THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 29, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, April 23	14,429
Sunday, April 24	14,000
Monday, April 25	14,725
Tuesday, April 26	14,100
Wednesday, April 27	14,100
Thursday, April 28	14,100
Friday, April 29	14,100
Average	14,221

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,479 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D., 1887.

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

THE "heelers" did not forget themselves in the city election struggle.

THAT Tenth street crossing continues the most dangerous man trap in the country.

THERE is no law compelling registration in Omaha, in state and county elections. Here is confusion.

THE question has been asked: Have the railroad companies conspicuously posted a schedule of their freight rates?

EDWARD SOLOMON, the operatic composer, has added wife No. 4 to his list. If he keeps on he will equal Solomon of old.

THE Michigan oil inspector is having trouble with the oil men. In Nebraska, the oil inspector has not yet been given an opportunity.

THE tax-payers of the First district are pleased to think that no extra judge will be appointed. Official luxuries always come high, and the tax-payer foots the bill.

BEATRICE, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Hastings and Grand Island are each claiming the largest spring boom. We are pleased to know that they are all enjoying a hearty and permanent growth.

MR. ADAMS has sworn before the investigating committee that his 1,500 miles of narrow guage road constitute a fraud. Yet 1,500 miles of broad gauge road would not be the fraud that Mr. Adams is.

THE early closing movement has been started in many of the eastern cities, and very generally is meeting with no opposition from employers. The innovation was begun only a few years ago, but has spread rapidly and is growing into a custom that will in time become universal.

THE uncommon course of Alexander Mitchell, in making bequests to both Protestant and Roman Catholic institutions, is commended as a noteworthy example of broad-minded liberality. Mr. Mitchell's charity was clearly not guided or restricted by religious prejudice, as charity too often is.

THE development of natural gas is extending westward. The largest well in the world has just been opened at Fairmount, Indiana, and is flowing 12,000,000 feet a day. This find would seem to demonstrate that there is a rich territory west of the Ohio fields that is not touched by the vast drainage of those fields.

WHEN Bishop, the great mind reader, was in Omaha a gentleman confidentially asked him: "What am I thinking of at the present time?" "You are thinking that the cow-shed called a union depot is an unsightly structure. And," Mr. Bishop continued, "Generations to follow you will doubtless think the same thing."

THE New York *World* will advertise itself early in June by sending a balloon from St. Louis to the Atlantic. The *World* is as enterprising as the Omaha BEE, which some years indulged in a balloon excursion. We hope, however, that the *World's* airship will come nearer reaching its destination than did that of the BEE. Instead of landing in the Black Hills, the proposed terminus of the aerial flight, it struck in a lake four miles from Omaha.

THE Chicago *Tribune* points out that Mr. C. P. Huntington, in his testimony before the Pacific roads commission, omitted some valuable information. He failed to give any lucid account of how the moneys advanced to Franchat, Sherill and other lobbyists were spent in "explanations." He dealt only with a small part of the grand total. The legal and miscellaneous expenses since 1874 were hardly touched upon. The *Tribune* supplies a tabular statement of these, and the grand total for eleven years amounts to between six and seven million dollars. There were some other interesting and instructive facts that the wily Mr. Huntington overlooked, but which the committee will find necessary to a complete investigation and an exhaustive report. It should call Mr. Huntington again, and meanwhile it might do well to solicit pointers in order to aid it in questioning that gentleman.

The City Election.

The republicans have won a substantial victory in the city election. Partial returns received up to midnight places beyond doubt the election of Hon. W. J. Broatch as mayor and Louis Berka as police judge by majorities ranging from 150 to 400. The vote on treasurer so far as returned indicate that Mr. Rush has been elected by a small majority. The vote on comptroller will be very close. The republicans, in addition to the three first named officers, elect seven and possibly eight out of the twelve new councilmen. These, with the four republican members now holding over, give the republicans control of the city council by a good working majority.

A Military Abuse.

From recent Washington correspondence it appears that the probable vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant will not be sufficient to accommodate all this year's graduates from the military academy with full commissions; that some who are low down in scholarship or deportment will have to be content with the grade of "acting" second lieutenant until additional casualities give them the real grade. It must be understood, however, by anxious mama, whose charming daughter is to wed one of these newly to be fledged soldiers, that a "real" second lieutenant and an "acting" second lieutenant receive the same pay and emoluments.

