

# PORTLAND PLACE

## Special Sale of 100 Lots

# MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT.

## Near Bedford Place

# and Belt Line Depot,

TWO BLOCKS FROM STATE STREET,

## \$200 to \$650 for TWO DAYS ONLY.

Only one-fifth cash. Compare these prices with adjoining property.

# E. F. RINGER, 119 North 15th Street.

# A. P. TUKEY, 14th and Farnam, Over "Burlington Route."

### A REFORM IN REQUISITIONS.

Governor Thayer Determined to Stop the Wholesale Granting of Them.

### HE RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION.

Further Statistics About Insurance Companies—Agitating the Question of Municipal Suffrage to Women—Capital News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]  
Governor Thayer has inaugurated a much needed reform in the matter of obtaining requisitions for the return to the state of parties who violate laws and seek to escape from justice. In conversation a few days ago the governor expressed surprise at the demands of this kind that had come to his notice during his first month of service, and to a party securing a requisition he laid down the statement with vigor that if the requisition as granted was used simply to bring the offender back to the state for a moneyed compromise settlement, without the criminal prosecution that the law required for offenders returned to the state, that he would see to it that the parties securing the requisition papers should be prosecuted for perjury. To those who have watched proceedings in requisitions the past few years they have not failed to notice that they have become a rich field to cultivate, for in such cases the state pays the bills. Some of these bills have gone through the usual routine in the past and been paid when they have been scarcely itemized at all, and a review of them might produce some interesting figures. The governor has given notice that these claims in money must be itemized in every particular. In an interview with the governor on this question of requisition, he said that it was his purpose to urge some needed legislation in the law on these matters, and these purposes he has formed and presented to the legislature in a special message. In his communication he uses the following language: "Requisitions are frequently sought, I am led to believe, for the return of fugitives from justice to the state for the purpose of enforcing the collection of a debt or compromising with the accused in cases where the offense charged is obtaining money under false pretenses or selling or running off mortgaged property. Expenses incurred in returning fugitives are paid by the state, and the state is thus made the instrumentality for the collection of a debt, and this, instead of bringing the accused to punishment for the commission of a crime, I respectfully recommend the passage of a law which shall provide that in every case where the party on whose behalf the warrant was issued shall fail to prosecute criminally and enter into a compromise with the offender in such a way as to induce the return of the fugitive to the state, it will be observed that the governor puts nothing in the way of the vigorous prosecution of this class of criminals, but he proposes that the state shall not become a collection agency of an employment bureau.

In the continuation of the annual returns of the insurance companies doing business in the state, the two companies that headed the list two years ago have filed their figures, and while they will head the list again the present year, both show a decrease in business, a fact that is true also of almost every other company. The Nebraska & Iowa—Premiums, \$153,314.41; losses incurred, \$14,910.01; losses paid, \$14,410.01. Home of New York—Premi-

ums, \$148,521; losses incurred, \$1,647.50; losses paid, \$1,575.14. Continental—Premiums, \$85,112.17; losses incurred, \$10,752.98; losses paid, \$10,217.17. Fire Association, Philadelphia—Premiums, \$5,959.74; losses incurred, \$2,313.17; losses paid, \$2,313.17. Boylston of Boston—Premiums, \$2,001.47; losses incurred, \$24,321; losses paid, \$1,804.12. Farragut of New York—Premiums, \$54,197.47; losses incurred, \$1,083.93.

There is a great demand for commissions as notaries at the present time, as a bill has been introduced which would change the mode of procedure in procuring such authority in the bill passes. In consequence of this aspirants are rushing to their petitions and a large number will undoubtedly be issued in the near future.

The governor was engaged yesterday preparing the proclamation to issue organizing the new county of Box Butte, which was by a vote of the people taken from the southern part of the present county of Dawes.

SOMEWHAT EXCITING.

There are a good many citizens of Lincoln who are somewhat excited about the fact that the bill giving municipal franchises to women is liable to become a law. The property is freely made that if the bill is passed in the different cities and towns in the state it could be brought about in years in any other way, and it is believed that with the ballot in the hands of the women of Lincoln that a prohibition major and come would be elected.

The question upon this question that concerns Lincolnites takes a wide range, and next to the liquor dealers themselves a good many real estate men view the proposed amendment to themselves and their property interests, and some go so far as to predict a course of the real estate business. It is a dangerous matter to discuss, and if it should become a prohibition center, this question of municipal suffrage, therefore, will be very generally canvassed by the legislature in the capital city and undoubtedly a powerful lobby on both sides will watch proceedings.

