

The Omaha Bee.

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"Iroquois" to "Foxhall" "Shake!"

OMAHA'S Saengerfest was a "howling success."

The half breeds seem to be thoroughbred.

NEBRASKA is suffering from a mania for suicide.

NEW YORK sporting men are crying Keene's with great relish.

The American horse is creating even a greater sensation in Europe than the American hog.

NEBRASKA druggists are now wrestling with the new liquor laws, and a test case is soon to be taken to the courts.

GENERAL GRANT has arrived in Chicago and concludes that he won't take a hand in that senatorial muddle in Albany.

CONKING returned to Albany today, and says he proposes to show the half-breeds of what stuff stalwarts are made.

POOL seems to be a paying game. The members of the last wheat pool at Chicago cleared \$1,250,000 by the transaction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the refusal of numberless counties to vote bonds, the railroads still continue to extend their lines in every direction.

APPLICANTS for the English mission will mourn over the announcement that James Russell Lowell will retain his position at the court of St. James.

OF eighty thousand Swedes who emigrate this year to America, the largest portion will settle on lands of the Northern Pacific in the northwest.

BY the recent contracts the government will save \$300,000 in four years on the cost price of postal cards, and \$40,000 in one year on stamped envelopes.

Nobody is very anxious to have the late lamented Nebraska legislature reconvened, but the present outlook is that we shall have an extra session of that body of eminent statesmen next winter, if for no other purpose than to apportion the state into congressional districts.

DELEGATE PETERSON of Dakota is very confident that southern Dakota will be organized into a state by the next congress. He claims there are already 110,000 people in that part of the territory and thousands will be there in this season. The chances of Dakota being the thirty-ninth state are decidedly favorable, but there will be a very lively contest over her admission in Congress.

THE "Grand Prize of Paris," a race second only in importance to the English Derby and with a substantial money value of \$20,000, has been won by Foxhall an American horse owned by Mr. James R. Keene, the Wall Street speculator. The victory of Mr. Lorillard's "Iroquois" last week at Epsom Downs and the splendid achievement of "Foxhall" at Paris yesterday will do wonders towards increasing the interest in horse-breeding in this country.

John Roach's peculiar method for controlling legislation is aptly illustrated by the unique manner in which he and his agents lobbied a subsidy through the Sandwich Islands legislature. Having bribed the majority of members to vote for the scheme, one of the more shrewd of the Sandwich statesmen proposed to move a reconsideration, when a burly blacksmith proceeded to thrash him for a consideration on the floor of the assembly, and in the excitement a friend of the measure moved a sine die adjournment, which prevailed, for the members all wanted to see the side show. So the subsidy was secured.

The Pioneer Press pertinently asks whether some one can't get up a fight on the assembly floor at Albany.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL.

The Saengerfest has closed, and the visiting members of the Saengerbund have left for their various homes, taking with them, no doubt, most pleasing recollections of the hospitality of Omaha and her German-American citizens, and of the festival which they assisted in making such a social and artistic success. It must be extremely gratifying to the energetic management of the Saengerfest to know that their efforts resulted in the accomplishment of their highest expectations. From beginning to close, not a single failure marked the course of the week's entertainment, and the enjoyment of the occasion was shared equally by guests and participants.

Omaha, too, may congratulate itself upon having been selected as the place in which the musical festival was held. Apart from the fact that thousands of dollars were put in circulation in the city, and that hundreds of strangers who had never before known of our commercial importance became acquainted with the resources and development of our growing city, the influence of the saengerfest upon musical culture in our city has been marked and will continue to make itself felt for a long time to come. It brought to Omaha the finest orchestra which has ever performed in this section of the country. It introduced to our people a class of music which was entirely new to most of our citizens and gave us a chorus which was the largest that was ever gathered in Omaha.