This statement as to probable vacancies, coupled with the further information that a certain Captain Pease and others are to be railroaded to the retired list to make additional places for these young graduates, suggests a doubt as to the propriety of the existing methods of the war department in ordering retirement from the active list of the army.

The object in passing the act for retiring old, broken-down and invalid officers was not to provide places, with full rank for young graduates—this is simply an incident to the policy of these enactments. The first or principal object was the economy to result from reducing the pay of such old officers, and the second, to eliminate so much "dead wood" and by so doing increase the efficiency of the army in time of war.

Prior to the passage of the retirement acts, placing such invalids on three-fourths pay, no duty was required or expected from them, and yet they received the same pay as officers actively on duty in the face of the enemy—in other words they were practically retired on full pay.

When such officers as Grant, Hancock, Sheridan, Pope and others were assigned on their graduation as brevet second lieutenants and had to serve as such from two to five years before reaching the full grade—and this with but half the pay these young officers will receive as "acting" lieutenants—we discover no hardship in so assigning them pending legitimate vacancies to which they can be assigned with the full grade.

Clearly the whole policy of retirements for disability should not be prostituted to the one end of creating vacancies for the annual crop of West Point graduates. Officers disabled or incapacitated should be retired on the safe basis of length of time—such incapacity has existed—those longest off duty at full pay should be retired, and this, regardless of every other consideration. Any other rule leads to favoritism and such favoritism is always injurious to the service.

The president should look into this matter and correct the abuse. It has been growing in the army administration for a number of years, and there are now officers who have had through such system of favor full pay for years without doing any service. They should be the first to come down to three-fourths pay, and not such officers as Captain Pease. We trust the president will see that it is done.

In the Matter of Miller.

Some doubt has been expressed as to what action the secretary of the interior will take regarding the conflicting claims of Guilford Miller and the Northern Pacific railroad, notwithstanding the very plain intimation from the president in his generally commended letter of the course he desired the interior department to pursue. We do not believe the settler need give himself any concern on this score. The secretary of the interior has been careful not to commit himself as to the merits of the issue, and is therefore entirely free to act without disparagement to himself. Having the clearly defined opinion and the authority of the president to guide him, with the certainty that the position taken by the executive is approved by nearly unanimous public opinion, the secretary of the interior will develop a quality of character which he is not known to possess if he shall decline to follow the plain path marked out for him by the president. It is not improbable that without the intervention of the president the secretary of the interior would have accepted as conclusive the opinion of the attorney general, and again overruled the land commissioner, but fortunately for Miller and all the settlers whose claims are like his, Mr. Cleveland's interest was attracted to the matter, and undoubtedly the action of the interior department will be in accord with his views. Next after the president the man who will derive glory from such action is Commissioner Sparks.

The importance of this matter must not be estimated by the idea that there is but one individual interested in the result. In only one county of Washington territory there are 900 settlers whose claims are similar to that of Miller. How many more there are elsewhere has not been ascertained. To all of them, however, the position taken by the president is an assurance that their just claims will be regarded and that they will be protected in their legal rights. Had this principle prevailed during the past twenty years what a record of corporate robbery and wrong would have been avoided. The history of the outrages practiced by the land grant railroads upon settlers, only the merest intimations of which are to be found in the land office reports, would make a recital that would cause every American citizen to blush for his country and its boasted guardianship of the interests and welfare of the people.

In another respect the position of the president is of very great importance. It will probably lead to the revocation of the order by which the vast area called indemnity lands was withdrawn from settlement and for fifteen years has been kept in that condition. This land is estimated to contain more than 100,000,000 acres, a territory equal in extent to that of all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Nothing could better illustrate the great and corrupting power of corporations at Washington than the fact that they have been able for so many years, under the authority of the government, to exclude the people from this vast domain which a most pernicious policy had set apart for their convenience and profit.

The country is certainly to be congratulated upon the promise that the end of this sort of practice in the interest of the corporations is at hand. The president will unquestionably not recede from his position, and there need be no doubt that the secretary of the interior will carry into effect its requirements.

The April Treasury Statement.

