# PART TWO.

# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

# TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

LISBON.

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RUNNING DOWN THE RUSTLERS

Pei Sketches of the Seven-Hilled City on the Tagus.

PICTURESQUE

PO3 UGUESE HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

A e Their Homes--Sights and Scenes in Fortugal's Capital--Resemblance of the Natives to the Irish.

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LISBON, Dec. 16.- [Correspondence of THE Bug. |-It requires nearly tour days of steamship travel from Southampton, England, to reach Lisbon, the seven hilled city upon the broad Tagus.

The first land you will see is the grand promontory of Roca, the last upon which Columbus looked when, nearly 400 years ago, he sailed away from Lisbon with his three miserable little ships and his 120 men. Like a white dove's wings spread upon an emerald scarf, fair Cintra gleams against old Roca's sides. Shortly your steamer's course is changed to the east. Cascase is passed. You have entered a noble bay which is alone rivaled by that of Naples, and the horn of whose southern creacent terminates in lofty and sombre Cape Ispichell. Mountains rise picturesquely to the north and east behind this croscent, purple and far and suggestive of illumitable lands beyond, where the great river makes its way through the heights from its source round about the Spanish capital; emerald or puce where the sun, from its liquid bed in the west, lights the far forests and flames the servied heights.

Quaint old outlying forts appear; fortreases of defense and saute. Then the outer bay narrows to the Ris de Lisboa, Lisbon's mouth, and a narrow mouth and throat they are; bristling with forts, capable of perfect defense in these days without a fort at all; and after a passage of perhaps six miles through this deep and narrow channel you have entered an inper harbor, twenty miles long, and from three to seven in width, where 20,000 ships could ride at anchor in water scarcely stirred by wave or ripple the whole year long.

## Pen Pictures of Lisbon.

Lisbon is set upon the hills along the northern shore. The entire estuary is edged with villages and villas. H are a church, gray and old, half shows from some verdure-clad de-file. There a fishing town is checkered with white cottages and splatches of drying nets. Yonder a half ruined monastery, with its lit-the hamlet of houses creeping up to its walls like patient beggars for protection and alms. tells its story of suppression and con-version to workaday use. Here and there are quaint and ancient docks, reminders of where the olden gal-leons were built which bore the most intrepid of all men to conquest and discovery of ut-most lands. What wondrous change upon the whole world's surface, what mighty revolutions in civilization, what volumes of his-tory, had their humble origin here! Not to ie, nor England, should Americans come reverentially and with guide books like prayer books in hand, as to the cradle spot of our race. We were born on the shores of the lordly Tagus. We are Portuguese in inception and conception. Our babyhood was rocked in the three old tubs which bore Columbus from Ria de Lisboa to far San Salva

dor. The harbor scenes of Lisbon are full of castles, color and charm. Towers and castles, churches and monasteries, show from all the surrounding heights. The city itself, almost

Their names correspond in English to Gold, Silver and Cloth streets, from concentration of traders and trading in manufactured articles from these commodities. This section of the city was entirely rebuilt since the great earthquake of 1775, and forms, with the great Lazard, Freres & Co. of Paris Astonish the edifices about Commercial square, what may be properly termed the business district of Lisb

The northern end of these business streets terminates in another praca, cr park or square the Praca do Rocio. In common parlance it is known as Dom Pedro square It is a spiendid quadrangie curiously paved with many colored stones. The Theater de Donna Maria, on the site of the inquisition,

forms its northern facade. The tremendous peacestal and plinth of an unfinished monu-ment to Dom Podro I, stands in the center. This square is the favorite evening resort of Lisbon people. It is dominated on the one hand by the grand ruins of the Carmo, the monastry of the Carmelite monks, built in the fourteenth contury, and on the other by the castello, or vast castle of St. George from whose mighty walls the most glorious view of the city and environs can be enjoyed.

## Haunts of Beautiful Women,

Farther toward the mountain heights is the lovely Passeio Publico. This is the great resort of the better classes of the city, sumresort of the better classes of the city, sum-mer and winter. It is not large, but it is en-closed and exquisitely laid out in serpentine walks, shaded with numberless trees, and possesses a wealth of statues, fountains, lowers and birds. It is a sweet and songful place the year through. The birds never leave it. At no hour of night or day is it leave it. deserted by gay promenaders. And it is here of all places in Portugal, that her beautiful women can be seen at their best. Their faces women can be seen at their best. Their faces are less languorous and sensual than those of Spain. They may not have the sauciness and flash of the French. The melancholy of the Italian women is lacking. But they are still beautiful and wholesome women, with sweetness of mouth, liquidity of eyec and a kindly and honest light in the whole face that communication and that commensate in genuine admiration and respect any loss on the line of sensually sen-timental interest.

Besides these there is the interesting Praca da Figueira, or flower market, one of the most attractive places in Lisbon; the Campo Grande, over a mile in length, just at the edge of the city, where the riding and driving of the aristocracy may be seen; the Campo de Santa Anna, where the noted Lis-bon rag fair is held weekly; the Praco de Sao Pedro, d'Alcantara, a magnificently shaded promenade, with a shell grotto and fountains, overlooking the city and harbor, and a score of lessor pracas, squares, gar-dens and parks, where the wayfarer may tarry, rest and enjoy. Lisbon is peopled by perhaps 300,000 souls. None of its parks can compare with Central park, New York, or Lincoln and Jackson parks, Chicago. But I bars negrer with deny city, up. Europe in I, have never visited any city in Europe in which I have found so great a number of tiny resort places, each different from any other, and every one so interesting in its

