TEMPTING TIPS FOR HUNTERS

Swarms of Big Game on Western Mountains and Valley.

TALL TALES TO THRILL SPORTSMEN

Ranchers Forced to Fight to Save Their Hay from Herds of Elk and Bear—Fishing with Club.

A correspondent at Salt Lake City sends the Philadelphia Record a bunch of big game stories well calculated to give a thrill or two to rich, red sporting blood. Listen to his tales:

Western Wyoming, eastern and northern Idaho are overrun with antelope, elk and deer, and probably the coming year will be the greatest game season in the history of the west. Over in Jackson Hole and the Teton Basin the elk have become so bold that ranchers are obliged to guard their hay ricks from the nocturnal raids of the big game.

James Walsh, a well known rancher living well up in Jackson Hole, sends out this thrilling story: "The heavy snows in Jackson Hole have driven the big game down by the thousands. I believe there are today more elk, deer and antelope in Jackson Hole than there were ten years ago. They have suddenly appeared in great numbers. It is hard to tell where they came from, but I suppose they must have been grazing high up in the mountains. Ranchers have been forced to build stockades around their hay. Last week a hay rick containing probably ten tons of timothy was destroyed in one night by a herd of elk. There must have been 3,000 in the herd. Soon after that I built a wire stockade around my other rick. This did pretty well for three nights, but on the third night the elk became ravenously hungry. They dashed down on that rick and the next morning posts, wire and all were gone. Three crippled elk that had been injured in the attack on the stockade were left behind to tell the tale. Hundreds of elk and antelope are to be seen with every big bunch of cattle. It is impossible to separate the game from the cattle and the result is that pretty near every rancher is feeding one elk to every three cattle he owns."

The only outrage against the big game that has been reported this season was perpetrated in the Teton Basin. It seems that after the big blizzard a herd of 100 elk came down out of the mountains and took refuge in a small basin. Teeth hunters soon sighted them and killed every elk in the herd. The carcasses of the elk minus the tusks were piled up in the basin. These tusks sell for $60 a pair.

Rangers who have been making the rounds of the big preserves estimate from the size of the herds in the flats that in the Wind river country, Jackson Hole and Teton Basin alone there are 300,000 elk. They place the number of antelope at 350,000 and the deer at 150,000. It is somewhat surprising, but the old hunters, who are coming in from the game country, state that the deer are in more danger of becoming extinct than are the elk. This is accounted for by the explanation that the deer graze closer to the flats and in more accessible country than do the bigger game. Until this winter it was a rare sight to see a herd of more than 100 elk in Jackson Hole, but since the snow it takes a herd of at least a thousand to make the average rancher turn his head.

As Rancher Walsh expressed it: "We are grazing and haying herds of elk this winter instead of cattle."

Grizzlies Raiding Herds.

Not only are the ranchers fighting the elk pest, but they are having some lively times with grizzly bears. Every herd of cattle is suffering from the raids of the silver tips. These big bears have become so fierce that they are passing by the yearlings and 2-year-olds and are killing 3-year-old steers. Rarely a night passes but a herd loses a big steer. Oscar Parker and Jack Alexander, ranchers at the headwaters of the Green river in the Wind mountains, had a thrilling fight with two big silver tipped grizzlies just before the blizzard two weeks ago. The two men were riding near Green River lake rounding up some cattle when they came upon two grizzlies, which were busily engaged in killing a big steer. The story of the encounter is best told in the words of Parker:

"We had just ridden out of the thick timber close by the lake and were entering a gorge when we saw the two big silver tips cuffing away at the steer. One of them was standing on his hind legs cuffing savagely at the head of the steer, while the other bear had seized it near the hind hock. Every time the bear that was in front struck the steer in the face and neck blood flew. The steer was wild with fear and gored and kicked and plunged. It was a savage fight against odds. Alexander and I rode up close and determined to kill one bear and lasso the other. I dropped from my horse and put three holes through the shoulder of the hind bear, bringing him to the ground. Then Alexander rode in close and cast his rope. The noose went over the bear's head as true as a die and dropped below one front leg. Then he jerked his cayuse back and the tug of war began. The bear's leg being inside the noose prevented Alexander from choking the big brute down. It came after the lassoer like a flash and Alexander started down the gorge with the bear in hot pursuit. It was a rough country and Alexander had trouble in keeping his jumper going fast enough to keep the rope taut. While all of this was going on I had left my pony and had gone up to the wounded silver tip to put an end to him. I was within ten feet of him, ready to go in and put a knife through his throat, when the bear suddenly reared and came at me snarling and blowing bloody foam from his nortrils and mouth. I had three shells in my rifle and had only time to give him one. It went through the neck close to the head, but it did not stop him. I dodged as he came at me, but he cuffed me with his left paw, almost dislocating my shoulder. Before he could recover and turn I ran back to my rifle, which I had dropped, and as he again charged me I put the barrel in his mouth and sent a 44 through his brain. As he fell he struck at me, knocking me unconscious. That was all that I remember."