But aside from its musical merit the Saengerfest has done much to tear down a prejudice which has existed in some minds concerning foreign social customs. It has shown that well bred people are well bred whatever their surroundings and that a man can be as much of a gentleman and as good a citizen while singing songs and sipping his beer, as when chanting hymns or intoning gospel songs within the walls of a church. It must be exceedingly gratifying to our German-American citizens and their friends who assisted in securing the Saengerfest for Omaha to know that during its entire progress not a single act of disorder or breach of the peace occurred to mar its success or cast discredit on those who took part in it. It has become quite the custom for a certain class of social reformers to take the measure of the entire German nationality from the luncheons, bummers and hoodlums, who frequent low grogeries, and they have virtually charged that no one can take a social glass of beer or wine without at once descending to the level of drunken bummers and rowdies. The Saengerfest has dispelled that delusion from the minds of all candid people, and this has been by no means the least important of its many advantages.

One thing more. During this festive week Omaha has shown to every visitor that she is not disposed to take advantage of the necessities of strangers whether they are thrown here by accident or come here for pleasure. Over the never the complaint among visiting firemen was that they were mercilessly gouged by everybody who had anything to sell, and a great many went home with a grudge that they will not soon get over. Here, hotels, restaurants and store keepers made no advance in prices and all vied with each other in offering every accommodation at reasonable rates to the stranger visitors.

Justice Stanley Matthews evidently felt the force of the strong opposition which was made to his appointment to the supreme bench on the ground of his monopoly tendencies. In a speech delivered before the soldiers' reunion at Cincinnati, he made the following remarks on the subject: Let me say, comrades, that if any man knows what an honest judge is going to decide, they know more than he does, until the time comes after hearing testimony and reading argument, he deliberates in the chambers of his own conscience and settles his judgment under a solemn sense of responsibility to God. If I know anything of myself, I think I shall be influenced by that consideration to administer the law for the purpose of doing justice between man and man without fear, favor or affection, impartial and equal; and so to build up the great temple of justice in which, and in which alone, we can find peace and prosperity. And what I shall endeavor to do is to cast away behind me every bias, every prejudice, and everything which can possibly draw the mind away from a just comprehension of the truth as it may be presented in the present life, and to treat every question coming before the tribunal of justice as a new subject of investigation, to be studied, examined, learned and treated without reference to any past consideration.

Money is more plentiful in New York owing to the calling in of so many securities for investment. Some of the New York bankers predict that money will be loaning at one per cent. on call before July 1.

In a recent speech at a parliamentary dinner, Prince Bismarck said: "I will write my name under no law which murders the poor workingman." Bismarck has forgotten the Franco-Prussian war and a score of laws which have opposed and virtually murdered thousands of poor workingmen.

A CHEAPER POSTAGE.

In the year 1852 the post office department for the first time since its organization found itself without a deficit. Postage rates were at once reduced on the ground that the public and not the government should share the profits of the postal department. It was openly announced in congress that when the department again showed an even balance sheet it would reduce its letter rates from three to two cents, and inaugurate a really cheap system of postage on the same basis as that which prevailed in Great Britain. Thirty years have passed, and notwithstanding the increased use of the postal service and the large additions to the wealth of the country, the department has failed to find itself able to make the desired change, and the three cent rate still remains in force.

