the Omaha Sanday Bak, malled to any address, One Year. 2 00

OHARA OFFICE, NO SH AND SIR FARRAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM SI, TRIBLING BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 511 FOURTEENTH STREET,

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Entron of the Ben. BUSINESS LETTERS:

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s, s, Geo, B. Tzsehuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 5th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct.3013.030 Tuesday, 2... Wednesday, 3....

Average.....14,037 Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of November, A. D., 1880, N. P. Fett., [SEAL] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1885, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1885, 10,585 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,630 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, (SEAL) Notary Public.

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Page 9. Homes on Earth and Heaven,—Selections for the Ladies,—America's Bullion Kings, by E. H. A.—A Disappointed Man,—Thieves at a Wedding.
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Page 11. Among the Wits and Wags.—An Outline of the Fashions, by Rosalind May.—Spencers' Scrap Book.—Religious.—Honey for the Ladies.—Connubialities.—Educational.—Singularities.—Impicties.—Musical and Dramatic.

and Dramatic Page 12, General Badeau's Letter.—An Page 12, General Badeau's Letter.—An Interesting Reminiscence.—Cowboy Characteristics.—Clara Belle's Prize Parties.—Mrs. Stewart's Estate.

CLEVELAND is paving with fire brick. The attention of Sam Jones is respectfully directed toward the wicked lakes.

Morrison will also sing his swan song about the same time, amid the usual democratic harmony. A POLICE surgeon on hourly duty is one of the needs of this city which should

be provided for as soon as possible. A bureau of vital statistics does not fill the That is practically the position which the city physician now occupies.

REAL estate values are still stiffening in spite of the approach of winter. Bank clearings continue to pile up an increase over last year's business. Jobbing houses report a rushing fall trade and cheerful winter prospects. Building operations, with cold weather on their heels, show no abatement. These form an interesting boquet of facts for those concerned in Omaha's material prosperity.

More miles of railroad will be constructed in Nebraska next year than in any of her history. Every system operating in the state is preparing to push extensions. Competition for territory is urging on the work in some sections more than any present prospect of profitable traffic. But the profitable traffic will come in time. All the experience in railroading in Nebraska has proved that it takes only a short time for local roads to become self-sustaining.

A NEWSPAPER man in Washington has been witing away his leisure time in looking up democratic newspapers that support the administration, and he reports as the result that it is not endorsed by a single prominent party organ. We suspect the gentleman was ungenerous in his classification; at least we have in mind one or two papers that profess to endorse the administration which would claim to be "prominent," and are so as to certain qualities. But allowing the most generous application of the term the num ber to be enrolled as administration en dorsers is very small.

NEW YORK republicans are rejoicing loudly over the democratic loss as shown by the great labor vote but they fair to understand its significance if they omit to note the lesson which it ought to im press on both parties. That lesson is the earnest determination of labor to take a hand in the making of laws which affect workingmen as well as other classes of the community. It is the warning which brawn gives to brains that economic questions so long evaded must be brought forward as issues for settlement. The labor vote has entered politics and it sounds defiance to time serving politicians that it must receive some return for its strength. Labor's demands were summarized in the petitions which poured into congress at the last session. There was nothing asked which menaced property rights or the stability of existing institutions. The repeal of the land laws, except the homestead act, the forfeiture of uncarned railroad lands. the opening of unused Indian reservations, the prohibition of alien land ownership, the making of election days holidays, and the disbursement of the treasury surplus comprised all the formulated petitions of labor which were presented at Washington last summer. Every re-quest touched a generally admitted evil. All were in the line of economic reform.

attention to the alleged great increase in

pauperism and idleness in the English correspondents and heads of bureaus metropolis have had an enormous and throughout the country. We print no unprecedented growth in the last few stale miscellany marked "special." We years. The statement of the board is have no room for it. that the percentage of paupers was 22 to of the present year, whereas in the same the population. Stating the population of London in 1868 at 3,000,000 and at to the above percentage, that the total of those people of whom the local government board takes cognizance, as requiring public assistance, was at the former period 126,000 and is at this time 110,000. So that not only is there a very decided reduction, as compared with eighteen years ago, in the proportion of indigent people to population in London, but a considerable decrease in the aggregate of this class. Incredible as this showing will appear in view of the many statements that have been made within the past year or two of the unexempled industrial depression, it is doubtless not far from correct. Trustworthy statistics show that in 1880 the paupers of London numbered in round figures 99,000, the ratio to population being 27 in 1,000. They also show that while on January 1, 1871, the ratio of pauperism to population in England and Wales was 4.779 in 100, at the same date in 1885 it was but 2.904 in 100. These verified statistics seem clearly to justify the statement of the board, and must be accepted as disposing of the assumption that pauperism in England, or in its metropolis, is rapidly increasing.

