

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

BORN & SPENCER, Eds. and Prop.

RED CLOUD - NEBRASKA

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, formerly of Burlington, Iowa, died at Springfield, Mass., June 24th. He had been a feeble health for a number of years. Gen. Warren first came to Iowa in 1845, and engaged in mercantile business in Burlington. He was afterwards assistant editor of the Hawkeye, and became a member of the banking house of Green, Thomas & Co. He also became prominently identified with the politics of Iowa, and was an elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, in the campaign of 1858, and during the administration was Assistant Postmaster-General. He headed the Republican electoral ticket in 1856, and was also the head of the ticket in the Lincoln and Douglas campaign. Upon the organization of the First Iowa Cavalry Regiment, he assumed its command, to which position he had been unanimously elected. He was raised to the rank of a Brigadier-General, and was a Brevet Major-General. He was after the war elected to the State Senate from his county, and in 1866 was an independent candidate for Congress against Hon. Jas. F. Wilson. During President Johnson's administration he was Minister to Guatemala, and served until the election of Gen. Grant. In 1872, he headed the Gageley and Brown electoral ticket, as elector at large. Since then he has resided most of the time at the East. He leaves a son and daughter, the younger being 17 years of age. His wife died about a year ago.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans at Madison, Ind., have nominated Hon. Leonidas Sexton for Congress.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, June 26th, and nominated Dan'l R. Page for Secretary of State; Judge of the Supreme Court, A. E. Hume, of Butler county. The platform demands a strict construction of home rule; supremacy of the civil over the military power; separation of church and State; equality of all citizens before the law; liberty of all individual action, untrammelled by sumptuary laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; preservation of the public lands to the use of actual settlers, and the maintenance and protection of the common school system. It also commends the investigation of frauds in the last Presidential election; attributes commercial and industrial stagnation to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party; charges the Republican party with legislating in the interest of monied capitalists, and congratulates the country on the adoption and continuance of the Pacific policy of local self-government in the South.

On the 26th of June the committee representing the National party in New York city waited on Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and thanked him for his bold and vigorous opposition to the resumption act, and congratulated him on the defeat of the Senate substitute bill in the House of Representatives. The General then attended a reception at Mr. Peter Cooper's residence.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois, at Springfield, June 26th, nominated Gen. J. C. Smith for State Treasurer, and Slade for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform declares unflinching faith in the Republican party; that the success of the Democratic party in Congress and in several States only shows its partisan character, general incapacity and lack of honor and patriotism; admiration for the Republican financial system created during the war; opposition to any further contraction of greenback currency; in favor of the permanent pacification of the South, and protection to all its citizens in all their rights; favors amendment of the criminal code for the protection of depositors in savings banks, by the punishment of dishonest bank managers, and declares that those who preserved the country should govern it, instead of those who attempted to destroy it.

The Republican Judicial Convention in the Fourth district, held at Sioux City, June 26th, nominated C. H. Lewis, of Cherokee, for District Judge, and S. M. Marsh, of Sioux City, for District Attorney.

Belonging to the royal family of a Pine Chief there is an Indian woman known as Sarah Winnemucca, whose influence is very great in her tribe. She has rendered heroic services to the army of General Howard as a guide and scout, proving faithful and true to the whites in many undertakings to thwart the designs of the hostile savages. Verily, savage warfare is not without its romantic episodes, and another Pocahontas may enroll her name on the pages of American history.

It is stated that Senator Matthews will respond to the subpoena to appear before the Potter committee, after he has made his statement before the Senate committee.

Nebraska.

They are building a new court house in Bloomington, Franklin county.

We see it stated that there is a probability of the extension of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad up the Elkhorn, at no distant date. Steps are being taken to secure bonds in Stanton and Madison counties, at least, for that purpose.

Albert Johnson, an engineer on the U. P. Railroad, at Omaha, met with an accident, a few days ago, which will probably prove fatal. He fell from a swing, or hammock, suspended between two trees, striking upon his head. He was picked up in an unconscious condition.