ABOUT THE CITY.

The fire reported in yesterday's BEE from this city was fully as expensive as first stated, and the C street school building, which was destroyed, is damaged beyond any future use in that capacity. A review to-day of the damage fixed at \$1,500, fully covered by insurance.

It is stated that L. C. Burr yesterday purchased the residence property of E. F. Roberts on N street \$5,000. This is a valuable business center of the city, and the report is further circulated that right in that vicinity is to be erected the coming spring, a handsome large hotel to edifice on the west of the Missouri river.

Policeman Malone was in Cretion yesterday morning when he was met by a man named Norton, who is the chap who assaulted Policeman Guttridge on the government square about two weeks ago. Norton telegraphed to headquarters in this city yesterday that he had his man and he is expected home with him to-day.

Police officers were notified yesterday of a parcel of stolen goods that were found near the warehouses of the Wisconsin Furniture company. The goods consisted of some silk handkerchiefs, a toilet case and a few other articles of lesser value. They are thought to have been taken from Will Masterson's room.

The receipts of the West Lincoln Stock yards yesterday were \$60 head of rather an inferior quality, and consequently prices fell off slightly, ruling yesterday from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred.

LOCAL NEWS OF A WEEK.

A. H. Aruckle, of the Harlan Times, and Isaac Le Doty, of the Hastings Independent, were visitors at the grand ball and banquet to be given the coming month report prospects very flattering for an immense attendance and it is expected that a special car of visitors will come from Omaha and a large number will also come from Hastings and Grand Island.

The following is a partial list of the visitors who have called at the T. P. A. rooms during the past week: W. S. Spicer, St. Louis; W. F. Walker, Burlington; C. S. Lewis, Chicago; B. M. Wiser, Blair; A. T. Johns, Pacific Express company; J. C. Edson, Kansas City; C. C. Reid, Nevada; R. H. Cuthbert, Omaha; John Mulloy, St. Paul; E. L. Hall, Chicago; C. H. Carson, Omaha; Albert Voorhes, Newark; A. E. Wilkinson, Broken Bow; W. H. Bayner, Omaha; Levi Cox, Phillips; R. F. Hubbard, St. Louis; Temple Pierce, Boston.

It was a quiet week in social circles, comparatively speaking, this last one past. Among the most pleasing, however, of the different gatherings was the informal reception given to the members of the Chauva-

quis circle by Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Leavitt at their pleasant home on H street. Fully seventy-five of the membership of the circle were present and a very pleasant and attractive program was continued while the entertainment extended by the host and hostess was greatly enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served by the Union League.

The Chase and Wheeler orchestra, composed from among the members of the Palladium society was the attraction last evening in university circles, a host of the friends of the concertants being present at the exercises. Mr. Clement Chase, of the Omaha Excelsior, one of the musicians of these annual concerts, was present in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Minnie Madden was one of the attractions at the Fiske opera house last week and was greeted by a very large audience, who were greatly delighted with the visit of herself and company to the capital city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barsby, of Fairmont, were visiting Wednesday in Lincoln.

Mrs. E. Bolansky, who has been visiting in Kansas, returned home to Lincoln the past week.

S. E. Prouditt, of Madison, Wis., was visiting in Lincoln the past week.

C. E. Wilkins, formerly of Lincoln, came down from Broken Bow the past week on a course of business and pleasure at his old home.

E. L. Gordon has gone to Denver, at which place he will be detained for some time on business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Woodruff, who have been visiting with friends in Lincoln, have returned to their home in Broken Bow.

D. S. Malloy, of Des Moines, a prominent official in the order of Modern Woodmen, is in Lincoln today.

Mrs. Dr. Stouffer, of Fifth, passed through Lincoln Friday en route for a visit with relatives at Iowa City.

Mrs. A. Ross, formerly of the Lincoln News staff, has accepted a position with the Beatrice Express and departed for that city.

Mrs. B. J. H. Bennett, who has been visiting an extended visit with friends and relatives in Illinois.

J. H. McMurtry and daughter, who have been visiting in the east, returned home to Lincoln Thursday.

Mrs. M. Husted has gone to Chicago for a two weeks' visit with friends in that city.

M. J. Massey, who has been in the boot and shoe business in Lincoln, has returned to his former home in Duluth, Minn.

Dr. C. F. Stewart, of Brownville, who has a Lincoln visitor Wednesday, where he has many friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. A. B. Hosmer, who has been visiting with relatives in Lincoln for some weeks, has returned to her home in Duluth, Minn.

