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THE DAILY BEE.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of February A. D. 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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Church Howe is now engaged in defending his position. Why wouldn't the Nemaha statesman make an excellent coast defense ?

A young lady was taken to a convent nun of it in her'n.

A MARKET report contains the an nouncement that "live hogs are still addead hogs would advance?

"THE word 'it's' is said not to occur at all in the King James translation of the bible and but three or four times in Shakespeare." It's very likely.

A NEW picture has just been painted entitled the "Conflict of Conscience." It is useless to say that the plot was not secured by a gallery god of the present leg-

islature. A LINCOLN man has recently written a drama entitled: "Where Will the End Be?" It is presumed that the audience will hope it will occur at the close of the

first scene.

THE prohibitionists of New York are talking of running Barnum for president instead of St John. If they do, this will be one of the times that the veteran humbugger will now have the greatest show on earth.

PROF. BARNARD has discovered another comet. It is in the right ascension, 5 hours, 4 minutes, and 10 seconds, and declination south 16 degrees and 10 minutes. It is moving rapidly northwest, and as Mr. William Nye would say, "has its tail over the dash board."

In vetoing the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the distribution of seeds in the counties of Texas that suffered from drought, President Cleveland looked a long distance ahead. He had an idea the seeds would not grow, and disliked to put the Texan ranger to the trouble of sowing when there would be no chance

AT last we have it. Edison, it is claimed, has invented a machine or contrivance called the miragephone. The description of the wonderful invention relates the fact that "by placing the miragephone on the end of a telegraph pole in St. Louis, fixing the corresponding instrument at this end, you have a picture of what is going on there." A miragephone placed in the B. & M. oil rooms at Lincoln would reveal sights well worth the price of admission.

THE public have some rights which theatrical managers should respect. One of these is the right of purchasing their tickets for entertainments directly from the management. Another is the right to trust in the honesty of advance agents in their announcements that ticket speculators will not be fostered by wholesale advance sales of tickets. There was a great deal of well-grounded indignation and complaint at the sale of Patti tickets yesterday over the action of the box office in selling as many as thirty tickets to single individuals after the pledge that not more than ten should be sold to any one person. As a consequence of this unwarranted change of tront, scores of citizens were forced to accept inferior seats when their positions in the line under the rule first announced would have asspred them advantageous locations. There was no good reason why faith and have been broken with the line f sationt waiters.

The Bed Rock Foundation, Inducements to a permanent popula-

which any city can build up a lasting boom. Mere swapping of town lots can never do it. Real estate excitement, unless based on something more than speculation, can never do it. Blow and brag will not materially in the end affect the actual condition of affairs. Public improvements which stimulated in turn private enterprise, lifted Omaha six years ago out of the slough of slow advance into the line of rapid progress. New factories were established, old ones enlarged. The city from a collection of streets, which were half the year mire and the other half dust put on metropolitan airs With the advent of pavements and waterworks, sewerage and extended grades, came an inrush of population from the east and from neighboring states, with a liberal number of Nebraska capitalists attracted by the advantages of life in a handsome and growing city. Our wholesale trade caught the infection and pushed out its fingers into new trade territory. Labor found employment and employed labor gave work and business to the retailers. Then came a natural demand for more room for residences and a competition for business locations. The rise in real estate followed, and the advance has been steady and continuous ever since. Is it to continue? The same causes which created the boom must sustain it. In their absence prices will fall. If manufactures are stimulated, public works prosecuted, mechanics and laborers given steady employment and our permanent population increased in the same proportion as in the past, Omaha's prosperity will be found to have scarcely begun. An attractive city will draw capital for investment. A busy city will add to a laboring and industrial population whose wages are diverted month by month into a hundred channels of distribution. Herein lies the urgent need of a comprehensive and elastic system of municipal government adequate to present requirements and adapted to those which are certain to arise in the near future. On the character of the charter given us by the present legislature depends more of the welfare of Omaha than its members imagine.

Concerning Fort Omaha.

Nothing has been done by congress at the present session in the interests of Fort Omaha and nothing is likely to be done. The bill of Senator Manderson proposing the abandonment of the post and the removal bag and baggage to another location, failed to meet with the approval of the house military committee. General Bragg, General Steele, and others who knew the location of Fort Omaha, its beautiful site and its eminent adaptibility to the purpose for which it was founded, declined to recommend that it should be put on wheels. They were willing to urge liberal appropriations for its rebuilding where it stood. They were not willing that the government should lose one of the handsomest sites for a military post in the Missouri valley. There is where the matter now stands.