By an act of Congress, approved April 10, 1876, the government decided to sell the Pawnee land, and after reimbursing itself with \$300,000, the expense of caring for the Pawnees, appraising the Nebraska reservation, and effecting the sale; to credit the remainder to the Indians on the books of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of not more than five per cent. The land department of the Union Pacific railroad received, under date of February 8, 1878, instructions from J. A. Williamson, commissioner of the general land office, and Carl Schurz, secretary of the Interior, requesting them to arrange for the sale, on Monday, July 15, at Central City, on the Union Pacific railroad, the county seat of Merrick county, six miles south of the reservation and one hundred and thirty three miles from Omaha. The land has been appraised in forty acre tracts, but will be put up for sale in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres. The valuation of the land is \$750,025.95, and the valuation of the improvements is \$9,345. The latter consist of school houses, agent's house, postoffice, and numerous dwellings, barns, etc. The sale will take place under the auspices of the register and receiver of the United States local land office, at Grand Island. No sales are allowed for less than \$2.50 an acre. The terms are one-third down, another third at the end of the first year, and the last third at the end of the second year, with interest at six per cent. The Pawnee tract consists of 278,000 acres. On this land the Pawnees lived until a few years since, when, one season they followed a great herd of buffalo south to the Republican Valley, where they were attacked by the Sioux, one hundred and fifty men, women and children being killed, including the most prominent chief. Immediately following this fight the Pawnees decided to abandon a reservation so near their formidable enemies, the Sioux, and the following year they moved en masse to a tract of land which the government had set off for them in the Indian Territory. The reservation has been since practically deserted.

Gerrymandering.

The political papers have lately had much to say in reference to what the Republicans call the new "gerrymandering" of Ohio. It is not for us to say whether the term is rightly or wrongly applied in this case, for that would trench upon the field of politics, which we must not enter. But the term itself should be explained, for gerrymandering is one of the most unjust and disgraceful of political tricks.

Under our system of allotting representatives in our State legislatures and in Congress according to population, it becomes necessary to change the lines of districts almost as often as a new census is taken. Under the census of 1860, Iowa, for example, had only six representatives in Congress; but her population as revealed by the census of 1870, entitled her to nine. Of course it was necessary to redistrict the State.

Ths work can be done fairly or unfairly. Gerrymandering, as now generally understood, is doing unfairly. Originally, the sense of the word it was restricted to a particular form of unfairness. In 1811, the democrats were in power in Massachusetts. As the legislature had the duty that year of dividing the State into districts, the idea came to some of the representatives to arrange the lines so as to make as many democratic and as few federalist districts as possible. Accordingly, they formed the districts without any reference to their geographical position or the convenience of the people.

One of the districts, in particular, was in form a long, narrow crooked line, starting from the coast just north of Boston, and after passing into the interior, came back to the coast at the northernmost boundary of the State. A federalist editor drew a plan of the district. Its form was something like that of a lizard, with head and tail drooping. The editor added wings and a mouth to it, and showed it to his friends, saying that it looked like a salamander.

"Salamander!" exclaimed another indignant member of the same party, "I should say it looked more like a Gerry-mander."

The governor of Massachusetts, that year, was M. Elbridge Gerry, afterwards vice-president of the United States, and a very distinguished man. He probably had nothing to do with the formation of the district, but, as he signed the act, he was held responsible for it.

The word Gerrymander was caught up, and soon became the recognized term for a shapeless district, constructed for partisan purposes. It has since, as we have already said, received a more general application. — Youth's Companion.

Jenny Lind made \$1,000,000 in America, and Mr. Goldschmidt invested it so successfully that it has doubled itself. He is a real nice, quiet little fellow, Mr. Barnum says—a Jew, though he became a Christian when he married her—and three or four years younger than she. She has a grown-up son and daughter. Sir Julius Benedict, the composer, Jenny's old teacher, says that the daughter would have been as great a singer as her mother ever was if she hadn't been rich. As for the son, he knows Jenny is rich. He likes to spend money, and Jenny likes to have him.