A little while ago Lord Derby made a

speech in Liverpool in which he pictured the bright side of England's industrial condition and held out the promise of a prosperous future. Admitting that of late trade in a general way had not been good and that profits were small, he maintained that the general condition of the country was not so bad as it had been represented to be. He presented figures for the years 1880 and 1885 showing that consumption of the necessaries of life had increased materially, while the saving ability of the people, shown in the increased deposits in the saving banks, had also greatly improved. The consumption of beer, wine and spirits decreased, not, as Lord Derby said, because the people were less able to buy, but because of the spread of temperance, while the statistics of] the consumption of tea in 1880 and 1885 show an increase in favor of the latter year of 15 per cent, and of sugar more than 23 per cent, the people at the same time adding more than 20 per cent to their sayings. There is surely nothing discouraging in figures which show that the English working people are able to both spend more for the necessaries of life and to save more than they did five years ago. The inevitable inference is that they were more fully employed and earned more in the latter year than they did in the former. It was further shown that the prosperous in 1885 than in 1880, the MR. CARLISLE promises to meet his dear friend Sam Randall on the congresyears showing an increase in favor sional Rialto next month. Mr. William of the former year of over nine per cent. Other statistics were given clearly demonstrating that the nation has grown in wealth in the last five years, although the advance has been slow, and except a few industries, more especially agriculture, all interests have gone forward. The landlords and farmers have been the heavy losers, owing to

> promise to make to agriculture. These facts certainly dispose of the idea that England's industrial and commercial interests, omitting that of agriculture, are rapidly moving on the down grade toward irretrievable ruin, and that idleness and pauperism are-everywhere increasing. They are less prosperous, unquestionably, than at some former periods, but as a whole they are not losing ground. The showing will be gratifying to all who understand that the prosperity of one country may have an influence in promoting that of all other countries with which it has commercial relations

bad seasons and low prices, and it is

noteworthy that while Lord Derby held

out assurances of future prosperity to

almost all other industries he had no

The Inspiring Motive. According to the monopoly leaders the democrat who hesitates to shoot off blank cartridges in the coming senatorial contest is lost. If this is the case a search expedition should be organized in advance. There are a number of democrats who owe their election less to their party connection than to their solemn pledges to vote for the senatorial candidate who was endorsed by their constituency. In a number of counties representatives were specifically instructed by democratic conventions to east their ballots for a particular republican candidate in case the legislature should be republican. There are less than forty democrats in both houses and as small a chance of electing a democratic candidate for senator as there is for the selection of a

republican senator from Mississippi. Under these circumstances the demo cratic members of the legislature who are not controlled by the corporations banded together to defeat Van Wyck, are not likely to swerve from their duty Threats and cajolery ought to miss their mark in forcing or inducing honest democrats to aid in furthering the ends of the monopoly wing of the republican party The howls from "straight.democrats" for a strict party vote for a party candidate and from "stalwart" republicans against any interference by democrats with the business of electing a republican senator are inspired by a common motive. That motive is the defeat of the people's choice for senator, Charles H. Van Wyck, and the selection of a republican candidate who will be the pliant tool of the con-

federated monopolies. The Sunday Bee.

To-day's issue of the Sunday BEE will be found as usual filled to overflowing with crisp, clear, fresh and readable information. The foreign budget of news is full and instructive. It is exclusively the property of the readers of this paper and is peddled out to no other journal in this part of the west. This single feature of the BEE costs more every week than

In its other features the BEE always every 1,000 of the population in October | leads the procession. Its society column will be found to be the fullest, its conmonth of 1863 it was 42 to every 1,000 of tributed articles timely and of interest, and its local pages abreast of the latest news. Every county in the state and present at 5,000,000, it appears, according | in Western Iowa is covered by its correspondents. The BEE pays liberally for news and it gets it, as its patrons know. They show their appreciation of the fact by giving it a circulation which its boasting contemporaries do not dare to assail Comparison would be much too odious. so they decline to compare. The Sunday BEE issues no circular to its exchanges urging them to puff its merits through the country press, and promising to reciprocate by printing its own praises. That is small business. It does not pay from any standpoint. The reading publie cannot long be gulled by such a method. Enterprise shows for itself in careful editing, liberal expenditures for news, and in a prompt meeting of the wants of patrons. That is the sort of enterprise that counts. It costs money but the public demands it, and in time more than repays for the time and money laid

Assailing Titles.