Tied Bear to a Tree.

Alexander continued the story, as follows: "I dashed on down the gorge, carefully guiding my jumper out of holes and between boulders, and by the hardest kind of work keeping the rope tight. We had just come to a steep hill, and there was fallen timber all along the trail. You must know that I had dropped my gun and had no weapon except a hunting knife. I realized that things were getting close. Finally the trail got so bad and my progress was so slow that the bear got within ten feet of me. The pony was snorting and trembling with fright. Of a sudden he bolted over the side of the trail and commenced to slide over the hard snow down an incline, the bear rolling and growling close behind us. I kept the pony on his feet until we struck a fallen tree which was hidden in the snow. Then he stumbled and fell. I quickly got him on his feet, and as we were now on level ground I took up the race again. All this time the bear was not further away than twelve feet. He was in a wild state of rage. I saw that there was but one chance for me, and that was to tie him to a tree. I was determined to take him alive if possible. So I kept my eye out for the first tree that was on level, clear ground. The rope was a forty-foot one. As we reached this tree I turned the pony around suddenly and encircled the tree three times, forcing the pony to jump the taut rope each time. The third time I cut the rope and quickly made a slip knot, then drove the spurs and dashed away. I had him securely tied.

"Then I went in search of my partner. My race with the bear had been a five-mile one. Up the trail I came across the other grizzly lying stretched out, but nowhere was Parker in sight. I rode up to the bear, dismounted, and what did I see but Parker stretched out, unconscious, with the big grizzly lying across him. I quickly revived him and found that he was unhurt except for some few scratches and a dislocated shoulder. The dead bear, I should judge, weighed 190 pounds. We got our guns and rode back to where my captive was, but he had chewed the rope and disappeared."

Old bear hunters say that it is remarkable that either of these two ranchers escaped with their lives. As for the steer, he was so badly torn up that he was shot to end his suffering.

Do We Catch Fish?

"Do we catch fish at Elkin?" said W. G. English, who lives on the Green River. "Well, I will tell you something about fishing in the Green River. My neighbors and I went fishing in the Green River two weeks ago, and we have not had to go a-fishing since, and won't need to until next summer. Did we catch 'em? Well, some few and then some. What kind? White salmon, from six and seven pounds in weight up to seventy-five pounds. My little girl, not 10 years old, captured the latter, which was the largest of the lot. The average was fifteen and eighteen pounds. No, we do not use flies nor live bait nor harpoons nor seines nor nets. Just clubs. That's a little way we have in our neck of the woods. You see, the Green River rose up kinder and got beyond its bank almost. This kicked up a lot of mud and the mud kicked up all kinds of ructions with the poor salmon who have not yet learned to breathe mud. Mud is not a good diet for white salmon; it fills their gills and impedes breathing, so much that the poor fellows have to come to the top and stick their noses out to get air.

"Well, the river was simply black with salmon noses—looked like a flock of sheep, so close together were they. Everybody got a club and went down.

"A soft tap on the head sufficed to end the misery of the poor fellows so tapped, and they turned up their little fins and quit business.

"It required only a moment to throw him out on the bank, when the dose was administered to the next sufferer. And so on for half an hour, when everybody who wanted fish had enough to last him and his family all spring.

"We have had all the fish we wanted ever since, for these fish are most excellent when dried. All you have to do is to soak them in water, when they taste just as well as thought caught the same day.

"Thousands of these fish died of suffocation as a result of that flood."