## separate individuality, beauty and charm. Some Notable Buildings.

Architecturally Lisbon in detail is vastly more interesting that beautiful. As you approach it from the sea with its domes and towors, all flanked by castel-lated heights and purple mountains hennd, it is imposing and grand. When you come to wander within it, you are never astonished or even greatly impressed by its edifices. Its churches are less interesting than those of any other city of equal size in Europe. The Church of the Heart of Jesus, on the sum-mit of Estrella hill, in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, without the colonnade, is the most pretentious in Lisbon. The Church of Sao Domingo, the see of the Cardinal Patriarch, near the Rocio, is vast in proportions. The mortuary charch of Sao Vicente is interesting chieffy from its containing, in curious glit boxes, the romains of the illustrious dead of the royal house of Braganca. The tiny church of San Roque, with its famous chapel of St. John, attracts all visitors on account of its marvelous mosales. These, forming the back and sides of the structure are copies

in veritable size of Raphael Urbino's Descent of the Holy Ghost, Guido's Annuncia-tion of Michael Angelo's Baptism of Christ. The wonderful perfection of this work is shown in the fact that from any ordinary point of observation, no difference between them and the originals can be detected. More curious still the entire chapel and its nterior decorations were first set up in Rome, blessed by Pope Benedict XIV., t down and transferred to its present site. ost has been millions and there is probably not in the whole world such treasure in art work, silver, gold and precious stones, in sacred edifice of equal diminsions.

WHY AMERICAN GOLD WAS WITHDRAWN. France Sending the Vellow Metal in Large Amounts to this Country-Startling Disclosures of Great Interest.

Moneyed Men of the World.

PARIS, Dec. 22.-[Special Correspondence of THE BRE. |-Although at all times the outflow of gold from the United States to Europe has attracted much attention ever since the amount began to assume large proportions, there has never been so much attention given to this subject as during the present year. It is a well known fact that the total value of

the precious metal exported in this way has greatly exceeded \$80,000,000, part of which has come to Europe in the ordinary course of business and the remainder has been attracted by a scheme so ingenious that it nas been the subject of endiess discussion in nearly all countries and all languages.

The fact of the matter is that a firm of the highest standing, but little known in Paris. London or Berlin as far as regular exchange or arbitrage business is concerned, has come to the front with the scheme in question. which has involved a sum of not less than 185,000,000 francs, or say \$37,000,000, the greater part of which has fallen upon France, the country which, under ordinary circumstances, would this year not have taken a cent from America. In fact the Paris exchange in New York has, during the period in which the shipments of gold have taken place, risen from 520 frances to about 523 frances for sixty days' sight bills, a rate never allowing the withdrawal of the precious metal as the socalled gold point does not work out higher than about 515. This exchange, of course, means sight bills, so that about 21g francs have to be added for the interest. In other words, the long exchange in New York or Paris ought to have been quoted at least at 51716 in order to allow Paris backers to take gold from America for the sake of selling it to the Bank of France. Generally apeaking, there is no other buyer of gold in his country than our first credit establishment, which pays the highest price for eagles, viz: 3093 france 30 centimes per kilo gross weight, making the parity of \$100 equal to 516 francs and 32 centimes for

sight bills. At the same time the bank takes the loss of interest during the voyage upon itself, so that only about 3 per thousand forwarding charges have to be taken into consideration. The gold point and through eagles works, therefore, as stated above, at say 515. So much for the technical side of the operation, which, indeed, ought to have been

built on only the consideration of the rate of exchange. But, strange to say, the more francs rose in New York, or, to be more cor-rect, the more the French currency became depreciated in America the larger were the orders sent from Paris to New York for gold, which apparently was taken from there with a very heavy loss by this very firm, Lazard, Freres & Co., who worked the business on joint account with their New York and London houses.

Then began the inquiries, first from other bankers who could not understand such a lesing business, then from the press, whose bewilderment assumed in the course of time quite astounding proportions, and led to the

INCENIOUS FINANCIAL SCHEME | it is true, is only about 135,000,000 france, or say \$27,000,000, but this already goes a long say \$27,000,000, but this already goes a long way, as at the same time French bills have been sold for delivery in America at conven-As regards the United States the case is very simple. All the gold shipped to France has in point of fact only been lent, so to say, to the bank and will be returned in due course, together with other French gold bars and coin. Of course our American friends

must prepare themselves for some trouble with respect to a certain premium which un-doubtedly will be established in France doubtedly will be established in France even ou ordinary 20-franc pieces as time draws on. At present the money chauger buy them at a slight premium, while the bank pursues an expectant policy. But this much is cortain that our first credit estaplishmont will satisfy all legimate demands and on this occasion America will be particularly favored. There is a general feeling in our financial circles to the effect that the outflow of gold from France to the United States alone will greatly exceed the total of the sums which have been sent from there to Europe, generally speaking, this year. While we therefore may have to pass an unpleasant hour here the outlook for America in this respect cannot but be very hopeful. OTTOMAR HAUPT.

# HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Straw embroidery on a silk ribbon is novel, costly and perishable, Raised stripes like cords appear on satin

reps and peau de soie grounds. Among the novelties in shades are "ripe wheat," a pale straw, and "laiton," brass color

Black moire ribbon promised to be taken up by the fashionable modistes as a dress trimming.

A shot green and yellow gauze is beautifully combined with a train of green velvet lined with lace. Heavy bead fringe is often combined with fur for trimming velvet or plush robes, also for street garments.

White tecks, puffs and four-in-hands in white or bright colors are worn for afternoon affairs or semi-dress.

"Refined gall" is announced in social circles to be the best specific for whitening the skin. Of course the blushes have to be painted in. Rosettes of all sizes, long bows and tiny ribbons run through lace heading are some of the fashionable trimmings appearing abroad.

Some of the very new and elecant French evening toilots are cut in extremely old-fashioned style, with low bodices and long sleeves quite to the wrist.