With increasing property values there is a noticeable increase in the number of suits brought to assail the validity of titles. Scarcely a month passes in which some property owner who has purchased in good faith is not called upon to pay 'blood money" or face a law suit. Trivial rechnicalities moss grown with years are raised to becloud the title of pieces of valuable real estate and shyster lawyers and agent leeches reap the benefits of mistakes or omissions which originally were

not considered worth noticing. In the early days, there was undoubtedly much carelessness in the execution of papers relating to real estate transfers and incumbrances. Details which then seemed of no moment because their omission could have been promptly remedied, were passed over in the haste of speculative enterprise. Acknowledgments were often mperfect, and the names and relations of parties to the instrument carelessly inserted. The statute of limitations has in most cases remedied the errors, so far as confirming possession is concerned, but they still remain as clouds on the titles, and real estate owners by subsequent purchase are frequently willing to pay for their removal.

While courts of equity under our Nebraska rulings can be depended upon to protect legal rights against these real estate blackmailers, the necessity of care in the scrutiny of titles cannot be too strongly urged upon people who pay an income tax were more of deeds, and the release of liens and diction will not be restricted and the pubmortgages, is all important. The idea lie will be more efficiently served. ment involving often the transfer of thousands of dollars is general throughout the west where a wise codification of the laws has removed much of the verbiage and red tape which formerly surrounded conveyancing. The very ease of property transfer is its chief danger to purchasers, who too often depend upon men more ignorant than themselves to draft the papers and pass upon titles. A mistaken economy and a carelessness born of haste furnish the capital for the real estate blackmailers. More care on the part of purchasers is the remedy for these bloodsuckers who ply their trade with success because they are sharper

than their victims.

The American Humane Association. The tenth annual meeting of the American Humane Association will be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The association is a convention of the numerous humane societies that have been organized throughout the country in the last twenty years, and its object is to promote and encourage harmonious work among these societies, as well as to accomplish reforms requiring their united influence. It has been said that "if human thought has no wider compass now than it had in the minds of the wise old Greeks, and if what are called modern discoveries in science were known ages ago to the wise men of the East, we have one consolation in the certain knowledge that in the general manifestation of human love and sympathy at least no age has equalled the present." The movement that gave to every considerable city throughout the country a humane society is one of the most marked and important examples in yindication of the claim above quoted. Prompted by the affection and sympathy which every human being not utterly debased must feel for the faithful brute servants of man, the movement advanced rapidly after it found a foothold, until now none of the larger cities is without its humane society receiving municipal recognition and protection. In their separate work these societies have done a great amount of good, not alone in protecting the brute from man's barbarity, but in shielding helpless children from the abuse of brutal parents or rescuing them wholly from their unhappy lot; while in their collective capacity as the American Humane association they have remedied many crying abuses and introduced many reforms, all in the interest of humanity in the most comprehensive sense. The ninth report of the association recently ssued presents a most interesting and instructive statement of the work done throughout the country during the year covered by it, and doubtless the report of the coming meeting will supply to the friends of the movement a still more enconraging and satisfactory account of the operations of the association and its

WHILE the churches are reporting generous collections for foreign missions and earnest work on behalf of the benighted heathen in distant lands, benevolent and charitable people should not overlook the need for their labor and money in relieving the suffering and combatting the sin which lies in full view at their very doors. I

Pauperism in London.

The reply just made by the local government board of London to a letter of the social democratic federation calling brings each week to the Sunday Bee the freshest and most comprehensive special to be fed and warnth to be supplied to attention to the alleged great increase in the number of indigent and idle people in London, will have the effect of correcting the very general belief, supposed to be based upon unquestionable facts, that be based upon unquestionable facts, that to call it into action.

The Postoffice. Three additional carriers have been allowed the Omaha postoffice. This is something, to be sure, but what is even more needed is a doubling of the clerical force inside the building. The Omaha postoffice is a constant source of complaint. The mails are not dispatched with sufficient promptness or distributed as rapidly as they ought to be. The manner in which business is conducted is far behind the requirements of the postoflice patrons. Occasionally a spurt is made by detaching a railway mail clerk from his proper work and adding him to the insufficient force. This temporary expedient only serves to show the contrast when the force is again reduced.

