THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

JAY GOULD is out of the Union Pacific, but some of his cat's-paws are here yet.

THE REPUBLICAN is very jubilant over the fact that Boyd carried the democratic primaries.

EVERY voter should personally see that he is properly registered, if he wishes to vote at the city election.

IF Mr. Boyd wants to follow in the footsteps of Grover Cleveland he ought to begin with the sheriff's office.

TOM HENDRICKS has at last been recognized by President Cleveland. He has got his man appointed as postmaster at Indianapolis.

IT strikes us that now is the time for the South Omaha packing company to begin canning beef, and not wait until the European war clouds roll by.

THE BEE speaks of the mayoralty as if it were a sin to secure that as a stepping stone to something higher.—*Republican.*

Why should republicans help the boss democrat of Nebraska to a stepping stone for something higher?

THE workingmen of Omaha know their own friends and their own interests. A few of them, who make a trade out of politics, may be base enough to sell out but they cannot deliver the intelligent rank and file. No laboring man who has any self-respect will allow himself to be delivered over to the bayonet rule candidate for money or promise of patronage.

IT is all very well for any republican voter to exercise his independence in local elections, but when the chairman of the republican state central committee organizes a bolt against his own party before it has even made a nomination and makes common cause with its enemies to defeat its candidates he becomes guilty of political perfidy which ought to forever bar him from recognition in the party.

WHEN Councilman Ford opens his mouth he generally puts his foot in it. In his anxiety to boost Mr. Boyd and down Murphy and Redfield he charges City Clerk Jewett with swindling the city in the interests of the asphalt ring. Jewett was made city clerk four years ago through Mr. Boyd's influence, and he was acting mayor during Mr. Boyd's administration. If Mr. Boyd doesn't muzzle his fool friend, Mr. Ford, he is liable to go off like a kicking gun, which knocks down the game at both ends.

MR. F. E. BAILEY, senior, the republican candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, has lived in Omaha ever since 1869. He is a large property holder and tax payer, and has contributed largely to the material welfare of the city. He is an extensive brick manufacturer and builder. For many years he was associated with Samuel Cafferty, and since Mr. Cafferty's death he has been in business with Mr. Olsen under the firm name of Bailey & Olsen. Mr. Bailey has always employed a large number of men, and has constructed many of the best buildings in Omaha. He is in every respect a thorough business man, highly respected by all who know him, and it is just such men that we need in the city council. He did not seek the nomination, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of his many friends that he accepted it. He has never held any public office, and in entering the city council he is certainly making a sacrifice on his part to serve the public. The republicans and the people generally are fortunate in having such an excellent candidate for the council.

THE *Republican's* advocacy of Mr. Boyd is non-partisan, and a result of the most careful and conscientious consideration of the best way to get the best thing for the city of Omaha; and time will amply justify it.—[*Republican.*

The non-partisan effort of the *Republican* is decidedly gauzy. Four years ago that paper supported Hascall against Boyd for mayor, and everybody knows that it would have supported Hascall against Boyd this year if Hascall had been within reach of nomination and election. Why did the conscientious mugwump desert the party before the first gun was fired? Why did it endorse Boyd before the republicans had even called a convention? Is Mr. Boyd the embodiment of non-partianship? Is he the only man in Omaha fit to administer the affairs of this city. Is not the deliberate bolt of the *Republican* a sinister design on the one hand to play into the the hands of the democratic syndicate of Miller, Boyd & Co., which just at present boasts of potential influence with Grover Cleveland; and, on the other hand, does not the *Republican* expect to drive a few nails into Van Wyck's coffin through the non-partisan mayor who carries a sensational bee in his bonnet?

SENATOR MANDERSON AND ALASKA.