The story told by Mr. English is vouched for by some of the most reliable men in Utah. The Green River is always alive with salmon and big trout. More than 4,000,000 6-month-old trout have been planted in the streams of Wyoming and Utah within the last six months.

TIMELY REAL ESTATE TALK

(Continued from First Page.)

paid $3,900. Louis V. Stem has bought the lot immediately west of All Saints' church on Dewey avenue, for $1,400. He expects to build a $6,000 flat. The Pennsylvania Mortgage and Trust company has sold to V. P. Chiodo, for $2,000, a lot on Twenty-fifth street, one block south of Leavenworth. The lot is 100x145 feet and on it is one cottage. Mr. Chiodo will build two more cottages on it.

Trevanyon L. Mathews, ex-United States marshal, has bought from W. H. Becker the improved farm and country home, "Hollyrood," a half mile from Bennington. Hollyrood consists of a quarter section. It was improved eight years ago by E. S. Rood with a large country residence and other buildings, all costing upwards of $35,000. Mr. Rood sold the farm to C. W. Hamilton of the United States National bank and it passed through several hands before reaching Mr. Becker. Mr. Mathews will make his home on the farm, and Mr. Becker will come to Omaha.

One of A. L. Reed's new, modern, $5,000 residences in the West Harney district, that at 3513 Harney street, has been sold to Mrs. James Creighton. She owned a half block on the north side of Davenport street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and she recently sold to the Northwestern Railroad company for $47,000. She had lived for more than twenty-five years on this property.

Mrs. Eliza Callahan, another of the pioneers of the same section, bought a new home at Eighteenth and Burt streets from the Provident Loan and Trust company, paying $3,000. It is a seven-room dwelling, which was the first Omaha residence of the late Dr. Neville.

Difficulty is still being experienced in finding homes for the tenants who have been driven from their homes by the purchases of the Northwestern. Most of these people have become attached to the lower part of the city through long residence there, and refuse to look for homes away from the business district. Consequently, it is very hard for them to find houses. The railroad is pushing the Sholes company, which handled the deal, to get the tenants out as quickly as possible, so that a track may be built the length of the purchase and excavation be started for the new freight houses.

The real estate deal by which the Northwestern railroad gets possession of four blocks and a part of a fifth for terminal purposes was practically completed last week and deeds for all the property, with the exception of those lots which have been condemned and one other small piece, are now in the hands of the railroad. Three pieces have been condemned by the county court and the owners have not made appeal. The cost of the entire purchase was approximately $340,000. It consists of four solid blocks between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets and from Davenport to Webster and three lots in the block next north of this tract.

There has been considerable talk that a passenger station will be built on this site. Ben T. White, general attorney for the comptny, says no. He says the new freight houses will occupy the two blocks between Davenport and Cass streets. The plans for the buildings have not been made, but the company's architect from Chicago was here a few days ago looking over the grounds preparatory to drafting plans.

Among the real estate transfers recorded for the week were the following: G. G. Davidge and others to Harold Gifford, lot 8, block 115, Omaha, $100,000; Mathias Ivets to James Koutsky, part lot 4, block 78, South Omaha, $15,000; Ethel K. Boyce to Aden A. McGraw, part lot 6, block 5, Orchard Hill, $2,800; W. E. Martin to Metz Bros., n½ lot 1, block 1, Roger's addition, $6,000; Anna M. Mulford and others to Peter Gravert, lots 8 to 17, block 34, Benson, $3,000; Carrie W. Ettes to William S. Gaebler, lot 10, block 137, South Omaha, $3,050; Insurance Company of North America to Lewis Wineberg, lot 8, block 15, Omaha, $5,250; National Life Insurance company to E. G. McGilton, lot 4, block 110, Omaha, $16,500; Omaha Safe Deposit and Trust company to Mary Brandes, parts lots 7 and 8, block 7, Forest Hill, $7,000; L. A. Poulson to H. P. Ryder, lot 15, Burr Oak, $3,000; National Life Insurance company to Edward P. Fitch, lot 6 and n½ lot 7, block 6, Hanscom Place, $1,000; National Life Insurance company to Joseph R. Weeks, lot 6, Griffen & Isaac's addition, $7,500; Mary E. and Orlo Pratt to William Greer, lot 8, block 2, Henry & Shelton's addition, $25,000; A. L. Brodkey to Aaron Wolf, lot 5, block 8, Harbach's Second addition; Peycke Bros.' Commission company to William H. Burnham, part lots 1 and 2, block 183, Omaha; Eugenia K. Nicholson to Julia A. Gibson, lot 8, Kountze's subdivision, $4,250.