The grossly inadequate force in our postoffice is unfair to all parties concerned. It is unfair to the public who pay for proper mail facilities, and are given a postoffice management fit for a second class country town. It is unfair to the clerks who are overworked in the vain attempt to dispatch and distribute news and facilities for disseminating the increasing flood of mail matter which pours into the office. Finally it is unfair to the postmaster, who must bear the responsibility for the wretched service which he is forced to shoulder while perhaps quite unable to improve. Some of the blame must rest upon our representatives in congress. If the condition of affairs in Omaha was properly laid before the department and urgently pressed we might secure relief. The city has doubled in population in five years. The statistics of the postmaster general bear witness to the marvellous increase in the amount of mail matter bandled, There can be no dispute about the need of more help. Why is it not secured?

Increasing Our Judiciary. A few days ago comment was made in these columns upon the proposals of the State Bar Association for facilitating the dispatch of legal business in Dougtas county and throughout the state. We are pleased to note that the plan suggested has called out a lively discussion of its advantages and disadvantages. Many members of the local bar seem iaclined to doubt the wisdom of making Douglas county a single district and object to the creation of a municipal court on constitutional grounds as well as on the ground of expediency. An interview with a leading member of the Douglas county bar published in another column which tersely summarizes the objections to the proposed changes, and suggests a doubling of the present number of judges with the district boundaries left undis-

turbed. The reasons given for this method of relieving our district court from the accumulating burden of unfinished business are strongly put. By increasing the capacity of the present court there will purchasers. A rigid compliance with be no additional expense to the county, the statutes in the drafting and execution | the dockets can be rapidly cleared, juris-

total gross assessments for the two that any one can draw up a legal instru- It is very necessary that something should be done at the coming legislature to relieve our district court of its overworked judges and crowded docket. It is quite as necessary that nothing should be done hastily which may afterwards not stand the test of an appeal to the supreme court. The Douglas county bar should strongly canvass the matter and formulate their views in a bill which will be ready for introduction at the opening of the legislature.

> Booth and the McCullough Monument. A few days ago a New York paper printed an item saying that the friends of the late John McCullough had given up the project of obtaining funds by popular subscription to erect a monument to the memory of the dead actor, and it had been determined that the memorial shall be a tribute from McCullough's personal friends. The plan was going on prosper ously until it encountered Mr. Booth, who refused to subscribe, saying that when a monument was erected to the memory of his father it would be time to talk of a monument to McCultough. Even if it be conceded that Mr. Booth is justified in feeling aggrieved at the failure of his profession to commemorate in marble or bronze the achievements and fame of his great father, his more judicious friends must regret that in this matter he put himself in a position which may be easily construed as having been prompted by jealousy. That unhappily is a cardinal fault of the dramatic profession, pervad ing every grade of it. Edwin Booth is one of the very few actors who have never been thought to be a victim of it, and it is not easy to believe that it had anything to do with prompting his action in the case of the McCullough fund. Yet it is inevitably suggested, and those who would detract from Mr. Booth-happily they are not numerous-will accept it as the explanation of his action and use it against him. No one can blame Edwin Booth that he should feel hurt at the profession's negleet of his distinguished father. Every one must commend the esteem in which he holds the work of that eminent actor. Junius Brutus Booth was one of the most illustrious exponents of dramatic art the world has known-a great original ge nius, a creator, a master. This genera tion of playgoers have not seen his peer and those who were privileged to witness his almost marvelous achievements are apt to hold in light regard the best work of the stage of this time. But the son of this great man, himself distinguished above all his compeers, ought to have bethought him that the first duty of the living generation is to those who are or have been a part of it, and that the claim upon the men of his father's time to honor his memory exists now upon those with whom John McCullough was contemporary. In denying that claim does not Edwin Booth become a party in default with those who in their time failed to honor his father? But the fame of Junius Brutus Booth, even more than that of Me-Cullough, requires no bronze or marble to perpetuate it. It is immortal and fadeless in the annals and traditions of the English stage.

EVEN winter's frost cannot chill Omaha's steady boom. Its roots are sunken too deeply in the soil of a solid prosperity.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Boston Herald: Mr. Morrison is horizontally laid out. Nevertheless, the war tax must

The office may seek the man, but it doesn't have to procure a search warrant to find him.

