGS, May 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him ever day became accustoned to the The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him every day, became accustomed to the discusse.

MAGGIE HOPPING.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere.
Cuticura, the great skin oure, 50 cts.; Cuticura
Sonp, an exquisite skin beautifier, 25 cts.; Cuticura
Resolvent, the new blood purifier, \$1.00.
Prepared by the POTTER DAUG AND CHEMICAL
GO., Ruston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." ITCH heautified by Cuticura Soap.