A new boot with military heel, glace kid vamps and cloth tops, liked throughout with satin, has been christened the "Langtry" and is much in favor for street wear.

The boat-shaped hat is black felt, trimmed with a flat velvet bow and jet buckle in the front and with three ostrich tips at the back, is a popular style for young ladies.

Sleeves are less high at the shoulders, but are made wider; some sleeves have the full-ness drawn down in pleats to the elbow. from thence to the wrist being very close fitting.

Therichness and elegance of the new drugs material tends to make the plain styles still preferable, as they show the material to better advantage than a more elaborate style would do.

Great muffs of cinnamon bear are particularly handsome, and there are large satchel purses to match. A muff of blue fox, a d od fur that is specially pretty, looking something like moufflon, sells at \$20.

A new figure in the cotillon promised for A new neuro in the counted by means of hoops covered with lissue paper, through which, at a given signal, each lady thrusts her head and claims as partner the gentleman nearest ner.

A pretty coat for little girls of from 8 to 1 vears of age is called the "Greenaway." It is made of yellow or old pink, or old green veivet, and is edged and trimmed with sable. The capote is also of velvet and eged with

TERRITORY ALASKA. A Vast Extent of Country Unknown to Average Readers. SEEN THROUGH A NEBRASKAN'S EYES Miner W. Bruce Gives a Graphic Pic ture of These Far Northern Lands-Habits of

the People. JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 1.-[Special corres-

pondence of I'as Bus. |-It was after my arrival at this place, having settled down to write the result of my observations, that first realized the magnitude of this territory, and the great distance I have covered during the past few months.

As my letters will, for the present, deal with that section far beyond the limits traveled by the ordinary Alaska tourist, 1 will designate it by the term known among the white residents of this sountry, namely, "to the westward." They speak of this territory as "southeast" Alaska and "to the westward," the name Alaska being as indefinite with them as the general term United States would be, if one was attempting to describe the people, climate or resources of any par ticular section.

The two portions of Alaska are divided at the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude, Mount St. Elias being utilized as a corner stake, the territory to the east containing less than one-sixth as many square miles as that further to the west.

While the climate of Southeast Alaska is very similar to that "to the westward," there is a great difference in the people and their characteristics. Of this I will speak in the future. The general appearance of the country also widely differs. The heavily timbered mountains which follow the coast line from its most southeasterly point, and which continues almost in one unbroken stretch as far west as the dividing line, here suddenly disappear, giving place to mountains which, with few exceptions, are less abrupt and whose surface is covered with a thick growth of grass.

That portion of the territory known as Southeast Alaska extends back from tidewater a distance of thirty miles, while on the other side of the line it is nearly 700 miles from salt water to the northern boundary, and this territory is very nearly square.

With all hat has been said about Alaska since it passed into the possession of the United States in 1867, there are compara-tively few people who will think you are serious when you tell them that the extent of Alaska in square miles will equal that of the eastern, middle and southern states, and when, to further show the vastness of this unknown land, you tell them that if they will undertake to travel from the most easterly to the most westerly point of the American pos sessions, after they have reached Sau Fran cisco they have not gotten half way by nearly 400 miles, they will open their eyes and ex-claim, "Is it possible!" And when you further add that horses, cattle, sheep and swine are turned out to pick their own living during the winter months; that they seldom incounter weather with the mercury lower than zero, and that they show up in the spring in as good condition as those upon the great ranges of our western territories, they are liable to accuse you of trying to impose upon them, and set you down as a fit candi-date for a lunatic asyium.

Yet, I can vouch for the truthfulness

power for its huge wings, which measured over five feet from tip to tip. They would nip viciously with their bills, but if care was used in picking them up, they could be handled with little effort. I procured a piece nandled with fittle effort. I procured a pieco of canvas six inches square, upon which I printed with indelible ink, "Schooner Arago, Latitude 41°, Longitude 143, OMARA BEE," and after cutting a silt in it, slipped it over the head of one and threw it overboard It immediately flew towards the east, and finally disappeared. Nothing was seen of it again until the thirteenth day after, when it was observed among some others, and it was still wearing the canvas about its nock. It followed us all that day, but could not be in duced to touch the bait I threw out to it. One morning before breakfast I caught eight of these garneys in less than half an hour. They were not thought to be good eating but their plumage was soft and downy, and would make a handsome speci-men if stuffed and mounted.

On the twentieth day, we saw our first fur seal. It was lying on its back fast asleep with its tail extending toward its head, and it seemed to be classing its tail with its flippers. We could easily have shot it, but there was a heavy swell on at the time, and it would have been aifficult to have faunched a boat with which to have picked it

A few nights after this I was awakened by hearing loud calls for help. I immediately rushed on deck and got to the bow of the ship just in time to see the first mate throw onto the deck a good sized for seal. He hap-pened to be looking over the side of the ship and the night being dark saw some object swimming along, leaving in its wake, bright phosphorescent streaks as it flitted about. The mate immediately throw the end of a boat hoos into the water, and the object swam toward it. He swung himself on to the chains extending from the bow to the jibboom, and after two or three at-tempts to thrust the hook into it, fina'ty succeeded. As soon as the seal was thrown upon the deck, he started for the sailor who had gone to the mate's assistance, with his mouth open, and would have bitten him had he not struck it over the head with an oar. One would hardly think a seal could make much headway out of water, but it makes such good use of nis tall and flippers, that it becomes one to move lively when a wounded scal starts for him. It was a splendid specimen of the fur seal, about half grown, its silvery tipped fur, soft and glossy, made me wish for a small interest in the fur seal

## MINER W. BRUCE. A PROTEST.

islands about which there has been so much talk of late, from the product of which, many

men have been made rich, and many another

covetous.

