### THE DAILY BEE.

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#### THE DAILY BEE.

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Copies for January, 1887, 16,266 copies,

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th
day of February A. D. 1887,

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Our of all the strife, it really looks as though Omaha might get at least one cable railway.

THE "legislative train" between Omaha and Lincoln has been discontinued. Can it be possible that the lobby has been called in?

The house adjourned Saturday noon. It convenes Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Unless there is more speed at Lincoln that railroad lobby will drink itself to death.

That man Wiggins, who once laid claim to being a prophet, cautions people to look out for a storm the last of this month. Mr. Wiggins is a bore and his predictions are chestnuts.

A BRIEF in the Chicago anarchist case fills over 500 pages. It is thought that rather than be tortured with such a lengthy document the judge will act as Spies' proxy and be hanged.

An effort is being made to change the name of the Wabash road. As Mr. Shakespeare would have said, that which we call a railroad, by any other name would exact the same ruinous tolls.

MR. I. DONNELLY may finally be able to establish his claim that Bacon wrote Mr. Shakespeare's plays, but we have grave doubts about him proving that Col. Colby wrote the speeches for Mr. Cicero.

Goldy wrote the speeches for Mr. Cicero.

A GRIM rumor has gained credence to the effect that Sister Rose will be married soon. That poetry she has been writing of late is now accounted for. The poetic muse and Cupid are on the best of terms.

Col. James expresses it as his desire that the capital of Missouri should not be removed from Jefferson City. In respect to this wish of the titled statesman, the legislature will continue to meet at the old stand.

KING HUMBERT can continue to knight Americans. But he should be careful about bestowing his rare titles upon Missourians. In this land of boodle aldermen and pious politicians to be a colonel is greater than to be a king.

It is predicted by knowing ones, that western Nebraska will this year receive a larger immigration than any one year has ever before witnessed. Aircady the land agents are busy, and the spring rush, it is predicted, will be really wonderful.

The five commissioners required under the inter-state commerce law will be appointed within the next ten days. The only selection made so far is ex-Congressman Morrison. There is considerable speculation as to the remaining four names.

IN THE Fiftieth congress the senate will stand 39 to 37 in favor of the republicans. However, this places the power in the sometimes doubtful and most always eccentric Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia, to make a tie any time he should feel so inclined.

THE legislature should recognize the importance of a law which will rid the state of bogus insurance companies and also prohibit wild-cat concerns of other states from operating in Nebraska. A bill to accomplish this has been introduced. Will it be passed?

One of the disadvantages of Iowa's prohibition was portrayed in our dispatches yesterday. In taking a drink of water a lady swallowed a lizzard. Copper-distilled snakes are some times found in whisky, but amphibious reptiles, such as the lady swallowed, take to water alone.

To-Morrow, James Russell Lowell begins in the Lowell Institute course at Boston, a series of six lectures on the old English dramatists. A half-dozen petitions have gone up from St. Louis, imploring Mr. Lowell to devote one evening to the Chicago river and the beautiful in pork.

BECAUSE of one week of beautiful weather all the long-haired weather cranks are predicting storms of unusual violence. The sublimely impudent, prevaricating prognosticator, Mr. Foster, of Iowa, has actually frightened himself by reading his own prophecies. It would be with uncertain accuracy that Mr. Foster would predict the date that the moon will fill. All the difference between Eli Perkins and a weather prophet is that Eli admits that he is a liar.

The Side-Tracked Charter. When the Omaha charter was sidetracked by John M. Thurston and Charley Green into the judiciary committee, the managers of the Union Pacific and B. & M. roads at Omaha disclaimed any intention to tamper with the charter beyond amending the railroad taxation clause. They assured our business men 'upon honor" that the charter would be reported back promptly almost as it came from the Omaha charter commit-Have the railway managers made good their promise? Have they kept faith with the committee of leading citizens who went down to Lincoln in their interest to harmonize matters by compromise? Have they kept faith with the delegation which made concessions to them upon pledges by Judge Sayage and Mr. Henry Yates that the piratical warfare waged by the railroad lobby should cease? Under what pretext can the shameless course pursued by the infamous lobby that operates upon the legislature, under the personal direction of Thurston and Green, be justified? Mr. Callaway and Mr. Holdrege may disclaim any personal responsibility for the outrageous conduct of their understrappers and employes at Lincoln, but the citizens of Omaha will not exonerate them. They cannot plead ignorance as an excuse, because the lawless operations of their subordinates have been matters of discreditable notoriety. It is an established fact that men under their control are exerting a corrupting and demoralizing influence upon the legislature. The mercenary and lawless horde draws its sustenance from the railroad treasury. These miscreant hirelings are allowed to levy blackmail upon and gather booty from parties interested in promoting or defeating legislation. This shameless pillage and jobbery as an incidental source of profit to the railroad lobby is tolerated and winked at by the managers. It is almost an open secret that the mulitation of the Omaha charter has been corruptly contracted by parties interested. We have every reason to believe that the Omaha attorneys of the two trunk lines are working under such a contract just as they operated on the last legislature under a corrupt bargain with

which effects all classes of citizens regardless of political creed.