The BEE has the best of authority for declaring that an entire regiment of infantry can be comfortably quartered on money enough to enable him to hire perthe present reservation at Fort Omaha in New York on Monday, and Tuesday if Nebraska, through her delegation, committed suicide. She evidently wanted | will secure the necessary appropriation for that purpose. No more ground is needed. More could be used it owned by the government but the land already in possession of the war departvancing." Was it to be expected that | ment will give ample elbow room if economically disposed of. The question of a rifle range is already settled. The building of the Belt line has simplified the problem of transportation. There is only one lack now and that is of funds. Prompt efforts should be inaugurated to secure them.

In the meantime the troops now quartered in the old buildings should be made comfortable. There is urgent need of a liberal allowance for repairs until congress can be made to see the importance of rebuilding Fort Omaha with solid brick and stone into a permanent and substantial garrison such as General Sherman intended when he named it as one of the twenty-five most important military posts n the country.

How the Nations are Armed.

At the beginning of our civil war the best guns in the world were the Springfield, Entield and Minie rifles, all muzzle loaders. The Sharpe carbine, a breech on a small scale. Later came the breechloading Burnside gun, the first in this country using the metallic cartridge, and this was regarded as an important step forward. The Spencer magazine gun followed, a breech-loader carrying seven cartridges in the stock all of which could be fired in about ten seconds. This was the best gun invented up to 1865, and was used with great effect by cavalry and mounted infantry. As against any muzzle-loader it was invincible. Many distinguished soldiers, however, condemned it as expensive and wasteful, and their opinion prevailed in favor of the muzzleloading rifle. But within the last few years breech-loader magazine guns have rapidly grown in favor, and all the armes of the great European powers are supplied with these guns.

Invention in this field has been busy, both in this country and in Europe. When in 1882 there was created, in pursuance of an act of congress, a board of experienced army officers for the purpose of selecting magazine guns for the military service of the United States, about forty guns of different patterns were presented. Many of these were excellent, but the board selected only three as the best for further trial by the troops in the field, the Lee, or Lee-Remington, the Chaffee-Resec, and the Hotchkias. These were thoroughly tested, and in 1884 seven hundred and fifty of each were issued. The reports to the ordnance department show a great preference for the Lee over the other magazine guns, but comparing these guns with each other and with the Springfield breech-loading service rifle, as single loaders and for all uses, they show a very large preference for the Springfield rifle. The chief of ordnance reported in 1885 that after a careful consideration he was satisfied that neither of the magazine guns should be substituted for the Springfield rifle as the arm for the service. "The Springfield rifle gives such general satisfaction to the army that we can safely wait a reasonable time for further developments of magazine systems." A dispatch from Washington

a few days ago, quoting an interview

of our correspondent with an army

officer, showed that the opinion in army circles is still favorable to the Springfield tion form the bed rock foundation upon | rifle for practical use in the army. "The advantage," said this officer, single loading Springfield in the saving in ammuis nition. The important question now occupying the attention not only of our military leaders, but those of Europe, is not how fast can a gun be fired, but how can we supply men in active engagement with sufficient ammunition to last any length of time? This is a hard question to answer when single loading guns are used, but with magazine guns in their hands the men would exhaust their ammunition in a little while and then be at the mercy of the enemy." The Springfield rifle seems likely to remain for some

time the reliance of the American army. England has adopted the Lee gun, the principal advantage of which is that it can be changed to a single loader, so that an officer can prevent his men from wasting all their ammunition. It belongs to a class of guns firing by a bolt, and has a detachable magazine carrying five cartridges. With the magazine it can throw sixty-eight shots in two minutes, and skillfully handled has thrown as high as ten shots in nine seconds and fifty in one minute. European nations have generally adopted bolt guns with a permanent magazine under the barrel, which can be used as single loaders also. France has adopted the Kropatochek magazine rifle, which is being furnished to the army as rapidly as it can be produced. The infantry and navy of Germany are being armed with the Mauser rifle. Russia has the Berdan breech loader, Austria the Mannlicher magazine rifle, and Italy the Bertoldo magazine rifle. Turkey is well provided with the most improved fire arms of American patterns, while the Lee-Remington gun, esteemed to have no superior, has been sold in large quantities to the Chinese. The best American magazine gun fires from thirty-five to forty shots a minute as a steady business, and will kill at the range of a mile. The guns adopted by the European nations are supposed to be nearly or quite as serviceable and effective.