The People of Wilcox Want Better Railway Facilities,

WILCOX, Neb., Dec. 30 .- To the Editor of THE BRE: Wilcox people have at last reached the limit of their patience. We have not had a decent train service on either the B. & M. or Union Pacific railroads for over eighteen months. We did not kick last year as we are disposed to be fair, and we realize that the railroad interests as well as everything else suffered by the failure of crops. Now it is different, and our citizens are thoroughly aroused by the shameful treatment we have received at the hands of both of our railroads. We practically have no mail service. Trains on the B. & M. leave Holdrege in the morning just before all trains of importance on the main line hours after, all trains of importance on the main line have departed. The Union Pacific

arrive and they arrive in Holdroge in the evening just after, and sometimes many makes no connections, east or west, with anything, not even with freight trains. The Union Pacific depot burned some time ago and no move has been make as yet to replace it. The old freight car, which now does duty as a depot, is a half a mile up town, although land is so cheap in this country. After it was burned down a petition was presented asking the railroad to locate the ugh signed persons beinging to the other had point out, as far as possible, stolen stock then in pos-session of the theves, provided the commit-tee would spare his life. The vigilants finally concluded that if he would give them the information promised they would turk fifths of the patrons of the road and the land mon which to construct the depot was of fored, it was of no avail, and the officials say it will be built where it was before. The B. & M. has not had one train twenty on time during the past year. train from the east is due here between The that from the east is the act of between 9a, m, and 9a, m, and 9a, m, and 1a arrives here regularly between 9p, m, and 9a, m. People coming from the east get along all right until they get to Hastings, or Holdrege, or Blue Hill or some place within fifty miles of here but when they want to get to Wilcox then the trouble begins. Conductors never tell the passengers how to get here, simply because there is no way they can do so. We can see trains north of us every few minutes on the line from Kenesaw to Oxford, and we can hear the whistle on the road south of us. but we get nothing. One of our business men had to go to Alma, the terminus of the Union Pacific, twenty-five miles from here, three times this week. Once he went to Minden and "doubled the horn" via Oxford, once he drove to Axtell and doubled again, and once he went on a bicycle. He wanted to go another night and got left. Train reported four hours late, but by some scratch it got in only two hours late. The State bank or-dered currency from Omaha a few days ago and got it in five days, when it ought to have received it in forty-eight hours. We have about twenty copies of THE DAILY BEE taken in town. Subscribers are afraid they will have to stop them, as by the time they reach them they have "whiskers on them, We are going to make a strong effort to have a star route established from Axtell to this place so that we can get our mail and express before it gets mouldy. A representative business man has started Washington and will go loaded with petitions to the United States Mail depart ment for rallway mail service or a star route from Axtell. We mean business and propose to have something or know the treason why. Our business men are enterprising and wide swake, but we have not had half a show. We had to pay outrageous prices for lots in the first place to the B. & M. officials, and we supposed we would have at least decent treatment, but in this we are disappointed and we don't propose to put up with longer. We propose to have mail and ex morning. press facilities, and if the Postoffice department, railway commission, or some one

# Vigorous Treatment of a Dakota Gang Fifteen Years Ago. SEVERAL OF THEM "SCARED TO DEATH." The Culbertson Family Sought Trouble and Found It-The Country Purged of Thieves by Herole Remedles.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 31 .- [Special to THE BEE. ]-The vigorous methods being pursued by the cattlemen in Wyoming and western South Dakota for the suppression of the numerous bands of cattle and horse thieves recalls instances of almost similar character that occurred during early days in eastern Dakota territory and northern Nebraska. At the time referred to, about fifteen years ago, Dakota and some portions of northern Nobraska were but thinly settled, but the men composing the meager population were fully equal to the emergency, and, when once a beginning had been made, soon broke up and routed the different bands that were engaged in running off cattle and Forses belonging to farmers. One of the worst bands in existence at that time was known as the "Culbertson gang."

In 1871 August Culbertson and family removed from Clay county to the vicinity of Springfield, Bon Homme county, Dak, In the family were four tboys, Andrew, Hanson, Nelson and August, jr., and a daughter named Sarah, all small children, varying in age from 2 to 12 years. The carcer of the boys was an eventful one, and well worth recording. Even at an early age they developed traits that led them to commit many petty depredations in the vicinity of their home. As early as 1877 farmers in that section began missing cattle and horses, and an investigation fastened the crimes upon the Culbertson boys. On several occasions the oldest boy, Andraw, was arrested and lodged in jail, but all this failed to reclaim himself and brothers from the evil path they had chosen. Finally the people became weary of the failure of the efforts to reform the boys, and the farmers put guards over the cattle and horses, as well as over the boys. Finding that things were becoming too warm for them, the boys and a number of their followers went to northern Nebraska. Establishing headquarters in a convenient spot, the boys and their friends continued their operations. Their mode of working was to come into the counties of Yankton, Bon Homme and Charles Mix, on the Dakota side of the river, steal cattle and horses from the scattering farmers through this territory and run them off to Nebraska where they would be disposed of. They also They also operated in the Niobrara valley in Nebraska. operated in the Niobrara valley in Neoraska, and in addition were charged with stealing ponies from the Indians on the Sioux reser-vation. The notorious Doc Middleton and gung had previously operated in the Niobrara yalley, and the farmors there were very bit-ter against the "rustlers" who had well nigh runnd them. Accordingly, when the presence of the new gang of thieves had become known, the farmers in order to protect them sives were compelled to organize a vigliance committee. They soon got after the Cuibertson boys, succeeded in capturing two of them, Andrew and Hanson. While preparations were and Hanson. While preparations were being made to hang Audrew, who was the greatest coward in the gang, he begged for his life and promised to tell the names of all nging to the band and point out.

as white and luminous as Algiers rising from the sea, is fair to look upon. Craft of all na-tions are here. Up through the Ria de Lisboa the west wind is speeding a fleet of fishing smacks and feluccas. The lateen sails are of every color and tint in the yellow sun light. Heaps of silvery sardines flash and glitter beneath the saits. Myriads of hover-ing gulls bear the vast fleet company, for light. their wise instinct tells them the fishermen never begrudge them a share of their daily harvest from the deep.