In any other community such lawless corporate interference with material interests would be resented. How much longer will Omaha submit? How much longer will business men and property owners look on tamely without asserting their manhood through a protest which the railway magnates will respect and heed? How much longer will the honest and decent men in the legislature who are in the majority allow the wreckers of men and despoilers of the people to tamper with law-making?

sportingmen to defeat the anti-gambling

bill. This is a disgraceful state of facts

Coronner Theresis Assett

Governor Thayer's Assailants.

The assaults made on Governor Thayer because he has seen fit to approve the bill extending the lease of the penitentiary contractor are uncalled for and malicious. They are inspired by no honorable motive in the interest of the public. On the contrary, their sole aim is a cheap bid for sympathy from the workingmen who are opposed to convict labor. The course of the papers that now profess to be so indignant about the governor's action is, if anything, more hypocritical than their pretended love for the laboring man.

We never have approved, and do not now endorse, the bill extending the Mosher lease. It is in many respects objectionable, from the standpoint taken by he BEE for many years. But Governo Thayer could hardly be expected veto a bill which passed houses of the legislature by more than a two-thirds vote. The only complaint which Omaha working men have laid at his door is for the al leged undue haste in appending his signature to the bill. On this point we have no means of reaching a correct verdict because only one version has been pre sented.

One thing is self-evident. The papers which are so loud and bitter about Governor Thayer, after he had made the bill a law, were not very loud in opposition while the bill was pending before the legislature.

#### A Serious Blunder.

The failure of congress to pass the fortification bill is a deplorable blunder. Not only does it cut off all provision for new or improved works, but also the means for keeping in proper repair existing fortifications.

The serious fact that our unprotected sea and lake coasts must remain in their present defenseless condition for two years longer is not all; the few and inadequate defensive works existing must lose materially in effectiveness for the reason that there is no appropriation for maintaining them at even the present poor standard. We have simply in this matter gone from bad to worse, with the certainty that in restoring what will be lost before congress can make the necessary appropriation, the cost to the people will be considerably greater than would have been the case had the last congress made the usual allowance for coast defenses.

In presenting the reports of the conference disagreement in the two branches of congress, the conferees of each endeavored to lay the responsibility of failure upon the other. The chief cause of disagreement was stated to have been on the question of steel or east-iron guns, the senate conferees insisting upon the former and those of the house upon the latter. By order of both Louses the reports will be printed so that the country may be enabled to judge where the responsibility for failure does rest. There is reason to believe, however, that the difference of opinion regarding the material to be used in guns was not the sole cause of disagreement. When this matter was first brought forward in the house Mr. Randail expressed strong opposition to committing the business of constructing the new fordifications provided for in the bill to a board wholly constituted of army and navy officers, and in this as in most other matters coming largely under his direction, he seems to have carried a great deal of democratic sentiment in the house with him. At all events there is very good authority for the statement that the democratic members of the conference committee insisted that the proposed tortifications should be erected under the supervision of a board,

a portion of whom should be

civilians appointed by congress.

It is now remembered that Mr. Randall was very explicit in stating his want of confidence in the integrity of military and naval boards, and this feeling was not removed by the fact that in carrying out the then proposed measure the board would be appointed by, and its decisions and conduct be subject to the direction of, a democratic administration. It seems evident that the views of Mr. Randall prevailed with the democratic members of the conference committee, while the republican conferces were entirely willing to follow the line of precedent and leave the matter in the hands of the administration. The difference regarding guns was therefore, perhaps, little more than a pretext on the part of the democratic members of the conference committee, who thereby escaped an explicit deciaration of want of confidence

in the administration. If such were the fact, the country will have no difficulty in locating the responsibility for the failure of the fortification bill, and again Mr. Randall appears in the foreground as the arch-obstructionist. But there is really very little satisfaction in this, although it seemed to be regarded with great anxiety by both parties in congress, when one reflects upon the vast interests that are left practically unguarded, if not indeed imperilled, for another two years. Protection for exposed property valued at more than a thousand million dollars is what the country asked and expected, and whether the responsibility for failure be with the republicans or democrats, the insecurity and the danger remain the same. The unfortunate fact is that the country is left in a helpless condition, so far as its sea and lake coasts are concerned, and it is a fact which every citizen who comprehends the situation must regret.