Ocean Mail Subsidies. The refusal of the house committee on postoflices and post roads to accept the senate amendment to the postoflice appropriation bill providing subsidies for the transportation of mails to South America, and appropriating \$500,000 for that purpose, was not unexpected. Nor will there be any complaint at this refusal from those who have an intelligent understanding of the matter and are in position to judge it with fairness. Apart from the objections to subsidy schemes of this character, ostensibly with the object of improving commercial relations, the action of the senate in this matter appears not to have been entirely straightforward. The advocates of a subsidy pretended to have warrant for their proposition in the favor of the postmaster general, or rather in his alleged back-down on the subsidy question, based upon that portion of his last annual report in which he said it was desirable to increase mail communication with portions of South America, and stated that he would like to have congress vote him sons to perform the service. There is plainly nothing in this suggestive of a subsidy, and yet senators professed to be able to derive such a sugges tion from it. This assumption was very conclusively disposed of by a letter of the postmaster general to Senator Beck in which he disclaimed any idea of a subsidy in the language of his report, and clearly stated his position to be in favor of free competition for the carrying of the mails. The success of the postmaster general in his contest with the steamship companies which less that two years ago demanded a subsidy, with ultimate results not the least bit to the disadvantage of the mail service, is too recent and was too complete to admit of his receding now from the position he then took and maintained. That he may have changed his views somewhat regarding the importance to American commerce of frequent mail facilities is to be supposed and expected from his larger experience.

The subsidy plan, in all its various phases, as a means of promoting commerce and restoring the shipping interests of the country, is of very questionable expediency. The example of European nations in this matter cannot be regarded as conclusive, because the conloader, had been introduced and was used | ditions are not alike. But even if it be granted, for the sake of argument, that a system of liberal government bounties to American shipbuilders and shipowners might aid in restoring those interests and building up commerce, it is not apparent that this proposed subsidy would be even a short step in that direction, or that any interests would be benefitted other than the existing steamship lines. The expenditure of half a million dollars a year for the objects which the advocates of subsidy profess to have in view, would be but a drop in the bucket. It would offer no encouragement to further investment in shipbuilding, It would simply be a gift of the government to the lines already established for the perform ance of a service which would be just as faithfully and efficiently performed at a fair compensation that would not call for perhaps more than a fourth of the amount of the proposed subsidy. It may be well to remember that for a number of years the British postoffice, having found the disadvantage of contining the ocean mail service to certain steamship lines, has been endeavoring to abandon the practice, but without success until the present postmaster general came in. He adopted heroic measures, and we believe with good success. It will not be wise to put our foreign postal service in position to be wholly at the mercy of existing steamship companies for a number of years.

Ir is announced that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company has equipped two passenger trains between Chicago and Milwaukee with an apparatus for heating by steam from the locomotive. The experiment, it is also said, has thus far proved successful. This action is to be heartily commended, and it ought to be promptly followed by all other roads. It will be interesting in this connection to note the method of steam heating on the Boston & Albany road, which has been a complete success and is approved by the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts. A dry pipe is put in the steam dome of the locomotive and connected with a valve in the cab. An automatic reducing-valve is near that

valve, so the steam is reduced to any pressure desired. From this point the pipe is run through the floor of the cab and thence backward to the cars, a covering being used to prevent condensation of steam. A main pipe is run under each car. At the middle of the car steam is taken in on each side of the aisle through a valve. No condensed steam can get back to the supply proes, for each car drips away its own water. Any car on the train can be shut off without affecting any other car. There is no freezing of the pipes, for the water is discharged, The temperature of the car can be regulated by the valve where the steam is taken in. Couplings of the pipes between the cars can be made as quickly as an air brake. Some five to ten minutes are necessary to force the steam through the train at first, and then, in zero weather, it requires about half an hour to make the cars comfortable. Where steam is used for heating the station, the car can be attached to that apparatus and heated

before the locomotive is brought out. The engineer who has tried it says that he does not see as it makes any perceptible diminution of power on his engine. It is expected that by present methods, the cost of heating one car for the cold season will be about \$69. Hence, this method is economical, besides being safer. A car in motion, once warmed, will run for an hour in cold weather after the steam has been shut off without becoming uncomfortable. It is believed that eight or ten cars can be heated without injury to the power of the engine. It is said that the apparatus has never been taken from a train after it has been put on.