In justice to Senator Manderson we publish a letter from that gentleman which corrects a false impression concerning his motive in the proposed Alaska investigation. Our strictures were written on the spur of the moment immediately after the debate over the junketing tours had reached us by telegraph. Parties whom we had considered reliable had incidentally represented to us that one of the seal inspectors of Alaska was a relative or intimate friend of Senator Manderson. The denial of the senator is so specific and positive that we must fully exonerate him from any mercenary or interested motives. The BEE has no quarrel with Senator Manderson and no disposition to do him any injustice. On the contrary it will give us pleasure to commend him whenever his conduct subserves the public interest. Our course in the past certainly does not indicate that we have any prejudice against the senator. We remember that within the last few months when the senator secured the passage of the bridge bill we gave him full credit for his work, and commended him highly for his effort to make Omaha a port of entry.

Our opposition to commissions of every kind and description is well known. We have always deprecated congressional junketing tours and have but little faith in them now. Whether a tour to Alaska by a committee of senators would prove of advantage to the government we sincerely doubt. It strikes us that if any investigation is needed in Alaska is could be easily done by special agents of the government who are employed for such purposes.

Senator Manderson's reference to the Mississippi commission does not in the last affect us. We don't believe in a junketing tour up and down the Mississippi river any more than we do in such a tour from Omaha to Alaska or from Washington to South America.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

The rebellion in the Canadian north west territory, which the Dominion newspapers have all along ridiculed, has suddenly grown to be a serious affair, resulting in bloodshed. It seems that the trouble is of an agrarian character, and is not confined to Riel and his half-breeds, but is extending among the white subjects. The Indians maintain that the terms of their treaty have not been fairly observed by the Dominion government, while the white settlers find fault with the administration of affairs on the part of the land office. One of the principal abuses to which they have been subjected is the long delay in getting their claims entered. Furthermore, that gigantic monopoly known as the Hudson Bay Company is permitted by the government, by which it is fostered and encouraged, to rob them by compelling them to sell their produce and furs at ridiculously low figures and to buy supplies at its own stores, thus "whipsawing" them at every turn. The half-breeds are treated in the same way in this matter. But the direct cause of the outbreak is their inability to secure titles to their lands, which for some inexplicable reason the government continues to withhold from them. As far back as 1870 the Manitoba half-breeds were given by law 240 acres of land each, but the half-breeds north of Manitoba have not been provided for in a similar manner, as in all justice they should have been, for some of their settlements were started over twenty years ago. They have not even been given the free patents to which the squatters are entitled, and when the country was recently surveyed the half-breed claims, which are in narrow strips running back from the river front, were wholly disregarded, and the land was laid out in square sections. Smarting under the injustice done them, the half-breeds presented to the Dominion parliament last fall a bill of rights, as follows:

First, the subdivision into provinces of the northwest territories; second, the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; third, patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; fourth, the sale of half a million acres of dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlement of schools, hospitals and such-like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed grain and implements; fifth, the reservation of a hundred townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years; sixth, a grant of at least $1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and seventh, better provision for the support of the Indians.

It would seem that such fair demands as are embodied in this bill of rights should have been granted at once, but no attention was paid to the matter. Under all there circumstances it should create no surprise that the half-breeds have rebelled, and the Canadian government may find that the outbreak is no child's play. Of course the government can and will suppress the rebellion, but it is hoped that the demonstration on the part of the half-breeds and their white allies and sympathizers will have a salutary effect and result in securing justice to these oppressed subjects of Queen Victoria.

The Canadian parliament is naturally enough very much excited over the situation, and evidently comprehends that it is an affair of no small magnitude, especially in view of the fact that all the Indians in the Canadian territory are known to be uneasy, and threatening to rise and aid Riel and his confederates, and that some of the United States Indians are liable to join them. The president of the Canadian Pacific, the "chartered oppressor" of the northwest, has become so alarmed that he has impressed upon the government the advisability and importance of settling the claims of the half-breeds and settlers at once, otherwise the result will be disastrous. The anti-immigration resolutions passed by the oppressed subjects last year had a serious effect upon immigration and greatly injured the prosperity of Manitoba and the adjacent country, and this rebellion will almost entirely check the flow of settlers to that region. It will be seen that the Canadian Pacific will thus be seriously damaged in its passenger and freight traffic and in the sale of its lands, and the consequence will be that it will be unable to issue bonds and its credit will be naturally depreciated in the English markets. Inasmuch as the Canadian Pacific is a government institution, built almost entirely out of subsidies, which were greater than those given to the Union and Central Pacific roads in this country, the president of that road may have sufficient influence upon the government to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties.