The treasury statement for the month of April presents a satisfactory showing. The reduction of the public debt reached the large figures of over $13,000,000, bringing the total for the ten months of the present fiscal year up to $84,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. All that the treasury can yet do in the remaining two months of the fiscal year for reducing the bonded public debt is to call in the balance of the 3 per cents, amounting to $19,000,000, but this it is pretty well understood the secretary will not do. His idea is said to be not to reserve these bonds for the sinking fund requirements of the next fiscal year, but to withhold them for the future exigencies of the money market. He does not wish to force out the money when there is no pressing need for it, and thereby exhaust his resources when the demand for more money comes. It is a policy of saving the powder until the fight begins. In the improbable event of a severely stringent money market before July, it is not doubted that the treasury would come to the assistance of the market with a call for bonds. But there is certainly no present urgency, and there are no indications that there is likely to be before the fall trade movement begins. It is obviously a judicious policy of the treasury, therefore, not to unnecessarily augment the supply of currency at this time, when to do so could be of no advantage to the legitimate business of the country, and might serve only to stimulate speculation. The fact that the treasury is holding $19,000,000 in reserve for a possible exigency will of itself be a source of confidence to the business of the country.

The statement does not show clearly to what extent the currency was affected by the treasury operatives of the north, but there was apparently an increase of the amount of circulation. It is an interesting fact not generally understood that over $75,000,000 in various kinds of money, but chiefly gold, has been added to the currency in actual use by the people during the past ten months. No single fact could more strikingly show the increased activity within that time in the industry and trade of the country. It is apprehended that the treasury may in the next six months absorb an amount nearly equal to this, in excess of its disbursements, in which event the monetary stringency might become serious, and it is upon this possibility that an extra session of congress has been urged for the purpose of dealing with the surplus. The power of the treasury to furnish relief will be in redemption of the remaining 3 per cent bonds and the purchase for the sinking fund of four or four and a half per cent bonds, which it may do to the extent of $46,000,000. The customs receipts of the treasury for the ten months of the present fiscal year were $220,000,000 in excess of those for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, showing a considerable increase in the volume of importations, which for this year, taking relative values into account, promises to equal, and perhaps exceed, the exceptional years of 1882 and 1883.

THE mission of Sir Edward Thornton to this country, evidently in the interest of the British holders of Virginia bonds, is being made a matter of general public interest. Mr. Thornton is receiving a good deal of social attention in Virginia, but there is some uncertainty as to the feeling regarding his mission. He has not yet disclosed the nature of the demand he is authorized to make, or what plan of procedure for the collection of the debt is proposed. It is certain that Virginia is not in a position to pay the debt. She cannot even keep up the interest. But Thornton may have a scheme that will put the matter in a satisfactory situation for future payment, to the advantage of both parties. It is intimated that if he fails to accomplish anything with Virginia, the British government will demand that the United States government assume the portion of the debt held by British capitalists. This is extremely improbable, but it gives the topic a special interest. Of course no such demand would be considered for a moment by this government.

MR. KEELY, of motor fame, is again inviting public attention, and in a quite novel way that will certainly commend him to a great many people. He has published a card in which he requests all persons having claims against him to present them for settlement within thirty days. The inference is that the inventor has brought his labors to a satisfactory conclusion, and that interesting developments concerning the celebrated motor are likely to be forthcoming. It is remembered that Keely made quite a successful exhibition of his newest motor last July, but there were one or two defects that required to be remedied, and for some time he has been assiduously prosecuting experiments. The supposition is that he has achieved success and is ready to come forth again. As a perhaps necessary preliminary to this, he proposes to settle all claims against him. He may thereby at least secure a considerably constituency who will not believe him to be altogether a crank.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The Empress of Germany has conferred the Cross of the Order of Louise on three lady presidents of the Augusta, the Catholic and Jewish asylums.

The czar of Russia has been advised by his intimates to buy a ranch in Texas and become a cowboy. It is a question whether he would be entirely safe even there.

There is not the slightest foundation for the report of a marriage between Princess Victoria of Wales and Prince Eugene of Sweden, the youngest of the four sons of King Oscar.

The emperor of Germany received 1,084 telegrams of congratulation on the occasion of his last birthday—1,053 from Europe, 23 from Asia, 92 from America, 10 from Africa and 6 from Australia.

Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England never travels without taking her bed along with her. It is an excellent idea which royalty has doubtless borrowed from some royal and imperial snail.

King Leopold has had four children, one son and three daughters. The Princess Louise was married to the duke of Saxe-Cobourg, Princess Stephanie to Prince Rodolph of Austria, and Princess Clementine, unmarried.

The queen of Denmark will visit her daughter, the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House in June. She may take old Denmark along if he behaves himself, but he's a terrible old bore when he begins to recite "Hamlet" in English.