New York Tribane: Mr. Cleveland starts out for '88 trying to draw his wagon with a broken trace. Samuel J. Randall is put forward by the New York Sun for the democratic presiden-

tial nomination in 1888. Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow announces bimself as a candidate for United States

senator from Pennsylvania. Minneapolis Tribune: One thing is pretty certain, and that is the Fiftieth congress cannot by any possibility be worse than the Forty-

Wm. E. Chandler's recent violent efforts to make fun of the present administration of the navy department have left him physically wrecked.

ninih.

Washington Critic: Virginia appears to be more successful as a mother of presidents than she does as a mother of democratic congressmen. A Pennsylvania exenange avers that the

prohibitionists went out against alcohol and made only a waterhaul. There was no spirit in their campaign. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake considers "de lightfully inconsistent a statue of Liberty em-

bodled as a woman in a land where no woman has political liberty." Buffalo Commercial: "Cleveland is satis fied"--of course he is; there is not a more

thoroughly satisfied man in the United States -with himself. Chicago Herald: It takes the democrats

longer than usual to determine what it was that hit them this year, but they will have an excuse presently. Philadelphia Press: This would be about as good a time as any for Mr. Garland to go. He could retreat in safety before the smoke

lifts from the field. Atlanta Constitution: Now, then, Mr. President, a square out, old tashioned, demoeratic policy will build up the democratic party, and nothing else will.

Grand Rapids Eagle: For what little they have saved in this state the democrats may thank the prohibitionists. They ought to hold a joint or tusion celebration.

William R. Morrison's name is frequently mentioned in Washington in connection with the Turkish mission, but it is not likely the president will say Turkey to him.

Albany Journal: In this contest, as in every contest which the prohibitionists have taken part as a third party, the latter have played directly into the hands of the saloonkeepers.

Baltimore American: That Mr. Hewitt's name has already been brought forward as a very promising candidate for the nomination in 1888 can hardly be pleasant to the administration. Boston Record: At the present rate of de-

crease of democratic representation in the house the republican president chosen in 1888 will have a solid support in both branches of congress. Chicago Herald: Ames, of Minnesota, has made such a run for governor of the state that

he will probably become a great national democratic leader. He is a doctor, and his party appears to need his services more or In one respect the next congress will be

an improvement on the last-it will contain a member of the Smith family. His front name is Henry, and he is the labor representative of the Fourth Wisconsin district.

Indianapolis Journal: There is talk of raising the president's salary to \$100,000 a year, possibly suggested by the fact that he contributed \$20 to the earthquake stricken city of Charleston and \$500 to the democratic campaign fund in New York.

A Chicago Pointer for Sam Small,

Chicago Tribune. Sam Small's fondness for jewelry might be considered a trifling flaw in the character of an otherwise exemplary man were it not for the culpable stupidity that prompted him to select Cincinnati as the place to do his trading.

Reats Politics.

Chicago News. Teddy Roosevelt wasn't elected mayor of New York, but he is at the head of a movement that redounds to his credit more than any political venture he has engaged in. He is going to marry a beautiful and accomplished young lady and, as all well regulated men will attest, a good wife beats politics every time by a large majority.

One of Coukling's Metaphors.

New York Sun. Roscoe Conkling has not forgotten the peuliar metaphors of his senate days. The latest remark credited to him refers to his efforts to impeach the testimony of a rednosed witness who, Mr. Conkling thought. had lied while in the witness chair. In addressing the jury, Mr. Conkling spoke of him thus: "Gentlemen, I think I can see that witness now-his mouth stretching across the wide desolation of his face, a fountain of falsehood and a sepulchre of rum.'

Statue of Liberty Literature. SIMILARLY INSPIRED.

Heretofore no one has suspected any especial affinity between John Greenleaf Whittier and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, but now it must be acknowledged that they possess "two souls with but a single thought." Of the Statue of Liberty the former said:

Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands, Uplifted by the toil-worn stave, On freedom's soil with freemen's hands We rear the symbols free hands gave. Inspired by the same theme, the latter Not like those temples of olden times

by the bleeding hands of toiling slaves. The corner stones laid over new-made graves, In bold commemoration of Jark crimes

Not like the mystic Sphinx, whose dull, cold Left to the world no lesson and no grace. Whittier was fortunate enough to catch the happier Inspiration, and his lines to the statue compare favorably with the best work of his life, but both poems are worthy of the abject which for a week has held the atten-

SHE AIN'T BUILT THAT WAY. Washington Critic. The winds may blow all over Bed-loe, And Liberty, down in the bay; But the atmospheric friskers Can't blow through her whiskers, Because she ain't built that way.

tion of the whole country.