The Peerless Patti.

Adelina Patti will be greeted by the largest audience ever gathered together iu Omeha. The advance sale of seats vesterday, when half a thousand citizens struggled for six hours to secure a hearing at the box office, assured that fact. Such a scene has never before been witnessed in this city. It was a recognition of the artist's fame which spoke volumes in itself. There are songstresses and singers, but only one Patti. Her's is the voice of the century in musical art. Its purity of tone, phenomenal range and compass and marvelous resources in technique are unparalleled in the annals of art. There are no impossibilities of vocalism for the peerless diva who has entranced emperors and kings with her

matchless genius. Omana is to be congratulated that she is to be favored as few of the cities of the country are by the appearance of Patti, It is the last and the only opportunity which our people will be given of listening to the queen of song, whose subjects are found in every quarter of the globe.

SECRETARY MANNING'S resignation from the treasury department seems to be regarded in some quarters as a public calamity. The west is not likely to so consider it. He has proved himself to be an able man, more especially from the Wall street standpoint, in his management of the finances, and in his theories regarding the coinage and the currency. But from the popular side he has failed in his choice of position. Mr. Manning has looked upon the coinage through gold-rimmed spectacles. He has not succeeded in ridding himself of the Wall street idea that there is no such possibility as that of gold appreciation distinction from the depreciation of silver, and has striven to impress upon the country that the panacea for all its financial evils can be found in the practical demonetization of silver and the

retirement of the legal tenders. Upon questions of revenue, Mr. Manning has shown greater clearness of vision. His report upon the tax reduction will remain one of the ablest state papers since the days of Hamilton, and a fountain from which many arguments will be steadily drawn in favor of revenue reform. It is un fortunate perhaps for Mr. Manning's reputation that his tax reduction policy which depended for its success upon the concurrence of congress has not been adopted. Congress has looked one way and Mr. Manning another, just as each has done in plans for coinage and currency adjustment. For all that, the secretary retires with the unusual praise of having heightened the public appre ciation of his abilities during a two-years' tenure of public office.

THE king of Italy recently contributed \$30,000 for the relief of families of the victums of the battle near Massowah. It is now in order for his majesty to contribute a sum a trifle larger for the relief of American victims of torturous Italian organ grinders.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Wilson, of lowa, will havel'stubborn opposition to his re-election. Senator Cullom wants Bishop Oberly ap pointed on the inter-state commerce commis

Senator Harrison doesn't seem inclined to make a very vigorous opposition to the seating of Judge Turple.

Michigan voted down a prohibitory amend ment eighteen years ago, but is going to try the experiment again. Senator-elect Bate of Tennessee is a poor

man; he couldn't save a dollar of his salary as governor of his state. Ohio republicans talk of 'nominating Con gressman Little for governor. He was defeated for re-election last fail,

A bill now being considered before the Nevada legislature disqualifies from holding office any one who is a yictim of strong drink. Governor Stevenson of Nevada, according to the Cincinnati Times Star, stole his inaugural address in part from Governor Foraker. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, it is believed, is booked by President Cleveland for a place on the bench of the United States

supreme court. Henry Ciay, L. Webster and Charles Ben-ton were the names of the three leading candidates for receiver of taxes at the late election in Philadelphia.

Henry Clay Dean was one of the old school democrats from way-back. According to the St. Paul Globe he never forgave Noah for taking a republican into the ark. Governor Hill, of New York, has a great

many lucrative appointments at his disposal,

and being entirely free from mugwumpery, he is very popular with the democrats just new. Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, has two strings to his bow. He wants to be senator or inter-state commerce commissioner, and is

working for both in the hope of catching Senator Palmer of Michigan, is going to be supported for the next presidency by all the women. They can't vote, but they have begun the campaign by writing lifty letters a day to

EFlavius Josephus has been appointed to

postmastership in Maine, and the mugwumps are divided in opinion whether this is a triumph of reform or of the Concord School of Philosophy.

Senator Ingall's venomous attacks on any body, everybody, anything and everything, are said to have their origin in the fact that a man named Hudson is poaching on his reelection preserves.