The Russian empress is one of the most active of women. She rises early and goes to bed late, walks a great deal, reads enormously, is passionately fond of dancing and dress, and still finds time for works of charity, which she generously patronizes.

King M'wanga of Africa would be a notable accession to the society of Utah. He is eighteen years old, and at last advices was credited with the possession of 1,000 wives. A family jar in his household would be a very lively domestic earthquake.

The king of Saxony, who is to arrive at Ems about the middle of next month for a course of the waters, is going to England for the jubilee celebration, and will be the guest of the queen at Buckingham palace. King Frederick will remain in London only for a few days.

The empress of Germany has chosen a very beautiful jubilee present for Queen Victoria. It consists of a magnificent dinner service of royal Saxe porcelain. The tint is a soft jonquil yellow. The whole service consists of 500 pieces—288 big plates, 120 small ones, 72 dishes, 20 sauce boats, compotiers, etc. The centrepiece consists of a beautiful flower and fruit basket, surmounted by a blue and gold statuet of the queen; the basket is further ornamented with a number of small medallion portraits of the various members of the royal family.

Wide of Its Mark.

Philadelphia Record.

The thunderbolt with which that Jupiter of journalism, the London Thunderer, sought to transfix Parnell zig-zagged wide of its mark. It seems to have been tin-pan thunder, and the accompanying electricity a false flash.

A Splendid Advertisement.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The city of St. Joseph justly boasts of the fact that it has a surplus of over $40,000 in its treasury. Such an advertisement of municipal economy and efficiency is worth more to a city than anything else that could be presented for the purpose of attracting investors and promoting a boom in the value of property and the volume of business. Capital goes where good government is found, and those cities are always most likely to thrive which insist upon a careful and honest management of their financial affairs.

Where Do I Belong?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

As I look in the face that bends above,
So passionate and tender, a strange thought
Blends with the hopeless yearning of my love—
A twofold wish which comes to me unsought.

I wish that I were better—that, all good,
I might shrink from the thought of losing thee
Who are not mine to love—yea, that I could
Spurn haughtily the heart which is not free.

But since I cannot, dear, since all earth's bliss
I still find thy love, why, I deplore
My two great goodnesses, which grants thee a kiss,
But holds itself too high to grant thee more.

Since I have found I cannot be all strength,
All weakness then I would be if I might—
Nor caring for the world's loss if at length
I gained the greater boon of love's delight.

So, sinful, I refuse to let thee go,
But claim thee as my fond heart's cherished one—
So, good, I guard my soul's unsullied snow
As sacredly as any cloistered nun.

So, weak, I yield my lips for thine to feast,
And look the love I ought to hide from view—
So, strong, I am not tempted in the least
To prove that love as many women do.

Not good enough to do exactly right—
Not bad enough to consummate a wrong—
Alas! dear love, mine is the saddest plight—
With saints or sinners, where do I belong?

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Fremont takes the belt line and reaches for Omaha's brindle top-knot.

The Clarkson Enterprise by W. E. Verity, is the latest attempt to "fill a long felt want."

Ewing is putting in some town pumps for fire purposes and to furnish water for reducing the swelling in the heads of her old bums.

The Daily News has been raised from the pi-box of the Norfolk Gazette. Messrs. Norton, Sprecher & Bell are the publishers.

Albert Murray, a young man near Ewing in Holt county was thrown from a horse onto a fence post, cutting one of his ears entirely off.

"For a thoroughbred hummer Omaha captures the biscuit and reaches for the tray," says A. A. Judges, of Deadwood, in the Pioneer.

Mr. E. L. Call has built a large fish pond on his farm near Rising City. The pond covers an acre of ground and will hold twelve feet of water. He proposes to stock it with various kinds of fish.

Elkhorn Valley railroad officials were at Long Pine a few days ago and within a day or so afterwards a gang of surveyors put in an appearance and began setting grade stakes north to the Dakota line.

Last Saturday a young man named Richardson stole three horses, a set of harness and a saddle from the barn of J. Hartney, in Hubbard. An armed and mounted party set out in pursuit, and at 9 o'clock Saturday night returned with the thief and the booty. Richardson was taken to Dakota City and put in jail.

Wyoming.

Douglas has decided to bore into the earth to determine its ingredients.

The Burlington company has already invested $175,000 in real estate in and about Cheyenne.