FORGOTTEN MONEY IN BANKS

"Dead" or Unclaimed Accounts Many in Number and Millions in the Aggregate.

It has been variously estimated that in banks and trust companies of New York City there is from $200,000 to as many million dollars worth of "dead" or unclaimed accounts. In most cases these sums originate from small balances left by depositors who have withdrawn their accounts and have neglected to come around for the odd sums which remain after their main account has been taken out. Very often deposits are made by persons who having lodged their nest egg in safety, never return again to the nest, and, in case there is no will, their heirs never know of the existence of the money so deposited.

Some time ago the state endeavored to take these sums from the banks and keep them as a government trust, but this action was successfully opposed by the banks in court, their credit being judged adequate security for the trust. Now, no banks continue to pay interest upon accounts unless the owner appears and has his deposit vouchers renewed at least once every fifteen years.

In New York City there is a man familiar to bank officials whose sole business is looking up heirs for these unclaimed sums. He first ascertains, by one way or another, what sums are lying "dead" and have been lying for a number of years, and under what circumstances they were originally deposited. Then, by means unknown only to himself, he finds the lawful heirs, who gladly give a large commission for the money so unexpectedly falling to them.

In England there is no legal provision for unclaimed bank accounts as there is in this country and France, where the law requires that every five years all banking institutions publish the names and last known addresses of owners of dormant or unclaimed accounts. It has been estimated that in chancery, the Bank of England and the thousands of private English banking houses there is a total sum of over $12,000,000 unclaimed.

The thought of so much wealth lying unused, unowned, unsought for, has driven many weak-minded persons into insanity and given bank officials many painful moments. An old man, for instance, kept calling for many years at a well known banking establishment, asking to be paid certain moneys which he declared had been left to him. Of course, it was all a delusion, but he would never believe so, and after each denial would retire, consoling himself with the imagination that as the interest was compounded his money was every day increasing.

There are several well recognized reasons why money often falls under the category of the "great unclaimed," the commonest one being, strange as it may seem, that the owner or depositor has forgotten about it. It would seem that dollars and cents would be one of the last things in the world that a person would forget, yet in the 5,000 or 6,000 banks in Great Britain today there are not a few depositors whose accounts lie unclaimed from this cause alone.

Not long ago an old and apparently penniless woman, who had become incapable by reason of age and infirmity, to care for herself, was received at a poorhouse. In removing her wretched garments for new and clean ones it was found that a crumpled paper was sewn into the lining. Investigation revealed a bank deposit receipt for £100, or about $500, in the name of the new inmate, which dated twenty-five years previously. The poor woman declared she remembered nothing about it, and, in fact, almost disowned it.

Another great reason that moneys lie unclaimed is that the owner dies, the receipt is lost and the existence of the deposit is unknown to the next of kin.

An amusing incident in this connection was told by a public bank officer, who had been in the habit of advertising from time to time for lapsed depositors having considerable sums to their credit. One of these, an aged spinster, was thought to be dead, but a few days after the advertisement appeared she walked into the bank and presented her receipt. Hardly had she left the offices after receiving back her voucher when a young woman appeared and declared proudly that she was a niece of the advertised spinster whom she now called to represent, honestly believing her to be dead. "What do you want to know?" inquired the official. "Oh, how much my aunt has left me!" was the reply. "I can't very well tell you that," replied the banker, "but you can find out by asking your aunt herself at No. —— street." The heir, needless to say, retired in some confusion.

It will hardly be credited, but there are depositors who, having lost their receipts, really believe they have forfeited all right to their own money. This class of unclaimed deposits is, of course, small, but it is nevertheless true that some, after losing their deposit voucher, become indifferent after a time and finally grow into the firm conviction that their deposit is forever lost to them.