## Sengoing Craft.

Every manner of the smaller craft known to Mediterranean waters are plving back and forth Boats full of customs officials dart from vessel to vessel, now and then converging towards a narrow archway at the water's edge, where the fruits of the chase are tithed and stored. Gentry and peasantry from the surrounding villas and farms are coming and going in the outlandish craft pointed like goudolas at both ends, propelled y swarthy boatmen with breasts open and airy to the waist. The blue and white fing of Portugal flutters from countless harbon masts. There are music and laughter or boat and on shore. The sky above is the sky Italy. The waters beneath have that tin of azure which hints of bloom. And when one has landed at Lisbon and is at rest upon some pretty balcony, air and sky, sea and mountain, street and garden, courts and fountains, men and beasts, women and volces, all sight and sound and seeming, prompt to delicious siesta and enchant to tender re

Lisbon is neither so fair as Florence, so dazzling as Patermo, so brilliant as Paris. nor by any means so impressive as Rome. But its situation, its surroundings and its strik ing contrasts lend the city and environs deep and lasting charm. Palace, church, monastery, convent, public building, home and shop are jumbled together in picturesque Its parks are many and pleasant comnolent and restful, rather than brilliant and grand.

### Black Horse Square.

Down by the water's edge is the fine broad quadrangle, Praca de Commercio, or Black Horse square, as the English have called it. This is bordered by the huge Stock exchange, the India house, the "Alfandega or Custom house, the splendid naval arsenal and the broad quay at the shore of the Tagus In the center is the hugest memorial in Lis , the heroic statue of King Jose I , whose historic reign was contemporary with our revolution. Forty tons of bronze are in the statue alone supported by a marble horse and elephant curved of equal size for symmetry Leading out of this square to the north is a magnificent triumphal aich; and within the quadrangle, from river to arch, aro pleasing studies of the great city's commercial life in its relation to the trade and affairs of foreign nations; while pleturesque groupings of Lis-bon boatmen mingied with Portuguese of-ficials, officers from foreign war ships, debarking and embarking steamer passengers with all manner of strange sailors and men of-wars' men in their various strange cos tumes, continually change and enliven the

To the east a little distance along the broad fine quay is the Praca dos Romulares, which leads into the Attero, a magnificent seaside traffic thoroughfare of perhaps two miles in length. In the former are denser crowds of boatmen and waterside folk, and here is located the Caes do Sodre where strangers are usually landed. At all neurs of day and night wit is an interesting locality. The Lisbon bestmen have no other homes but their boats. In them they cook their meals and sieen. Until long after midnight you can come upon "a fleets of from a dozen to a score of grouped neighborly together, their

At yowners eating, drinking and singing a 'utter abaadon of contentment and good nature. They are a wild and hairy lot, but the Lisbon police tell me they are wholly peaceable, and are governed in all their doalings and relations among themselves by an-cient and unbroken customs and laws. In his respect they are most strikingly like the fishermon of Claddagh, at Galway, Ireland. They also bear strong physical and facial re-somblance to the latter, which is not to be wondered at, since the latter, as well as many of the other Galway Irish folk of the present day, are descended from Spanish and Portu guese parent stock.

## The Business District.

Three fine, wide streets extend north from Praco do Commercio, or Commercial square. The Charm of Contrast.

It is the charm of extreme contrast and endless change which holds and makes one love old Lisbon. There are no two streets, tomes alike. Away from the half dozen modern business streets it is almost the same Lisbon that Columbus knew. Here is a shadowy shop of one story where griny men grope about among gritty piles of charcoal. The next building may be a three or five story structure housing the richest of wares, whose upper stories are fancifully decorated n gorgeous paints and gilts. Next to this on one side of a dark passage

jolly cobblers beat ceaseless staccatos, a cut-ler grinds and hammers on the other, and away in there a stream of light shows exaway in there a stream of light shows ex-quisite stairs leading to some enclosed court where a home of opulence is embedded in vines and roses. Everywhere are ponderous base and arch, huge column and tremendous entablature, often supporting buildings whose insignificance is ludicrously startiling. In many of the older public edifices the architecture is Moorish, or semi-Moorish, and the facades are often flanked by square towers and diminutive Saracenic domes. The The general plan of shop and abode in the an-cient portions of the city is, the shop below and the home above; or the lower story is used as a sort of en-trada to walled in home structures in the rear, or the habitation above. In the latter case these entradas are temporary shops for itinerant cobblers, cutlers, saddlers and the like, or lounging places for bergars, donkeys and goats. But however unsavory may seem the ground floor of, or the street entrance to, any structure, the upper stories of the same, or the pretty home nests behind, afford abundant compensation in picturesque group