The death of Mrs. Ferguson from a pistol wound has caused much feeling in Laramie. It appears that she had a quarrel with her husband. Both had pistols and the mystery is, who fired the shot? Just before death Mrs. F. declared that her husband did not shoot her and denied having fired the shot herself.

The shortest courtship and quickest marriage on record has just taken place at Green River City. Wednesday evening Frank Tracy went into the U. P. restaurant for supper, where he was taunted by one of the waitresses with being a bachelor. He at once proposed, and within thirty minutes Miss Hannah Wilson and Mr. Frank Tracy were man and wife. This occurred on the bridegroom's birthday.

The prospects at the oil camp west of Douglas are brightening up, although but little work has yet been done. The Standard company on Monday, at a depth of 300 feet, struck a flow of five or six barrels per day of the very finest quality of oil, and in which they will stop and pump, for a time at least. The Northwestern company went through this same strata at 250 feet, but at their well the strata was light. This flow which the Standard now has, will, at the present prices of the oil in the Hills, net them something like $150 per day, and it will not be a difficult matter to sink more of the same wells.

Colorado.

The new Jesuit college at Colorado Springs will cost $25,000 and be the most imposing college building in the west.

If all the farmers in eastern Colorado who have planted this year raise a crop, the value of the state's product will be increased 25 per cent over last year.

Ranchmen in Middle Park are all in a prosperous condition, especially the stockmen. They have fed but little this season, and those who have fed beef cattle will realize more profit than they ever did before. The stock cattle of the park have been the range for six weeks or more.

Real estate transfers in Denver last week reached $1,486,961.65, the largest in the history of the Cherry Creek settlement, while the figure for the month of April is $4,901,118.35. For the four months ending Saturday the total of transfers is $12,005,568.38, as against $10,894,852.91 during all of 1886.

BILL NYE'S BLASTED PASS.

The War Between the Press and the Railways—Buying Lots.

HUDSON, Wis., April 4.—I arrived here last week just a little ahead of the biting blasts of the I. C. B. By the I. C. B. I mean to imply the inter-state commission bill.

I noticed while en route that the new law had stimulated travel to a wonderful degree. On my way from the south, where I was during the winter, I noticed that the sluggish arteries of trade had already begun to palpitate and crowds of people filled the cars on every train.

I said to myself, congress has at last solved this great question of financial stringency and broken the great dam that held capital captive. On the Piedmont Air line, people crushed each other together in a mad attempt to travel. On the Richmond & Danville, and E. T. V. & G. as well as the L. & N., humanity crowded day coaches and sleepers till the walls cracked. At Cincinnati I could not get a sleeping-car at all, and I had to telegraph twenty-four hours ahead to get one from Chicago. Everywhere; as far as the eye could reach, there seemed to be a wild and restless desire to get somewhere else. Several companies have to put on extra coaches to carry the eager tourists.

I arrived here just in time to witness the last moments of a northwestern pass as its spirit took its flight. Had I postponed my journey for a single day I would have been too late.

It was still young. Life was before it. Barely a quarter of the span of its life had been passed when it curled up and expired. It was a cute little thing with an olive complexion and large mournful, upper-case eyes.

A few weeks ago I noticed that it did not look well. It did not complain of illness or pain, but I thought I detected a conditon on its back, and so I hurried home in order to be here in case it should expire. As soon as the conductor looked at it and felt its pulse he said he could do nothing for it. The inter-state commerce law is one of those things that will have to be tried before we can pass upon it, I presume, though some claim it is going to be very difficult to pass upon it even then. This thought occurred to me just after the gate-keeper pushed me back yesterday and told me to go and get my ticket.

I then realized what it was to be rudely ground under the heel of a cold corporation that is devoid of heart, devoid of soul, devoid of noble thoughts, devoid of refined instincts devoid of kind impulses, devoid of milk of human kindness, devoid of bowels of compassion.

From force of habit I walked up to the gate with a joyous nod and the old password, only to be coldly repulsed by the hired bouncer of this beartless, soulless, impulseless, milkless and bowelless corporation.

But the railroads will get the worst of it, for I know that travel on some of the lines has fallen off since April 1. I can see it already. I have fallen off myself since the first of the month, and others will do the same.

That is not all. A friend of mine who runs a paper, and whose pass got the hollow horn on Friday last, says that his columns are now open to those who wish to complain of the management of this road. He states that the first hot box will be duly chronicled, and that he will no longer close his eyes to the wrongs we have heretofore suffered at the hands of this unjust and ruthless vampire, that has been sapping the very foundation of our institutions and smearing its long, dark trail with the remains of our best milch cows, reluctantly paying for them the price set at the tail of an unjust and unervating trial by a corrupt, venal and drivelling jury.