Some save up for a "rainy day," which either never comes, or when it does, is not wet enough to require an inroad into the deposit, which lies untouched until it is forgotten. Others move away from the locality where they have made a deposit and keep putting off a withdrawal of the sum. Funeral expenses, or a deposit against possible sickness, is often saved up and placed in banks to be left untouched and unreferred to for the owner's entire lifetime, and often unknown even to his heirs and relatives.

The largest sums unable to be used by any one are those "in chancery"—moneys which legal disputes tie up pending a settlement, which sometimes is not arrived at until after many years of litigation. Could all the money in chancery in Great Britain be freed it would be a sufficient sum to wipe out the national debt and still leave the chancellor of the exchequer a few millions sterling as surplus.—Kansas City Star.

Mrs. Davis Better.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is ill of the grip, was slightly improved today.

CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

No Complaint Last Week on Local Wholesale Business.

BRISK MOVEMENT WITH ALL JOBBERS

Dry Goods Men Have Much Trouble Getting Orders from Factories—Seasonable Hardware Active, as Well as Staple Lines.

Trade for the week has been brisk in all lines, the jobbers reporting an increase in volume over last year. Fall orders are large and numerous and current business is stimulated by the fact that the recent warm weather has made a big retail trade in the country. Perhaps fewer changes in prices were made last week than in any week for months. Though in general prices are very firm, few advances were quoted. The dry goods jobbers are having trouble in getting deliveries from the factories and are handicapped in filling fall orders. The hardware and shoe houses are doing excellent business. Collections for the week were fair.

Seasonable hardware for spring and summer is moving in large quantities, the good business of the early spring keeping up well. Jobbers report remarkable activity also in regular and staple merchandise. Among the items most in demand are garden tools and builders' hardware. An advance of 5 per cent in wire cloth took place a few days ago. Solder has been advanced 2 cents a pound. Brass and copper goods are advancing and iron and steel are firm at the figures of a week ago.

The shoe wholesalers have no chance to complain this summer, as they did at times last winter. Salesmen are meeting with pleasing receptions in all sections and fall orders are exceeding expectations. Current trade is holding up well, a brisk business being reported from the country on account of the warm days. The leather market continues firm and there is practically no prospect of more favorable conditions for the present year, so, say the jobbers, the dealer can just as well give his fall and winter orders now as later. The prediction of the jobbers that there would be an exceptionally heavy run of oxfords this spring has proven correct.

Dry Goods Hard to Get.

Advance order business thus far with the local dry goods jobbers has exceeded expectations. Current business is light in comparison with that of a few weeks ago, yet it passes the business of this season a year ago. The distribution extends to all lines of fall goods, including blankets, flannel, underwear, hosiery and dress goods. Samples have been withdrawn on many lines of popular goods, as they have been sold up. Certain lines of nap goods are hard to get, and as the jobbers are not sure of the time of delivery, retailers are ordering lines on which the jobbers guarantee them delivery. In many instances duplicate orders sent to the mills cannot be filled on account of the scarcity of goods. The market on all kinds of cotton goods is strong, as it is on raw cotton, but no advance has ben named during the week.

No changes were made last week in refined sugar. Raws have been rather irregular, but the higher prices prevailing early in the week are still maintained for spot goods. Sales the latter part of the week for June delivery were at a slight concession under spot price. Refiners report an active market and some of them are oversold on some grades.

Cheese eased off a little early in the week, but such a good demand developed that prices reacted ½@¾c. Local jobbers look for a lower market within ten days, when stocks will begin to accumulate.

The coffee market has steadied down after the May liquidation and prices are firm. Commercial grades are a little scarcer and the demand has been better in the last few days.

Dried Fruits Very Firm.

Dried apples have again been advanced ¼@½c per pound in the east, and stocks are the smallest the trade has seen for many years at this season. Extreme prices doubtless will be secured before the new goods are on the market.

Jobbers are trading with one another in order to take care of their trade on evaporated apricots. A few weeks ago Chicago began buying of Omaha and any other outside point where there was a surplus. Now Omaha is drawing on Kansas City, and so it goes. Apricots will open up this season very much higher than last year, as will also peaches and prunes. With a fair crop of fruit available throughout the east, the trade can hardly be as heavy on dried fruit as it was last season, and yet there is a larger trade to supply. Peaches will probably open at 12@13½c per pound above the opening price of last season.