#### ngs and scenes. Flirting from the Balconles.

Balconies are as universal as in Havana, Valiadolid, Madrid or Seville. Some project from supports of carved stone. Others rest with airy insecurity upon farcifully wrough timbers, and still others may be seen in the daintiest patterns into which brass and iron may be wrought. Many are latticed; and in this lattice work are odd little sildes and gates. Behind these the fair Portuguese women eat their dainty salads, of which they are inordinately fond, and sip their wines and ices. And from a partially opened lat-tice as you pass you will eatch glances from ovely eves, and as often smiles and coquetlish looks from roguish faces. The Lisbon maidens must be chary of their looks upon friends or strangers in the streets; but social custom gives them the somewhat compensa-tive and altogether biessed right to flirt des-

perately with you from the lofty and safe outposts of their balconied alcobas. As one passes towards the outskirts of Lisbon, all of that suggestive of the home is pleasanter still. There is a hint of snugness in the high surrounding, vine-covered walls of yards and courts. Here the open court of the Spaniard and the Moor becomes more common and more beautiful. It shelters the home-gatherings and belongings of the average family. All its members are more r less within it, or within reach of voice om it. Many lovely flowers and clamberfrom it. ing vines light up the place in winter as well as in summer days. The murmurous fall of water is always heard, for no patio is with-out its lountain. And poor indeed is the home in old Linbon that has not its walled garden with a wealth of flowers, plants, um-brageous trees and quaint, tiled, ground-sunken troughs through which the water is ceaselessly whimpering and whispering-for all the gardens are thus irrigated-while every court and garden is melodious with the course of scores of those matchless brown canaries which are weekly brought, hun dreds upon hundreds, from the summit isles of the Azores. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

The Chicago papers announce Miss Juila Officer of Council Binffs, now studying music in Chicago, as one of the principals at a musi-cale to be given in Kenwood next Friday evening.

extraordinary suppositions, and las but not least from various governments, who went even so far as to recognize in the with-drawal of American gold, so to say, at any price, the effort to zmass a war treasury o he part of the French government. It is needless to state that all these ideas were French treasury nor did they bear the loss resulting from this losing business

heinselves. With all that, the very nature of the scheme did not come to light, but in fact remained a mystery to everybody in the new as well as the old world. All the members of the firm maintained an absolute silence, and neither their competitors nor the press have received any information whatever from them The lirectors of the Bank of France refuse wise to answer any questions put to them but this much became known later on that this establishment had engaged itself to return to the firm the very same gold in the autumn at the purchasing price without any premium whatever. In other words, Lazard, Freres & Co, have the call, as the stockhold ers' term goes, for so and so many million dollars in cagles at 3,093 francs, 30 centimes oar kilo, making the sight exchange equal, as before, to 516 francs and 32 centimes

tor \$100. This fact, coupled with some news which I collected from certain corn merchants in New York and Paris to the effect that they had instructed Messrs. Lazard, Freres & Co. to cover the French purchases of wheat for delivery in the fail, gave me the cue at once for the whole transaction. To me it was clear directly that these very same corn merchants and te bear the brunt of all the losses failing apparently upon Messrs. Lazard, Freres & o., and from this point of view there was no longer any mystery about these transactions, which, indeed, have puzzled the whole world. and which nobody could understand. With-out a tempting to give all the details I think the following will give a correct idea of the principal object in view for all interested in the affair, that is to say the covering of the French exchange in New York, or, what practically comes to the same thing, of American exchange for delivery in Paris. the

In point of fact as soon as a bargain in whent was struck on French account Messrs, Lazard, Freres & Co. drew on Paris or London, at no matter what rate, and shipped the proceeds of these drafts in gold to their Paris house, which took them to the bank with the understanding that they would get t returned in the autumn in the same shape and at the same price. In this way a basis or the establishment of the rate of exchange or the dollar to serve for the payment of th American wheat had been obtained in the safest and ensiest way possible, and all that Messrs. Lazard, Freres & Co. had to do afterwards was to add the forwarding charges for the gold from New York to Paris and back again from Paris to New York to this very exchange-in other words, twice three per thousand and a certain loss of interest for the return of the gold, together with a slight bonus claimed by the bank for having a corre-sponding amount of long French bills deliv-ered to it by the firm at the official bank rate. Altogether, therefore, about 7 per thousand had to be added to this parity of 516 francs and 32 centimes for \$100. But here the matter evidently does not end. Messrs. Lazard, Freres & Co. will, as a matter of course, have claimed a commission from the corn mer chants, which it does not behoove me to fix besides the difference between the exchange at which they have been drawing each time on

Europe, and the above fixed rate had equally to be borne by them. In this way 9 per thousand have had to be taken into consideration as sundry charges, together with a certain difference between the two rates of exchange couling into play, and on the average the cover of the French wheat ourchases may therefore have cost the corn This, in my opinion, is the explanation of

This, 4n my opinion, is the explanation of the withdrawal of American gold for French account at a time when the New York rate on Paris has been by no means favorable to France, nay, had regularly moved in the other direction. In getting hold of the lever to set this wonderful machinery going, Messrs. Lazard, Freres & Co. have proved outle sound to the situation. On the other quite equal to the situation. On the other hard the Bank of France, in lending its and to this operation, has acted wisely, for the single reason that part of the gold sent to America in payment for the wheat bought there on French account has already been

found at any rate. The amount in question, lin.

Corduroy and velveteen, the silky faced kind known as gamekeeper's velveteen which stands any amount of hard wear and rough usage, is employed by tailors for skating costumes, shopping suits, storm coats

The new grenadines are striped with moire in self and contrasting colors. Some of the black grenadines in plain sewing silk weave are striped with a brillight array of colors in yellow, red and blue, like the Roman ribbon

stripes so popular a score of years ago. A new hair ornament is shown in the form of a diamond set gold ribbon that fastens about the head like an ordinary ribbon and ties in a bow just a little to the left of the center. The trinket is in two parts and can be easily converted into a necklace and bow knot oin for the throat. Some beautiful dyes have been added to

he winter color list, which are an effective and charming offset to the standard shades Lotably a new tint in red gold, a rich russet deeply tinged with orange; Da Vinci, the exquisite tint in violet; some fine wine dyes and also many mauve, pink and rose cotors.

To a beautiful figure nothing is more be coming than a close, perfectly fitted bodice, with the drapery of the skirt applied to it just a few inches below the waist and finished with passementerie or other flat trimming. Although not by any means a new fashion, it is not out of date, nor yet likely to become so.