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Beecher Stricken Down. The announcement of the sudden and fatal illness of Henry Ward Beecher was a sad surprise to the hosts of admirers of this truly great man. And it was indeed a cruel blow to his relatives and most intimate friends. Mr. Beecher stood foremost among the preachers of the christian religion in this country. He was unquestionably without a peer. As an author and editor he has occupied a prominent place in the history American literature. Given credit for almost transcendent ability, marvellous and scholarly learning, he was a profound thinker and a teacher with a wonderful following. While sincere in his convictions, he boldly proclaimed his thoughts-knowing that the greater portion of the civilized world was his audience. From the pulpit of Plymouth church his wonderful eloquence and original interpretation of the scriptures has charmed and attracted larger congregations than had ever assembled in the United States. Fearlessly and eloquently for forty years this man has expounded the gospel. And during all that time Plymouth church has been the temple where he has worshiped. In 1847, when he became pastor of that church, he was young-just in the strength and prime and vigor of his manhood. When stricken he was a grayhaired man, the burden of seventy-five winters resting upon his brow.

A man of noble and generous impulses, he assisted the poor and needy and labored to show erring ones a better way. During the dark days of the rebellion Mr. Beecher's voice was raised for the restoration of the union. He has been an active worker in the cause of temperance, and has always taken a prominent part in questions of national importance.

During his recent visit abroad a hearty welcome was given Mr. Beecher and he was received by the most distinguished divines and citizens of Europe.

divines and citizens of Europe.

In his long and useful career, in all his acts as a citizen and preacher, Mr. Beecher has, with one exception, exhibited the highest virtues which a man can possess. Of that one sad error—if such it was—nothing need now be said. A generous world can well afford to forgive and torget, remembering that the accused now hovers near the portals of that gate, beyond which, as he has preached it, there is eternal life.

Presidential Vetoes.

Ninety-eight years of congressional life under the constitution of the United States have expired. Forty-nine congresses completed the period. If Cleveland lives two years longer he will complete as president the century that will have elapsed since the first president was inaugurated. Nothing so completely marks the change of theory respecting the power of the president as a co-ordinate factor in legislation as the abuse of the veto prerogative since Jackson's time. Washington in eight years used his veto but twice. John Adams in four and Jefferson in eight years not once. Madison in eight years sent in three yetoes, Monroe in his two terms sent in only one and J. Q. Adams in four years not one. Thus under the first six presidents, completing forty years of our constitutional life and ending with the younger Adams, the presidential veto power was exercised but six times, if we except some private bills not involving any party dispute or disagreement, which were sent back for necessary correction.

With Jackson, the canonized saint of the democratic party, began the abuse of the veto power. He it was who first asserted the right to dictate to congress by his veto what its legislation should not be, and this not in matters involving great constitutional questions but merely party differences. He opposed congress in eight years with eleven vetoes, seven of them being of the kind first used by him and then first designated as "pocket vetoes." Webster said in regard to these that "there was not a single instance, prior to Jackson, in which a president omitted to sign a bill and yet did not return it to congress with his objections." There had been in stances in which a president, unwilling to approve and yet not prepared to veto a measure, suffered it to become a law by lapse of the ten days, during the session of congress, but Jackson was the first president who commonly resorted to the veto as an assertion that the executive discretion was paramount to congressional discretion.

The custom rapidly grew with the democrats, so that in the forty years, beginning with Jackson and ending with Johnson, there were over fifty vetoes. Tyler had nine, Polk three, Taylor and Fillmore none, Pierce ten, Buchanan four, Lincoln one direct and one inadvertantly by expiration of congress. John

son had twenty-one direct and two pocket vetoes. At the end of the first session of the Forty-ninth congress Cleveland had far surpassed Johnson in the number of his vetoes, pocket and direct, and at the close of that congress his record foots up 132 vetoes. Thus in two years he has directly and indirectly set up his personal discretion and judgment against the action of the people's representatives, thereby defeating their will, in twenty-one more instances than all his predecessors combined did during ninety-

six years.