A remarkable advance has been scored in citron, due entirely to the fact of a short supply of the goods from primary sources. Higher prices are not only predicted, but are named with confidence for fall delivery.

Currants are in strong shape, with a further advance predicted in the near future. There are very few spot prunes available. The prediction is made that within a very short time will be seen a 5c market on the coast on California prunes. Omaha jobbers are inclined to think that this prediction will come true.

Spot raisins are in very small supply. Hardly enough are in sight to take care of the trade until new goods come on the market.

The rice market is very active, the millers being very firm in their ideas, and it looks as if they would be able to clean up very shortly at their present asking prices or higher.

Spot corn has been in unusually heavy demand during the last two weeks, with the result that the low-priced goods are all cleaned up and showing an advance of 2½ to 7½ cents per dozen. The demand from the retail trade, as well as from the jobbers, has been something unusual. The general impression is that corn is going to clean up pretty well before the arrival of new goods.

Future corn has participated in this stronger feeling; in fact, every low-priced seller of future corn has advanced his price 2½ to 5½ cents per dozen, at which the packers are firm.

Firmer feeling on spot tomatoes is very noticeable in the larger centers, some of the eastern holders having advanced their price 2½ cents per dozen during the last week. It is now a well established fact that there are very few tomatoes available outside of the syndicate's holdings, and they have recently been able to sell some good-sized blocks to some of the larger jobbers. The time, however, for the marketing of their stock is quite limited. Within three months fairly good-sized blocks of tomatoes, new pack, will be offered to the trade for prompt shipment. Whether the syndicate can unload their holdings before this time is a problem. They seem, however, to have the situation very well in hand and any reasonable demand from the jobbers ought to take out a large part of their holdings.

There are very few peas available below 80 cents per dozen from any source. This means that it is difficult for the jobber on the Missouri river to purchase anything that can be made a 10-cent seller to the trade. Two months and a half must elapse before any considerable quantity of peas will be available. Stocks are cleaning up nicely and new peas will come onto a practically bare market.

There are few California canned goods which can come forward. The knowledge of this situation is making a better market for anything that is held in the hands of brokers throughout the east, and doubtless what little stuff there is available will go out at full prices. Apricots certainly will open very much higher than last season. Salmon is moving remarkably well, with the demand unusual for this season of the year.

Drugs and Chemicals.

The market has followed an uneventful course since last week. Opium is moving only in accordance with its actual requirements. There will probably be no change in price until the new crop is marketed. Quinine is unchanged in price, notwithstanding the fact that at the last sale of bark at Amsterdam there was a 3 per cent advance. Cinchona bark shipments for April aggregated 1,063,000 pounds, as compared with 1,487,000 pounds last year. The total for the first four months of the year aggregate a little over 3,000,000 pounds, as against 4,312,000 pounds for the corresponding period last year. Citric acid is still strong. Prices have again been marked up 1 cent per pound, and a further advance is expected. Alcohol has also advanced 2 cents per gallon during the week, in sympathy with the stronger position of the grain market. Alcohol is now quoted at $2.84, less 8 cents per gallon for spot cash. Bromides are unchanged, with a tendency toward higher prices. Cologne spirits have been advanced 4 cents per gallon. Glycerine is in good demand and a slight advance is being paid for crude; the quotation now being 13¼@14 cents per pound for fifty-pound cans. Napthaline is slightly easier, owing to some recent heavy arrivals in the eastern markets. Gun camphor is scarce and the market remains firm at $1.10@1.15. Nitrate silver is a trifle higher, owing to the advance in the bullion.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

The window glass situation is unchanged. At a meeting of representatives of glass interests, held in Chicago several days ago, the old prices were reaffirmed, but an advance is expected when the manufacturers meet soon. Paint business is good. All oil, lead and turpentine prices are firm at last week's quotations.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The name California first appeared in an anonymous Spanish romance published in 1510. It told of an Amazon queen, Calafia, whose realm was called California.

A Paris court has decided that an artist remains master of the identity of his work even after he has sold it and that the substitution of any other name on it entitles him to damages.

The editor of the Grindstone (S. D.) Bee evidently has not an axe to grind. He writes thus: "Miss Fowler, the accomplished cook at the Fowler inn, had quite an accident last week. She baked a batch of biscuits which weighed less than a pound each."

