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WILD AND WHIRLING WORDS.

Remarkable Trial of Clement Duval, the Untamable French Anarchist.

"PUNISHMENT OF THE PANTHER"

The Right of the Poor to Rob the Rich—Fate of a Hardened Wretch—Most Novel Defense on Record.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—Since the celebrated trial of Mme. Clotilde Hughes, wife of the French poet and deputy, for slaying her slandering, the criminal courts of Paris have had no other sensational case until last week. History does not not always repeat itself. One cause celebre is rarely like another. The case of Clement Duval, which has just closed, is quite unique; it was the trial of an anarchist, and the noise of it will echo round the world.

Let the American reader make a careful note of the essential facts, which are these: Mme. Herbelin, a French lady of property, lived in a handsome house, which she owned, situated at No. 3, rue Monceau. With her, as her chief companion dwelt her niece, Mme. Madeleine Lemaire, a well-known artist. In summer and autumn, the two ladies were, every year, in the habit of sojourning in the country, leaving their elegant city apartments, furniture and household effects in the care of a neighboring concierge. On October 5 last, during the absence of the two ladies in the country, the house was discovered to be on fire. Fortunately, this discovery was made in time

TO ARREST THE FLAMES and to save the building. It was then noticed that the piano, the chairs, and other articles of furniture had been smeared with petroleum. It was further ascertained that the apartments had been ransacked, drawers had been broken open, closets had been plundered, silverware, family jewels, gold medals and various bijoux had been stolen, making a total loss of about three thousand dollars. The valuables were, for the most part, of so peculiar a kind that an accurate account of each one could be given by the owners from memory. A descriptive list was thus made, and copies of it were sent to all the leading jewelers of Paris; a happy thought, which led to the detection and arrest of Clement Duval, as the thief and incendiary, and to two other men who acted as accomplices, not in the robbery, but in his attempt to dispose of his ill-gotten treasures. These accomplices (or perhaps non-guilty helpers) were Didier and Houchard. The brave policeman who succeeded in arresting Duval, was Rossignol, whom Duval, in the struggle, severely wounded.

There were thus three counts in the indictment against Duval—thief, arson and attempted murder.

What makes the case remarkable is not the character of the crime, but the bold, novel and startling defense urged by the prisoner—a defense so astounding that not even his own counsel adopted it in his pleadings on behalf of the accused. This defense was the right of the poor to rob the rich—a doctrine which never in the olden days of Merrie England was more audaciously stated by any lawyerman on Hampstead Heath than last week in Paris by Clement Duval in the Cour d'Assises de la Seine.

other anarchists nearer home, enter the Paris court-room and listen with astounded ears to the "wild and whirling words" of this latest and loudest of the roaring apostles whose creed is "kill, burn and destroy."

IT IS A DENSELY CROWDED ROOM. The court is under the presidency of Gerard des Glieux. The prisoner Duval makes no attempt to deny his triple crime. He coolly admits every thing laid to his charge. But in order to lay an anchor to the windward, he invents an imaginary accomplice who was his instigator and master spirit. The chief devil was Turquais. It is Turquais who devises the robbery, it is Turquais who possessed the unretorted plunder, it is Turquais to whom belongs all the guilt, together with a chief part of the glory of the great transaction. So far as Duval himself is concerned, he declares that he is not the principal; he describes himself as a simple and private member of a group of anarchists, the thief, which he committed, (he alleges) nothing but a restitution of property from the wealthy to the indigent; his own words are: "It is the right of those who have nothing to take from those who have property to be proved upon."

"I think myself," said he to the judge, "absolutely irreproachable from this point of view of natural right."

STABBED IN LIBERTY'S NAME. When asked why he attempted to kill the policeman, who was simply doing his special duty in arresting him on a legal warrant, Duval replied:

"The officer grabbed me in the name of the law—I stabbed him in the name of liberty."

"You have been condemned for previous crimes?" "I do not deny it."

he reserving for you any part of the plunder?" "No; the plunder is not for me."

LAW A PROSTITUTE. "The law! I know what your law is! The law is a prostitute, ready always to sell itself to a purchaser. It is on the ruins of your law that the common people will found a new world."

"I am no thief," replied Duval, "I am a revolutionist."

"You did not work to support your family?" "I worked."

"Do you still pose as a politician, while the public prosecutor arraigns you as a thief, an incendiary, and a murderer?" "I mock all these appellations; I am above the law. I consult only my conscience."

"There is no good." The above are the most important questions and answers in the examination of Duval. His two humble accomplices were not men whose mouths were eloquent with such quotable phrases; nevertheless a single remark made by Didier is worth chronicling.

Shaking his fist at the judge and jury, he exclaimed: "Ah, you are cowards! You tremble on your narrow bones! I am accused—I will be accused in my turn. Vive l'anarchie! Vive l'anarchie! We bide our time!"

Under the law of 1855, applicable to such disturbances in court of justice, the magistrate promptly ordered Duval's removal from the court-room.

