

A VERY DEMOCRATIC DENIAL.

A Lincoln Newspaper Defends That Account-Shaving Scheme.

FACTS SHOW FOR THEMSELVES.

General Hitchcock Starts Upon a Tour of Inspection of the State Militia—News From the Capital City.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.

The Democrat flies to the rescue of the cashier of the First National with the broadest possible assertion that the Bee's exposure of the Philadelphia account-shaving scheme proposed by Mr. Clark was all fact and without cause or foundation. A denial of that character does not cost more than 20 cents a line and in fact merely denies nothing. The only possible error that crept into the statement of the Bee was that the funds would command cash in August next, when in fact a portion of the amount will be paid in registered 7 per cent warrants instead of cash. But in the light of the facts the accounts are shaven on an ascending scale from 20 per cent per annum upward, and from the additional fact that the accounts will not aggregate, in the eight months, one-half the ready cash that the treasurer keeps on deposit at the bank, it would look as though 7 per cent warrants on top of the gigantic discounts was a pretty good thing in itself. Of course, Mr. Clark says, anybody can take a party to the bank and get a check, but it is not every banking institution that has the bulk of the city funds to speculate upon and undoubtedly a good many banks do not care to embark in the business of shaving paper of that class. But the main thing in this speculation is the injustice it does the firm and other creditors who are compelled to have their accounts 10 per cent in order to get cash. If the city could think the account-shaving scheme was a good thing, it would be a good thing for the city. Mr. Clark's is the only possible means to help the employees to get what they earn, it had better, before it endorses the scheme, also take wages from men who are working the excise. Firms working for \$5 a month, on duty night and day, cannot afford to be held up to the extent of 10 per cent of their wages every week. It is a very good thing to ask it. If the city can afford to let a bank charge employees at an average rate of 25 per cent discount it can afford to legislate a little for the poor. It is a very good thing that its accounts are at such a discount the city should meet the deficiency and not the men whose salaries are meagre enough already. In the meantime a statement from the city treasurer that would show just the exact condition of each specific fund, and the prospect for the coming year, in the next few months would be interesting and instructive to a great many people who scarcely appreciate the condition of affairs except when it is shown in the form of a statement of discount as has been under discussion.

THE COMING BOND ELECTION.

On this week Friday the special election to vote \$100,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Lincoln, Red Oak & Des Moines railroad will be before the public, and there are no indications at present that point to any opposition to the bond issue. Thus far but one paper in the city has been outspoken against granting the bonds and that is Major DeWitt's German paper, the Free Press. The State Journal has published a series of articles of masterly inactivity, and the proprietors are evidently troubling least the orders come from them to turn one and shut them. The remaining papers in the city have accorded cordial support since the proposition first appeared before the city council. The projectors of the new line are confident that the bonds will be forthcoming, but they are loth to discuss the immediate steps then to be taken except to assure inquirers that the bonds will be constructed and a connection with Des Moines be in operation before the close of two years. It is generally believed that the Diagonal road in Iowa, what is known as the St. Charles system is liable to play a part with the new line, and from the fact that no particular attention has been given to a line east of the river, it is probable that the projectors of the new line have an understanding with the Diagonal people by means of which they are either to come into possession of the line or to acquire a survey from Des Moines to the river or that they are confident of making connections or of securing the use of a line east of the river. It is probable that the projectors of the new line have an understanding with the Diagonal people by means of which they are either to come into possession of the line or to acquire a survey from Des Moines to the river or that they are confident of making connections or of securing the use of a line east of the river. It is probable that the projectors of the new line have an understanding with the Diagonal people by means of which they are either to come into possession of the line or to acquire a survey from Des Moines to the river or that they are confident of making connections or of securing the use of a line east of the river.

A SMALL FIRE.