One of the richest women in the world is the Princess Souvoroff, of St. Petersburg, Russia. Her income is about \$2,000,000. Her father, Count Basilevski, died May 4. His annual income had been, for some time, \$4,000,000.

The Greenbackers in the Third district, at the convention in West Union, June 26th, nominated Samuel I. Spangler, of Buchanan county, for Congress.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General.

Judge Sidney Brees, died at Pinkneyville, Ill., June 27th, of heart disease.

A fire at Fairbault, Minn., June 25th, destroyed property to the value of \$10,000.

Thomas Wilkinson, of Cayuga county, New York, killed his wife and himself June 16th.

Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, poetess, died at Providence, R. I., June 27, of heart disease.

Ash Brothers, clothing manufacturers, New York City, have suspended payment. Liabilities, \$70,000.

The Pomeroy Iron Company, of Pomeroy, Ohio, have made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at \$75,000.

A fire in South Chicago, June 27th, destroyed Kent, Baldwin & Co.'s Wood machine manufactory. Loss, \$30,000.

Thomas Winans, the Baltimore millionaire and Russian railroad contractor, died at Newport, R. I., June 26th.

R. L. Solomon & Sons, furniture dealers, New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000.

John Hetrick and John Hess who were injured by the explosion of the boilers at Harrisburg, Pa., have since died.

Peter Mueller & Son's brewery at was Lincoln, Ill., entirely destroyed by fire June 9th. Loss \$60,000; insurance, \$19,000.

Four large boilers exploded in Harrisburg, Pa., June 25. One man was instantly killed, and several others badly scalded. Loss from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The hotel keepers of New York have formed an association, the object of which is protection from swindlers, dishonest boarders, and thievish waiters.

The military departments of the south and gulf have been consolidated, under the name of the Department of the South, Brigadier General C. C. Augar commanding.

Henriette B. Haynes and Camille De Jans, proprietors of a fashionable young ladies' school, New York, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, 143,500, of which \$103,500 are secured.

Mr. George Nicholson, and Mrs. E. J. Hoodbrook, proprietors of the New Orleans Cyclopee, were married June 27. The lady is well known in literary circles under the nom de plume of "Pearl Rivers."

The Vermont Novelty Co's works, manufacturers of children's carriages and toys, at Springfield, Vt., were burned June 25th. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000. By the fire 135 men are thrown out of employment.

A test case has been decided in the United States Court regarding the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue requiring cigar makers to separate their factories and stores by substantial partitions. The Court decides that the Commissioner could not thus order, as the law clearly gives manufacturers the power to sell.

A Silver City dispatch of June 25 says the advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked hostiles on the 23d, 45 miles from Harney. The battle took place at Curry Creek. Gen. Howard has sent all the troops possible to the front. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers were killed. The carriers rode 300 miles to furnish Howard with the news of the battle, and asking for reinforcements.

A Boise City dispatch says the force under Col. Bernard, in the recent fight, including scouts, numbered 300 men; number of Indians unknown. A Portland dispatch of June 26th, says: The latest news from Chief Moses is to the effect that he has 1,500 warriors, well armed and desperate. A large part of his band are composed of renegades from other tribes. The Indians on the reservation, with few exceptions, sympathize with Moses, and in case of a breakout, he would be reinforced by 400 or 500 reservation Indians. The assault made by Bernard upon the Indians at Curry Creek was a surprise to the savages, about forty of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charge. The Indian force present was estimated at 300, but there were probably not so many. It is estimated that the whole force of savages, is 20,000. The Indians will be pursued, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign.

Crime.

John Lane while drunk, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, killed his father.

Edwin Hoyt, at New Milford, Conn., June 23d, fatally stabbed his father, whisky was the cause.

Singer Chase, defaulting treasurer of the Fall River mills, has pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 12 years in the state prison, and two days solitary confinement.