In all Cleveland's vetoes there has scarcely been the semblance of a constitutional question involved. They have been purely and sofely assumptions of a judgment and discretion superior to that of a congress sent directly from the people and the states to enact laws for the public welfare. Whether it were the erection of a public building for the use of the government and the convenience of the people who support the government; increasing the facilities of interior cities for direct importation; the relief of settlers on the public lands from the consequences of the government's own acts or errors; the issue of a few thousand dollars worth of seed to a stricken community in Texas, or pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans or dependent parents, it was all the same. He claimed to know better what was the right and duty of the government than 50 out of 76 senators and 216 out of 325 representatives, since it would take one more than each of those numbers to override his veto.

The democratic party has always declared its opposition to the encroachments of executive power. It had its origin in hostility to the overshadowing influence of the presidential office, declaring that it was "aping royalty in its manners and copying monarchy in its prerogatives," yet the democratic presidents from Jackson down have been notorious for their arbitrary use of the veto, or "one-man power," and Cleveland, the latest, surpasses all the rest. There is another noted example of democratic presidential assumption of autocratic power. The constitution says that congress shall have the power to declare war, yet James K. Polk alone actually began war with Mexico. He ordered our troops into territory claimed and occupied by Mexico, and when they were attacked, as he expected them to be, he forthwith declared by proclamation that 'war existed by act of Mexico." That is the kind of party, those are the kind of presidents who prate so loudly and incessantly about submission to the people's will!

MR. CADET TAYLOR'S mission to Lincoln last week was purely of a business character. In laboring so earnestly with members to retain the old board of public works, with its well-known loose methods, he was merely supplementing the efforts of Hugh Murphy and the contractors' ring. Mr. Taylor himself would scarcely exhibit such activity about that provision of the charter had not somebody made it an object. As far as we can tearn, Mr. Taylor has no conception of the wants of Omaha in the matter of charter reform, and he has no practical knowledge of the supervision of public works and public improvements in any city of 100,000 population. His interference with the work of the Omaha charter committee, and his efforts to have the Douglas delegation overruled, can only be construed in the one way. There is dently a darkey in that wo

An elevated railroad in Omaha is the latest proposed enterprise. It can be built for \$65,000 a mile. It is quite probable that the scheme will take a definite shape in a few weeks, and in that event the city council will be asked to grant the right of way on certain streets upon condition that at least two miles be built within a certain time. It is quick transit that busy people want in this busy age, and the elevated railway is the coming method of passenger transportation in all progressive cities. Besides elevated railways tend to centralize business, and that is what makes a busy city.

Ir the oil inspection bill which passed the lower house of the legislature last week is defective in any essential particular it should by all means be amended. Petroleum inspection has however become a necessity. The expense which inspection would entail on consumers is too trifling to be taken into consideration.

Now that the legislature has relieved Nebraska's perpetual claim agent, Pat.O. Hawes, we hope Governor Thayer will relieve all future legislatures by cancelling the Hawes agency. With three members of congress and two senators to represent her interests at the national capital Nebraska can dispense with the services of claim brokers.

The most impressive wooden Indian ever gracing the front of a cigar store, would have been moved to tears at the eloquence of the forty members who wrung their hands and made piteous appeals for the re-appointment of a page in the lower house. Such devotion to the youth of America is well worthy of emulation.

In denying a pardon asked for a forger in the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, President Cleyeland said the crime of forgery was so hateful and so dangerous he could not bring his mind to granting a pardon in such a case. There is a little logic occasionally in the utterances of our president.

# STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.
The Ewing Item has been sold to A.
N. Bohn.
The Baptists have organized a church at Chadron.

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The Bloomington Justice has been sold to J. S. Goodwin.

Weeping Water has caught on to the rise in real estate.

Fairmont has voted aid to the Kansas City & Omaha road.

Falls City is reaching out for waterworks and a grist mill.

Falls City has declared for suburban train service to Omaha.

Logsun memorial services will be held in Fremont this evening.

O'Neill has contracted for an artesian well—"no flow, no pay."

Nine horses and a stable were cremated in Hastings last week.

The belligerent O'Neill editors are now slinging ink at forty paces.

The Union Pacific has promised Beat-

Holdredge is banking on a population of 10,000 by the spring of 1893.

The Daily Union, published by J. C. Burch, at Wymore and Blue Springs, is

rice a round house and depot.

out, and gives promise of being a happy

Twenty-nine marriage licenses were issued in Wilber during February.

The state insane asylum is full and

patients must seek other quarters.

The Hartington brass band has caught its second wind and is again in full blast.