It is still very much the fashion to button the sleeve from the wrist to the elbow, and to fasten the bodice under the arm. especially in the form of corselets or girdles are worn with tailor gowns which are cut in creasingly in the princesse shape, or pointe coat-tail bodice. All have moderately high ollar and sleeves, and the skirts universally 'dip,"

Bretelles appear upon many of the new toilets designed both for children, misses and slender matrons. Some are made of the dress goods, others of bengaline, surah, etc. Bretelles of lace, velvet or silk are seen that are a mere point at the waist-line, widening to almost cover the shoulders. Thence they cass to the back of the neck in full-flowing pleats like a Stuart frill.

One of the fashionable events of the present month at Paris is the officers' annual ball and its principal attraction is the battle of flowers, for which the officers supply the flowers to the ladies. Two years ago 2,000 bouquets formed the ammunition of this battle; last year the number rose to 5,000, but this year no less than 20,000 bouquets have been ordered.

A maff of Russian imperial sable costs \$300. For \$40 is shown a chinchilia muff of the darker portions of the fur, charge being made for the waste. Genuine chinchilla is paratively scarce. A large proportion of the market chinchila is squirrel. The finest chinchilla is said to come from the north of Germany, though the coat of the south Amer-ican animal is pretty enough, certainly.

A toilet for New Year's day sent to the may we and sliver brocade, cut en princesse, the wirt in superb folds at the back and close and sheath-like in front, but siashed to the waist at intervals, and lined with silver white silk. The bodice has a Murie An toinette collar of plain manye satin overlaid with creamy pearl passementerie. This decoration also trims the mauve cuffs and front of the bodice.

Wilton Lackaye has returned from Eng land, and he remarked to a reporter: "Nov that I am in a position to know their receipt in London I can smile to myself when I hea some returned American stars tell about their business and treatment over there. The truth is that the English do not like America or Amoricans, and that whenever and how-ever they can turn against us, they will. The one charm of London life is that nobody cares what you are doing, so you have freedom from inquisitive people. In winter the place is dreadful. Nearly all the Americans bave gone home, and the most of those who are left are the strikers and beggars who hang around to 'touch' the stray man who turns up in affluence. Then you must make your choice between these and the natives."

A Stradivarius violin, dated 1715, has iately been acquired at Munich by sheimer for the sum of some \$1,940. The instrument has been restored by Feravezy, the well known violin manufacturer of Ber

the statement, and by way of adding a little spice to the story, will embellish it with some forget-me-nots I gathered in front of a missionary's house on the 25th of last month, al-most under the very shadow of that mighty monarch of the pills and clouds, Mount S Elias, and to make it more pulatable, will offer them a stem of white and tender celery which I dug up a short time before, nearly 400 miles further west.

It is not my purpose just now to discuss the agricultural or horticultural possibilities of this country. Perhaps by and by I may have occasion to make some reference to thi subject, and if so, shall present a pictur-taken from, showing what a "hay harvest" looks like in Alaska, and what the climate of this country will do for certain kinds of crops, which, like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Canin," "just come up," without the foster-ing care of a practical husbandman. It may perhaps serve to convince those who still be-lieve Seward's purchase good for nothing but fur scals and blubber eating savages, to

the contrary. The seat of government of this territory is located in southeast Alaska. It is situated over 2,200 miles east of the extreme western limit of the territory, and until the first of last July the only communication between the capital and "to the westward" was by United States revenue cutter, which once or twice a year made a cruise to some outlying settlements, or from San Francisco by some yessel engaged in the whaling or fishing business. But now direct communication is had,

mail route having been established a few months ago which calls for monthly service from April to October between Sitka and Unalaska, the latter place being the western steam schooner was employed for carrying the mail on this route the past season, and i required about thirty days to make the roun

My journey to western Alaska was not accompanied with such comforts as the average traveler prefers. I took passage on a small schooner engaged in the cod fishing business It was over thirty years old, and although considered perfectly sea worthy, had barely accommodations for its crew of eight men, most of whom were Norwegians who spoke very little English. Its sailing capacity would not exceed eight miles per hour unde the most favorable conditions.

In less than twalve hours after the tug which towed us outside the Golden gate had cast us adrift, and almost within sight of San Francisco, we commenced a struggli with the elements which, with slight inter ruption, lasted for thirty days, and during all this time we did not once sight land, and not a sail or the welcoming smoke from a dis-

tant steamer greeted our vision. The lingering fragrance of codfish which pervaded every corner of our little ship was forever present, and I was by no means re-lieved of the longings of my surroundings after I discovered, when but a few days at sea, that there was stowed away in the for-ward hold several tons of giant powder piled loosely one box upon another.

At times a heavy sea would strike the ves sel, jarring her from stem to stern, and I found myself wondering whether this pow-der might not explode, as it has often done by concussion. I found a grain of consola-tion, however, in the thought that if it should we would never know what struck us, and probably not a grease spot would be left to tell the tale.