About 10 o'clock yesterday the department was called to a small house on Ninth street between M and N streets. Quick work laid the hose and the fire was quickly put out with very slight damage. The blaze originated from a defective flue. The alarm was the first for several days and the fact is commented upon that the past two months have been unusually free from alarms and no fire of any magnitude has occurred within reach of the department.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Inspector General of the Nebraska National guards, started north over the Elkhorn Valley line yesterday, commencing upon the annual inspection of the state militia. The general is accompanied by a staff of companies in northern Nebraska and the inspector general is under instructions to make his work complete and rigid. The following are the companies to be inspected as follows: Monday, 19—Company E, at Chadron; Tuesday, 20—Company K, at Hartsville; Wednesday, 21—Company G, at Long Pine. The following are the second regiment, Thursday, 22—Company E, First regiment, at Fremont; Friday, 23—Company K, Second regiment, at Schuyler; Saturday, 24—Company K, First regiment, at Central City; Monday, 25—Company A, First regiment, at York; Tuesday, 26—Company I, Second regiment, at Steamboat.

CAPITAL CITY IDEAS.

Lincoln Lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W., has elected the following officers: J. W. McMillan, M. W.; G. W. McMillan, S. W.; E. B. Hyde, overseer; William Helmer, recorder; James Heaton, recorder; F. W. Hartuff, treasurer. A. H. Mashburn, guide. Treasurer Kent of the order of agriculture, will be in Lincoln the coming two days and parties who have not received their names should call and consult him while he is here.

The ladies of the Lincoln branch of the First National league have arranged for an entertainment at the theater on the 21st, which will occur at temple hall to-night. Among those who will participate in the programme are Mrs. Weber, Miss Pillsbury, Miss Kelly, Miss Perry, Miss Stanton and Messrs. Conover, Lawler and others.

Dr. Gerth and Major Birney departed yesterday for North Platte in response to the communication from the chief of the Lincoln county detailing the ravages of an unknown disease among a herd of horses at that place. Dr. Gerth will make a critical and careful examination of the disease.

On Tuesday noon a special train will leave Lincoln over the B. & M. for Omaha, upon which will be the committee to receive the new bishop, and who will escort him to this city.

H. S. Van Petten, Pawnee City; R. S. Nevin, Utica; A. S. McKay, Friend; C. S. Cleveland, Erie; J. W. Hill, Platte; C. S. Cooke, P. W. Birkhäuser, Omaha; M. H. Weiss, Hebron; F. S. Clinton, Weeping Water; James W. Davies, Crete; W. G. Deem, Ashland, were arrivals at the capital city yesterday.

For fear of losing a day's work, many persons put off taking physic until Saturday. The better plan is not to delay but take it as soon as needed. It may save you a hard spell of sickness. If you want the most benefit from the least amount of physic without causing you any inconvenience, loss of appetite or rest, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their action on the liver and bowels are thorough, they give a freshness, tone and vigor to the whole system, and act in harmony with nature.

ANOVEL BEAR TRIP.

How an Ingenious West Virginia Hunter Utilized a Bear's Leg.

Scranton Correspondence Pittsburgh Dispatch: Mr. Benjamin Jones of Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., a brother of Landlord Jones of the Prospect house, in the upper part of Scranton, has been here for a few days on his way home from a great deer and bear hunt in the wilds of Potter county, near Wharton. "Our party were out eight days and we got seven deer and three bears," said Mr. Jones yesterday. "But I must tell you about the bear that made more fun than all the rest of the hunt put together. A week ago last Monday we got a glimpse of an old whopper of a bear, but he scooted out of sight among the rocks before any of us had a chance to get a shot at him. On Tuesday evening I had a shot at him on the mountain side, but he was so cunning that he slipped away up on the deepest side of the hill. The dogs did their duty as well as they could, but all the satisfaction they got was to hole him in less than an hour. He had a den in the rocks at the foot of the hill and getting at him was out of the question, so we left there right away and went after deer."

"There were several residents of the neighborhood in the party, and after they had all left, how the big bear might be caught alive, a fellow named Ned Griffin said he had thought of a way. Then he went on to tell how he proposed to capture the bear. None of us had ever heard of such a thing before, but we all laughed over Ned's peculiar idea, but he was a serious sort of a fellow, and by daylight Wednesday morning Ned was on hand ready for business."