Wm. Root's flour and grain store at Jacksonville, Florida, was burned, and adjoining property badly damaged by an incendiary, June 28. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$28,000.

Nicholas Tobin, a United States soldier, who murdered Peter Albens at West Point some time ago, has been recommended by the jury to executive clemency.

Geo. W. Stiles, in Philadelphia, June 27th, shot his wife and cut the throat of their child, and his own.

Nine illicit distilleries have recently been destroyed in Putnam county, Tenn., valued at \$12,000, and 15 persons connected with them, charged with violation of the revenue laws, arrested.

At Bronson, Mich., June 25, Samuel Whittaker shot his wife dead and afterwards killed himself. Domestic troubles were the cause. Whittaker endeavored to commit suicide by poison about two years ago.

On the morning of June 28th, the northward bound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near Appleton, Wis., was wrecked by a broken rail, supposed to be the work of tramps. The fireman and engineer were severely hurt.

Annie McCool, a woman of the town, was murdered at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, on the night of June 23d, by a negro. Three negroes attempted to gain admittance to her house, and when refused, they battered the door, the woman and her companions attempting to escape by the back way when one of the negroes fired, instantly killing Miss McCool.

Henry A. Parr, arrived in Boston, from St. Johns, N. B., June 25, having been

arrested on a charge of murder on board the steamer Chesapeake, from New York for Portland, December 5, 1869. Parr was one of 17 passengers who took possession of the Chesapeake in the name of the Confederacy, shooting the second engineer and throwing the body overboard.

The mail coach from Concha, Texas, to Fort Davis, was attacked by Indians on the night of June 26, near Peewee river, and one passenger was wounded seriously, the stage escaping. The wounded man's name is Max Schultz. He was one of five passengers. The Indians fired some fifteen shots. Several other cases of outlaws by Indians in Texas are reported.

The Indian War.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of June 27th, says: It is the belief of old residents in Eastern Oregon, that all Indians in that section are disaffected and that they will be ready on slight provocation, to take up arms against the whites. Even the Warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore been the strong friends of the government, and who have on several occasions rendered efficient service against the numerous tribes of their own race—refuse to join the forces against the Banocks, and it is thought that a large party of them will join the hostiles. It begins to look as if the Indians intend to do their worst this summer. In the recent attack of Bernard's command on the hostile Indians, the latter are reported to have fifteen hundred warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers. Their stock was unimpaired, herds and flocks were close by the enemy and could whip them. He charged them not to retreat, if they did they would be shot, and they might as well be killed by shots fired by the savages as by our own men. The soldiers went silently forward and attacked the savages in three times greater force. When within five hundred yards of the enemy the order was given to charge. M. Gregor's company was near by, and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay. A large number were killed. An encounter took place between Bernard's, the Banocks' chief, and Sergeant Richard, of M. Gregor's company. The sergeant finally killed his man. Between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. of the 24th the hostiles were compelled to retreat. They were pursued by Bernard's men, Gen. Howard and Downey Miles subsequently arrived on the ground, and Bender's company. All are anxious for a fight. The body of one soldier killed by the Indians was cut up and burned. The Indian camp was destroyed by the troops. Many of the hostiles were wounded.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Gordon, President of the Council, replying to Earl Granville in the House of Lords June 17th, said the memorandum of the agreement between England and Russia, published recently was surreptitiously procured through some person having access to the confidential papers. As an explanation of the government's policy he said it was incomplete, and therefore inaccurate. The government would, at the earliest moment, give full information.

The Mark Lane Express says standing crops are suffering from continued wet and cold, both in England and Scotland.

It is said that orders have been issued to reduce the force and expenditures of the Portsmouth navy yard, and it is understood that other proposed measures are to be abandoned this year, to avoid retrenchment.

AUSTRIA.