The monotony of our long trip was re-lieved by occasional incidents, some of which were ludicrous and others exciting. Almost immediately after passing through the Golden Gate, a dozen or more sea fowls known among the sailors as gurneys, were observed following in the wake of the vessel. They were about the size of a gooze and of a dark gray color. I noticed whenever an food was thrown overboard they immediately flew towards it, and sometimes sattled with hew towards it, and sometimes soluted with-in a few feet of the vessel, eagerly dovouring what had been thrown away. I prepared a book and line, balting it with a piece of sait pork, and threw it into the water. Immediately a rush was made for the balt, and in less time than it takes to tell it. I had hauled a splendid specimen upon the dock. The point of the hook had caught in its bill, and as long as the line was helt taut, the gurney was a prisoner, but when slackened, it immediately fell off. The only damage done the fowl, was the surprise it experienced at being dragged out of the water. When once landed upon the deck, it could not gather sufficient air to furnish propelling

does not take this in hand we will try the At a mass meeting of the citizens of our town recently this letter was read and unan-imously approved, and it was resolved to ask

THE BEE to publish it as the honest statement of the facts. Henry Wilcox, G. D. Coutant, postmaster. Henry Wilcox, G. D. Coutant, postmaster; G. H. Betz, druggist; L. E. S. Mitchell, George Shetter, lumberman; D. A. Bradford, Merchant; C. G. Nelson, merchant; J. E. Glasgow, farmer; H. W. Overtako, jeweler; B. I. H. Mitchell, livery and harness; H. Snell, dealer in hardware; C. H. Headbury, clerk; D. C. Shaler, lumber dealer; J. W. Moore, J. S. Noll, carpenter; C. H. Mowrey, farmer; G. M. Funk, butcher; H. W. Sam-uels, C. E. Davenport, J. F. Coutant, carpen-ter and contractor; M. W. Collins, shoe-maker: R. E. Wright, painter; J. Edgar ter and contractor; M. W. Contra, maker: R. E. Wright, paintor; J. Edgar Biack, teller Bank of Wilcox; William T. Boyd, physician; H. S. Glaze, marble dealer; T. M. Shelton, C. W. Gistwiller, farmer, and

## Gaylord Wright, hardware dealer. HENRY WILCOX.

John Madison Morton, author of many farces, died a few days ago in London. Theatergoers who are not familiar with Mr. Morton's same will recognize the title of Morton's same will recognize the title of many of his pieces. Among his pieces are "Box and Cox." "A Regular Fix." "Wood-cock's Little Game." "Ici On Parle Fran-cais." "Lend Me Five Shillings." and many others. His plays, generally written in one act, are favorites with amateurs and are fre-quently revived by professionals when a curtain lifter is required. He began to write for the stage nearly sixty years ago and as recently as

sixty years ago and as recently as 1885 a farce called "Going It" was produced at London. In 1881, upon the recommenda-tion of the queen, Mr. Morton was appointed a "poor brother of the Charterhouse." Here, in a quiet spot in the heart of London, the yeteran playwight meand the last the veteran playwright passed the last decade of his life. Mr. Morton was born in 1811. His death was caused by old age. A week previous to his death, conscious of his approaching end, he sent a message of farewell to the London playgoers.

him over to the proper authorities, where he him over to the proper authorities, where the could be dealt with according to law. He gave the names of Weatherwax, Hoyt, old man Wade, his brothers, "Kid" Wade and others, who had been suspected of horse stealing for many years and wors then in stealing for many years and wars tuen in that section of the country. It was also re-ported that he pointed out some sixty head of horses and ponies that the gang had se-creted in various guiches in that vicinity, preparatory to running them off and selling them. Andrew was then turned over to the state officers by the vigilants, together with the information he had divulged. He afterwards sentenced to eight years at hard labor in the Nebrasks peritentiary. Hanson Culbertson, the other brother captured by the vigilance committee, was found a few days afterward hanging to a tree with his body riddled with bullets, and his legs eaten off by coyotes or some other and wild animals. The vigilance committee took possession of the horses and ponies recov-ered from the thieves, and the animals were returned to their owners as fast as possible. The committee then hunted down the balance of the band, capturing Weatherwax, Hoyt and old man Wade. The three desperadoes were promptly executed, Weather wax and old man Wade being shot to death and Hoyt being hung. Hoyt's father re-sided in the valley, and the vigilants knowing him to have frequently harbored the thieves, rode to his house, set fire to it and told the old man to leave the country forthwith or suffer the consequences. "Kid" Wade, one of the worst and most daring of the thieves, was captured in Iowa a year or two afterwards. He was brought back and turned over to the sheriff of Holt county. Nebraska, who took him to a hotel in a small town on the Elkhorn road to remain ove night prior to placing him in jail the next day. During the night a small crowd as-sembled at the hotel, took Wade from the sheriff, and proceeding to a whisting post near the town, threw a rope over the cross piece of the post, placed it around the neck of the doomed man and pulled him up. His body was found hanging to the post the next

The vigorous crusade of the vigilance committee thoroughly cleaned the thieves from the valley, the escaped desperadoes going to different portions of the west. This committee was probably on committee was probably the best ever organized in the of the west. It was not known who was the leader or who any of the men were who composed it, but they did their work in a manner that won the praise of all frontier people. They commenced their duties in a systematic fashion, and the first taste of blood did not excite them to deeds of brutality on innocent persons, but they pursued their work of purging the country of there in a quiet but determined manner that left no doubt but that they were in dead earnest and would brook no interference. After ridding the valey of the "rustlers" the committee was disbanded, and the members quietly returned to their homes and resumed; the irregular

Andrew Culbertson, after serving his term in the Nebraska penitentiary, wandered west to the Black Hills country, and the uext heard of him and his brother August, who had in the meantime joined him, was last winter during the closing days of the Indian trouble at Pine Ridge agency. It will still readily be remembered that an Indian named Few Tails, who with two or three members of his family .vere returning from a hunting trip in that section, were fired upon by white men in Meade county last January, the old Indian being one of those who were killed by the bullets of the murderers. The Culbertson boys were said to be implicated in the killing, and they were arrested for the orime. But although they practically admitted the killing they were acquitted on the ground that war existed at that time with the Sioux nation, and that the killing was an act of

Following the report that two members of the Casino company, which recently played "Uncle Celestin" in Omaha, have been discharged partly on account of anonymous letters received regarding them, comes the statement that the company playing "Miss Helyott" in New York is in a ferment because of similar epistles received by two

members of the organization.

war.