The smallest British possession is Gibraltar, with an area of two square miles. The largest is the Northwest territories, in North America, with an area of 2,684,880 square miles. Its most populous dependency is India, with its 294,300,356 people, while Ascension, in Africa, with only 380 inhabitants, is the least populous.

Fifty members are already enrolled in the Pocahontas society recently formed in Washington. Members must prove their descent from the Indian maiden and her English husband. There is to be a "Pocahontas day" at the Jamestown exposition, when the society will hold first place.

There are three women in Brooklyn each of whom claims one Jerusalemsky as her husband. The wonder is that three women could be found willing to take such a name as that. It was more easy to account for the three women, in New Jersey, Texas and California, respectively, who each claimed a pension as widows of the same man when he himself was alive and drawing a pension in Oregon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Frank Milaskac et al. to Henrietta F. Peters, et al., lots 8, 9, 10, block 15, Park Forest	1
Fredericka Peters and husband to Frank Milaskac, et al., e½ lot 10, block 13, Improvement Ass'n. add.	1
Henry Peters and wife to same, part lot 14, block 15, same	1
F. Peters et al., to same, lot 8, block 12, Forest Park	1
Henry Peters et al., to same, lot 9, block 13, Park Forest	1
Fredericka Peters and husband to same, part lot 14, block 15, Improvement Ass'n. add	1
Henriette F. Peters et al., to same, lot 10, block 13, Park Forest	1
W. A. Smith and wife to John L. Mullinger, lot 20, Shole's sub	1
Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co., to same, same	500
Leo. A. Willard to George P. Bemis Real Estate Co., lot 17, block 3, Wise and Parmele's	5
J. O. Corby and wife to Nellie N. DeFrance, part lot 4, block 10, Omaha	3,000
John Gamb and wife to Fremont Brewing Co., parts lots 1 and 2, block 49, Valley	750
Fremont Brewing Co. to Fremont Real Estate Co., same	1
William Lyon to P. A. Lindberg, lot 17, block 13, Halcyon Heights	225
First National Bank of Chicago to P. E. Iler, part lot 4, section 23-15-13	1
Adelia Rutter and husband to William S. Heaton, lot 4, block 3, Bemis Park	50
Charley D. Layton and wife to A. R. Polsley, s½ lot 19, Layton's add	150
M. M. Ormsby and wife to Charles H. Brown, lot 16, block 7, Boulevard Park, and other land	7,100
Charles H. Brown to M. M. Ormsby, part section 3-15-13, and other land	7,100
William H. Becker and wife to T. L. and L. E. Mathews, se¼ 4-16-11	19,000
G. N. Hypse to Gus Anderson, part lot 2, block 6, Park Place	900
T. H. Hansen and wife to H. J. Grove, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, block 25, Benson	1
John W. McDonald, sheriff, to John McMillan, part lots 6 and 7, block 6, First add., South Omaha	