Military magazines are being constructed at Agram, Hungary, and provision contractors have been ordered to deliver at the Agram railway station, by the 15th of July, provisions for fifty thousand men and forage for cavalry. An event of importance for future Austria is the Imperial sanction given to all laws respecting the Austro-Hungarian compromise. The difficult matter which occupied both parliaments more than two years, may be regarded as settled.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have 52,426 sick in the Balkan peninsula; and of the recruits raised in 1877 for the Armenian campaign 25 per cent. are dead!

THE ORIENT.

The North German Gazette says the Austrian delegates to the Congress have received news of an attack made by the Turks on the Montenegrins, in which the Turks lost several killed and wounded and 60 prisoners. The aggressors were not soldiers, but it is suspected that it was instigated by a Pasha.

GERMANY.

The session of the Congress, June 17, lasted nearly three hours. The question of admission of Greece was definitely brought forward, but no decision was reached. The question has assumed more importance than was expected. Confidence in the peaceful result which will assure legitimate influence in the East of the Powers principally interested is increasing. An understanding between Russia and Austria is considered certain.

CUBA.

Advices from Cuba are to the effect that Gen. Gonzales has been re-elected President.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid, of June 24, says: The Queen of Spain is dying. She received the last sacraments of the Church that morning, in the presence of the King, members of the royal Montpensier family, and the ministers.

IRELAND.

Party riots occurred at Belfast, on the night of June 23d, during which several persons were killed and many wounded.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

It is stated in Russian diplomatic circles that the discussion of the Bulgarian question is taking a favorable turn, but difficulties are apprehended in reference to the evacuation of Shumla and Varna by the Turks. The London Post says Russia is now authoritatively told that she is now as far from Constantinople, if not, indeed, further, than she was when the war began. The Czar is expected in Berlin shortly, on his way to Ems. The new Ottoman province south of the Balkans is to be called Eastern Roumelia. All the Berlin correspondents agree in declaring the settlement of Bulgaria entirely due to the firmness of the British representatives in Congress. Well informed persons state that the Russian plenipotentiaries only agreed to the points as to Turkey's right of fortify the Balkans and Caddeum, but it is confidently thought that their

explanations, and the mediating influence of Germany, will succeed in obtaining the desired ratification from St. Petersburg. The plenipotentiaries have also agreed to the settlement of the southern limit of Roumelia, in a sense favorable to the Turks. The neighbor hood of the Vardar valley and the Black Sea coast being left under the direct supervision of the Porte. It is believed that the Turks will support instead of thwart England and Austria. The Sultan has thanked England and Austria.

A Vienna dispatch says that as a result of the pourparlers between the plenipotentiaries regarding Greece, it is proposed the Hellespont question be settled directly between Greece and the Porte, within the limits designated by the Congress. Austria will also be empowered by the Congress to treat with the Porte respecting the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the sitting of the Congress June 26th, Prince Gortschakoff was present. It is believed the Congress discussed the boundary of Roumelia and the appointment of a Governor for that province who is to be a Christian and appointed by the Porte, with the approval of the Powers. England, Austria and Russia being generally agreed concerning the questions of Bessarabia, Servia, Montenegro, Epirus, and Thessaly, no difficulty is expected on those points. The Vienna Political Correspondence says that notwithstanding the grave representations, especially of Prince Bismarck, the Turkish delegates in the Congress continue stubborn, and their obstinacy is calculated to lessen the probability of peace. Another correspondent says the Turks refuse to surrender Shumla unless the Russians withdraw to Adrianople, and threaten to leave the Congress, if the cession of territory to Greece is even discussed.

It is thought the labors of the principal plenipotentiaries can be concluded by the 10th of July. It is said the Greeks have secured the support of France for the frontier line from Olympus to Avlona. As the Turks will not cede Batoum, they are still unwilling to make such concession. The Turkish delegates consented to the evacuation of Varna. A Berlin correspondent reports that France, Italy and Germany warmly support the Greek's claims for an extension of territory. Russia gave her consent that the boundaries of Roumelia shall be the Egean Sea, or the approach to Salonica dependent on the crossing of Marza, and the rest of the quadrilateral, to Bulgaria. The Roumanian government is advised from many sides, particularly from Italy and France, to come to an understanding with Russia at any price.