Secretary Manning's friends are said by the New York Times to have recently held a secret meeting in Albany to arrange a movement having in view his nomination for the presidency in 1888. Amos J. Cummings, congressman-elect from the Sixth New York district, says that

it is only right that a journalist should repre-

sent his district, as it boasts of eighteen dailies, 187 weeklies and 459 periodicals. Mr. Fairchild, the assistant secretary of the treasury, who is widely looked upon as Mr. Manning's successor, is a short, stout man, with a large, well-rounded head covered with black hair streaked with silver. His black mustache is also turning gray, and his

bright black eyes look out through gold-

rimmed glasses. c Bob Taylor, who fiddled himself into the Tennessee governorship, has already fallen into democratic disfavor, though scarcely warm in his seat. A leading Nashville democrat says: "His message was a great surprise and humiliation. He has surrounded himself with muzwumps, and has not done one thing that a single democratic leader in dorses since his inauguration. His adminis-tration will be a dead failure—worse than Tyler's in 1841. He will not get 100 votes in the next gubernatorial convention.'

Whitelaw Reid Gives Up. New York Tribune. Sending good advice to Washington is like pouring water into a rat-hole.

No Charge for Boxing. Chicago Tribune,
John L. Sullivan's book will be delivered to agents on payment of freight, No charge

for boxing.

. The Long and Short of It. Chicago Herald. The member of the legislature who has his pockets full of passes pays no more for a long

haul than he does for a short one. Popular Fiction.

The most popular work of fiction in the New York public library is "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A very popular work of fiction in Chicago is the personal property tax list.

An Asphalt Discovery.

Atlanta Constitution.
Asphalt has been discovered in Morgan county, Alabama, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. This rare mineral deposit, known as rock tar, is found nowhere else in the United States, the great lake of Trinidad having furnished the supply for this country for years. If the recently discovered deposit proves as valuable as it is believed it will, it will rival in importance the vast iron and coal beds of Georgia and Alabama.

"Cousin Ben" Once More.

Cousin Ben Folsom's second official act as consul at Sheffield was to file an application for an increase of salary. The first was to notify her majesty's government that he had arrived and would immediately set about strengthening the friendship existing between the two great English speaking nations. From the fact that the call for more pay comes so coon after the consecration to duty, it is to be inferred that Benjamin has found the contract a heavier one than he imagined when he set out.

The Inconsistent Prohibitionists.

New York Heraid,
The total abstinence folk occupy the most anomalous position conceivable. They adopt the policy of no restraint at all unless they can have prohibition and compulsory total They scorn the motte that a loaf is better than no bread, and push the peculiar tactics of no rum at all or all rum Consequently they hobnob with the liquor dealers and violently oppose the folk who say that if the world cannot be made abstinent the next best thing is to make it moderately temperate.

Human Charity.

There is a flower of perfume rare That hides its petals, pale and fair, Neath leafy crowns of somber hue. Twould blush and lose its fragrance pure, s name and nature change, to view The light or praises loud endure. grows beneath the feet that tread nd there its sweetest scent is shed.
to head has pierced the winter's snow, ts buds, with tenderness sublime, Withstood Sahara's fiercest blow. It lives and blooms in every clime. Know you the floweret by name, its fairest form ignored by fame? Hast seen it 'mong the ample folds Stern justice all unbending holds, Lend sweetness to her accents cold. Grace to her mien, hope to her doom Hast seen it gladden young and old, Wak'n new delights, soften misery's gloom' Radiant and full in heaven it blows, With beauty infinite it glows. On earth a hidden rarity We call it human charity.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"I heartily endorse the attitude of the BEE in regard to the outside real estate raze," said a prominent man who is heavily interested in inside property. "Cautionary words like those of the BEE are always timely. The advice not to get too deep into the whirl should be heeded. People generally, and poor people in particular, should go slow. Investments in property within a reasonable distance of the city's center are perfectly safe, and are bound to return a good profit, but investments in additions five or six miles out are rather risky. It is a gambling chance, and should a reverse come it would sweep away a great deal of hardearned money, and for a time at least, have a depressing influence upon nearly all the property values. Legitimate real estate speculations are all right, but there is too much of a tendency to wild-cats chemes. Such schemes are already hurting the city in many respects. They have tied up a good deal of money and the consequence is that the retail tradesmen, especially the grocer, the clothing dealer, the boot and shoe man, and the dry goods dealer are feeling the stringency. Then again they are exerting an influence against investment in really legitimate property chances. When men buy a large tract of unimproved land and throw it upon the market in the shape of lots I believe they should give some substantial evidence of their faith in the future of the property. For example, take the case of Dr. Mercer, who bought a large tract in the northwest out-

