

THE TRIBUNE.

F. M. & E. M. KIMMELL, Pubs.

MCCOOK. NEB

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

THE LAST CALL.—The time is short, many schools are responding nobly, we have received some encouraging letters, many in interesting enquiries concerning the map while we feel that through public and private sources every effort has been made to reach all teachers in the state, both city and county, yet we have concluded to make this last appeal to the instructors of this commonwealth. We want photographs of buildings, descriptions of heating, lighting, plans of school grounds, courses of study, educational addresses, in print or in manuscript. Everything that will properly represent the educational interests of this state. We have a few days in this department yet, let us improve them. County teachers, this call is for you. Will you come up to one help? Please address or send article to Prof. W. W. Jones, Lincoln, or myself at Tecumseh.

FANNIE J. EDWRIGHT, Superintendent of Educational Department for Women's Exhibit at New Orleans.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. S. T. Smith, the new general superintendent of the Union Pacific, says the Omaha Herald of the 1st, arrived yesterday and will begin work today. He is not yet ready to outline his plans, preferring to become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the great system before taking any definite action. Mr. Smith gave at least one reporter to understand yesterday that the present general superintendent, Mr. "General" Lopped off his titles, and that the superintendents under whom they would be called "assistants." The appointment of Mr. Smith should be an assurance to the old staff that the management is not on the hunt for men outside, but believes in promoting those who have been faithful and efficient. That is the way railway men look at it, and it is a sensible conclusion.

It is reported upon good authority that Dr. S. D. Mercer has resigned his position as chief surgeon of the Union Pacific railway company. Dr. Mercer is known to have been contemplating this step for some time, and is therefore probable that the report is correct.

EX-MAYOR CLARK'S RESPONSE.—Mr. S. H. Clark, late general manager of the Union Pacific railway, has sent the following letter to the heads of the committee of veteran employes of the railway, who called at his house recently with an address, in which they expressed their esteem for and regret at parting with him:

OMAHA, October 18.—To George E. Strattmann and David Knox, of Committee—GENTLEMEN: Allow me to extend my warmest wishes to you in the absence of the night yourselves with so many other employes called at my residence and presented those touching resolutions of friendship relating to myself, which, during the past two weeks, wrought side by side with you for our common interest, viz: the welfare and success of the Union Pacific railway company. Permit me to inform each and all of you, it is now and will continue to be in the future a source of much gratification and pleasure to know that after so many years of constant service among you, I have retained your respect, confidence and esteem, as well as the element of character, as manifested by your cordial greeting and in your enclosed testimonial, more valuable to me than any gift of gold at your command. The former are heaven-born principles and will grow brighter and brighter as the ages disappear, whereas the latter at best is only temporary, affording us no genuine pleasure now or hereafter.

One-third of a century ago—this is my forty-eighth birthday—I began business life, having as a foundation and guiding star the following precepts: 1st. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." 2d. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." I leave it to the employers and employees of the Union Pacific railway company, from which I have so lately severed my connection, to judge whether or not I have succeeded in crying out those God-given maxims.

During the long period of our official relations and mutual efforts, we have known and have experienced much care, anxiety, hardship, peril; but we did not complain nor did we murmur. We acquitted ourselves as men doing with our might what our hands found to do; but now I desire to repeat what I have many times said, both at home and abroad, that a more painstaking, hardworking, self-sacrificing class of employes than are those of the Union Pacific cannot be found on the American continent.

Again, permit me to assure you I fully appreciate your kindly sentiments, and thank you for them with my whole heart. Indeed, the respect, regard and esteem which you employes is something of which any person ought justly to feel proud, to which feelings I plead guilty, guilly.

Please accept for yourselves, your wives and little ones, and for the great army of men whom you represent, my heartfelt wishes for your and their happiness forever.

Yours truly,
S. H. CLARK.

GENERAL STATE NOTES.

The cane mill of Mr. Jewett, near Plainview was destroyed by fire.

Steps are about to be taken at Grand Island to negotiate the sale of school bonds.