"He drove up to the place where we were stopping in a rickety one-horse wagon, and he had a large bear leg with him. The first thing he did was to take the bear leg into a little shop and knock the head out. Then he bored two holes in the other end with an inch auger. After that he took the inside of the head and staves with honey, leaving a little hole on the ends of the staves at the opening. Then he drove a row of spikes through the staves about two inches from the opening where the head had been, and the sharp ends of the spikes sticking through the wood probably an inch and a half or two inches towards the center of the keg. After Ned had hammered the bung out he handed the keg to one of our party and said: 'All we've got to do now is to take this keg up into the woods and lay it down on the side where you seen the big bear. Don't stand it on end, and don't fasten it to anything. Just leave it loose where you lay it. I don't guarantee that I'll catch a bear, but I'll say this much for the keg, if the bear gets his head in it once he can't get it out, and there he'll be. It won't break his legs, but the more he tries to get it off his head the tighter it'll stick. That bung-hole and them holes in the end'll give him the head. Thus far but one paper in the city has been outspoken against granting the bonds and that is Major DeWitt's German paper, the Free Press. The State Journal has published a series of articles of masterly inactivity, and the proprietors are evidently troubling least the orders come from them to turn one and shut them. The remaining papers in the city have accorded cordial support since the proposition first appeared before the city council. The projectors of the new line are confident that the bonds will be forthcoming, but they are loth to discuss the immediate steps then to be taken except to assure inquirers that the bonds will be constructed and a connection with Des Moines be in operation before the close of two years. It is generally believed that the Diagonal road in Iowa, what is known as the St. Charles system is liable to play a part with the new line, and from the fact that no particular attention has been given to a line east of the river, it is probable that the projectors of the new line have an understanding with the Diagonal people by means of which they are either to come into possession of the line or to acquire a survey from Des Moines to the river or that they are confident of making connections or of securing the use of a line east of the river. It is probable that the projectors of the new line have an understanding with the Diagonal people by means of which they are either to come into possession of the line or to acquire a survey from Des Moines to the river or that they are confident of making connections or of securing the use of a line east of the river."

"Once he tried to stand up on his haunches and throw the keg over and the result was that he fell over on his back. Then he was madder than ever, and his roar sounded so queer in the ear that the bear got scared at it himself. I went up and patted him on the rump. Then one of my friends pranced up in front of him and gave the keg a push with his foot. The noise the bear made sounded like a new railroad in particular. This for the city is worth all it will cost."

"I agreed to watch him while the others went after ropes. They were gone nearly two hours, and the bear didn't stir a limb. When they came back, they struck the bear on the side, and he struck the middle of the keg against a tree with a bang that made him grunt, after which he acted as if he had hurt his neck. He kept on the move every minute until the men came back."

"Four slipsnooses were made at once, but when we attempted to get one on the bear's hind leg, he thrashed and flounced like the mischief, and we had to get out of the way mighty lively. After a big lot of muzzling and finally managed to get the beast to step into a large loop of rope we had laid on the ground, and the next thing he knew we had that leg secured and then there was another great fuss. In this way we got all his legs in limbo, but it took a good while. The real tug of war came when we began to snake him down the hill. He backed and yanked and roared, and he didn't get along well at all. Then we put a rope around his buttocks, and two of us walked upon a distance of about 100 feet, and pulled, while the other one steered him."

"The brisk exercise nearly tired all of us out, and it was late in the afternoon when we got him to the clearing. There we tied his legs together tight and got a farmer to hitch his team to a stone-bait and drive up to where the bear was lying. His horses got scared and ran half way to the house with him, and it was half an hour before he could get his team near enough to the bear for us to load him in the stone-bait. We finally got him on, however, and then the horses started off at such a gait that it made the farmer's heels snap to keep up with them."

"We was dark when we reached the house, and the neighbors were there when we got there. They helped us to put four or five circles around the bear, and then we hung him on the steeple in the barn and weighed him. The hoops on the keg were then knocked off, and the bear broken to pieces and weighed. The bear's actual weight was 407 pounds. He was a noble fellow, but otherwise he was as handsome as ever. We put him on a pile of straw so that he could rest easy, and the night we made a strong maul for him and boarded up a place in the hog pen to put him in."