THE passage of the Niagara Falls park bill by the New York legislature takes the great national wonder and pleasure resort out of the hands of speculators, sharps and leeches, who have for so many years lived by bleeding the visitors to that attractive spot. Of late years the demands of the human birds of prey have been so extortionate that tourists, unless possessed of more than ordinary fat pocket-books, have avoided Niagara Falls as they would any skin game. The plan for the improvement of the park is to reserve all points from which the Falls are visible, tear down the fences and buildings, handsomely lay out the ground and restore the natural scenery as far as possible. The reservation includes Goat, Bath, Bird, Luna, Chapin and the Three Sisters Islands, the river brink from Port Day to Prospect Park, and a strip on the cliff above from 100 to 200 feet wide and running along the same distance. These lands have been appraised at less than $1,500,000, and though the first demands of the owners aggregated over $20,000,000, nearly all of them will accept the awards without litigation; while the expense of clearing the obstructions will not, it is believed, bring the total expenditure above $1,700,000. The project was originated some six years ago by Governor Robinson, but until quite recently it met with the most vigorous opposition, which has finally been overcome by the pressure of public opinion. Now that New York has done its duty on the American side, it is hoped that the Dominion government will follow suit on the Canadian side, but so far the Dominion has shown no disposition to take any immediate steps in the matter.

THE position of city auditor is a highly important office and should be filled by a competent accountant and good business man. Mr. E. K. Long, who has been nominated for this office by the republicans, is a gentleman well known in Omaha, he having resided here for many years, during which he has held responsible positions with the Union Pacific. He has also filled the responsible position of president of the board of education in a very satisfactory manner. He is a man of undoubted integrity and irreproachable character, possessing good business qualifications, and as city auditor we have reason to believe he will give entire satisfaction.

THE electric companies in the large cities say they are anxious to put their wires underground, but they do not think it advisable to do it in summer time as physicians say the digging up of the streets would bring malaria and other diseases, including cholera. This may be a very philanthropic attitude, but we suppose the companies would object to burying their wires in the winter as the frozen ground would make the expense too heavy. They remind us of the Arkansan who would not patch up a hole in the roof in rainy weather because he would get wet, and when it did not rain it was not necessary to cover the hole.

MR. C. F. GOODMAN, republican candidate for councilman from the First ward, is one of Omaha's most substantial business men and one of her most respected citizens. He has lived in Omaha for over twenty years, and is prominently identified with her material growth and prosperity, to which he has largely contributed. Mr. Goodman is a large property-holder and tax-payer, and possesses every qualification to make one of the best councilmen Omaha has ever had. He will be elected by a large majority, as it is such men that we want to conduct the business affairs of the city.

MR. G. M. HITCHCOCK, who is running on the republican ticket as the Fourth ward candidate for councilman at large, is a young man born and raised in Omaha, and will make an excellent member of the council. He is a lawyer by profession, and is a man of more than ordinary ability. He possesses the best business qualifications, is a heavy tax-payer, and is in every way eminently fitted for the position of city councilman.

THE ante-diluvian democrats have come to the surface. President Cleveland has been endeavoring to appoint men of experience, but so far he has been unable to find any experienced democrats other than those who are between the ages of seventy and ninety years of age. It was the young democracy that won the victory, but the old mossbacks are getting all the spoils.