skirts of the city. There was not a house on it when he bought it, but he showed his con fidence in it by erecting thereon a substantial and handsome brick residence, and establishing a permanent home for himself at a cost of over \$100,000. He also assisted real estate purchasers to build over one hundred iouses, ranging in cost from \$1,200 to \$3,000. The result is that Walnut Hill to-day is one of the most prosperous additions and one of the most desirable residence quarters of the city. It contains a large number of and some residences and comfortable homes, Had not the owner of this property given unmistakable evidence of his confidence, 1 question whether he could have disposed of one-tenth of the property. As it is he has old the greater part of it, while the balance has greatly increased in value, although yet very cheap when compared to the prices being paid for the far outlying property. The stock yards syndicate might have done better had they shown more confidence by endeavoring to build up South Omaha than

to be in such a rush to get everything out of the lands. Boggs & Hill's work west of Craighton college is an evidence of the confidence on the part of the owners which is worthy of emulation. If any one questions the benefits of an owner's efforts in behalf of his own property, let him go out in the vicinity of Wainut Hill. Another thing that people ought to be warned against and that is the advertisement of the location of cable lines, Don't place too much dependence on what you hear about proposed locations. There has already been a good deal of what I call fraudulent speculation based on cable line routes. It is by no means sure that the cable track on North Twentieth street will remain there. So you see that cable routes are

"I made the acquaintance of the late Henry

Clay Dean thirty-five years ago," said Mr. B.

mighty uncertain."

F. Williams, of Minden, Nebraska, who is visiting in Omaha for a few days. "I suppose it is true that there are two sides to every intelligent human character, both good and bad. Mr. Dean was a very remarkable man, physically and intellectually. He was a Methodist Episcopal minister in Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa as such, early in the fifties, and was stationed at first at Keosauqua, and afterwards occuplaces, pled some of the best in the lowa conference. It is said of him that at one point in West Virginia where he preached, he was threatened by a mob, and on his appearance at the place a number of the roughs were ready for business. Dean rolled up his sleeves and said to them: 'Look at these arms! The first man among you who makes any disturbance will get the full benefit of them.' It was said that peace reigned during the services. At his first station in Iowa there was a large number of atheists who defied christianity, but Dean attacked them with his best arguments, and then commenced a series of meetings in which many people took great interest. One evening while there were many seekers, one McBride, the leading atheist of the place, made his appearance among the seekers, and when Dean noticed him, asked McBride what he was doing there, to which he replied, 'Looking on.' Dean took hold of him and began moving toward the door, saying, 'Get out of our way, you are a danned soul already.' Before the meeting closed McBride became a member, and a large number of his followers also. Among them was a lawyer by the name of Dalizen Smith, who at once became a minister and went to the

Pacific coast as a missionary. "There are many other eccentricities that might be mentioned of Mr. Dean, but, suffice it to say, that he was one of the ablest pulpit men in Iowa. He ended his labors as such in 1861, when the rebellion broke out. He was pro-slavery in his opinions, and became a virulent 'copperhead.' He became so offensive to his church that he was dismissed therefrom. He then took up the law, and made it quite a success. Dean was one of the ablest stump speakers the democrats had, and liberally employed his time in that line. Mr. Dean possessed a robust physical frame, being somewhat corpulent, had a fine flow of language, and a well stored mind. He was very negligent of his personal appearance, and from that cause was called 'Dirty Clay Dean.' His residence was lacking in order, and had few marks of good housekeeping, but he possessed a fine library in 'which he loved to linger, and gather g ems of thought.

"Many of the sisters, at whose houses he was a guest, will never forget Henry Clay Dean for the freedom he exercised in throwing himself on the finest beds, boots and all. to their great disgust. Then he would use such words as 'he is a devil of a fellow,' or 'he is a devilish liar,' and for the use of such seeming profanity he would justify himself, by saying that no other language would fitly describe such people. Even though he did say many things that grated upon the rened sensibilities of many, yet it must be admitted by all who knew him, that he was a great man, even better and greater than be ever had credit for. But his candle has gone out, and all that is left is the impress he has made on men, which will long remain for good or evil, and the future will develope what the life of Henry Clay Dean has been for humanity. Although I was not of his politics, I must say that Mr. Dean was worthy the admiration and esteem of all liberal minded people. Peace to his memory."