He says that "the time has come for the press to arise and assert itself," and when the train runs off the track and kills a lot of people who has led exemplary lives, his paper will hereafter tell why and how it was done. Heretofore he has not had sufficient help in the office, he claims, and he frequently ran short of type, but now he is going to give all the particulars of the smash-up that occurs on the road if the paper falls into the relentless maw of a sheriff's sale on the following week.

I asked a railroad official of St. Paul yesterday what effect the new law would have on the freight rates in the northwest, and he said he thought that they would not be much higher than they were before. This announcement will fall like healing balm on the sore place where the shipper's annual pass was ruthlessly torn from his bleeding heart last week.

The real estate boom along the shores of Lake Superior still continues. It is equal to the palmy days of mining speculation in the far west. The boom, in fact, extends from Ashland and Washburn, West Superior and Duluth, St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas City to El Paso. I consider it a good time to sell, and shall dispose of my Lake Superior property by wire to-morrow. I do everything I can by wire now. Last year I generally went in person and transacted my business.

Three years ago, however, I bought a block by wire in a Dakota town, intending to sell as soon as I could double my money on it, but the agent failed to sell until I got irritated and wrote him a short, crisp letter, asking him, in scathing terms, why he did not dispose of the lots and remit.

He replied that he had tried to do as I instructed him, but had been unable to sell them at any price, although the town itself was growing. He said that the town was growing in the other direction, mostly, and lots generally sold better in the direction of the growth of the town. "By and by," said he, "the town will reach the Minnesota state line, and then it will have to grow the other way. Your lots will then rapidly advance. The worst trouble with your lots, however," continued the agent, "is the fact that in the spring, when real estate is booming, your property is under seven feet of water, and this water is so strongly impregnated with mud that buyers cannot look through it to get a good view of your lots."

I finally mortgaged the property as heavily as possible, and continued to lose it on the mortgage. I do not think I have ever seen a better piece of property to float a first mortgage on than this same property referred to.

BILL NYE.

WRONGLY WINNING WEALTH.

The Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Three Aesthetic Forgers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND DUPED.

Operation of MacDonnell and the Bidwells—A Half Million Haul—Death of MacDonnell—Recovery of the Money.

The death of George MacDonnell in the Pentonville penitentiary, England, as announced by cable the other day, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, will probably remind some readers of the great forgeries perpetrated upon the Bank of England just fourteen years ago. For the audacity of its conception, the magnitude of the fraud perpetrated and the misdirected skill and ingenuity with which it was attempted to be carried out, this great crime stands without parallel in criminal history.

In the spring of 1872, three Americans, George Bidwell, his brother, Austin Bidwell, and George MacDonnell, arrived in London for the purpose of engaging in some scheme of fraud, but of what precise nature they had not yet determined. MacDonnell had already served some time in the New Jersey penitentiary, whence he had been pardoned through the influence of some powerful relatives. All were comparatively young, Austin Bidwell and MacDonnell being not yet thirty, and George Bidwell thirty-three years of age. They were all well educated, each speaking several languages, of good appearance and dress, and they had between $35,000 and $40,000 in cash. They took lodgings in one of the London suburbs under assumed names. The first object was to obtain some standing in one of the branch banks of the Bank of England, and this they finally succeeded in doing through a tailor with whom they had dealt liberally, and who introduced Austin Bidwell, who went by the name of Frederick Albert Warren, to the manager of the Western branch of the bank of England. This was in April, 1872. Large sums were deposited from time to time, and drawn out in a regular way, during which they studied and became familiar with the course of business in London.

The confederates now had a deposit account and a signature which the bank would treat with a certain amount of respect. This was the thin end of the wedge, but much was to be done before they could drive it home. In the course of their dealings in stocks and bonds during the summer and fall they discovered that in presenting an accepted bill of exchange to be discounted at the bank the bill was not sent to the acceptor to be O. K.ed, as is the universal custom in America. The bank there simply waits until the bill is due and then presents it for payment.