The B. & M. has put on a regular passenger train between Hastings and Red Cloud.

Steps are being taken at Hastings for the establishment of a permanent fair ground.

A recent enterprise at Stuart is the organization of a mutual fire insurance company.

Creighton now claims a population of 750, an increase of over 200 since last spring's census.

A Blair man sends to the New Orleans exposition a beet three feet long and weighing 18 1/2 pounds.

Mrs. Beghtol, of Lincoln, was the victim of a runaway a few days ago and had both of her legs broken.

Smith Bros., lumber and hardware dealers, Long Pine, have failed. Liabilities, \$5,200; assets, \$4,400.

Lightning rod fences have been victimizing Pierce county farmers from \$30 to \$90 each on \$10 estimates.

The new Lincoln directory will contain about 8,000 names, which indicates a population of 20,000.

Mrs. J. H. Murphy, of Wood River, was severely hurt by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway team.

The case of ex-Mayor Chase, of Omaha, will be tried about the 15th of November. Judge Post will preside.

M. D. Cowan, of Oxford, was quite seriously injured by being thrown against a wire fence by a fractious colt.

Webster county, at the coming election, votes upon the question of building a house upon the poor farm.

A woman bicyclist ran a five mile race at Omaha with a team of horses, and came out winner by five yards.

The new flouring mill of Standard, Underhill & Co., one of the great enterprises of Uta, is about completed.

Miss Sales, of Pierce county, while en route home from church, was thrown from a buggy and had her arm dislocated.

Burglars entered the store of Stephen & Gillbert, Nebraska City, and blew open the safe, from which they got about \$100.

Burt Dilliance, an Omaha newspaper carrier boy, suffers with a leg broken in three places, the result of his horse falling upon him.

Hon. Church Howe has returned to Nebraska from the south, where he has been managing the interests of the republicans.

The story that Mrs. Hill, of Valentine, murdered her infant proves to be without foundation after a thorough legal investigation.

When they can count one hundred farmers' teams on the streets the citizens of Creighton think they have a rather lively town.

A petition has been in circulation at Plainview for the removal of the land office from Niobrara to Creighton. It met with favor by everybody.

J. G. Harrington has arrived from a visit to New York, bringing with him a number of cattle from that state for his farm near Waterloo.

The next Hall county teachers' institute will be held at Grand Island during the week beginning December 29, 1884, and ending January 5, 1885.

A German lady at Schuyler, named Bomgardner, who has been afflicted for some time and lately adjudged insane, was taken to the asylum at Lincoln.

A negro woman was found dead in a lawyer's office in Falls City on the morning of the 27th. Fouplay is suspected, and an investigation will be held.

Joe Johnson, a Washington county farmer, has furnished thirteen pumpkins and squashes for the New Orleans exposition which average 151 pounds in weight.

In a row at a house of ill fame in Hastings one gambler named Spellman shot another gambler named Higgins. The victim is dangerously if not fatally wounded.

Two men who went to bed in an Omaha hotel and neglected to turn off the gas were found in an unconscious state and resuscitated only after much hard work.

Carpenters are everywhere busy in closing up the season's work. Buildings for the most part are now enclosed, but a great deal of inside work is yet to be attended to.

George A. Kyle, of Cortland, has left his wife, who is overcome with grief at his abrupt departure. Kyle was hopelessly in debt, hence his sudden and unexpected move.

Both of the Superior saloons were burglarized the other night. Superior is near the Kansas line, and numerous apostles of St. John come across the border to quench their thirst.

Colonel Brainard, of Chicago, who owns several thousand head of cattle on the grazing grounds of Colorado, has bought two sections of land about four miles from Albion, Boone county.

Webster Richards, living near Juniata, mysteriously left his home a few nights ago and has not since been seen. His family is very much distressed, and do not know what to make of it.

The Nebraska town that hasn't got a skating rink or is not making preparations to have one is the coming winter is far behind the times. The sport is now all the rage among the boys and girls.

A proposition will be submitted to the voters of Wayne county at the ensuing general election to vote a special tax of three mills, for the purpose of raising \$3,000 to build a county jail.