THE business of a corporation that pays out a million dollars a year should have a man at its head who will devote his entire time to its interests. The mayor of a growing city like Omaha where so many changes are constantly being made should have no other business on hand except the performance of the duties of his office.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON, who has been appointed United States railroad commissioner, is 78 years of age. He is old enough to know better than to take any such an office at his age. It would be more sensible if he would stay at home and draw up his will, and otherwise prepare for his departure to the next world.

MR. YOST is not ready to resign the chairmanship of the republican state central committee. As the committee has no other labors to perform than to call a convention it is material. The next state convention will take care of the rest.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S appointments thusfar have been democratic fossils nearly a hundred years old. He evidently believes in giving the old men a chance.

DRIFTWOOD.

—"The late Gen. Stager once performed a feat that excited a great deal of wonder, as it was the first time that anything of the kind had ever been done or probably thought of," said a well known telegrapher. "On one of Gen. Stager's many trips in the interest of his company, an engine on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad broke down at night, nine miles from an office. Stager cut the wire and by touching the ends telegraphed to Pittsburg and Brighton for another engine. By fixing one end of the line above and the other beneath his tongue, the electric pulsations could be felt, and he thus received reply that another engine would be sent at once. It was a remarkable performance.

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—"When Mr. Vining became pool commissioner of the Western Trunk Line association," said a prominent railroad man, "he was given a bonus of $5,000, and a salary of $12,000 per year for a period of five years, the only condition being that if the association dissolved he should draw $6,000 per year from the date of dissolution to the end of his contract. The association broke up some time ago, and now Mr. Vining brings suit for $12,000 a year. I think he will be beaten, but that he will get his half pay of $6,000 per year there is no doubt. In those days $6,000 per year is a pretty good thing in itself."

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—The personal appearance of the Omaha police force is rather slovenly, to say the least. If there is any pretense to uniformity in dress it is not visible to the naked eye of the observer. It strikes us that the members of the police force ought to appear on duty in full uniform, with hats all alike, with their boots blacked, and otherwise dressed up. Some of them now look more like tramps than the policemen which one would expect to see in the metropolis of a great state like Nebraska. Brace the boys up, marshal, and make them put on a little city style.

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—"I first knew Herb. Leavitt, over thirteen years ago," remarked a well known gentleman as he saw the county clerk enter his office in the new court house. "He was then one of the wild boys around town, and I would never have believed that he could turn over a new leaf and become a steady going fellow. But he did it all the same, and today he is one of the steadiest and most industrious men in Omaha, and one of the most faithful and competent officials the county has ever had. He is highly respected and the people have the greatest confidence in him. He is a young man of genial disposition and he is bound to maintain himself in the esteem of our citizens."

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—I spent an hour or two the other day in taking a cheap but nevertheless entertaining tour through the principal cities of Europe. With the aid of Max Meyer's collection of pictures I visited London, Paris, Rome, Milan, Genoa, Naples, Berlin and other noted cities, and took in all the wonderful sights. These pictures were collected by Mr. Meyer during his European trip last year, and they will afford to any one an hour's pleasant and instructive entertainment. Besides this he has a large collection of souvenirs, works of art, and novelties of all kinds that he gathered in each city that he visited. He says that a trip to Europe so far as time and money are concerned is not any more of an undertaking than a trip to the Pacific coast. He is going over again this year, about the 20th of April, and will be absent about three months, combining pleasure with business. Incidentally he will import for his friends any articles in the line of art goods, bronzes, placques, bronzes and European novelties, and send them direct to them. He has superior facilities for obtaining such articles, and in all probability many of his Omaha friends will take advantage of his kind offer.

Felling Giant Trees in California.

New York Star.

We stop beneath a monster tree fully 200 feet high, and eight in diameter at the base, tapering gradually to a diameter of about three feet. Standing, perfectly erect, leaning neither toward the top nor bottom of the steep hillside upon which it grows, this tree affords a fine example of the methods used in California in felling timber. The choppers first erect a scaffold around it that will elevate them to the hight decided upon as most expedient, and which in this instance is seven feet from the ground.