MR. MARCUS R. MAYER, the tireless adjutant of Henry E. Abbey, who left here the other day for Kansas City and St. Louis, to arrange for the Patti concert, writes from the latter city, that he was in a sound state of mind and body, contemplating the extra burden soon to be laid upon him of managing Sara Bernhardt as well as Patti-the two most conspicuous professionals, as he truly says now before the public. Mayer is a striking example of what may be accomplished by faithfulness to responsibilities. Years ago. when he was employed on the reportorial staff of the San Francisco Call, it was re marked that the items he furnished had always some details additional to those given on the same subjects by contemporaries, and the figures of the racing reports were always so accurate that turfmen and others accepted them to decide wagers. The principle of thoroughness seems to have been the guiding star of Mayer's career, and coupled with re markable mental acuteness, has led to valuable confidential relations that promise to make his fortune.

OLD "Pop" Whittaker is dead. He died at Greenville, N. J., the other day after an illness for several months. When Buffalo Bill gave the initial performance of the "Wild West" in Omaba in 1884, "Pop" Whittaker, it will be remembered, was the master of cere monies. He was an interesting character. For years, says the New York World, he had been ring-master in a circus, lecturer for side-shows and the speaker at all public tistic gatherings in and about New York, He served for a time with Barnum's show, and traveled for a season with Buffalo Bill's "Wild West." "Pop," or as he was christened, Francis Whittaker, was proverbially unlucky. He was continually receiving injuries in accidents, and it was a standing joke in professional circles that 'Pop" would hurt the next locomotive that ran against him. While with the "Wild West" show in 1885 he was run over by the "Deadwood coach" and had his collar-bone broken. Shortly after his recovery a buffalo struck him while on a gallop and nearly killed him. Previous to this he was run over by a Fourth avenue horse-car at Houston street and the Bowery and had his right arm taken off. He was about sixty-four years old, and for the past year had lived very quietly. THE last time that Billy Emerson, the king

of menstrel men, was in Omaha, was about five years ago. Then he appeared at the Academy of Music with Haverly's minstrels. The troupe was on its way from St. Paul on a special train, which was delayed at Missouri Valley, and did not reach Omaha until 10:30. The audience, however, remained patiently in their seats having been informed that the boys were coming if it took al summer. The troupe reached the theatre at 10:45, amid unbounded onthusiasm, the band playing a lively tune. The curtain was rung up, and F. M. Hail, who had blacked up on the train, appeared before the footlights and entertained the andience with his banjo, songe, and wittleisms, for fifteen minutes in order to give the rest of the troupe time to rig up for the stage. The performance concluded at half past one o'clock, the house being crowded. Haverly himself is now traveling with his troupe, baving given up all outside speculations. The company which appears at the opera house next | and

Thursday evening is said to be one of the best he has ever organized.

THOMAS KEENE has recovered from the paralytic stroke which he received over a year ago, and his physicians think he can reurn to the stage early in April. Arrangements are accordingly being made for a professional tour in the east. The last performance given by Mr. Keene was on January 2, 1886, at Boyd's opera house in this city, and the play was Macbeth. From Omaha Mr. Keene went to Kansas City, and it was there while attending an Elks' sociable that he was stricken down. His many friends in Omaha will be glad to hear of his recovery.

FROM AN "INFANT" TOWN.

Current Events in a Prosperous and Promising Place. CALLAWAY, Neb., Feb. 17 .- [Corres-

pondence of the BRE.]-Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather many new faces have appeared in Callaway and the advance guard of the assured immigration to Nebraska during the coming spring has, we may say, arrived. Most of these are parties from Ohio and Illinois who have been informed of the prospects of the place as a big business center and the unexcelled fertility of the soil around for agricultural purposes. Callaway is lively now, but the fact that it is to be the junction of the South Loup and Wood River branches of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad makes the near future exceedingly bright.

C. A. Schultze, son of the proprietor of the Central meat market, Omaha, has just commenced the butchering and packing business on Pacific street here. He has associated with him Charles Thornberg a cattleman of South Loup. Another large livery and sale stable will be erected here by an eastern party as soon as the season opens. Mr. Newton of Sullivan, Ills., has been here looking over the ground for business investment. Lots were sold last week on which there will be erected several busi-ness houses, notably a mammoth general store, C. W. Johnson, cashier of the bank of Callaway, has already purchased property on Pacific street on which he will erect at once a commercial building or rent.