Fire destroyed the Willow Springs distillery at Omaha one night last week, entailing a loss of about \$40,000. None of the valuable stock was destroyed, only the building being wiped out by flames.

A man was arrested in Omaha a few days ago on suspicion of being the Nance county murderer. He proved to be, however, a well-to-do citizen of a Nebraska town, and was at once released.

The postmaster general has arranged for fast mail service from Chicago to Omaha. Letters and papers will come through in fourteen hours and will be taken at the depot and distributed about the city.

At Omaha recently August Shultz, a carpenter, who was passing out of the city into country on a load of lumber, fell from the same and broke his neck, dying instantly. He leaves a wife and several children.

J. C. Kesterson, near Fairbury, has lost a number of hogs recently by apparently the same disease that has prevailed in other portions of the state. It does not seem to be cholera but some sort of a throat disease.

John Klaus, recently from Ohio, is out \$400. He went to bed in a Lincoln hotel, first throwing his vest, containing \$400, on a chair. There were other sleepers in the room, but they were gone before Klaus got up, as was also his wealth.

The Omaha clearing-house began operations on the 25th. This is a combination amongst the Omaha national banks for the purpose of facilitating business among themselves in adjusting balances and to show the bulk of payments in checks.

The Pierce county fair was one of the best in Northern Nebraska. There was a grand display of vegetables, farm produce and fancy work. The exhibits of stock was not as good as it might have been, but the display was very creditable.

R. H. Knapp, ex-treasurer of Dixon county, last week made a final settlement with the board of commissioners, the latter accepting a warranty deed to 160 acres of land, which will be converted into a county poor farm, and the payment by the bondsmen of \$2,000 in cash.

Last week Fullerton recorded her first business failure. The firm of Mulford, Macklem & Forbes closed their doors and made an assignment in favor of their creditors. It is believed that the stock of goods on hand is ample to satisfy every dollar of the indebtedness of the firm.

Effie Taylor, one of the wine-room women at the Buckingham variety theater in Omaha, read a paragraph in the Dispatch of that city concerning her, and at once proceeded to coward her reporter, striking him several blows while he was being held by a man who accompanied her. Both of the assailants were arrested.

An obstreperous woman was taken in hand by the police of Lincoln a few days ago, and when she appeared in court for trial one of her neighbors fled into the halls of justice to fill all the available space. They were there to testify against the prisoner as the worst specimen of a "she devil" that ever came under their observation.

The seed crop in the vicinity of Waterloo, Douglas county, raised for Jerome B. Rice, of Cambridge City, N. Y., will be of fine quality and fair yield. The growers say that it will pay much better than growing grain for market. Squashes, cucumbers and melons are grown here and a great revenue is derived by the industry.

At Fairfield Lyman Sanderson lit some matches under the bed in an upper room of his father's house, and in a few moments there was a conflagration which threatened serious consequences. Energetic efforts succeeded in confining the fire to the room in which it started; not, however, without consuming all the bedding and wearing apparel therein.

Mrs. Spencer, of Shelton, who lives two and a half miles north of town, met with an accident by falling, causing hemorrhage in the left side of the brain and complete paralysis of the right side and a loss of the power of speech.

The lady is about seventy-five years of age, and there is little hope of her recovery.

An attempt to wreck a Union Pacific train was made near Schuyler a few days ago, and had it not been for the immediate action of the engineer a serious accident would have resulted. Steam was promptly reversed when, upon turning a curve, a rail was discovered strapped across the track, and a smash-up averted. It is hard to say who attempted the deed.

The Wakefield Republican says that a lamentable shooting accident occurred at Claremont, a station on the Hartington branch between Concord and Coleridge. A party of hunters were out in a wagon, and left their loaded guns in the bottom. As they drove along a 10-year-old son of Section Boss S. F. Cochran got on the back part of the wagon to ride, with the guns pointed toward him, and the jolting of the wagon caused one of the guns to go off, inflicting a serious and painful wound in the boy's knee-cap, which may cripple him for life.