Three thousand dollars have been subscribed for a canning factory at Hebron.

The Western Wave has changed hands.
F. H. Porter is now tumbling in the

Every town in the state is "putting the house in order" to welcome the spring boom.

W. O. Cuddy, of Doniphan, will do the

heavy handwriting on the Grand Island Herald.

The North Nebraska traveling men's association is fitting up a club room in Norfolk

The country democratic papers unanimously cry, "Let'er roll, Johnny; the

mously cry, "Let 'er roll, Johnny; the black list is dead." Exeter has voted aid to the extension of the Elkhorn Valley road. The town is

happy in consequence

The conundrum, "Is Auburn Dead?" propounded by the Nemaha Granger, is referred to Brownville for information. Hardy has received assurances that the Rock Island extension will cross the B. & M. at that point and make it a great junc-

Dr. Stone, of Wahoo, has been appointed by the governor a member of the board of medical examiners of the State university.

The authorities of Nebraska City are endeavoring to induce the Burlington management to add a wagon way to the railroad bridge.

The York Democrat promises a spring

boom edition, on the 31st inst. it will be a sixteen page picture of the sons of York and their progress.

The first March breeze from the uplands caught farmers sowing wheat in

lands caught farmers sowing wheat in Maple Valley, Dodge county. The kernels were wrapped in furs.

Stockville has tightened its grip on the county seat of Frontier county. The commissioners have declared that a majority of the people favor the town.

Grand Island is preparing a coat of tar

with trimmings for a beastly vagabond who has been exhibiting his shape to women on one of the side streets. The trial of Spencer G. Bryant for dousing T. D. Colby, of Wymore, with

sulting in the acquittal of Bryant.

Superintendent O'Brien, of the state fish hatchery, has gone north with 25,000 young trout to be planted in the Stuart, Bordeaux, Chadron and Verdigris streams.

vitriol closed in Beatrice Saturday, re-

The town of Creighton is in a bad way. Cesspools of corruption reck the air, and unless the hog-pens are fumigated or fired out of town an epidemic of disease is certain.

The Chadron waterworks well is down

,000 and the money has been raised to

sink it another thousand feet. The enterprising borers did not feel content to stop short at a five-foot vein of coal. The thirtieth wedding anniversary of Rev. George Scott and wife, of Sutton, was celebrated Friday evening. Among the

gifts from friends were a purse of \$200 and an elegant easy chair.

The citizens of Wayne, in mass meeting assembled, declared that the Union Pacific could build through the town on its way from Norfolk to Sioux City. This generous declaration will relieve the

anxiety felt at headquarters.

A collision in the yards of the B. & M. in Plattsmouth, Saturday morning, resulted in the death of Engineer Dick Ledford. He jumped from the engine when he saw that a collision was inevitable, but was caught by a falling car and crushed to

Tecumseh is recovering from a sensation. A fast young man with a wife and child to support uttered forged notes to the amount of \$1,000 and skipped the country. His father-in-law took up the notes and is ready to welcome the prodigal.

The Sutton board of trade has called

the attention of the legislature to the importance of developing the coal interests in the state. It is a waste of breath. There is no lobby to back the interests of the many against the assurance of the pampered few.

Editor Hyatt, of the North Bend Flail, was treated to a stunning surprise on the forty-eighth anniversary of his entree

one hundred or more friends and neighbors caught him "at home" and presented him with a massive pen and mimic sword, typical of the profession.

A year ago Sheriff Perm, of Custer county, took to the state asylum a lunatic named Curtis Bradshaw. On the way to Lincoln Bradshaw swore he would take the sheriff's life at the first opportunity. Last month he escaped from the asylum, but being peaceable was permitted to respect to the county of the state of the county of the state of the

Last month he escaped from the asylum, but being peaceable was permitted to return to his family. Meeting the sheriff in town last week he extended a friendly hand, while the other clutched a revolver in his pocket. The ominous click of the gun saved the officer. He grabbed Bradshaw by the throat, disarmed him and took him to jail.

Dakota.

The poor of Lake county cost \$2,500 in

Dakota.

The poor of Lake county cost \$2,500 in the last twelve months.

Cattle are suffering from snow and cold weather in Dicky county.

cold weather in Dicky county.

The freezing of the town pump in Pierre has doubled the price of beer.

Sioux Falis has laid in a stock of dynamite to demolish ice gorges during the spring flood.

Rapid City people now eat Nebraska flour, feed Nebraska hav and grain, and use Nebraska butter, eggs and fowl.