The time seems to be rapidly approaching when the change to a cheaper postage can be safely made. The annual deficiencies in the postal department are steadily decreasing year by year. For last year, the deficit was only \$2,785,341 on a business of \$36,105,820. This year the deficiency will be about \$3,000,000 on a business of nearly forty millions of dollars, which is less than half the deficit which several years ago was reported from the department. The question of cheap postage depends upon the ability of the postmaster-general to place the department on a self-sustaining basis, and on this account every man, woman and child is vitally interested in the success of his plans for postal reform. It is estimated that the reductions in the star route service will save from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 annually to the government, thus reducing the deficiency in the postal revenues to within \$1,000,000, or at most \$1,500,000 of becoming self-sustaining. The three items of railroad transportation, star routes, and postmaster's salaries make up more than two-thirds of the total cost of the departments, and on the smallest item Postmaster-General James has saved one-fourth of the current deficit. Congress should now take immediate steps to investigate the railway mail service. Charges are made of gross frauds in the weighing of the mails by which the government is annually swindled out of thousands of dollars. A careful and thorough examination of the service would result in a large decrease of the amount now paid out for railway transportation of the mails and a corresponding saving to the government. Even more could be done in the matter of postmaster's salaries. It is a singular fact that the postoffice department is to-day the only large transportation company paying higher official salaries than before the panic. Statistics prove that the salaries of postmasters have not only kept pace with the increasing revenue of the government, but that they have grown faster than the number of postoffices or the total business as measured by the gross expenditure. A comparison of the years 1870 and 1880 shows that while the number of postmasters has grown 50 per cent, and their salaries 66 per cent, the number of postal clerks has increased 71 per cent, and their salaries only 54 per cent. If the growth of postmaster's salaries had followed the same law the department could make both ends meet in the current year. The reason for this is plain. Postmaster's clerks are paid fixed salaries, but the salaries of postmasters, taken as a whole, are regulated by a percentage on the business done. The result is that as the business increases salaries increase, and the postmasters and not the people get the benefit of the change. In the case of the very large offices the percentage rule has been abandoned. While this method could probably not be changed in the very small offices there is a large class of medium sized offices where a proper economy would easily save from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. If an equal saving was made in the railway mail service the problem of a two cent postage would be solved.

The New York Times, the champion of anti-monopoly principles in New York fails to take stock in the charge that Mr. Conkling's defeat is being sought by the railroads on account of his anti-monopoly record. It says: While we are no advocate of Mr. Depew's candidacy, it seems a trifle ridiculous to find it assailed from such a quarter. Did Mr. Conkling never hold a brief for the Central railroad, has he not made a very comfortable income during the last six months out of fees paid him by railroad monopolists, and is he not now the retained advocate of a paper-made corporation created for the special purpose of making the people pay dividends on stock which represents nothing but the greed of a handful of speculators? Where was Mr. Conkling when the confirmation of Stanley Matthews was at the mercy of a single adverse vote, and what vote of his in the senate can be recalled to show that he is on the side of the people or against the monopolists? Is there a prominent Conkling name in the legislature who has been distinguished for his advocacy of the railroad bills or of any of the measures introduced during the last few years to restrain the power of corporations? The Conkling objections to Depew are simply an exhibition of hypocritical cant.

AGRICULTURAL SUPREMACY.

The census bureau has published a statement showing the increase in all cereal crops of the United States from 1870 to 1880. In 1870 the entire acreage was 79,162,000 acres in corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats and buckwheat. In 1880, 128,865,570 acres are reported with an average yield per acre fully as high as it was ten years previous. Corn went up from 1,094,255,000 to 1,773,106,516 bushels, an increase of nearly 700,000,000 bushels. Wheat rose from 233,884,000 in 1870 to 459,500,000 in 1880, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

These figures are suggestive not only of the rapid development of our country, but also of its boundless agricultural resources. During ten years our new acreage in grain and corn amounted to 39,703,570 acres or 2,478,737 more than there is land in all England and Wales. In corn alone, our increased acreage is equal to more than two-thirds of the total acre contained in England, and our increase in wheat farming, 16,500,000 acres, is five times the total wheat acreage in England and Wales in 1880.

Such an exhibit may well cause despondency and despair among English farmers. It is only a beginning of what American agriculturists can do if put on their mettle. The entire acreage of first class wheat land in the United States amounts to more than 400,000 acres. We have in addition 500,000,000 acres of excellent corn land that with ordinary cultivation will yield forty bushels to the acre. Should occasion demand we could in a single year produce 20,000,000,000 bushels of corn and 7,000,000,000 bushels of wheat with a few hundred millions of oats, rye and barley thrown in to make good measure. These figures are based on the productive capacity of our agricultural lands under the present system of cultivation. It need hardly be added that with anything like the laborious methods of foreign farmers in sub-soiling, draining, fertilizing and economic management of waste, the totals would be vastly increased. Lands now unproductive or yielding scanty crops could be made to triple their annual harvests.