Sheriff Zibbel, of Nance county, has gone to Springfield, Missouri, in answer to a telegram from the authorities of that place, saying Furnival, the Fullerton fencer, was hiding near there. Zibbel received a dispatch from Springfield authorities asking for a detailed description of Furnival, and it was sent. They wired back soon afterwards that there was no doubt the man there being the one wanted, and Zibbel went to Lincoln, obtained a requisition from Governor Dawes, and started to earn the \$1,200 reward. Before boarding the train Mr. Zibbel told a reporter of the Omaha Herald that he was positive he was on the right trail this time, and confidently expected to bring Furnival back with him.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

As Set Forth by the Commissioner of the Pacific Railroads.

The commissioner of railroads, William H. Armstrong, has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1884. The report states the property and accounts of railroads coming within the jurisdiction of the office have been examined, the several companies having freely accorded all proper facilities for the inspection of their properties and the examination of their books. Statements are submitted in detail showing the indebtedness of subsidized railroads to the United States, the earnings and expenses, financial condition and surplus, including various other data pertaining to these roads. The commissioner also submits detailed statements of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies showing the sums which have been covered into said funds by the secretary of the treasury as custodian. The total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific railroads to the United States on June 30, 1884, is reported by the commissioner as follows: Total debt, Union Pacific (including secured indebtedness), \$11,412,334.40; interest, \$33,899,554.40; total, \$45,311,888.80; Sioux City & Pacific, principal, \$1,628,320; accrued interest, \$1,691,596. Total, \$3,319,916. Central Branch Union Pacific and 25 cent line, principal, \$1,045,808; total, \$3,245,808. Grand total, \$217,823,015. The total credit of these roads is \$24,822,225. Bonds outstanding, \$18,487,790; but not due until maturity of principal in 1884 and 1889, \$102,434,773. The sinking funds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies, held by the United States treasury, amount to \$5,884,600 on June 30, 1884. The Union Pacific have to its credit \$3,435,576, and the Central Pacific \$2,448,225. Amounts remaining in the United States treasury are \$4,346,325. Total, \$7,833,801. Total assets of the Union Pacific is shown by report to be \$28,065,649. Total assets, \$245,011,393; surplus, including bonds, \$18,487,790; surplus, including bonds, \$28,828,822; total stock and debt of the Central Pacific \$189,312,255; total assets, \$17,987,072. Deficit, \$22,225,787. The company own and are farming lands unsold at \$25,250,000, and water front and lands in San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento at \$7,590,000. In all \$33,000,000, and the Central Pacific \$1,083,000. The commissioner again invites attention to the subject of funding the debts of the several subsidized railroads, and in this connection presses to take speedy and final action, looking to the ultimate payment of this vast indebtedness.

MURDER IN CEDAR COUNTY.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed, His Murderer Being Hung by a Mob.

A Sioux City dispatch says: Editor Kroeson, of the Colridge (Neb.) Sentinel, was in town to-day, and gave a detailed account of the murder and lynching near St. Helena, Neb., Friday night. The man who was lynched worked for Sheriff Asbe during the summer, and on account of some difficulty was discharged. He returned last week, and set fire to some haystacks on the sheriff's farm. Deputy Sheriff Phillips got track of the man Friday evening in the Bow valley, south of St. Helena. There was a running fight, both the officer and the incendiary emptying their revolvers. A family came out from their home beside the road to see the fight, and the incendiary sought refuge in the house thus vacated. Phillips followed close shots, and the incendiary, who had fired his revolver was empty. But the man had quickly slipped three cartridges into his pistol and began shooting as Phillips came in at the door. Two bullets went over Phillips' shoulder, the third penetrated the lower part of his side and is supposed to have lodged somewhere in the bowels. The bullet has not yet been found. Phillips, who was supposed to be dying on Saturday, was highly better on Sunday, and there was hope for his recovery. The murderous incendiary, directly after he had shot the officer, was knocked down with a shotgun by one of the men who was with the deputy and dragged out by the crowd, and being put on a large log, was then taken to the jail yard at St. Helena, where he was hanged to a post and left swinging until dead. His name could not be learned. The only thing known is that he was a foreigner and a pretty tough character.