Contracts for the right of way for the Minneapolis & Pacific railway between Fargo and Grand Forks are about completed.

The Marshall county sufferers are still

The Marshall county sufferers are still destitute, subsisting on rabbits and potatoes alone. They have appealed to the legislature for aid. There are 265 families—about 4,700 souls. They lost all by the hail.

The Rapid City Electric Light com-

pany at a recent meeting decided to reduce the price of light and will hereafter charge only \$10 instead of \$15 a month for each light of 1,200 candle power. The lights burn all night.

Out of a herd of 175 cattle which Mr.

Out of a herd of 175 cattle which Mr.
Lenehan, of Mandan, proposed to winter,
all but fifteen have been found dead,
caused by a lack of food and water. He
put up about one hundred tons of hay,
and when that was exhausted he left the
stock without food or shelter to get along
as best they could.

The mayor of Deadwood has notified

parents to keep the boys at home at night or to make themselves responsible for their appearance at home not later than 9 o'clock in the evening. After that hour the police will see that the roaming sections of disconnected families are cared for at public expense.

An Embezzler Captured.

Detective Valentine, of the Union Pacific, returned Saturday from the Mexican border, where he succeeded in capturing a defaulting agent of the Union Pacific. The agent was J. Conn, who skipped out from London Junction, Colo., in December, taking about \$500 of the company's money. Mr. Valentine was put on the case February 1, and traced his man to El Paso, Tex., where he arrested him on February 12, just as he was starting to cross the Mexican border. He was taken to London Junction, where he waived examination and was bound over to the district court on the charge of embezzlement.

## A CHAIN OF HILL CITIES,

The Black Hills Encircled By Young and Thriving Communities.

THEIR POSITION AND PROSPECTS

Some Noted Characters New and Old

—The Conflict of Tenderfeet
and Mossbacks—Boycotts and Budge.

RAPID CITY, Dak., March 3 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |- Recent growth of settlements in the Black Hills is much more in the agricultural than in the mining towns-a fact that speaks for the varied resources of the country; agricultural, stock, lumber and building material are destined to rival her precious minerals as sources of wealth. Thus, while Deadwood and the populous mining camps around it remain the mining town of the Hills, the trend of settlement is along the foothills. A cordon of new towns has within a few years almost encircled the Black Hills. Hot Springs, on the extreme south, then Buffalo Gap, Hermosa, Rapid City, Sturgis, Minnesala (on the extreme north) and Sundance. Wyo., make the circuit. A town to be built somewhere near Jenny's Stockade, Wyo., or at the Salt springs on the southwestern margin will complete the corral of the Hills. Of the towns named all but three are county seats, and of those three. Sturgis is reaching out for the honor by the division of Lawrence county (a bill for which is now pending between the governor and legisl ature of the territory), while Buff alo Gap or Hermosa, as capital of Custer county, would be, like "Barkis." willin'.

Hot Springs has its peculiar prospects in its thermal springs and romantic re-sorts. Buffalo Gap is the railroad station for the Southern Hills and has prospects in its stone and building materials, which are at once nearest to market and best of any in the hills, especially its variegated marbles. The town is only over a year old, has no debt, has never levied a tax and its license roll nearly meets all expenses; so that its credit ought to be A No. 1. But it isn't because of a blundering financial policy, which allows town script to be redeemed re gardless of date of issue or order of regis trator. The surplus warrants not needed by the liquor sellers have no market value, no one buys at any price; hence the town is in default and the liquor men control its entire finances. They are the only taxpavers and the only buyers of

Hermosa and Rapid City build much on the growth of agricultural interests. The latter has the advantage of ample water power and will add manufactures —if she can manage to suppress a few of her factional "leaders," who are inclined to the canine-in-the-feed-box policy. Her strong position as the entrepot of the central and northern hills seems about to be enhanced by fresh movements for the development of her nearer mines, which have been overshadowed by the rapid development of the upper hills. A special letter needs to be reserved for these movements.

Minnesala, the capital of the northermost hills county of Butte, has lately een taken in hand by the Minnesala Townsite and Improvement company organized by Hon. John H. King, o Rapid City, who has purchased new lands and water power and secured the removal of the town thither. One of the advantages of the new removal is that lies in the track to the Hay Creek, Wvo.) coalfields. There is already a road organized and surveyed from Deadwood thither via Minnesala; and the same fuel district is the objective point of all roads reaching toward the hills. I have seen correspondence with the head of the Northern Pacific, which foreshadows the company's intention to strike for this sec-tion from Mandau. They lately sent an expert to examine the Hay Creek coal and the tests are said to have been satis factory, as this correspondence followed The Northern Pacific has long had "weather-eye" turned this way, not only for the coal, timber and ore exports, but to protect its large cattle shipments from Dakota and Wyoming, which are al-ready invaded by the Northwestern and prospectively threatened by the B. & M Union Pacific, and other trunks. distance across to the hills from the Northern Pacific is only 210 miles and the route lies through the rich valleys of the Little Missouri and Belle Fourch.