Reports are current in diplomatic circles which confirm reports that the Austrian occupation of Bosnia is imminent. A few days ago the proposal for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrian troops was entirely disapproved by the Congress. It is understood that Russia claims no influence, even on the Danube. Russia only claims territory as far as Kila, at the mouth of the Danube. It is expected that there will be a re-assembly of the Congress in autumn, as it is intended to settle every thing definitely now and leave the details to special commissions. Greece will decline to participate in the Congress in a consultative capacity.

DEATH OF QUEEN MERCEDES.

A dispatch from Madrid, announces the death of the young Queen of Spain, on the 26th of June. She passed the later hours of her illness in a state of unconsciousness. Deep commiseration is expressed by all classes. On the 23d day of January last the Princess Mercedes, third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, was united in marriage to King Alfonso of Spain. The ceremonies were magnificent, lasting nearly two hours, and were attended by Queen Christina and King Francisco, the King's grandmother and father; special ambassadors from France, Austria, Russia, and England; an apostolic delegate, Count and Countess of Paris; Senators and Deputies, and other dignitaries. The Pope, the King's godfather sent by apostolic delegate a wedding ring blessed by his Holiness, and a rose of diamonds for the Queen. The Duke de Montpensier gave his daughter 250,000 francs in addition to the great quantity of diamonds and a most extraordinary rich trousseau. Alfonso gave his Queen several suits of jewels, and his portrait set in brilliants. The Queen also received from her sister, the Countess of Paris, a magnificent set of jewels. The festivities lasted five days, and were followed by a six weeks' season of Italian opera. The bereaved husband is not yet 22 years of age.

The Congress unanimously adopted the proposal of the French plenipotentiaries that Europe should refuse to recognize the independence of Servia, unless the Servian Jews were relieved from their present disabilities. The general impression in high Russian circles is that the Congress will result in temporary relief, but not in real settlement. A Berlin dispatch, in direct conflict with another dispatch, asserts that the Turkish protest against the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is so forcible that the Congress has left the question in abeyance.

A Dog's Suicide.

One of the most remarkable incidents going to show the affection of dumb animals for those who care for them, occurred in this city a few days since. Our readers will remember the drowning last Sunday of the little six-year-old boy, Dany. The child had a little dog which was his constant companion and playmate. When the accident occurred which resulted in the drowning of the boy, the dog was with him, and and by his strange conduct and unselfishness, he attracted the attention of those present. While the boy was lying in the bottom of the stream the dog would run to the child's mother, and then toward the place where the boy was supposed to be, and finally plunged in and swam around over the spot where his little master lay. After the body had been placed in the coffin the dog manifested a strong desire to see the child, and when the lid of the coffin was raised he licked the dead face, and seemed to feel intense grief. In a short time the dog went out to the railroad track and laid down upon the road, as if it had done many times before; but upon the approach of the train he laid himself on the rail, and deliberately allowed the train to pass over his body—being killed. The whole actions of the dog were such as to convince one that it was governed by reasoning powers, and is another illustration of the remarkable love or attachment that some animals have for their masters. The mother, at the time of the drowning, supposed the child was at home, and therefore neglected to obey the hint given by the dog that might have saved the boy's life.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

The Disunited Democracy.

The Democratic papers are dissatisfied with General Butler's management of the Potter investigation, and they were also dissatisfied members that there is too much Butlerism and not enough Potter in the business. They claim that the bluff old Benjamin is a mystery. He does not consult with the Democratic members, and they don't know what he is driving at. He is constantly springing surprises on them, and papers like the Cincinnati Enquirer express the fear that Butler will drag the Democratic party into all sorts of scrapes.