Phillips was postmaster at Coleridge, proprietor of the Coleridge house, and an old settler with hosts of friends.

The tragedy will recall to old residents the lynching of Jameson, alias McBeath, on May 14, 1874. On October 19, of the previous year, Henry Locke, a single man, who lived alone on his farm north of St. Helena, was found murdered. He had evidently been killed with a single shot, and the bullet was found in his back. On May 5, following, John McDonough, then deputy sheriff, arrested a man who was working on a farm near Omaha under the name of John McBeath. It was understood then that his trial there would be in Judge Lynch's court. On Monday night he was crossed from Yankton to Cedar county he took some poison which he had secreted on his person, but it was an overdose and only made him sick. At St. Helena, on May 14th, the citizen's vigil committee held a meeting, and the deputy sheriff, and a priest and several men went to the home of a priest and brought him. A vote was taken and every citizen voted for hanging. After receiving the last services of the reverend clergyman, McBeath made a confession. He had killed a man in Kentucky, but that was an accident. Enlisting under the name of Jameson he had killed a man at Fort Buford; came down the river on the steamboat "Pontiac" and left the boat above Yankton, and tramping across the country had stopped for the night at Locke's cabin. Locke had entertained him, and the following morning as the two were walking, Locke carrying an axe to cut some wood, McBeath, who had been drinking, raised the axe on the subject of these water-cured grasses, and states that they only acquire this property when it is 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The region having such an altitude includes, he says, all nearly up to the timber line of Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, and the north-western corner of Texas, one-fourth of Kansas, and one-sixth each

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

The Comptroller of the Currency Shown Up to the President.

The following open letter to President Arthur has been made public:

Hon. Chester Arthur, President of the United States:

Sir: Having recently resigned a clerkship in the treasury department I desire to give you an explicit reason for my action and to furnish you with the details concerning the transaction of public business that I feel assured are unknown to you. I was employed in the first comptroller's office. In the absence of the first comptroller First Deputy Comptroller Ang invariably called me to his assistance. I know the manner in which accounts are presented and passed upon in several divisions of the first comptroller's office, but an especially familiar with the books and accounts of the judiciary division, having occupied a desk in that division long enough to acquaint myself thoroughly with the details. It resigned my place in the service of the United States for the simple reason that I declined to be an accessory to the systematic frauds that are being perpetrated through the first comptroller's office of the treasury department. I characterize the production of the records in the first comptroller's office to dispute a single statement contained herein. I only give a few instances of wrongful extraction of the public funds and I do not mean to multiply the examples. I say the United States attorneys present false bills to the department and that they are allowed often.

THEIR FALSITY HAS BEEN SHOWN

To the first comptroller, and as an example I cite the case of William A. Stone, United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and his say these charges in his report of 1883 were manifestly illegal, and I assert that I myself called the attention of the comptroller to them, and that in the presence of witnesses he said the claim was illegal and should not be allowed. I say that the first comptroller sent for R. M. Reynolds, first auditor, in whose office the account had been audited, and that the first comptroller severely censured the act of the auditor's office and again asserted that the bill and all of its character would be disallowed in the comptroller's office. I assert that, notwithstanding this promise, the bill of William A. Stone was allowed. The bill of Nathan S. Dixon, attorney and agent, was also brought to his attention by myself, and a promise given me that it should not be allowed, but it was allowed. There are only a few of the many of this class that might be cited. John A. Child, chief commissioner of the United States court, New York city, filed a bill for \$1,400,000, swearing United States deputy marshals and supervisors of election at the election of 1880. If any sum was due it was payable by beneficiaries, and not by the United States. I took the bill to the first comptroller, and he