### The Philharmonic Concert.

The second concert of the Philharmonic orchestra will be given at Boyd's at 8 o'clock this afternoon. The following is the program:

- 1. March, Nareissus..... Brandeis
- 2. Overture, Raymond..... A. Thomas
- 3. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Hudson".....Blat
- 4. Minuet, for String Quintette, Beethoven
- 5. Ballad, The Two Grandchildren.....Schumann
- 6. "Reminiscences of Tannhauser"..... Wagner
- 7. Piano, Op. 10, No. 5.....Handel
- 8. Violin solo, Mr. Nathan Franko
- 9. Gavotte, Amarilis.....King Louis XIII
- 10. Cornet Solo, "Once Again".....T. Sullivan
- 11. Potpourri, Les Perichons.....Offenbach
- 12. Serenade, for String Quintette.....Moskowsky
- 13. Waltz, Dolores.....Waldteufel

Go to South Omaha to-day and buy some of those beautiful residence and valuable truckage lots, being the nearest truckage for sale in South Omaha. These lots are located on the main line of the Union Pacific railway, within ten minutes' walk of the stock exchange building in South Omaha, and are known as Jefferis' realty. Terms 10 per cent cash, balance on monthly payments. This addition is across the railroad track west from Albright's choice addition, which was sold in one week. If you want choice lots don't delay. Omaha property is all good, but South Omaha has given the largest and quickest returns. For sale at the office of T. C. Jefferis, next door to the postoffice, South Omaha, or on the grounds.

Five acres in South Omaha for sale at bargain. EVANS & JOHN SON.

### TO-MORROWERY OF THE TOADIES.

Americans Who Think Everything Right if "Its English, you know."

### APING ARROGANT ARISTOCRACY.

General Grant and the Duke of Sutherland—Naked and British Fox-Hunting—Good Habits to Imitate.

New York, Jan. 27.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—I was paying a visit, the other afternoon, at a fashionable house when an Englishman of position called; at once the whole party fell to discussing the approaching marriage of an American belle with the son of a British duke. The foreigner said that the family of the bridegroom was very amiable, and likely to treat the newcomer without any hauteur, "for," he added, coolly, "his families like that, when there is a marriage with a person without rank or high position, the reception is sometimes not cordial." I bridled up mentally at this, and was getting ready to say: "That is very well in England, but Americans think their young ladies, in good company, equal to the first anywhere." But the amiable hostess perceived my pugnacity and got the start of me. "Yes," she replied, meekly, "so many American girls have married into families of distinction in England, and not been pleasantly received, that we are glad to know this one is likely to find a better welcome. I could have bitten my lips in rage, did not the quiet assurance with which the stranger assumed the superiority of English rank to anything in America; and then, at the unobtrusive with which the remark was received, I perhaps there was a satire to this civility.

Yet how can we wonder, if the English think us inferior, when people of distinction submit to their condescension, and carry out the humiliations in acts as well as words. They crowded around the duke of Sutherland, the other day at a party, as if he had been a great man—their duke, a and they his vassals; there was even a lady to play for his grace as he entered the room and I am told that women of position were taken up and presented to him till he got tired, and exclaimed to one of his cronies: "I don't see why the granddaughters of cobblers want to know a duke at all." He must have a sovereign contempt for the republicans who abuse themselves before him, whose principal personal distinction in London is that he runs with a fine machine, and in this country that he owns a railroad and works the engine with his own dual hands.

THE GENERAL AND THE DUKE.

He owns a county boxes, and when General Grant visited him he chanced to be at a station on a railroad some distance from his castle. Grant had a special car, and seeing the duke, he sent to invite him to dine at the quiet house, however, also had his car; he had known that the ex-president was in the train, but had not seen it to pay his respects. When at last he entered the car, he took pains to assure General Grant that he was there by accident, lest the man who had been the guest of sovereigns should suppose that the duke of Sutherland had come thus far to greet him. He doubtless thought he was paying Grant an honor to receive him at all—a mere soldier who had happened to be president of a democracy. When the duke was next in New York General Grant called on him, but his grace neglected to return the visit.