The question of a market for these enormous crops does not seem difficult of solution. With the mighty emigration pouring into our country, the home demand must be vastly increased. The increase of transportation facilities will still further aid in bringing the consumer and producer nearer together, and our annual surplus will be readily disposed of, perhaps at lower prices than now, to the hungry millions of England and the continent. No competition can stand against our limitless resources, our cheap lands and our certain seasons, when to these are added industry, economical agricultural methods and ready means of laying our harvests at the gates of the grain markets of the world.

With less than forty days the principal thoroughfares of Omaha will be supplied with pure Missouri river water by the city waterworks company. This constant supply of water will enable us to keep down the dust provided the proper arrangements are made for street sprinkling. It is a matter of vital interest to our merchants that the principal business streets be sprinkled regularly during the summer and fall. They must, however, take action in this matter at an early day if we are to desire any advantage from our waterworks. They must not depend on the city council for carrying on the work of street sprinkling. We may at some future time be able to raise a special fund for street sprinkling by taxation, but such a tax cannot be levied for the present and the expense must be born by private subscription. Heretofore the greatest obstacle was the scant supply of water and cost of hauling it from distant points. This will no longer be in the way. With hydrants in convenient places, and water always on hand in any quantity, the expense for carting will be materially reduced.

The four wheel sprinkling carts heretofore in use will, however, hardly answer the purpose now. A two wheel cart with a round tank and large sprinkling trough modelled after the sprinkling carts in use at Chicago, should be built and put in operation in Omaha. It will take several weeks to construct half a dozen such carts, and no time ought to be lost in raising the necessary subscription—for this reason.

When one considers the fact that Mrs. Mackey's cook at Paris gets \$6,000 a year for frying omelette, and Fred Archer, the English horse jockey, \$5,000 for riding "Iroquois," who can say that the fine arts are not handsomely paid.

The Irish Revolt.

Lord Carnarvon is right when he describes the present condition of affairs in Ireland as civil war. It matters not that he is assailing the Gladstone government because it does not move fast enough to crush out the rebellion; he calls the thing itself by its right name. If Mr. Chamberlain is well advised when he says that "the [and bill is the maximum which any English Parliament will pass," peace is not near at hand.

The laud bill concedes more than the land leagues asked when they began the agitation. It yields more than it was thought a British parliament would ever agree to. The bill is not perfect, and if the worst fears of the friends of Ireland shall be realized under it there will still be cases of hardship and denial of justice where a poor tenant has to contend before the local magistrate against a hard and unbending landlord. But the measure is founded on a just principle, and is of value because it is a concession, because it recognizes that the agitation is not without reason and the cause of Ireland not without justice. At any previous time a bill offering so much would have been hailed with joy throughout Ireland. The Ireland of to-day is a long remove from the Ireland of other times. The island was never so aroused, the people never so thoroughly organized, never so united, never so supplied with funds from outside sympathizers.

Under the fostering policy of Great Britain a new Ireland has sprung up in America. It is a republican Ireland, enjoying freedom itself and dreaming of liberty for the Ireland across the sea. The old ties are strong to the second and third generation. The American Ireland is prospective with something to spare for the Ireland which suffers and groans under British oppression, and money is poured in upon the old world liberal hand. Not only money, but warm, active sympathy abounds here for Ireland, whose sad story is never heard unmoved by an American assemblage. The mails go loaded with this Ireland, and her cause is immeasurably strengthened by the encouragement from this shore. If the Ireland of '98 had the America of 1881 to lean upon there might have been a very different issue of the rash and brave rebellion.

What is to come of this struggle the longest head cannot foresee. It meets every condition of civil war, except a formal declaration and the armed forces of revolt in the field. The best offer ever made by an English parliament is practically rejected before it is tried. Violence defies the government, whose civil process must be supported by the military power. The truth seems to be that Ireland will not be satisfied with any measure that a British parliament will pass. She is not staking her hopes on a British parliament but on an Irish congress, or, better still, an Irish republic.

She dreams of independence, perhaps a republic. More bitter days are in store for her, but she is reckless of the cost as she is determined to join the issue. Peaceful counsels may prevail for a time, but the volcano of Irish discontent will remain to break out at some other moment with a hot tide and a belching fury which even a strong government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to deal with. It cannot be that Ireland will be ground forever.