ADMITTED ITS ILLEGALITY,

and promised its disallowance, but it was afterwards allowed. I assert that Joel B. Eelhart, marshal of the eastern district of New York, presented vouchers showing that he had paid to the supervisors and deputy marshals the election of 1880 more than \$24,000, and I say that, whereas the law contemplates that these supervisors of elections shall serve one day, almost every one of them charged and was paid for a full maximum of five days, and I assert that I myself carried these vouchers and presented them to the comptroller, and called his attention to them and offered to bring half a million dollars of the same sort, and I assert that over my protest the claim was allowed and paid. This is one instance of its kind. I assert that these entries are a violation of the Forty-eighth session, No. 150, which is supplemental and shows the additional expenditure in the star route cases only begins to show the enormous sums that were expended in the election of 1880.

STATEMENT IS NOT TRUE.

I took the account to the first comptroller and pointed out its illegality, and this after the allowance of this \$11,000 the sheriff of the judiciary district, through whose hands the bill was passing, having passed it within six days of its allowance, and I assert that whereas the payment of the witnesses in the star route trials should appear as having been paid in the District of Columbia, the bills of these witnesses were charged to their respective offices from the various states and territories and were paid. I assert that clerks in the United States courts charged illegal fees that were allowed, and I say that C. H. Hill, of the United States circuit court for the district of Columbia, was charged \$188 every day in the year except Sundays, the Fourth of July and Christmas, when everybody knows that court is not always in session. I assert that H. C. Geisberg, clerk at Kansas City, was charged with the sum of \$1,000 that bore unmistakable evidence of fraud, and I assert that I am ordered by the chief of the judiciary division to pass the account just as it was presented, and that when I refuse to do so

I WAS REPHIMANDED

by the first comptroller for not doing so. I assert that on my own motion I went to the department of justice and that the matter was investigated by an agent being sent to Kansas City and a portion of the illegal items disallowed.

I deem it my duty to say that the first comptroller is, in my opinion, personally honest, but that he lacks courage to stand up for his convictions, and that when these various outrages are in concert as they do, they compel him to accede to their demands. He is also a monomaniac on the subject of his so-called decisions and devotes his time and that of his immediate subordinates so exclusively to the production of these decisions that he finds little or no time to attend to the details of his office. I stand ready to prove by vouchers on file in the register's office of the treasury department that millions of dollars have been wrongfully taken from the United States treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. BARKER.

THE GRAZING LANDS.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Cattle-Feeding Lands of the West—Character of the Grasses.

The department of agriculture has issued a volume on the agricultural grasses of the United States, which contains some interesting facts of the winter grazing possibilities of a section of the country that was heretofore supposed, by most people, to be too cold and bleak and barren, to sustain any sort of life in winter, much less be valuable grazing grounds, which may be relied upon to sustain great herds of cattle in the winter weather.

The plains, it says, lying west of the 100th meridian, together with much broken and mountainous country, nearly treeless and arid, are nearly useless for the purposes of agriculture, but they are of great importance as the great feeding ground for the multitudes of cattle which supply the wants of the settled regions of our country. The winter range of the cattle consists essentially of the pastures of this region, and the pasture of native grasses, some of which have acquired a reputation for their rich and nutritious properties, for their ability to withstand the dry season, and for the quality of dry or self-curing so as to be available for pasturing in winter. This quality is due probably to the nature of the grasses themselves, and to the effect of the arid climate. It is well known that at lower altitudes in moist countries they have much succulence, they grow rapidly, and their tissues are soft, a severe frost checks or kills their growth, which immediately results in rapid decay; whereas in the arid climate of the plains the grasses have much less succulence, and therefore when arrested by frost the tissues are not so rapidly decayed. The desiccating influence of the climate prevent decay and the grass is kept on the ground in good condition for the winter.

General Ben Rich has on the subject of these water-cured grasses, and states that they only acquire this property when it is 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The region having such an altitude includes, he says, all nearly up to the timber line of Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, and the north-western corner of Texas, one-fourth of Kansas, and one-sixth each

of California, Oregon and Washington territory, embracing about one-fourth of the area of the United States.