It is not only dukes—genuine grandees—to whom Americans pay this sickening homage; but every Englishman with a

petty reputation in literature or politics, or with a title hardly recognized at home, receives an ovation that makes him rub his eyes like Christopher Sly when he awoke and found himself in the bed of a lord. We make no distinction between people of real eminence and achievement and the most trivial and pretentious. Dean Stanley and Mr. Hawley were treated in the same fashion, the lord chief justice of England and Mr. Peter Balfour. Sometimes the insignificant foreigner is not to blame. He does not set up for a personage, but he finds himself lionized almost before he arrives.

APING ARISTOCRACY.

But to return to the aristocracy. When the American fashionable class catch a lord for their company they do the next best thing, and model themselves, as they suppose, after the original. And nothing is droller to those who have seen the originals than to mark the antics of the mimicry. The copyists dress themselves, they think, like the high English, and because in the autumn when the English aristocrats are in the country they wear country clothes, these followers of a fashion they do not understand, sport traveling suits and derby hats in the Fifth Avenue. No Englishman of position is seen in London except in a high hat and a dark coat, a jacket or a tweed suit is unknown in Pall Mall or Piccadilly, unless one is simply passing through town. Therefore, not a man in New York who sets up for fashion can be seen before Christmas except in a derby hat and perhaps a shooting jacket. They think it is English style! Save the mark! Even now in the dead of winter you may notice some ultra existents of a Sunday afternoon parading their country suits to show an acquaintance with foreign modes. An Englishman, it is true, may sometimes walk out streets in such costume, because he considers New York provincial, but if he should do it at home he would be the laughing stock of the eubs or caricatured in "Vanity Fair." As long ago as the days of a Brantford, Lord Alenah was dressed as a satire in the style that some New York men affect who think they know the world.

Then, in England where the climate is mild and the winters are warm, where I have seen roses blooming in the open air at Christmas, and snow is almost unknown they have no name for sleighs, and call them American sledges; there the people with great country houses fill them in December and February, because a good door life is possible and agreeable. Therefore in the hyperborean region when the thermometer is below zero, and the ground covered with snow for months, when the blasts are most penetrating and the forests most biting, the fine folk must imitate the English mode. They too must open their country houses, build and furnished for summer, and invite "country boys" parties" to spend the winter and to play for their money. They shiver and freeze and suffer, and sometimes die; they take diptheria and pneumonia, and endure agonies of torture because the high English go to the country at the same time.

FOOLING WITH THE FOX.

So, too, the English hunt, and we foolishly must do the same. But the English possess great estates and preserve their game; they keep live foxes and have a right under the English law to ride over the crops and fields of their tenants, or the prerogative is stipulated in their leases. They hunt on their own land. A lord with an estate of 50,000 acres invites a party to ride to hounds. Therefore, on Long Island, where a man may hold, perhaps, a 100 acres, and his next neighbor is a farmer, as much a proprietor as he is, the imitator of aristocracy sets up a kennel, and attempts to follow the hounds. But his neighbor protests. He is a tenant, bound to show the descendant of a feudal lord to destroy his fences and trample on his crops. Not long ago one of these farmers gave notice to a gallant master of the hounds that he would shoot the first

man who attempted to ride over his grounds. Good sport, however, could not be interrupted, and the whole "field" went proudly down. But there stood the farmer with musket in hand, and like the king of France with twice ten thousand men, the huntsman bold rode up a hill and then stood back again. They had no feudal rights and were only trespassers.

They even do not find the good democrats of the country willing to give them the road. When a lady of the neighborhood was thrust aside, her vehicle broken and herself injured, she absolutely went to law with the would-be aristocrats. These gentry should reserve their sports for regions where they can own land enough to enjoy themselves in aristocratic style, and not on a potato patch put on the ears of lords of the manor or masters of a demesne.

'Tis as good as a screaming hare to see a little "field" of twenty or thirty people, the men in regulation "pink," with high top boots and hunting breeches, following—not a fox, but a bag of dukes and lords, to a horse stop, stopped by the farmers and turned off by the old women—and calling this fox hunting. They even invite Englishmen to join them; real lords and real sportsmen, and these English go back to the country of preserves and privilege, and many a joke they tell about the democrats who aspired to their company and thought themselves aristocrats because they wore red coats, and hunters because they rode after mice and snails.

WHAT ENGLISH LIKE IN AMERICANS.

For the score of a genuine aristocrat for his copyist is intense. Many a lord or duke likes a real republican, and respects a man who stands up for his country and its institutions; they believe in Americans who declare themselves self-made; they like many American customs and admire New York provincialism; but what they do not understand is why Americans and democrats should pretend to what they can never attain, what the whole world knows we claim to have discarded; why we should throw aside our national dignity and character to parade in the borrowed plumes of an aristocracy.