Sundance, Wyo., is the capital of Crook county, a good range, mineral, petroleum and agricultural area of 10,000 square miles—larger than Massachusetts, New Jersey or Maryland; it would make five Delawares. There is already emigration from this section to Sundance, and much building is in progress or proposed.

These foot-hill towns, except Rapid City, are all small yet; there are no "booms" on; but we have learned in the west to "despise not the day of small things," and to dread the hind end of a boom and a mule that has been prodded too much.

A BLACK-HILLS CHARACTER.
The sudden death of ex-Probate Judge Benedict, of Pennington county, removes picturesque character and a disturbing element in republican politics. His administration of Rapid City school funds n his hands was one of the chief causes of the defeat of almost the entire ticked last fall which he had been renominated I fear that the rebuke went far to break the old man's heart. He was a very large, unkempt person with a thin, strident voice, an earnest manner and a grotesque speech, that combined to make him a character on the stump or in court—for he graduated from the bar placer to the bar legal. His heart was as arge as his frame, and his oratory as ex pansive and untrammelled as these grand Hills—albeit, unconventional and defiant of petty grammatical limitations. His metaphors invariably reached the anticlimax and generally brought the reductio ad absurdum and the house down -a result not less ludicrous because evi dently unexpected to the earnest speaker His extravagant kindness and extrava gant sayings will be alike long remembered in the camps. Referring to the editor of the Republican, with whom he once had a controversy, he said: "He once had a controversy, he said: "He thinks he's done a big thing, and he's gone out there onto the street with his countenance shining like a new tin milk pan in the mid-day sun, looking as wis and pensive as a settin' hen. I might as well try to convince a small boy that his corn-stalk fiddle was not sweeter music than his mother's piano as to convince that man that he is not the greatest journalist in the country." He was foud of com-paring the cause of his client or party to Harney Peak and the other side to the point of a cambric needle, or various other exceedingly diminutive objects. The general verdict is, "We could better have spared a better man." passes away one of the landmarks of old regime in politics, law and society. The old order changeth

The newly elected district attorney of Custer county takes a novel method to recoup for loss of salary, the county commissioners having reduced the same. He proposes to adjust his services to the reduced pay, and the other day in a preliminary hearing in a criminal case he appeared and put the defendant through up to the point where a motion to commit would have been in order, when the district attorney suddenly changed front, and announcing that he had followed the case as far as his reduced pay went, or-

dered the discharge of the prisoner. This makes the punishment fit the crime.

FORTY ROD VS LIGHTNING.

The liquor sellers' bovcott of the Rapid City Electric Light company has collapsed, and many of the doused glims again shipe. The liquor men shrank from the conflict they had invited. One of the expatriated Sioux City saloon men who had just opened a place at Rapid City, took the electric light in the face of the boycott. When remonstrated with by his spirituous compatriots he is reported as saying: "For God's sake, don't say anything about fighting the prohibitionists! I'll take the electric light and anything clse for peace. I've had enough fighting prohibitionists."

enough fighting prohibitionists."

OLD-TIMERS VS NEWCOMERS.

The smelter project at Rapid City is in a state of syncope between the contending factions of "Old-Timers" and "New-Comers." This is not the only enterprise that is thus "sat on." The country could well export a choice lot of piggish old-timers and too-fresh new-comers. While the smelter sleeps one or two train-loads a day of ore for reduction are passing through Rapid City to Omaha, and other millions of tons of low-grade ore that will not bear transportation charges are lying on the dumps or uncovered in the mines—the measure of men's capacity to be blinded to their own interests by narrowness and passion.

MRS, GREEN'S MILLIONS.

She Has Added to Them in Chicago as Well as in New York.