Notches are cut in the tree at the proper hight in which each chopper inserts the end of his spring board, a stout, iron bound board specially prepared for the purpose. Standing on the spring boards both on the same side of the tree they began operations, one chopping right-handed and the other left-handed, and in a short time their vigorous and skillful blows effect a "scarf" or opening fully three foot through.

This done, they dismount from the scaffold, notch the other side of the tree, shift their spring boards and begin again. It is their design to have this tree fall toward the lower side of the hill, across a space where there are no intervening trees to be injured. To insure this they insert into the "undercut" a piece of wood called a "gun-stick," which they explain with geometrical conciseness shows the true center of the tree and the point toward which it will fall. Having cut into the reverse side of the tree until almost meeting the undercut, the choppers give several loud shouts of "Hallo! Look out below!" as a warning to any one within range of the tree, and then with a few more blows they send the monster crashing down the side of the mountain. Down, down it goes, leaving a trail like that of a dozen gang-plows, down to the very foot of the mountain, where the top sinks ten or twelve feet in the ground and the headlong descent is checked.

Smoke Seal of North Carolina Tobacco.

THE CLAY COUNTY LYNCHING.

The Cruel Outrage Denounced---The People Determined to Bring the Perpetrators to Justice.

Sound Sentiments of a Clay County Citizen.

SUTTON, March 28.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

The cowardly tragedy of which Spring Ranche has been the center, has at last assumed proportions of greater magnitude than were thought by the participants therein would ever result from it. The hanging of Mrs. Taylor, however much it may attempt justification at the hands of the participants, was in itself cowardly, unprovoked and totally inexcusable. No matter what may have been the character of the woman in the past, no matter what may have been expected of her, good or bad, in the future, had she been permitted to live. The hanging of any woman must excite in the hearts of all members of the stronger sex who are possessed of a human heart, feelings of indignation and of honor. Without process of law, without counsel to defend her, without judge or jury this woman has been heartlessly and ruthlessly executed for a crime in which no proof of her culpability has been shown. True, she was the mother of the little boys now confined within the walls of the jail of Clay county. Their immediate proximity to the scene of the murder of Mr. Robbins has never been denied—their participancy in that crime has never been proven. Neither has it even been shown that she was cognizant of that crime until after its occurrence. Certainly then she could not have been an accessory before the fact, and on the same line of reasoning, she should not have been called upon to suffer the penalty of it after its commitment, and that too upon a chain of circumstantial evidence which shows that her only interest has been to entertain those tender feelings of maternal affection which causes every mother to stand up for their children, be they right or be they wrong. So much for Mrs. Taylor. Now, as to her brother, Thomas Jones, hung by her side at the same time, we have only this to say: No one thing has ever been shown connecting him even in the remotest manner with the murder of Robbins. No one thing has ever been shown to prove that he has ever been anything else than what his friends have always claimed for him—an honest man, a prosperous man, a man in whom safely reposed the confidence of his fellow men, and yet, he too must give up his life as a sacrifice to the insatiate hate and malicious devilishness of a Clay county mob. Acts of lynching are sometimes (not often) justifiable. In this instance there is not, as far as Tom Jones is concerned, one single redeeming feature. Without warning, without provocation, without a friend near to whom he could look for consolation, he has been taken from his aged mother, whose support and comfort he was. The homestead he has so earnestly worked for and so faithfully earned and forced to give up his life, and by whom? By a mob composed of his neighbors—of men whom he had frequently befriended—and by them devilishly cold-bloodedly and cruelly hanged. The citizens of Clay county—the citizens of the state in every county, and justice, over and above all else calls for the punishment of his murderers.

Let Clay county honor herself by a speedy and retributive justice upon the heads of his cowardly assassins.

Determined to Bring them to Justice.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., March 26, 1885.

To the Editor of the BEE.