Is There Any Danger?

The following is what a few far-seeing, patriotic men have thought and said: The following extract from a recent letter written by Hon. David Davis, once a judge of the supreme court, now a senator of the United States, indicates the serious nature of the problem before us. "Great corporations and consolidated monopolies are fast seizing the avenues of power that lead to the control of the government. It is an open secret that they rule states through procured legislatures and corrupted courts; that they are strong in congress, and that they are unscrupulous in the use of means to conquer prejudice and acquire influence. This condition of things is truly alarming, for unless it be changed quickly and thoroughly, free institutions are doomed to be subverted by an oligarchy resting upon a basis of money and of corporate power."

The present secretary of the treasury, Mr. Windom, in a recent letter to the president of the Anti-Monopoly League, says: "The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men what is to retain corporate power or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is then to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?"

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, ex-judge of the supreme court and ex-attorney general of the United States, recently stated: "All public men must take their side on this question. There can be no neutrals. He that is not for us is against us. We must have legal protection against these abuses. This agitation once begun, and the magnitude of the grievance being understood, it will force our rulers to give us a remedy against it. The monopolies will resist with all their arts and influence, but fifty millions of people, in process of time, will learn the important fact that they are fifty millions strong."

Governor Gray, of Indiana, in a message to the legislature of that state in January last, said: "In my judgment the republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot-box. Monied corporations, to secure favorable legislation, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the government. If money can control the decision at the ballot-box it will not be long until it can control its existence."

This is in entire accordance with the views of Daniel Webster, who said: "The freest government cannot long endure, where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of few, and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."

The press, with the exception of that portion which is owned or subsidized, are with the people in this fight. The New York Times (Rep.), under date of May 19, in an article regarding the encroachments of corporate power, says: "It is not only absorbing to itself the fruits of labor and the gains of trade and piling up wealth in the hands of the few, but it is controlling legislation and endeavoring to sway

the decisions of courts in its own interest. We are now at a stage in the contest where the people may vindicate their authority and place these corporations under the regulation of law."

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle (dem.), in a recent editorial, said: "There is a pretty general feeling that the Continent of America was not discovered by Columbus, and civil liberty established by the Fathers of the Republic, to the end that fifty millions of people might be made tributary to a band of railroad magnates, or that farmers, artisans and merchants might, by hard work and keen competition raise up a dozen Vanderbilts, with each several hundred million of dollars. Those who entertain this feeling have become persuaded that the time has arrived for the industrious masses of this country to protect themselves, if they ever intend to do so. It will certainly not be easier after the adversary has grown stronger. In this contest every day is to the disadvantage of the people. Let the issue be deferred for a few years, and nothing but a miracle or a revolution as violent as that of France will overthrow the oppression. Of all misadventures that there is none more mischievous than the notion that popular suffrage and popular power are synonymous. Given the means of bribing multitudes, of intimidating others, or wrecking oppositions, coupled with actual possession of the government, and adverse sentiment must be paralyzed. If the suffrage is to be our salvation, it must be applied sharply while there are still odds on the side of unbought and uncorrupted majorities."

A hundred columns might be filled with similar expressions from newspapers published in all parts of the country and not on file in the office of the National Anti-Monopoly League. Comment is needless. The public welfare is in danger, and the influence of every patriotic citizen is invoked to avert it.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