Here, then, was an opening, and they proceeded to put in operation their scheme of fraud. During the months of September and October they passed some time in the large cities of the continent, particularly at Amsterdam, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the standing of various commercial houses. This done, they were ready for operations. As the first move, Austin Bidwell called at the bank and gave the manager some Portuguese stock to sell for him, amounting to several thousand pounds, and informed him that he was about to introduce an improved railway brake, and to establish a manufactory at Birmingham for Pullman's sleeping cars, which were to prove a wonderful success. He also said that he would have occasion, probably, to have bills discounted from time to time. His manners impressed the manager very favorably. The confederates next procured, by purchase, genuine bills of exchange on various large houses, among others one for £4,500 drawn by the Rothschilds on their London house. These bills had various dates, and ran for three months. They served two purposes. They were paid into Warren's account at the bank, and they were models for the intended forgeries. These bills were discounted along through the months of December, 1872, and January, 1873, by Bidwell, under the name of F. A. Warren, but the bank's confidence was not completely gained until the 17th of January, when "Mr. F. A. Warren" called threw down the Rothchilds' bill with somewhat of a flourish and said to the manager, "There, I suppose that is good enough for you?" This was his trump card and the game was now in the hands of the confederate. The confidence of the bank had been completely gained and a few days afterward the forgers commenced business.

Mr. Warren now informed the manager that his business was so rapidly increasing in Birmingham that his time would be fully occupied there; that henceforth he would be obliged to remit him bills for discount through the mails. This plan being agreed upon, Austin Bidwell disappears from England and retires to Cuba. Meanwhile he had married an English lady of good family, who accompanied him. He had established a bank account and a respectable business signature, and had secured the confidence of the bank. The remaining operations were to be carried on by his partners. When the explosion should come he was to be long enough out of the country and far enough away to defy detection. To enable the others to escape also, a fourth person, Edward Noyes Hill, was summoned by cable from New York to join George Bidwell and MacDonell in London. As he, too, would obviously be implicated in the crime as soon as it became known, he took the precaution of advertising for a place as clerk under the name of Edwin Noyes, making some ostentatious display of his action in the matter so that it would appear that he was only an innocent employe. MacDonell, under the name of Charles J. Horton, duly employed him. The confederates had also secured an account at the Continental bank of London under the name of C. J. Horton, and it became Noyes' duty to deposit the proceeds obtained from drafts or bills discounted by the western branch of the Bank of England to the Continental bank, or to get them changed into gold at the Bank of England. Bank of England notes can be readily traced by their numbers, so the first thing the confederates did when receiving such notes was to have them exchanged at once into gold, and then, later exchange the gold for the notes.

George Bidwell and MacDonnell now proceeded to transmit in quick succession from Birmingham, under cover of letters purposting to be written by F. A. Warran, the forged bills they had prepared, and by the end of the month of February forgeries to the amount of £102,216 were actually discounted at the bank. The money was duly transferred to Horton's account at the Continental after first being changed into gold and rechanged into other notes, as we have explained, for the purpose of obliterating all traces of the transaction. The proceeds were then invested in American securities, and large sums were sent to New York. Success seemed complete, and the daring forgers had secured with apparent safety $500,000.

There is good reason to believe that the last batch of drafts the bank received was the last the forgers intended to send. It arrived on the 27th of February. The first of the forged acceptances was not due until the 31st of March. During the month that intervened there would be time to make their escape and seek some other place where they would be safe from the pursuit of the English detectives, when, suddenly, through one of those oversights by which the most deeply laid schemes are brought to naught, the whole crime was exposed. Two bills for £1,000 each were payable three months after sight. On these the forger had omitted to put the date of acceptance. Supposing this was a mere accident, they were sent to the acceptor's office by the bank to have the slight error rectified. The forgery was at once discovered and the whole scheme collapsed. Every bill which "Mr. F. A. Warren" had sent after the 17th of January was, with one exception, forged, and that one had been fraudulently altered from £25 to £2,500, and upon this mass of worthless paper the bank of England had advanced over £100,000.

At once the whole power of the English detective system was put in operation, and the convicts traced. Noyes was the first arrested, not being able to get out of London before the dectives found him. George Bidwell was arrested in Edinburgh, McDonnell was arrested in New York and Austin Bidwell was traced to Cuba and arrested in Havana, whence he was taken back to London. All four were placed on trial in the central criminal court before Judge Archibald. The trial lasted a week, and, although the forgers had covered their tracks with consummate skill, the whole crime was completely proved.