I noticed your article of the 25th inst., headed "A Disgraceful Affair," wherein you say, "We venture to say that at the present time, a quiet reign of terror prevails in that county so that no one will dare to volunteer to move in the matter for fear of being lynched." While that state of the case might look so to the people of the state, it is far from the state of facts as they exist. I, for one, know that there were over fifty good citizens of this town had fully determined to bring the lynchers to justice as soon as Judge Morris convenes a jury, and you will find by a canvass of this town that eleven out of every twelve persons condemn it as the most cruel and barbarous outrage that was ever committed in this state, and perhaps has not an equal anywhere, and while the principals are now languishing in jail, we only hope that strict justice may be done them.

A. B.

A Letter From Senator Manderson.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1885.

To the Editor of the BEE.

Presuming that you desire your comments and criticisms upon my public actions should be based upon some degree of fact, I advise you that it is untrue in every particular that "a relative or very intimate friend of Senator Manderson occupies the position of government inspector of the seal-hunting grounds, or islands," of Alaska. Writing to you from my room, where the official register is not within easy reach, I cannot ascertain the name of the individual occupying that position, but the fact is that I have no relative, friend or acquaintance holding position of any kind, or living, in Alaska. Neither have I, or has any relative or friend any pecuniary or property interests in that territory. I am not aware that I even know a person there resident. Eight or ten years ago General B. F. Scribner of Indiana, who was a brigade commander in the Army of the Cumberland, was for a short time the agent of the government at the Seal Islands. He was not related to me in any degree, but was a much honored and honorable comrade in arms, whom I esteem. I have not seen or heard of or from him for several years, but on his return from Alaska he tarried a day or two in Omaha and told me somewhat of that greatly unknown country, the vast government interests there and of how much it and they were being neglected. This was the simple foundation for my interest in this public subject matter. I believe to-day that there is no place in the United States where congressional investigation would produce so much of good and correct more evil. If it be true as as stated by you that "a syndicate of speculators are carrying on a large and lucrative business in Alaska, without any investment or risks, at Uncle Sam's expense" "made up of government officials" with silent partners, holding prominent positions, under the dome of the capital" it is about time that such investigation should be had and it is of more importance to the country than an investigation of the conduct and character of the Mississippi river improvements, full reports of which are to be found in the executive departments made by the river commission and engineers and where the money expended is placed under the observing eyes of many senators, congressmen and several hundred thousand of our citizens. Has it occurred to you that some of the opposition to the investigation of Alaska is prompted by those who are interested as you describe and comes from those desirous of being thus corruptly prompted?

It might be well for the public weal if you should turn your criticizing editorial attention in that direction. I assure you that I have no desire to take upon myself the performance of the arduous task called for by the Alaska resolution. It means the performance of two months labor. I am willing to undertake it if it be deemed advisable in the interest of the public service if others cannot be found. I do not believe that you or the people of Nebraska have ever found me disposed to shirk work or evade responsibility, properly mine, in either my private or public life. When at proper times and with proper surroundings, I have taken excursions or pursued my own pleasure it has been at my own expense, and I repel as undeserved the insinuations of your remarkable editorial.

CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

STATE JOTTINGS

Ord manages to exist without a saloon.

Plattsmouth has surrendered to the Amphitryonies of Bellevue.

Lincoln schools are crowded and more buildings are a pressing necessity.

Bertie Hyers was relieved of a $20 gold piece in the Plattsmouth high school.

There is a full-fledged prohibition ticket running at large in Nebraska City.

The district court has decided the Cedar county seat question in favor of Hartington.

Lawrence Kenentesky, a Fremont boy, while "catching on," had his right foot taken off by the cars.

Otoe county owes over $135,000 while its capital town, Nebraska City, groans under an additional $215,000.

Barney Fitzsimmons, the murderer of Mollie Aall at Lincoln, slipped into the pen for five years, last week. The penalty is dirt cheap.

W. S. Caleb, of Nickolls county, while carelessly handling a loaded gun had several of his fingers blown into an adjoining county.