RESOLVING FOR THE RIGHT. At a special meeting of Lower Sicily Van Wyck club held in Sicily township, Gage county, Nebraska, January 25th 1887, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The people in their sovereign capacity at the polls last November did express their preference for United States senator, Charles H. Van Wyck, as the best man for the constitution of the state and

Resolved, That we hereby place the republican party, under its present management, upon trial before the intelligent citizens of the state, and should it prove itself to be still the ally of soulless monopolies and still deaf to the people's voice, and still false to its oft-repeated promises of submission to the people for their decision of other and greater questions of vital importance, in such case to be it

Resolved, That we recognize in Charles H. Van Wyck a senator who has no peer in congress; a man faithful to all trusts and an earnest and steadfast friend of the industrial classes.

the feelings of a large and rapidly growing agricultural community in this state.

Resolved, That we the 44,000 voters of Nebraska for consideration before the next general election:

Resolved, That we the 44,000 voters of Nebraska aforesaid, give all honor to the four true and faithful men (Messrs. Horst, Higgins, Heimrod and Gilmore) who could not be bought by corporate gold, nor flattered by honeyed words, nor coerced by the party lash, and further be it

Resolved, That we shall esteem it not only our right, but our bounden duty, to enter or to organize a party which shall be what the republican party was in its best days—composed of the people, for the people, and by the people; a party that will not worship the imperious barons of our state, nor permit personal preference or personal animosity to influence their actions as citizens or representatives of the people.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to heretofore all honorable means to procure the election of United States senators, postoffice and cabinet officers by a vote of the people; and

Resolved, That we take pride in citing the

honorable course of Senator Van Wyck in aiding the settlers to secure the benefits of their homes out of the millions of acres of the public domain forfeited by the unearned lands of railroad companies.

Resolved, That the legislators of the state of Nebraska have covered themselves with political infamy and shame and should be despised by all honorable citizens in the nation because of Van Wyck's defeat.

Resolved, That we further pledge to Senator Van Wyck our undivided support should occasion require; and that our wish is, that in 1888 that it be our privilege as Knights of Labor and the privilege of the thirty millions throughout the country to elect Charles H. Van Wyck, the champion of human rights, to the highest position in the nation, president of the United States, which office he would fill with honor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Senator Van Wyck, the Omaha Bee, Harrison County News and James Sovereign, Atlantic, Ia.

Resolved, That we take pride in citing the

ADDITIONAL COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Personal Paragraphs. L. May, of Chicago, is at the Ogden. J. B. Orr, of Ottumwa, is at the Ogden. W. H. Storey, of Chicago, is at the Ogden.

G. W. Merritt, of Centerville, is at the Pacific.

H. Mendel, of Neola, was in the city yesterday.

George H. Francis, of Chicago, is at the Ogden.

R. C. Kidder, of Imogene, is a guest at the Pacific.

C. E. Smith, of Shenandoah, is stopping at the Ogden.

George W. Connors, of St. Joe, is a guest at the Ogden.

H. B. Harris of Chicago, is registered at the Pacific house.

J. D. Warren, of St. Louis, was at the Bechtel hotel yesterday.

Judge Stacy, of Anamosa, Ia., a cousin of W. C. Stacy, is in the city.

P. L. Porter, of Chicago, is among the Chicago arrivals at the Ogden.

A. M. Arries, of Fremont, Neb., was a guest at the Pacific house yesterday.

Adolph Kellenstein, of Chicago, of Chicago, was a Bechtel guest yesterday.

Miss Tracy, daughter of Judge Tracy, of Burlington, is the guest of Mrs. J. F. Kimball.

Frank Entrikin, of Illinois, brother of George Entrikin, spent a few hours in this city Saturday and invested in some property.

A Burglary Nipped in the Bud. At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of L. S. Bullard, No. 802 First avenue, corner of Eighth street, was entered by a burglar who pried open one of the front windows and obtained an entrance. After walking to an adjoining room he struck a light with a match and awoke Mrs. Cora Erb whom he threatened if she made a noise, but the lady shouted, and away went the burglar with Mr. Bullard after him, but he made good his escape in the darkness. The merchants as well as the regular police were soon on the ground but no trace of the missing burglar could be found.

How Strong the French Army Is. London Standard. If General Boulanger has his way ten new cavalry regiments will be created, not for offensive purposes, as the authorities are anxious to assure us, but for the simple reason that the Germans are numerically stronger in this arm than the French. On the other hand, the artillery will be left in statu quo. It is considered that this branch of the service needs no improvement nor addition, and we are told that it is superior in every way to the German artillery. Certainly the artillery is the favorite arm in France. The regular army is composed of 19 corps, including the one in Algeria. In time of war it is estimated that in a fortnight after the declaration of war there 2,000, 600 would be mobilized and available for any operations.

Pozzon's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.

Resolved, That we take pride in citing the