Butler was put on the committee by the Democrats. Mr. Potter was asked by the gentleman from Massachusetts as a matter of choice. He was asked to try the experiment, and now that he is being dragged along as a party ball, he finds it of little avail to call a halt. The situation recalls a little story related by the Rock Island Press.

When the town was a small village, and its people had lots of fun all to themselves, one of the very sober, dignified citizens put his own head under one end of a yoke and a little bull's under the other, to teach the animal how to be useful and work. When he found the bull was running away down a dirt road toward a crowd around the country store on Illinois street, he measured sixteen feet at a jump, kept up with the bull, and yelled at the top of his voice: "Look out! Here we come, darn our fool souls! Head us, somebody!" and when halted and the yoke was being lifted from his neck, he yelled: "Un-yoke the bull, never mind me, I'll stand."

So with Mr. Potter at this juncture. He was going to show Mr. Butler how to conduct the investigation, but now that Butler is running away with him and his committee, he is ready to shout: "Stop Butler, never mind me, I'll stand."—Inter Ocean.

Iowa Republicans.

Speaking of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention of Iowa, the Inter Ocean says:

By a unanimous vote of one of the largest conventions ever assembled in the State, they gave this stirring address to the public. United, zealous, alive, they will carry Iowa with that old-time enthusiasm which marked political contests when loyal men were yet grappling with traitors and falling in defense of liberty and national integrity.

And not only is the platform outspoken and manly, but it is eminently judicious. It is not a trembling whisper, but a bugle-blast; not an apology, but a charge; not a vainglorious conglomerate of windy vapors, but a positive declaration of truths, to which honest men can give their hearty and enthusiastic support.

Iowa to-day stands forth the molder of Republican sentiment, the leader among States, the incarnation of that principle—"dare to do right"—which puts cowardly policy to the blush and lends a new and richer meaning to political honesty.

Jenks' Jaw.

It is very interesting to observe with what consternation the democrats regard the presence of Jenks, of Louisiana, upon the witness stand before the Potter committee. Tilden's friends in the committee tried hard to keep Jenks from being sworn, and they did their best to hurry him while he was testifying. The democratic papers this morning attack him savagely and the Times, which ought to know a liar when it encounters one, actually declares that Jenks, in that respect, is more dexterous than Anderson. The explanation of all this terror is easy. Jenks not only declared his firm belief that the alleged Sherman letter, upon which the democrats counted so surely, never existed; he showed that Anderson is a perjured rascal, although that is no news, and he demonstrated that the negroes in the Feliciana parishes did not vote because they were afraid of being murdered by the democrats. If the story of Jenks about those parishes is true, the act of the returning board in throwing them out was justifiable; and if it was legal and justifiable, why all this hullabaloo about Tilden having carried the state has no foundation in fact. It is no wonder they decided not to call Jenks, and were furious when the Republicans called him.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Few of the Points Scored.

Among the points scored by the Democratic House are the following:

- 1. It began by electing a Confederate over a Union soldier for Doorkeeper.
- 2. It attempted, through its Committee on Ways and Means, to destroy the protective tariff system and inaugurate a free trade tariff for the benefit of the South.
- 3. It sought to degrade and demoralize the army, as a bid for the Communist vote, and a sop for the ex-Confederates.
- 4. It tried to embarrass and defeat the resumption of specie payment by repealing the resumption law, and throwing every obstacle in the way of the financial policy marked out and adhered to by the administration.
- 5. It plunged into a wanton and causeless investigation of the electoral count, the effect of which has been to keep the country irritated and apprehensive, to the prejudice of business interests. To balance this record, what good has Mr. Randall's Congress done? What proof of patriotism and capacity in the management of public affairs has the Democratic party given in Congress to justify its demand to be again placed in control of the House? The records of Congress and the O'Connor Legislature offer valuable suggestions to voters in Ohio this fall.—Cleveland Leader.

WE BELIEVE

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—A. A. Rochester, N. Y.

Captain David Bell, son of the Hon. John Bell, who ran for President in 1860, is a candidate for Congress in Alabama.