Ed Franz, of Alda, Hall county, pulled a loaded gun muzzle foremost, out of a wagon. The county coroner took charge of his remains.

Three churches, two business buildings, a thirty foot chicken coop, and waterworks constitute the spring building boom in Lincoln.

The citizens of Beatrice are trying to devise some means to procure 40 acres of land for the location of the feeble minded institute.

Two bold thieves, discovered in the act of robbing the residence of Mr. W. Eosign in broad daylight in Lincoln, were run down by a fleet footed neighbor and jailed.

The Herald of this city and the Journal of Lincoln were the lowest bidders for the state printing. The former gets the session laws and the latter the legislative journals.

G. W. Kellar and family of Scribner, were scattered over the prairie by a runaway team, one day last week. Two of the children had legs broken, and all were severely shaken up.

D. C. Quinn, the Nevada City agent of the Singer sewing machine company, is charged with embezzling $500 of the company's funds. Quinn has absconded, leaving a helpless family.

Mrs Sid West, of Weeping Water, took her two children and skipped out with Lon Williams, an old lover, last week. Sid will wear crape for thirty days and catch another partner.

The people of east Milford are making an effort to control the federal patronage of the state. An application has been made to the district court to change the name of the town to Cleveland.

The pastor of the colored Baptist church in Nebraska City has been thumped by a colored brother named Frank Tillman. The trouble was of long standing and has resulted in general church discord.

A petition containing 1,205 names was presented to the Nebraska City council, asking that the saloonkeepers of that town be compelled to live up to the requirements of the Slocumb liquor law.

Patsey Bolivar, a drunken cowboy, captured the town of Ainsworth and run the machine to suit himself, bulldozing the sheriff and town marshal, who were afraid to arrest the coward. The Journal calls on the timid gentlemen to resign.

W. V. Nichols was arrested in Nebraska City last week at the instance of Chinn & New, cigar men of Omaha, charged with personating and forging the name of the real W. V. Nichols, agent of the house. The forger's real name is not known.

The Nebraska state university has been admitted into the Inter-State Oratorical association. The states of the association are Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska.

The discovery of a private tiger layout in the model and moral town of Springfield was a revelation to the conservative residents. A fellow who started in to "break the bank," and dropped $181 in the attempt, squealed and gave the animal away.

Dr. Tanner, the father of one of the victims, tells that the houses of the Percivals and Baids, the scene of the quintuple murder of last September, remain unoccupied, and are shunned by the settlers in the neighborhood, many of whom are leaving for homes with less ghastly surroundings.

The teachers of Nebraska, who are now engaged in educating 150,000 children, will meet in annual convention at Lincoln next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The school-house, now-a-days, is seldom more than a year behind the pioneer.—[Chicago Current.

Joe Clark and a chum named Lloyd, two notorious horse thieves who have been operating on the borders of Nebraska and Kansas, were shot to death by the regulators of the latter state recently. During the melee the sheriff of Washington county was shot down by Clark.

Will Dunn, of Weeping Water, narrowly escaped death last week. While riding a half-broken pony, the animal ran away, collided with a wagon on a bridge, and both man and beast were thrown to the bottom of the creek, a distance of twenty feet. Dunn will keep house for a few weeks.

Ben Osborn attempted to revolutionize the municipal government of Oxford and run the town on the one-man plan. Several citizens objected but told Ben, mounted on a dashing steed, ran them down. Finally an officer was ordered to arrest him, and in performing the job shot him in the arm. The bullet sobered him.

A railroad man has figured the cost of the extension of the Elkhorn line from Valentine to White River, 141 miles, and says that it falls below $10,000 per mile. This includes everything but right-of-way, and as the line was located over a year ago, when but little land on the line was taken from the government, the right-of way is of course but a trifle. This estimate does not include the rolling stock.