OUGHT TO BE REWARDED.

New York Journal.

The young writer who has not gushed over the Bartholdi statue in verse ought to have a full set of Congressional Globes presented to nim as a souvenir. NO HAY PEVER IN HERS. It is a blessed thing for Bartholdi's Liberty

and her three feet of nose that she is not sus ceptible to hay fever. The Goddess of Liberty has a mouth a yard THE GODDESS IN A STORM

A drenching show'r her peplam dash'd And softan'd her tunie's starch. And it seemed that her eyes peeped half-abash'd

abash d
At her star-emblazoning torch;
And maybe her rand repouse frame
Shook in a chilly way,
But she held aloft her glorious flame Despite the drowning day: And her "Heigh ho!" was all she said, Though any old fool could tell That sae'd like to trade the torch o'erhead

SUNDAY GOSSIP. "WHAT's new in the line of books"" asked

representative of TME BEE of Mr. Caulfield.

There's something new all the time," said

he, "but I suppose that the literary work that will for a time attract the most attention is the Biography of Lincoln, by Nicolay and Hay. They will make a great deal of money out of it. I knew Nicolay and Hay before the war. Hay was in the law office of his uncle, Milton Hay. He had recently graduated from college and had begun the study of law. Nicolay I knew very well. He was a printer in the Journal office at Springfield, Illinois, When Lincoln was nominated for the presidency he offered his services to him as secretary to answer all his correspondence. Shoolay charged nothing for his services. which were gladly accepted. There had been in Springfield for some a mititia company called time the Springfield Grays, consisting of about seventy-five men. The captain was John Cook, afterward brigadier-general, and colonel of the Seventh Illinois infantry. Andrew J. Babcock was first Heutenant, and Noah Mendall, afterwards killed at Fort Donelson, was second lieutenant. An election of officers took place shortly after Lincolu's nomination, and Nicolay, then acting as secretary for Lincoln, was put up as a candidate for second figurement. He represented the older element in the company. The younger element, composed of members under twenty years of age and who always turned out to company meetings and drills, were in favor of a young man named Thomas Moffatt for the position. The object of putting up Nicolay was to have him secure the company's service as an escort to Lincoln from Springfield to Washington in case he was elected to the presidency. Nicolay was elected to the second lieutenancy by a small majority. This caused a split in the company. The friends of Moffat withdrew and organized a new company under the name of the Springfield Zouaves. E. E. Ellsworth, of Zouave fame, who was studying law in Springfield at the time, was elected captain, Moffat was elected first lieutenant, and Mendall was made secand lieutenant. After a while the two companies were consolidated again, and as a compromise a third lieutenancy was created, Moffat being given the position.

Lincoln was elected president, and Nicolay accompanied him to Washington as private secretary. The militia company, however, did not go as an escort. On the night of Sunday, the 15th of April, 1861, when the dispatch came that Sumter had been fired on, and that Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops, Cantain John Cook and fifteen of the Spring field Grays, myself among the number, tendered their services to Governor Dick Yates. The next morning we were ordered into camp, and we were the first company in camp at the breaking out of the civil war. We became a part of the Seventh Illinois regiment, the first from that state. It was called the Seventh, because Hilnois had had six regiments in the Mexican war. Captain Cook became colonel of the Seventh. Our company spent some little time at Springfield in receiving the recruits who arrived daily at the depots.

THEY tell some good stories about Mr Bolossy Kiralfy, who was in the city last week with the Black Crook. One of these stories is good enough to reproduce at this time. Mr. Bolossy Kiralfy, who is very much opposed to deadheads, was taking tickets at the door one evening, when a shabby genteel man stipped up and said:

"Do you admit the profesh?" "Sometimes we do-not, and sometimes we do," replied Bolossy. "Do you belong to the profesh?"

"Yes, sir," said the man, "and I would like to be passed in." "Well, my brother Imry attends to all such matters, and you will have to see him," said

Bolossy.

Chicago.'