RAILWAY TIME CARD

UNION STATION—TENTH AND MARCY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Union Pacific.		
Overland Limited	a 9:40 am	a 8:13 am
The China and Japan Fast Mail	a 4:15 pm	a 5:10 pm
Colo. & Calif. Ex.	a 4:15 pm	a 9:20 am
California & Ore. Ex.	a 4:25 pm	a 5:10 pm
Los Angeles Limited	a11:30 am	a10:45 pm
Fast Mail	a 1:55 pm	a 2:30 pm
Colorado Special	a 7:15 am	a 7:44 am
North Platte Local	a 8:10 am	a 4:50 pm
Beatrice Local	b 3:15 pm	b 2:00 pm
Chicago Great Western.		
St. Paul & Minn.	a 8:30 pm	a 7:15 am
St. Paul & Minn.	a 7:45 am	a 7:55 pm
Chicago Limited	a 5:00 pm	a10:30 am
Chicago Express	a 5:05 am	a 3:30 pm
Minn. & St. Paul Ex.	b 8:00 am	b8:55 pm
Minn. & St. Paul Ltd.	a 8:30 pm	a 7:30 am
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.		
EAST.		
Chicago Limited	a 3:25 am	a 7:10 am
Chicago Express	a 7:00 am	a 9:55 pm
Chicago Express, Local	b11:15 am	a 4:30 pm
Des Moines Express	a 4:30 pm	b11:50 am
Chicago Fast Express	a 5:40 pm	a 1:15 pm
WEST.		
Rocky Mountain Ltd.	a 7:20 am	a 3:15 am
Colorado Express	a 2:01 pm	a 1:15 pm
Oklahoma & Texas Ex.	a 4:40 pm	a12:05 pm
Chicago & Northwestern.		
Local Cedar Rapids	a 7:05 am	a 5:00 pm
Chicago Daylight	a 8:00 am	11:30 pm
Chicago Daylight	a 3:00 am	11:50 pm
Chicago Limited	a 3:35 pm	9:15 am
Carroll Local	a 4:32 pm	9:50 am
St. Paul Fast Mail	a 8:25 pm	7:05 am
Sioux C. & St. P. Local	b 3:50 pm	a 9:25 am
Fast Mail		2:20 pm
Chicago Express	a 5:50 pm	a 7:20 am
Chicago Limited	a11:00 pm	11:15 am
Norfolk & Bonesteel	a 7:40 am	10:35 am
Lincoln & Long Pine	a 7:40 am	10:35 am
Casper & Wyoming	a 3:00 pm	a 5:05 pm
Deadwood & Lincoln	a 3:00 pm	5:05 pm
Hastings & Albion	b 3:00 pm	5:05 pm
Fremont-Albion	b 6:02 pm	b12:40 pm
Chicago Local	a11:30 am	3:45 pm
Wabash.		
St. Louis Express	a 6:30 pm	a 8:40 am
St. Louis Local (from Council Bluffs)	a 9:15 am	a10:20 pm
Stanberry Local (from Council Bluffs)	b 5:00 pm	b11:30 am
Illinois Central.		
Chicago Express	a 8:00 am	a 3:55 pm
Chicago Limited	a 6:00 pm	a 7:20 am
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.		
Chicago & Colo. Spec'l.	a 7:55 am	a 7:25 am
California & Ore. Ex.	a 6:45 pm	a 3:10 pm
Overland Limited	a 8:35 pm	a 9:20 am
Marion & Cedar R., Lo.	b 6:45 am	b11:00 pm
Missouri Pacific.		
St. Louis Express	a 9:00 am	a 6:30 pm
K. C. & St. L. Express	a 11:15 pm	a 5:00 pm

BURLINGTON STATION—10TH & MASON

	Leave.	Arrive.
Burlington.		
Denver & California	a 4:10 pm	a 3:25 pm
Black Hills	a 4:10 pm	a 6:20 pm
Northwest Special	a 4:10 pm	a 7:10 am
Northwest Express	a11:10 pm	a 6:30 pm
Nebraska Local	a 8:10 am	a 7:45 pm
Lincoln Local		a 9:05 am
Lincoln Fast Mail	b 2:15 pm	a11:20 pm
Ft. Crook & Plattsm'h	b 2:50 pm	b10:35 am
Bellevue & Plattsm'h	a 7:50 pm	a 8:50 am
Denver Limited		a 7:10 am
Bellevue & Pac. Junc.	a 3:30 am	a 8:30 am
Bellevue & Pac. Junc.	a 9:10 am	a 2:00 pm
Chicago Special	a 7:25 am	a 7:25 am
Chicago Express	a 3:45 pm	a 3:55 pm
Chicago Flyer	a 2:05 pm	a 7:35 am
Iowa Local	a 9:15 am	a10:55 pm
St. Louis Express	a 4:45 pm	a11:30 am
Kansas City-St. Joe	a10:45 pm	a 4:45 am
Kansas City-St. Joe	a 9:15 am	a 6:10 pm
Kansas City-St. Joe	a 4:45 pm	

WEBSTER DEPOT—15TH & WEBSTER

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.		
Twin City Passenger	b 6:30 am	b 9:10 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 2:00 pm	a11:20 am
Emerson Local	b 6:20 pm	b 9:35 am
Emerson Local	c 8:45 am	c 5:50 pm
Missouri Pacific.		
Nebraska Local, via Weeping Water	b 3:50 pm	b12:30 pm

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. d Daily except Saturday. c Sunday only. e Daily except Monday.

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