A B. & M. fireman at Lincoln came home the other night, unexpectedly of course, and found that another man had taken lodging with his wife for the night. There was a lively time in that house for a few moments, and the the intruder got out of that peaceful abode in hot haste while the indignant husband searched about for a gun or a meat ax. The trouble is probably not at an end, as the husband feels that he will have the other man's blood or be avenged by a divorce.

Mrs Nell Coffey, a woman supposed to be one hundred years old, died suddenly in Plattsmouth last week. "A peculiar fact," says the Journal of that city, "is mentioned in connection with her sudden and unexpected death, and that is that in the Eagan family, in which she has lived, she is the fifth that has died without a farewell word being spoken. One of the boys was drowned in the Missouri, the father went to to the stable one day, and not returning was found dead there. Three of them have died in bed suddenly.

Mr. Taylor, of Franklyn, has begun suit against the B. & M. railroad for $10,000 damages sustained by a thumping by him by Conductor Conner of a train on which Taylor was a passenger. In making change Connor claimed to have given Taylor a five dollar gold piece by mistake. Taylor drew his pocketbook and allowed the conductor to examine it. The gold piece was not found. The conductor then said; "I am convinced you have it, and I propose to search you." Taylor replied, "Any of the passengers may examine me, but no railroad man can do it." This angered Connor, and he attacked Taylor, knocking him down and severely injuring him. This is Taylor's version of the affair, and he wants $10,000 from the company. Connor's story may put an entirely different phase on the trouble.

Randall and Carlisle.

Henry L Nelson, Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, and Speaker Carlisle's private secretary, writes as follows: There a good many idle stories floating about the newspapers as to Speaker Carlisle's feeling towards the different appointees of the president, and as to Mr. Randall's influence in securing offices for his friends. As a matter of fact Mr. Randall knew nothing of Malcolm Hay's appointment of first assistant postmaster general until the name was sent to the senate. Mr. Hay is not a Randall man in the sense of being a thick and thin follower of the ex-speaker. He is the ablest democrat in western Pennsylvania, and he is opposed to Mr. Randall's tariff opinions whatever that may mean in the post office department. Mr Carlisle has asked for nothing. With the first of the Kentucky delegation he urged the appointment of Mr. Thompson as commissioner of internal revenue, but the struggle over that office was not between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall, for Mr. Randall did nothing in the contest, never having seen Mr. Miller, the successful applicant. It is reported that the appointment of Mr. Atkins as commissioner of Indian affairs was distasteful to Mr. Carlisle, but the truth is that Secretary Lamar consulted Mr. Carlisle concerning the fitness of Mr. Atkins, for the office, and that Mr. Carlisle expressed his belief that Mr. Atkins would make an excellent officer. Speaker Carlisle has asked for nothing from the administration except as he has filed application for places coming to him from his Kentucky constituents. He is willing to say to the president, or to any member of the cabinet that any man in whom he has confidence is worthy of public employment, but he has not sought to gain his ends by seeking places for his friends. He has made no requests for appointments; he and Mr. Randall have not come in conflict nor has the administration taken sides for or against either the Randall or Carlisle democrats. Mr Carlisle has never made war on Mr. Randall. He was chosen to be speaker against the Pennsylvanian, and he has opposed him as he has opposed the republicans on the tariff issue, but he appointed Mr. Randall chairman of the appropriation committee and he has not opposed any executive appointment which Mr. Randall urged. In fact Mr. Carlisle does not know that Mr. Randall has urged any such appointment, and the effort to make him appear to be engaged in a struggle for office is unjust and an invention of the enemy.

The new labratory of the university, for which $25,000 was appropriated, will be a two-story brick building with stone trimmings.

The report that Dr. Mary Walker is to be married has been contradicted. It is said now that the man has escaped.

The Ames Company, of Chicopee, Mass., has received an order for 2000,000 swords.

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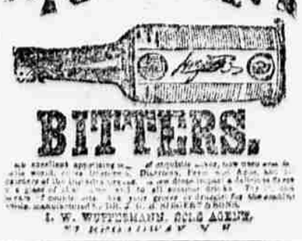

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