Spencer will soon have a new creamery. Wapello has purchased a new 210 acre poor farm. A new steam flouring mill is being built at Grundy Center. Webster City has received the plans for a new \$20,000 school house. The tooth of a mastodon was found in Marshall county recently. One hundred and twenty five houses have been erected in Le Mars since last fall. The new \$500,000 bank at Des Moines will be the heaviest financial institution in the state. Iowa City and Muscatine are both taking steps toward the construction of street railways. Iowa City recently made a loan of \$13,000 for the purpose of redeeming city bonds then due. The farmers of Kosciusko county are going to organize for protection against the barbed wire monopoly. A good many new settlers are locating about Seney and a large amount of breaking is being done. Near Ely, on the Burlington road, a single stroke of lightning killed seventeen horses the other day. The building rush continues at Fort Dodge. Among the new buildings will be a three-story brick hotel. Arrangements have been perfected for the establishment of a first-class mill, to employ thirty hands, at Keokuk. The Marshalltown canning works put up 3,300 cans on the 2d, claimed to be the biggest day's work on record. A few days since Clay county sold its swamp lands, 2,200 acres for \$100,000, which was \$2,794 above the appraised value. The next convention of the Catholic Protective society of Iowa, will be held at Fort Madison on the second Wednesday of June, 1882. The Keokuk canning company has 90,000 cans on hand, and is greatly encouraged with the outlook for a fine crop of tomatoes. The Royal canning company at Muscatine will be ready to start in a few days and will run a force of 250 hands. Capt. Boyton, floating from St. Paul to St. Louis in his rubber suit, reached Dubuque on the 8th and was greeted by an immense crowd. There will be 1,032 delegates to the republican state convention so that 514 votes will be necessary to a choice. A farmer in Marshall county reports that in four weeks a stalk of corn on his farm grew to a length of thirty-four inches. The pension office at Des Moines paid out, during the past quarter, ending May 31, \$914,733.92, and during the month of May alone, \$220,365.51. From the quantity of fax planted in the northwestern counties this season, it is inferred that an oil mill hereabouts will be a profitable investment. According to a recently completed census of Iowa City, it has at present a population of 8,150. The population, according to the government census of 1880 was 7,118. A stock company has been formed at Grundy Center, with a capital of \$20,000, for the erection of a steam flouring mill 40x60 feet, five stories high. It is said that with a little dredging the Iowa river can be made to carry grain barges. Two small steamboats are being run on that stream this season. One of the parties interested in the starch and glucose works to be put up in Des Moines, is negotiating for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land in Pocahontas county to make a farm out of. Something very much like the army worm has appeared in large numbers in Delaware county. As yet the depredations of the pest have been confined to timothy meadows and out fields. Lightning struck a quarry at Iowa Falls the other night and heaved out fifty falls of stone in as good shape as it could have been blasted out with powder. Iowa is getting a full share of this year's immigration. There are several large colonies of Scotch, English and Scandinavian farmers, and besides that the state is receiving many settlers from Illinois, Indiana and other localities to the east. J. H. Barnhill, the clerk who was found bound and gagged at Onslow, recently, when the store in which he was sleeping was robbed of \$5,000 to \$6,000, was arrested on the 8th and taken to Ames for examination. It is believed he robbed the safe himself. Near Iowa Falls the other night lightning struck the house of Jesse Cogswell and killed his mother. She was sleeping on a feather bed at the time, which goes to show that the popular superstition that they are a protection from lightning is not well founded. On Col. Blandens stock farm in Pocahontas county is a barn 50 by 200 feet, and this with the numerous other buildings on the place cost \$15,000. He has an extensive well sunk at an expense of \$5,000, which furnishes water enough to supply a city of 10,000 inhabitants. It is proposed to hold a meeting at Onawanda, June 25, for the purpose of forming a Minnesota county Anti-Barbed Wire association, and to elect delegates to the

state association to be held at Des Moines last week in June. The object is to raise funds to fight several cases through the courts. Sometime since it was reported that Theodor Frank, a stock dealer at Scranton, had been chloroformed and robbed of \$4,000 in cash. He has since quietly left the country, and there are reports of crooked work by which he was enabled to get away with about \$15,000. It is probable that he was not robbed at all as reported by him. During a recent thunder storm at Iowa City lightning entered the telephone office on the wires, burning them off and fire to the building, creating quite a blaze. This is said to be the first accident of the kind that ever occurred in a telephone office.