Chicago Herald: Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, comes to Chicago once in a while to attend to her enormous real estate interests here. When in town she usually stops at the Southern hotel, a humble but respectable hostelry, where she takes a room without fire, and for it, with board, pays \$1.25 a day. The last time Mrs. Green was here the weather chanced to be wintry, but she went around town wearing an old black straw hat, a black veil and an old shawl. Sometimes she stops with a sisterin-law on the West Side, a poor woman who has a pretty hard struggle to get along. Stopping there is even cheaper for Hetty than at the Southern hotel, when at her sister's she does her own

washing to save laundry bills. Just after the great fire of 1871 Mrs. Green loaned about \$500,000 on Chicago real estate, gilt edged and at a stiff rate of interest. On a portion of these loans she finally foreclosed, and gradually purchased other property, until her total investment here reached something like \$300,000: This property is now worth nearly a million. Much of it is downtown business property, earning a handsome revenue. It is to look after this property that Mrs. Green oc to look after casionally visits Chicago. Her agennever knows when she is coming, as sht has a habit of dropping in on him unawares. She is a very keen old woman, She goes about to building after building, inspecting walls and floors, looking after the work of the janitors, etc. Her last visit to Chicago is greatly regretted by a colored janitor employed in one of her buildings. He saw a cranky-looking old woman prowling about the premises one day, and, not getting satisfactory replies to his interrogatories, he threw her into the street. The janitor was not discharged -he was a faithful man-but he had his wages cut down \$1 a week, and they have been cut ever since.

Mrs. Green is an inveterate speculator.

When the activity in Wall street began last fall she left her New Hampshire farm and went to New York in order to be near the speculative heart. To avoid hotel bills in the city she went to live in a cheap boarding house at Far Rockaway. Mrs. Green never willfully wasted a dollar since she came into the possession of the fortune of her father, who slew whales for a living. Whaling was a big business in the days when Mrs. Green's gruff parent sent his craft out from New Bedford and puffed his clay pipe until they came back with cargoes of oil to add to his big pile. When he went hence he left \$6,000,000 to his daughter Hetty, and an aunt of the latter subsequently added \$6,000,000 more when she bade adieu to worldly cares. Miss Hetty, for she was a spin ster then, did not let her heap of mildew. She kept it in such constant use that the milling was worn off the edges, and when she wedded she could have signed her name for a check for \$20,000,-000, if it had pleased her to do so. Just as soon as the nuptial event was over she resumed her money-making ways, and succeed in adding \$10,000,000 more to her fortune. She prodoses to continue her monay-getting occupation so long as she is spared to do it.

She was formerly the great power in the stock of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, which is now prominent in stock speculative operations. She cornered with great regularity about three times a year, and made speculators who were short of it pay for being on the wrong side. Everyone of her stock squeezers brought vast profits to her, and she naturally caused a repetition of of them as often as practicable. When she had extracted all she could from Reading as her stock she transferred her operations to the stock of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. She is now the practical owner of the property and also of the Georgia Central. Her operations in Louisville, to use the brokers' obbreviation, have made her famous She has run the price up and down, and made hundreds upon hundreds of dollars by the process. There has been a big, long bull movement in Louisville during the past few months. It has been said all along that the steady rise in the stock was due to buying for London account There is now, however, little doubt that Mrs. Green has been the power at work

in the stock.

She is estimated to have made at least \$1,000,000 in her big deal. The stock was moved up in the face of adverse conditions, for the showing of the road has not been good. The only thing that she had favor in was the general market, but that would not have carried the stock up. The operation was a plain one, but it required great boldness and the use of vast sums of money. The street at large had no confidence in Louisville and was disposed to bear it. The higher it went the greater the drop would be, speculators thought, and they kept increasing the short interest.

Mrs. Green bought the stock that the bears went short of. The bears had to borrow to make their deliveries to Mrs. Green. They relied on a smash in the price to buy the stock to return that which they had borrowed, and they also hoped to buy it at a less price than they sold. In the latter case the difference between the selling price and the buying price would have prevented the profit of the bears. The smash, however, never came. Mrs Green had a grip on the stock like iron. She kept walking the price up until she had got the bears all scared. They saw their losses getting bigger, and finally began to try to return their borrowing before their position became even worse than it was. Mrs. Green supplied the stock that was required, and the difference between the price at which she bought and the price at which she sold represented her profit, and the loss of the

bears.

Mrs. Green dresses as comfortably as an industrious washerwoman, but no more fashionably. She wears her clothes until they are worn out, and by that time they are ready for the paper mill. She rides down town in a horse car, and may have with her \$1,000,000 in bonds done up in a piece of newspaper. Nobody would supect her of being worth 1,000,000 certical controls.

What you need is a medicine which is pure, efficient, reliable. Such is Hood a Sarsaprilla. It possesses peculiar cura-