"Where is your brother Imry?" "My brother Imry-he is in Europe just

"THERE is but little doubt that the Union Pacific is looking towards an eastern connec tion of its own, from Council Bluffs to Chicago," said a prominent railroad man. "The fact that both of its principal rivals, the Burlington and Northwestern, have now invaded its territory for nearly its long length, has rendered it imperative that the great land grant railroad should be able to compete with them on the long haul and through traffic beyond the Missouri. The matter has been frequently discussed, but, as usual with Union Pacific metters of later days, the great problem is where to obtain funds for such an undertaking. long as the Rock Island, the Northwestern Milwaukee, and roads were competing for the east-bound traffic handled at the transfer there was no urgent necessity for an independent outlet. At present the Burlington has under its own control a through line from Chicago to Ogden, connecting there with the Central Pacific The Northwestern, which has grid-ironed northern Nebraska, is pushing its line through Central Wyoming and laying tracks for the further extension across South Pass, into the Sweetwater country and to the Utah line. The Rock Island, which is entering Nebraska from the south, is pushing in a northwestern direction for the far west traffic and the Milwaukee & St. Paul can hardly long remain out of the race in which its competitors are engaged. You may depend on it that sooner or later, and at no distant day

"I HAVE read with considerable interest your Sunday gossip regarding improved residences in Omaha, and the plans which are being adopted to secure a better class of buildings in certain localities," remarked a prominent citizen. "It is a plan which cannot fail of success. In Minneapolis and St. Paul the most beautiful streets have been se cured solely by clauses in the contracts of sale providing for the character and cost of the buildings to be erected, the quantity of front yard, and the proper improvement and adornment of the grounds. The popular plan in St. Paul has been to divide the lots into plots of 75 by 200 feet, with a stipulation that each residence erected shall cost not less than \$7,000, and shall be placed at least 100 feet back from the front line of the lot. This insures handsome lawns and ample space for picturesque details in architectural construction. The idea seems to have taken root in Omaha, and is being modified more or less according to the see tions of the town where it has been introduced. For instance, a prominent real estate owner has platted twenty acres in the north part of the town, and has provided that no stores shall be built on any streets except three, which are extensions of business streets in the city, and on these streets no saloons shall be permitted. the residence streets each purchaser of

a lot is obliged to sign a contract to erect a residence to cost not less than \$2,500, thirty feet from the lot line, and to keep the grounds in good condition. The real estate owner who plats the land plants trees on all the streets and also furnishes them with the lots and yards of the property owners. As a consequence of this shrewd piece of business, sixty buildings will be erected within twelve months in that portion of the city. The large tract of land will rise immensely in value, and the surrounding property will be correspondingly enhanced in price."

"THERE is again some little talk about a change of location of that Upion Pacific passenger depot, ' said a well-posted man, 'and rumors are being circulated that Sixteenth street will be selected as the site. I question same subject.

whether there is any truth in that The work on the freight depot is also progress, and the large quantity of grpurchased during the last two years is Union Pacific adjacent to its present tion seem to me to determine the location the new passenger depot. As a matter fact, the fong delays in beginning work the the new structure have been due as nonthe unsettled condition and the poor La ties of the track from the Summit to 1 a depot as to the failure of the pool it. make arrangements for accommodations the new structure. By next spring the questions will likely alt be satisfactorily tied, and Omaha will probably see well begun on a union depot that will be a star of ing advertisement of our railroad importance as well as an ornament to the elig."

"TALKING about increased property values," sald an Omaha real estate agent, "the large-tincrease of which I have any knowledge buy occurred in the case of lands lying on the bottoms, between the Union Pacific shops and the northern city limits. Three years ago any one who would have shaken a atdollar bill in the face of the real estate owner. in that locality could have had his pick of land a which are now freely selling for from \$3.00 to \$5,000 an acre. A young real estate in purchased ten acres of bottom lands less than two years ago. He recently sold a lot to the Godman Ham Packing company for enough to pay for his whole original purchase. Alonthe line of the railroad the tracks are spreading so rapidly in that vicinity that every piece of swamp or marsh land is staked off into lots 50 by 132 feet, and are selling for from \$1,200 to \$5,000 each: Ready purchasers are found every day. If you watch the real estate transfers you will find that botton lands are as active as any other real estate There is doubtless good reason for this condition of affairs. The location of Omaha makes the strip between the bluffs and the river the only available property for warehouse and railroad purposes. Bishop O'Connor, who is one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing business men in the city, prophetically announced five years ago the change, which is now taking place, when he declared that the bottom lands in North Omaha would soon be covered with warehouses and tracks, and that stranger things might happen than that the elegant residence of Mr. Poppleton would be turned, at no distant day, into a boarding house for railroad employes,"

The S. C. P. A. in Luck. Carrie Welton, a somewhat eccentric lady

of Waterbury, Conn., who was frozen to death while ascending Pike's Peak two years ago, left \$150,000 to the Society for the Pre vention of Cruelty to Animals. Her relatives contested the will, but the case has just been decided in favor of Henry Bergh, representing the society.