"On Sunday morning we muzzled him, after he had protested pretty violently, and the lot of us carried him to a hog pen, hitched a chain to the muzzle and the other end to a post, and then took the ropes off and let him up. He was as angry as ever, and he pulled and yanked at his chain every little while, until he found he couldn't budge when he laid down, and he was so tired that he went to sleep."

"We left the bear with the farmer. Leland hotel, Chicago."

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Items of Interest to the Men on the Road.

HOSTILITY OF THE TEXANS.

Hits the Nail on the Head—What Traveling Salesmen Enjoy—Business is Business—Omaha's Sunday Guests—Samples.

The drummer tax question promises to figure as prominently in the future as it has in the past. The discharge of Robert Stockton, which originated under a state process, and nowhere can you find the slightest authority for any court of the United States inferior to the supreme court taking cognizance of the jurisdiction of a case pending in the state courts, either civil or criminal. I know that a derivative suit passes over the faces of men who have no real concern of our state, and who are not when they hear persons talk of the sovereignty of the states. I trust our prosperity will never consent to the idea that because sovereignty in Texas is conceded to the reference to all governmental affairs is not conceded nor conceded by statesmen, that therefore the states are entitled to claim sovereignty in all things. When that time comes our destiny as a free republic will be sealed. When states and state officials become a law unto themselves and the citizen has to look to a central power for redress in all concerns in life, we will be no longer a republic, and a claim to such will be made by other states.

A telegram from Austin, Tex., dated December 12, says: "Regardless of the recent decision of the federal court at Galveston declaring the state law invalid, the members to be unconstitutional, the state controller has issued fresh instructions to county officials, directing them to enforce the law until it is repealed by the legislature. Congress by express enactment denies the right of the state to impose such tax."

By this it seems that the trials of traveling salesmen are of an annual character in the Lone Star state. In view of the ample evidence of this law's unconstitutionality, the next legislature of Texas will probably give to him a state favor by a prompt repeal of the obnoxious statute. As a precautionary measure congress may yet be called upon to enact a law appropriate to the occasion.

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Every traveling man knows that there are many very pleasant features connected with his vocation. It is pleasant to get out of funds and be compelled to either waste your employer's time waiting for checks or try to induce an unwilling customer to lend you money. It is pleasant when getting to a town to find that the goods sold on your previous trip have not been delivered.

It is pleasant when by a number of repeated efforts, you have finally brought a desirable customer to the house, to find he has in some way been snubbed or made to feel insignificant by either the clerk or the proprietor. It is pleasant when you have the slightest idea as a rule—how difficult it often is to "get" a business account.

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A RECKLESS DESPERADO.

Bill Brazzleton's Peculiar Robberies in Arizona.

KING OF WESTERN HIGHWAYMEN.

A Remarkable Marksman and a Scholar—His Courtesies Toward Women—Riddled With Bullets by a Sheriff's Posse.

The most recent train robbery near here, says a Tucson correspondent, was the one about twenty miles east, on the Southern Pacific, when two men stopped a passenger train about 10 o'clock at night and took \$71,000 from the Wells-Fargo express messenger. It was the most daring train robbery yet perpetrated, inasmuch as two men did the entire job, notwithstanding the presence of any quantity of guns and pistols among the railway officials and passengers. The robbers got away with their booty and have so far eluded every effort at their capture. They were followed a day or two, when rain obliterated their trail and that was the end of it.

But if the days before railroads, when stage coaches answered the purposes of the heavy travel, there were even more daring robberies than this. Tucson had the honor of producing a man named Bill Brazzleton, who made a business of robbing stages single handed, and in all that goes to make up the wary, skillful and successful highwayman he took credit for his own. He was not only a hardy frontiersman, he could ride a hundred miles a day over a desert and through mountain passes with as much ease as a Londoner can canter down Rotten Row. He was so superb in every essential of physical prowess that a traveler always felt safe under his guardianship. He could drive as well as he could ride, and he became familiar with all the stage routes of the country. When at home he spent all his leisure in practicing with his rifle and his bow, and he was never out of a certain shot in all the region. This was an accomplishment to be proud of in a community in which the art of shooting was carried to the highest degree of excellence. People used to wonder why Bill Brazzleton practiced shooting so much. It was almost a mania with him, but he afterward had need of all the skill he acquired, and who knows but he even at that time had an eye to the Dick Turpin style of life that he afterward lived? He did what he has never heard of any other man doing, stand fronting a target, turn a somersault and hit the bull's eye three times out of five as he came up. This was done with a revolver at twenty paces.