C. W. Johnson, a big, burly negro, and a member of Sprague's Georgia minstrels, seduced a white girl whom he first met at the Wilson house, where she was employed. She followed him to Dubuque, where the plot of the rascal was discovered, but too late to save the virtue of the misguided girl. When she returned to her home in Dubuque, Johnson jumped out of a second-story window and made good his escape. He is followed by the big mouth who sings "Who's going to climb the golden stairs." The Dubuque Herald, however, rather takes the edge off the sensation by saying that the woman, who gave her name as Alice Carmel, is known to have been a soiled dove of long standing, and unfavorably known by those who frequent the western division of the Illinois Central railroad.—[Sioux City Journal.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Unprovoked Killing of a Plow boy Near St. Paul, Neb. Correspondence of the Bee. ST. PAUL, June 11.—Our usually quiet town was thrown into a fever of excitement on last Wednesday morning by the report that a brutal and horrible murder had been committed about fourteen miles north west of St. Paul on what is known as the North Loup table land. Our sheriff with several other of our citizens hastened to the spot when the following particulars were learned. A young man about eighteen or nineteen years old by the name of Paxton, went out on his claim to plow and not returning at the proper time, search was made by his friends when he was found with a bullet hole through his head, and other marks of violence on his head, as if he had been with some blunt instrument, then a rope had been tied around his neck, and to the plow and the body dragged for several rods. The team had then been taken from the plow and hitched to the wagon and driven away, leaving the murdered man tied to the plow. The trail was followed, and ere long one horse and the wagon was found in a deep ravine, and later the other horse was found, but still no murderer, but facts were developed that cast suspicion on a young German about eighteen years old by the name of Henry Tebber. To-day he was arrested, when he confessed the crime, assigning no reason for the deed. He was brought to St. Paul and lodged in jail. Excitement is at fever heat, and strong talk of lynching. While lynching is none to bad for such characters, it is better that the law should take its course. Q. K.

The Convention.

Des Moines Register. Des Moines, June 11.—A convention at Council Bluffs on the 21st of June called in the interest of the improvement of the Missouri, looking to the introduction of large transportation. The convention has been called largely under the inspiration and leadership of the Nonpareil, the first paper in Iowa to lead off in reforming commercial relations and active trade between Iowa and St. Louis and the Mississippi river. Through its active efforts the Washburn road was brought to Council Bluffs nearly two years ago, since which time that city has had, through the help of the Washburn road and the active rivalry of St. Louis with Chicago such advantage in rates of freights as no other city in Iowa has had. A short time ago the Nonpareil took up this work of inaugurating a movement for the improvement of the Missouri. It has shown a jealousy of other interests in the matter, as it has also encouraged and advocated every sensible proposition for the upper Mississippi, and also the Hennepin canal idea. But still it has kept steadily and earnestly pushing the idea of taking care of the Missouri improvements as well—an aspiration in which all Iowa will heartily share, when the object of it becomes fully understood. At the convention at Council Bluffs on the 21st, every city and town in the state should be represented. We hope Des Moines will not fail to have able and able representatives there. By a recent very able report of Major Suter, of the river improvement commission, after a careful survey of the Missouri river from the mouth to Sioux City, a distance of 800 miles, it was ascertained that ten feet of water may be secured at low water the whole distance for the sum of \$8,000,000, and in making this improvement to navigation the banks are incidentally secured, which is a consideration that will not be lost sight of. His recommendation is that the work be done in sections, commencing at the mouth, which of course is the proper way to do the work.

Terrible Cyclone.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., June 11.—A cyclone struck the village of Swan Springs, a small watering place in Barry county, yesterday, and annihilated the place. A cloud burst, accompanied by a wind storm, and converted a little storm into a torrent which washed away houses and property of all kinds. So far as heard from no lives have been lost. One family, a mother and five children, were swept down stream and lodged in a clump of bushes, to which they clung for two hours, being finally rescued by men, who with some difficulty swam to them and carried them to shore. Experiences of many other families are similar and it is looked upon as a miracle that some were not killed outright or drowned.

"Fun on the Bristol." At Baldwin's theatre, San Francisco, came to an abrupt close on Saturday. The sheriff seized the theatre on account of debts of the management. It is Kirke, at the California theatre, is doing an immense business, drawing the largest matinee on Saturday that was ever inside of the theatre.