My English acquaintance told me the truth when he said that the high English are unwilling to receive Americans into their families. More than one, or two, or half a dozen well-known American women have married within the last ten years into noble houses in England, and in nearly every instance the heads of those houses exerted themselves to prevent the marriage; disgraceful conditions have been imposed before the ceremony could be performed, and after all, the new comers were often neglected and insulted by the aristocratic connections to whose society she aspired. If heavy or going among the nobles, it was sometimes not till the husband had pawned the pearls of his American wife, or both had suffered, or almost starved, within sight of their brightly and semi-royal relatives. Even then their success did not always last. An American who might one day be a peer is said to be planning a return to her democratic home, and another, a marquis, has been discarded by her husband, her coronet a mockery, and herself refused at court, though admittedly without fault.

These are the ways of the very high aristocrats. Lower down, among the connections of peers, it is the same thing, even these think themselves better than the rest of the world, though they have only ridden against the nobility, and the banners and king's robes are as indignant when American daughters are proposed to them as dukes and marquises themselves. Women bearing the oldest names in America, names that were secure, although aristocratic in England, but have been made distinguished by public services and brilliant talent here—have been barely welcomed to homes not equal to their own, and families of less distinction than those

they left have positively repelled them. COPIING FALSE CUSTOMS.

Yet there are Americans of education and importance anxious to imitate, and they cannot enter, the English aristocratic racy. Alas! they often miss even this humble mark. For many of the habits copied here are not those of the aristocracy at all, but of the middle class; they are taken from novels or of the stage, fashions set by authors or actors who have never seen the aristocracy or known its manners, and ignorant followed by the Americans as specimens of the high English life and behavior. The excessive drawl, the languid manner, the stupid stammer, the broadness of speech, the insolent stare are all assumed by those who wish to seem English; and indeed nearly all the peculiarities of language and demeanor imitated in America, are but the shadow of a shade; the copy of some poor cockney, himself the caricature of a lofty original.

Q The real behavior of the great English is simple, though sometimes arrogant. There is a superciliousness which one not recognized as being almost forgotten. A carelessness of others that comes from intending to affront, but from a genuine indifference impossible to affect; the consciousness of a superiority so recognized as being almost forgotten. Nothing of this exists here or can exist where the people who affect superiority neither feel it nor possess it; and where the show of it is resented as soon as manifested. No one can have the English manner which spurious democrats so much admire unless other people admit the superiority, for this manner is the opposite of effort, or assertion, or pretense. Even when it is real, it is almost always the imitation might have without effort and the effort always fails.

There is indeed abundance in England and in the English to admire, and to emulate, if not to imitate. But the disease that is called Anglomania is in reality aristocratomania. Its victims do not imitate the lawyers, the men of letter, the merchants and manufacturers, who give England her power and glory; they imitate to-day, but peers and possessors who take them for all in all, are less desiring of imitation by Americans than any class in England. These imitators are especially apt to prize of family descent which they think the distinguishing mark of aristocracy; yet the very men of greatest deeds and most illustrious names from whom some of them have sprung were self-made, and if they were alive to-day, would be called parvenus in England, while the claims of the "oldest" American families to gentility would be scouted by English peers, who regard such pretenses as we might the etiquette of ants or precedence among pismires.

ADAM BADEAU.

CREIGHTON HEIGHTS.

Less than two weeks ago a syndicate composed of W. H. Alexander, Dr. Spalding, N. A. Kuhn, A. P. Ginn, J. H. McCulloch, J. C. Whinnery and C. D. Woodworth, purchased a tract of land lying north and west of Orchard Hill and christened the property "Creighton Heights." The "heights" embraced 24 lots which were placed in the hands of Benaux & Co. and the C. W. Mount Investment company for sale. Through the energetic work of these enterprising real estate firms the last of the property was disposed of yesterday. The prices ranging from \$440 to \$550 per acre. The syndicate composed of yesterday, included the real estate firms mentioned and their employes, twenty-five in all, a banquet at the Omaha club last night in appreciation of their excellent work.

\$1,000 PER ACRE.

I have 34 acres of land 1/2 mile east of South Omaha, at \$1,000 per acre. The soil, and is a bargain. If not sold this week will be platted.

GLOVER STEVENS, 218 S. 15th St.

Creighton Place, On Leavenworth street.