A shot by him from the same weapon while standing in walking running, riding at full speed would inevitably go just where he wanted it, and any man whom he got the "drop on" was as sure to fall as the bullet left the chamber. Bill was nearly thirty years old before he was in the business of robbing stage coaches. He was possessed of unusual natural sense, had read some and knew a good deal about the world. It may be said with the utmost truth that he reflected credit upon his profession. His robberies were conducted in the most approved manner and with little or no danger to his victim, beyond the loss of their valuables. He was the first and only man in Arizona who ever robbed a stage coach alone, and in this particular he surpassed even the daring of the two men who hold up the train on the Southern Pacific a few weeks ago. Brazzleton never had an assistant in any of his robberies, and, so far as known, never made a confidant of but one man, and this man finally betrayed him to the posse of law officers by whom he was killed. They knew of him, and had started out from Tucson thoroughly armed. Brazzleton, no doubt, heard of it through his confidant, who was one of the hands at the stable when he was in the business of robbing, and he determined to defend himself. He posted himself on the road about twenty miles from Tucson, and about 11 o'clock he saw the coach coming. He was just over the brow of a hill, and could not be seen by the driver or passengers. He sat on his horse, leveled his rifle and as they came over the hill they saw both rider and gun and they knew the business of robbing was about to begin. He commanded them not to move a hand and they obeyed. The revolvers hung unused at their sides and their rifles lay idle in the bottom of the coach. They knew it was death to somebody the moment a more than a word was spoken, and they were transfixed with fear. He commanded them to get out one by one, lay down their arms, stand in a row and divest themselves of all their money and valuables. They did this, piling about \$100,000 worth of treasure up a wagon for them. They were then told to get back in the coach and drive on. Mr. Brazzleton taking possession of everything that had been left behind. This story sounds incredible, but some of those who were in the coach at the time still live in this country, and they verify it to the letter.

Brazzleton took particular delight in this style of robbery. It was a passion with him, and he seemed to indulge it more for the pleasure it gave him than for the money he secured. He cared nothing for money for its own sake, and spent but little, as he neither drank nor gambled. It was no uncommon thing for him to rob people and then return part of all he had taken. He once ran out of a newspaper, and he was out \$10. When Brazzleton learned his business he gave him back \$5, with the remark that he would probably need it. He had a great regard for women and would never rob a stage coach where any of the passengers were women. If he ever killed anybody I have not heard of it, but he was, nevertheless, the terror of the country while he was at large, and he was hunted for months like a wild beast.

The sheriff of the county in which Tucson is situated, resolved to destroy him at all hazards, for he was doing great deal of injury to the business of this part of the territory. Finally, after one of his robberies, he was traced by a peculiar shoe on his horse. The trail in Arizona are the experts in the world. Professional

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The drummer tax question promises to figure as prominently in the future as it has in the past. The discharge of Robert Stockton, which originated under a state process, and nowhere can you find the slightest authority for any court of the United States inferior to the supreme court taking cognizance of the jurisdiction of a case pending in the state courts, either civil or criminal. I know that a derivative suit passes over the faces of men who have no real concern of our state, and who are not when they hear persons talk of the sovereignty of the states. I trust our prosperity will never consent to the idea that because sovereignty in Texas is conceded to the reference to all governmental affairs is not conceded nor conceded by statesmen, that therefore the states are entitled to claim sovereignty in all things. When that time comes our destiny as a free republic will be sealed. When states and state officials become a law unto themselves and the citizen has to look to a central power for redress in all concerns in life, we will be no longer a republic, and a claim to such will be made by other states.

A telegram from Austin, Tex., dated December 12, says: "Regardless of the recent decision of the federal court at Galveston declaring the state law invalid, the members to be unconstitutional, the state controller has issued fresh instructions to county officials, directing them to enforce the law until it is repealed by the legislature. Congress by express enactment denies the right of the state to impose such tax."