One of the new features of this town is the Callaway Building and Loan association. Although only a few weeks old a sufficient number of shares have been taken to enable the officers to make several important loans to parties who in-

tend to build at once.

The Union Pacific engineer corps has rented an office on Pacific street for winter headquarters. Mr. H. C. Hume, the chief, is anaffable gentleman and updoubtedly very proficient in his business.
The masquerade ball given at Smith's Opera hall February 14 was one of the leading social events ever held in this section. It was the first entertainment of the kind ever given in Callaway, and was a grand success in every particular.

The Rev. Thurber has closed the quarterly meeting, after holding a most satis-factory series of meetings. The Meth-odists are now holding services in the opera house, but intend to begin the erection of a handsome church building just as soon as spring opens.

Quite a number of persons are corre sponding with our citizens in regard to building a flouring mill at this point. The water power at this point. The water power cannot be beat in the state. Callaway is fifteen to thirty miles from any milk. The soil produces the best grain in the state, especially wheat. Hence, there is a grand opening for a miller to profitably invest, and of course the first to comb will be the first served.

will be the first served. A stage line will be started on Monday, February 21, between Cozad and Calla-way; by Mr. Arnold, the leading liveryman of Cozad. The stages will run from Cozad to Callaway on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, making the trip in four hours. The runs from Callaway to Cozad will be made on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A stage line will also be put on between Broken Bow and Callaway, the B. & M. railroad being at the head of the enterprise. ARGUS.

Cedar Rapids' Growth.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., Feb. 18 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-The boom in Cedar Rapids still continues. The directors of the creamery company have let the contract for putting up 100 tons of ice for their own use. The build ing is to be in running order in sixty days. Four ear loads of horses are expected here this week, which will be sold to our farmers. Immigrants are coming in every day. Everybody here is doing a good and profitable business. Scarcely a day passes but what some transfer in real estate is made, as we have one the best farming countries that lies out of Our postmaster receives many doors. letters of inquiry.

The Palanquin Trick.

Chamber's Journal: In an opera called "Les Amours du Diable," produced in Paris some years ago, there was a curious scene which puzzled all who saw it. A slight palanquin-constructed in such a manner that it was obvious that there was no poss billty of its having a double bottom—was brought upon the tage supported on the shoulders of slaves. The actress, who occupied it withdrew the curtains and gave some orders to her attendants. Then the curtains were closed for an instant, and again reopened. But the occupant of the palanquin had disappeared. What had become of her? The feat had been executed close to the front of the stage, and under a brilliant light; and the spectators could plainly see that it was certain that the lady had gone down a trap. The mystery remained for some time un-solved. The explanation of the puzzle was simply this: The pillars of the palanquin appeared to be very slight, but instead of being wood, they were hollow metal tubes. Through these tubes rosed ran on pulleys at the top of the palanquin, descending in the inside, and fastened to the frame, on which was placed the silk cushion on which the actress re-clined. To the other end of the ropes was attached a heavy weight which actly balanced that of the lady. Of lot the slaves was impersonated by an expert machinist. So soon as the curtains were down he pulled a cord which released a counterpoise, and the frame, together with its burden, rose to the dome of the palanquin. There the actress lay quite comfortably, a wire gauze overhead enabling her to breathe freely. Pains had been taken in the constructing of the palanquin to make it appear frail, when in reality it was very strongly built, that the roof might bear the strain upon it of the weight it had to support. The bearers were men selected for their muscular strength, and they were drilled in the practice of taking up the palanquin-after the disappearance fits occupant-and carrying it off the ige at a sharp trot, as if it were empty.

The Flood at Lyons. DETROIT, Feb. 19 .- The Evening Journal's Lyons special says the situation is becoming hourly more alarming. Four squads of men are working at the gorge in different places. Despairing of opening the river channel they are working on the overflowed lands where the least opening can be found. Despite the the least opening can be found. Despite the most strenuous efforts to open the water course the river has risen rapidly, until, at the bridge, it is within fifteen inches of the highest mark. The Lansing lee is reported nearly here, and with it is a tremennous body of water. Building are being anchored in expectation of the Lansing ice coming across the prairie. It is feared the water will reach five feet above the present limits.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Feb. 19.—No trains and no mails have been received or sent from here since Thursday morning. One train is snow bound at Walton, and teams have been started from here to get the passengers and mails.