The jury found them guilty after an absence of scarce half an hour. Strong pleas had been made for Austin, Baldwell and Noyes for leniency. The judge at once passed sentence. He said he was unable to conceive a worse case than had been made against all the prisoners. He, therefore, felt it his duty to order each of them to be kept in penal servitude for life, and that they should pay one-fourth of the expenses of the prosecution. As the words came solemnly from the judge's lip a low, indescribable murmur ran through the court-room. It was not astonishment, not protest, not approval, but rather an expression of pervading awe. The four men literally shrank as they heard it. Then, strongly guarded, they were conveyed to their living tomb.

The bank succeeded in recovering nearly all the money.

How He Helped Nebraska.

Rushville (Neb.) Sun.

We must all give due credit to General Brisbin for the interest he always displayed in Nebraska's welfare and for the many good deeds he has accomplished in her behalf. The general is an indefatigable worker in any cause he espouses and he never fails to display a great deal of ingenuity in bringing about desired results. A good example of this is found in the modus operandi adopted by him when soliciting aid in the east for Nebraska grasshopper sufferers. Upon arriving in New York city he found that two United States senators had been working there for several weeks in the same cause, but had succeeded in raising only about $1,500. This didn't look very encouraging, but, being a newspaper man, the general understood perfectly the power of the press, and proceeded to work that valuable agent to the extent of its fullest capacity. He went at once to the office of the New York Herald and told so well the story of Nebraska suffering to James Gordon Bennett that the great newspaper man's sympathies and energies were all enlisted in the general's cause, and that cause was made a special feature of the next day's Herald. Then everybody was interested in and talked about it and the subscriptions for relief rolled in voluntarily, and nearly $40,000 was raised in ten days' time, and all through one man's power of causing other people to see things as he sees them.

Growth of American Cities.

Iron Age: Engineer Herring, of Chicago, has prepared a diagram showing the comparative growth of American cities, and of Chicago in particular. It represents by curves the population since 1790, and makes up the figures of the respective municipalities by including adjacent towns and natural suburbs, which is the only method, in his opinion, by which the true growth of the great centers can be computed. The New York center includes Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and other suburbs, and Chicago, the territory from Hyde park to Evanston. The diagram shows that the character of growth of the different cities permit them to be divided into two distinct classes. Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Cincinnati all show very much the same character of increase, and represent by comparisen the more conservative communities. New York and Chicago, on the other hand, show not only a remarkable resemblance to each other as compared with the other cities, but form quite a contrast to them, and might be called the more progressed communities. The diagram finally indicates the time when the curve, which was the lowest one prior to 1864, intersected in turn those of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, and that there is a high degree of probability of its intersecting the Philadelphia curve in or before 1891. The following table will give an idea of the growth, starting with Chicago's earliest day:

Year	New York,	Philadelphia,	Chicago.
1830	298,799	188,797	45
1840	398,584	261,498	4,470
1850	696,720	432,328	33,403
1860	1,332,711	566,773	122,732
1870	1,760,192	706,811	321,460
1880	2,303,586	894,912	572,550

The statistics are brought down only to 1880, the date of the last national census.

Germans in East Africa.

London Times: According to Dr. Carl Peters, who heads the expedition about to start from Berlin, the possessions of the German East African company includes an area of 20,000 German, that is rather more than 600,000 English, square miles, equal to an aggregate of France and the two empires of central Europe. Ten flourishing stations have already been established, and others are in course of formation, in this vast territory. The preponderence of evidence, he says, goes to prove that it contains extensive districts among the high plateaus where the white man can live and labor as an agriculturist and cattle breeder. But in the hot low-lying plains the problem of how to find working hands has yet to be solved.

Dr. Peters is sanguine enough to entertain hopes that the negroes will be gradually induced either to till their own lands or to work for their new masters when they see that they are secure against pillage on the part of their neighbors and the extortions of the petty chiefs. Count Pfeil, also a competent authority on the subject and who is already on the spot, thinks on the contrary that the black man of those parts is such an inveterate idler that he will make no effort at settled habits or steady industry except under compulsion. He therefore proposes, in the interests of the colony, to secure the co-operation of the warlike kinglets of the country as overseers of forced labor.

Dr. Schweinfurth, another expert on the question, holds up to the admiration of his countrymen the example of the Boers in South Africa and recommends following in their footsteps.

Pueblo and Jay Gould have formed a mutual admiration society. The wall-eyed man of destiny baited a Missouri Pacific hook for the residents. They swallowed the barb as greedily as bullheads, and appear to enjoy it.

Complexion Powder is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.