Benjamin Moore, who died in Berlin recently left by will a reward of \$1 for every policeman reporting a case of cruelty to animals. "As men have no hearts," he wrote in his will, "I leave my money to the brutes." And he did, enriching the Berlin society for the Protection of Animals by nearly \$100,000

THE LAND OF LAKES. Strange Sights That Are to be Seen

in Finland. Finland is, in the language of the ountry, suomesiman, 'the land of lakes,' and this is really the truth, as no less than

one third is under water. Much of this is, however, marsh land, though the lakes Saima, Lodoga, Euara, etc., cover ome thousands of square miles. surface of the country is flat, with a chain of low hills about the center, the highest of these being the mountain "Aavasasa." The coasts are deeply indeatured and picturesque, with bold granite cliffs standing clear out against the deep blue sky, and many islands be-longing to the Archipelago of Aland dot the surface of its western waters. land there are dense forests of pine, fir, and birch, which have a strange and enhralling influence on the imagination. Notwithstanding their usually somber aspect, there are innumerable pleasant rlades in the recesses of these woods where the tall, white-stemmed birch and great bowlders covered with lichen crop up from the grass and form a pleasant picture; besides this the lakes have a beauty-solemn and romantic-which can scarcely be found elsewhere. The landscape, too, dotted with numer-ous wind-mills, and the church towers, built apart from the places of worship, present strange pictures. From these towers the night-watchmen sound their horns or play upon triangles as an alarm of fire. Often in the dead of night a great blaze on the horizon will tell of some forest fire. These are mainly owing to the carelessness of the peasantry, and, combined with the great exportation of timber and its lavish use for firewood and for building purposes, have caused a great rise in its value within the last few years. Traveling in the country, though cheap, is not always pleasant. Many of the roads are what would be described as eorduroy"-that is, having rough logs laid across, over which one's vehicle bumps and jumps in a manner calculated to make the bones sore for a considerable time after a journey. The velocity with which the natives send the carriage down The velocity with hills is also likely to try the nerves of any not to the manner born. Most persons posting through Finland have their own vehicles-wheeled ones for the summer and sledges for the winter—and they change horses at each stage of about fifteen versts (ten English miles). Should the Union Pacific will be pushing towards you have to trust to the post-house for a conveyance you are more likely than not condemned to travel in a cart, without springs and a hard seat with no back to it or an ordinary work sledge. The charge for posting is little enough, being ten Finnish pennies (Id. English) per verst, and the driver is required by law to take you at the rate of one Swedish or

seven English miles per hour. Destruction of an Elegant Church. PITTSBURG, Nov. 13 .- St. Peter's church, burned last night, was one of the finest in the country. The edifice is of stone, and cost \$175,000. The frescoing was of the finest, as was every particle of furniture. On the walls were fourteen oil paintings, descriptive of the Life of the Savior, which were imported for the church. The organ cost \$3,500 and the altar with its furnishings about \$5,000. The stained glass windows were all memo-rial. In the altar were a number of valuable relies from Rome and archives of the church, which were saved. When the fire burned it-self out, nothing but the walls were standing and over \$130,000 had gone up in smoke.

Cutting Wants a "Case." ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 13. - An investigation of the matter has proven that there is no truth in the rumor that Cutting was col-ecting recruits for an invasion of Mexico. The foreman of the Demoerat has a letter from Cutting in which the writer applies for a position as compositor, giving as a reason h s desire to get away from Elpaso.

Death of a Princeton Professor. PHINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.-Rev. Archibald Alex Hodge, professor of directics and polemic theology at Princeton college, died vesterday. He was the oldest son of Prof. Dr. Clas. Hodge, who so long alled the chor of theology in Princeton seminary. He was born in Princeton, July 1823.

Gratifying evidence of the advancenent of woman in England appears in the statement that of about one thousa students from the Liverpool region, eximined in science and art at South Kensington, more than two hundred were women. Two young girls passed in mag netism and electricity, twelve in inorganic chemistry, and two in agriculture One woman who passed the elementary examination last year in machine construction and drawing was again cessful in a more advanced stage of the