By this it seems that the trials of traveling salesmen are of an annual character in the Lone Star state. In view of the ample evidence of this law's unconstitutionality, the next legislature of Texas will probably give to him a state favor by a prompt repeal of the obnoxious statute. As a precautionary measure congress may yet be called upon to enact a law appropriate to the occasion.

Hits the Nail on the Head. NORFOLK, Neb., Dec. 16.—To the Editor of the Bee: The following is a copy of a local paper: "It is said that the postmaster general has issued an order that postal clerks shall cancel no more stamps on trains. If a letter is mailed on the train, it is put into a rack to be thrown off at the next postoffice on the route, where the stamps are cancelled and it is remailed. This delays a letter one mail, so you had just as well mail your letter before you start on your journey. The benefit of the cancelled stamp, by doing you benefit your postmaster here and increases the salary of this office."

Every traveling man knows that there are many very pleasant features connected with his vocation. It is pleasant to get out of funds and be compelled to either waste your employer's time waiting for checks or try to induce an unwilling customer to lend you money. It is pleasant when getting to a town to find that the goods sold on your previous trip have not been delivered.

It is pleasant when by a number of repeated efforts, you have finally brought a desirable customer to the house, to find he has in some way been snubbed or made to feel insignificant by either the clerk or the proprietor. It is pleasant when you have the slightest idea as a rule—how difficult it often is to "get" a business account.

Business is Business. Two passengers on the train became involved in a very heated controversy, which finally raged so hot that one of them called the other a liar. "What's that, a liar?" and he was on his feet. "Yes, a liar," was the emphatic response, and my name isn't John Smith, of Smithville. "What the hardware merchant?" "The same." "I'm delighted to know you, I represent Messrs. Sharpedge & Co., of New York, and can show you a line of samples that will make your hair curl."

Omaha's Sunday Guests. There was the usual Sunday rush of traveling men to the hotels yesterday, and a jollier and happier lot of gentlemen never came together. The majority represent boot and shoe houses, clothing manufacturers and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and the rail road to the merchants will begin in earnest today. The boys are carrying some very handsome samples of spring and summer goods, and report large and favorable orders.

The arrivals at the Millard were: George A. Ellis, Boston; S. P. Broadway, Kansas City; Dave Langsdorf, Philadelphia; Ben C. St. Louis; George W. Thomas, Woodhall, N. P. Urner, New York; J. O. Medberry, New York; H. A. Wood, New York; James Forsyth, New York; E. T. Shubert, Chicago; M. S. Schuler, New York; Lewis J. Stieh, New York; George A. Koester, New York; Albert Kahn, New York; E. Liemba, New York; Sprague, Chicago; H. H. Gerfield, Chicago; H. H. Hambrader, New York; Ed. Manheimer, Chicago; M. Veit, New York; H. A. Bodenheimer, New York; L. B. Brad, Boston; W. A. Brown, New York; F. Wickham, Boston; J. P. Voorhees, New York; W. M. Kentard, Dayton; Thomas J. Biercher, Chicago; John H. Heimbacher, St. Louis; H. S. Lewis, New York; W. McFarland, New York; E. De Cella, New York; W. R. Southard, Rochester; J. W. Herr, Rochester; George Krug, St. Louis; Thomas Woodhall, Buffalo; J. S. Dunlap, Chicago; C. L. Conklin, Springfield; J. R. Beckwith, Cleveland; Ed. Van Kirk, Chicago; Robert W. Kerr, Chicago; A. W. Butts, Chicago; B. H. Dixon, Buffalo; A. De Land, New York; M. Loab, Cincinnati; John B. Stevens, Chicago; Howard E. Mont, Minneapolis; C. P. Tread, Chicago; George H. Bailey, St. Louis; K. W. Smith, Chicago; Samuel Gutman, Boston; F. A. Trip, Chicago; H. B. Hines, Boston; H. E. Elliott, New York; D. Collier, New York; G. E. Fuller, New York; S. C. Abbott,

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Items of Interest to the Men on the Road.

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