In this article General Alford says that not only are the grasses thus cured, but the snow which falls in winter in that high region is so dry and fine that it blows into drifts, and not more than one-fifth of the soil is in any but extreme cases covered, and it is also so dry and fine that it falls off the backs of the cattle and does not wet their coats and cause them suffering from the cold as in most other parts of the country. Cattle are thus, he says, enabled to endure the outdoor life in winter and sustain themselves in good order upon the dried grasses which remain in contact with the sugar, gluten and other constituents of their formation.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Patti and Nicolini have sailed for America on the Oregon.

The roof of the union depot at Pittsburg, Pa., caught fire and was damaged \$5,000.

Mark Simon, wholesale notion dealer, Chicago, has failed. Liabilities \$45,000, assets \$15,000.

The Reading railroad will, on November 1st, rearrange its fares to a basis of three cents a mile.

General G. N. A. Black, retired, of the United States army, died at Washington on the 28th.

No less than twelve hundred miners have been sent from Pittsburg to the Hocking valley of Ohio since the strike in July.

Mrs. J. H. Mosher, who a few weeks ago celebrated her one hundredth birthday, died on the 28th at Lockport, N. Y.

The iron propeller "Scotia" went aground at Keeweenaw, a point near Marquette, on Lake Erie. The last account was that she was leaking badly.

There were over 100,000 persons present at a radical meeting in Hyde park, London. Speeches were made advocating the abolition of the house of lords.

Captain D. B. Kenyon, of the Chicago fire department, died from injuries received recently in going to a fire. He had been twenty years in the service.

Lydia, the second wife of Clawson, the polygamist, after spending a night in jail at Salt Lake for contempt of court, answered three questions by the prosecution, giving the place and date of her marriage.

The Central Pacific road, under acts of congress, has selected 4,000,000 acres between San Jose and Sacramento, Cal., most of which is already occupied under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States.

Chas. E. L. Briggs, of Worcester, Mass., a young postoffice clerk, who recently confessed to stealing letters, has been proved innocent. After his arrest it is claimed his confession was extorted by threats and promises.

A number of English capitalists are making arrangements to import butchers' meat from Poland. Railway refrigerator cars are to be used, and the meat will be delivered in London three or four days after shipment.

The Chicago & Northwestern road has made preliminary surveys for an extension from Valentine, Nebraska, to Fort Pottersman, W. T. Ninety miles of grading will be finished this season, and ties are being received at Valentine for a track to White River.

At Bristol, Tenn., John Pike drove his two daughters from home. Night overtaking them, they went into camp on the railroad, built a fire, and laid down to rest. Mattie, a beautiful young woman, caught her dress on a fire and was burned to a crisp, dying in an hour.

Judge Butler, in the U. S. circuit court, Philadelphia, refused to grant an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania railroad company from abrogating a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio with reference to passenger and express car service between Baltimore and New York.

A bare knuckle contest for \$100 a side took place at Rochester, N. Y., between Jim Burks and Jack McDermott. Five fierce rounds were fought in eleven minutes, when McDermott was knocked senseless for twenty minutes. Burris is eighteen years old and McDermott twenty-nine.

In Calhoun county, West Virginia, a Mrs. Johnson, while temporarily insane, mixed some arsenic with sugar and gave it to her three step-children. One refused to eat, but the other two partook of the fatal compound and died in a few minutes. Mrs. Johnson then swallowed some poison herself and soon died.

John T. Pleasant, editor of the Mail, an afternoon paper published at Petersburg, Va., who was indicted by the grand jury at the last term of court for publishing on June 7 last a libelous card reflecting on the character of W. T. Lawrence, was convicted at Hastings court of misdemeanor. The jury imposed a fine of \$5, and sentenced him to one minute in jail.

At Bloomington one Jno. Schultz, while drunk, threw a stone at the republican procession which struck a man on the head and rendered him insensible. Mounted men of the Hudson cavalry company at once dismounted, chased and caught Schultz, beat him severely and putting a rope around his neck hauled him up on a lamp post and left him hanging and strangling. He was cut down by a policeman just in time to save his life.