THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

WHEN Senator Van Wyck pronounced Jay Gould's name in the senate the other day there was a guilty fluttering down the row of seats warmed by the railroad attorneys. They all agreed that it was an outrage.

STANDARD Oil is the greatest lubricator in the country. It greases the way for favorable legislation, oils the journals, soaps judges and juries and prevents railroads from sticking the company with the same rates which it charges to other shippers.

TWENTY-THREE New York aldermen are under arrest or in hiding, as the result of Alderman Wait's exposures of the gang. The honor said to be found among thieves failed to save Jake Sharp's pals from discovering to the authorities where the Broadway boodle came from and into what pockets it went.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says: "Powderly gets $1,500 a year for devoting his time to the prevention and settlement of strikes. Jay Gould gets several millions for promoting strikes and wrecking railroad properties. We suggest that Powderly's wages be raised." We second the motion.

RESTRICTING Chinese cheap labor prevents pauper competition on the Pacific coast, but sooner or later the importation of pauper labor from Europe must be taken in hand in the interest of American workingmen throughout the country. A tariff on the products of labor and a premium on competing labor is all in the interests of capital.

THE powers have finally succeeded in inducing Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, to yield to their advice, and he consents to accept the office of governor of Eastern Roumelia for the term of five years. If he behaves himself he will probably be his own successor. This action on the part of Alexander takes away Greece's excuse for her defiant attitude, and it is announced that war preparations will be abandoned.

The Lincoln *Journal* takes the light vote of last Tuesday as a basis on which to figure the population of Omaha. If the light vote cast throughout Nebraska should be used as a basis for ascertaining the population of the state the result would indicate that instead of 800,000 people Nebraska has less than 500,000. Had Omaha cast a full vote the Lincoln *Journal* would have had nothing to say about it.

THAT familiar and always despised character, the Irish informer, has received his death blow in the decision of the English home office to offer no more pardons to accomplices of criminals who may make confessions. This will be bad news for the unprincipled scoundrels who have infested Ireland and plied their trade in sending innocent men to the dungeon and the gallows. The practice of granting pardons to informers has been one of the worst features of Irish misrule for nearly a century. It went hand in hand with a coercion which caused the frequent outburst of revolution and revenge against the iron hand of castle tyranny. Now that coercion has been throttled forever by the genius of William E. Gladstone the occupation of the Irish informer would be gone even if the home office had not legislated him out of existence. No one will regret his departure from the scene of his infamous operations.

"THERE will be no general labor troubles" says clear-headed Master Workman Powderly, as reported from his sick bed in Scranton, "the blame for the strike on the Gould system will be located where it belongs after a thorough investigation. The object of the Knights of Labor order is to prevent not to foster strikes." These are cheering words. The country and especially the west is in no condition to stand the drain of an epidemic of strikes. Industry is struggling to raise its head above the waters of depression. Capital is still timid of investment. Thousands of laboring men are seeking employment. Under such conditions labor should look well around it before being drawn into any controversy which will decrease even temporarily its earnings. Gould and Hoxie may unite to depress the stocks of their railroad system by oppressing labor and playing fast and loose with their promises. But Gould and Hoxie do not control the industries of the west, they cannot manipulate the consolidated trades which outside of railroad employes comprise the bulk of the Knights of Labor. It is fortunate for workingmen and for the country that they can not. General labor troubles mean general depression. Every local disturbance in the relations between capital and labor means a serious blow to the prosperity of the community where it occurs. Omaha has been fortunately free from such occurrences this spring. Clear heads and cool judgments have so far kept the balance even. But the fear of labor troubles has already had its effect in checking to some degree investment and building. The damage done so far is trifling. It can readily be repaired. Continued harmonious relations between employes and employers will rapidly remove the apprehensions of capital. There is no reason why Omaha should not excel her record in public and private improvements this spring and summer, if labor is contented and capital is encouraged by the outlook to lay aside its conservatism.

Monopoly Aiding Monopoly.

The Pacific coast is now rising in indignation over the operations of the Standard Oil monopoly which has fastened the coils around that section by the use of the same methods which have proved so successful in its capture of the oil markets of the east. Vanderbilt once remarked that the only man who had ever dictated terms to the New York Central was Rockafeller, of the Standard Oil company. Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific, can probably say the same about his own monopoly. It is noted as a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the tremendous war of rates now waging between the transcontinental roads the Standard Oil octopus is still enabled to maintain its monopoly on the coast. According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Standard Oil company has had a special agreement with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad ever since 1875, by which it has been enabled to ship from its works to the Pacific coast at 10 cents a barrel less than the rates charged to other shippers. After the Transcontinental association was formed, the discrimination was increased so as to give the Standard people a close monopoly on all petroleum products. The rate given to the Standard was lowered to 72½ cents a hundred while other shippers were charged a uniform rate of $1.20. Before the abrogation of the special contract system local shippers were able to compete in a small way by loading clipper ships at the Atlantic seaboard and sending them around Cape Horn. This competition, although not extensive, was a thorn in the side of the Standard Oil company, so an arrangement was made whereby it was understood that Sutton & Co., and Van Vleck & Co., who practically control the shipping interest via Cape Horn to San Francisco from New York and Philadelphia, were to refuse to take any refined oil or product of petroleum which was not consigned to the Standard Oil company. These stipulations formed part of a tripartite contract between the railroads, the clipper ships, and the oil monopoly. This contract is still in full force. Barred out by rail, and virtually barred out by sea, independent oil men were forced to give up the fight. In addition to the monopoly in eastern oil, the Standard company controls the product of the Pacific coast. At the last meeting of the Transcontinental association, the traffic managers pledged themselves to maintain the oil rates with discriminations in favor of the monopoly, so the rate war has not affected the supremacy of the Standard Oil company.

The Army Changes.

General Howard leaves this week for his new command at San Francisco, and General Crook may be exected within a few days in Omaha. General Terry has already assumed command of division headquarters at Chicago, and General Schofield has taken his departure for New York. These changes complete the transfers resulting from the death General Hancock and the retirement of General Pope. The assignments of the new brigadiers have not yet been made. It is generally understood that General Ruger will remain in the department of the Missouri and that General Potter will be sent to succeed General Terry at Fort Snelling.

The transfer of regiments usual at this time of the year affects only one in the Department of the Platte. Colonel Carlin and his command, the Fourth infantry, will exchange with the Second, now in the Department of the Columbia. This will remove the garrison now at Fort Omaha to the Pacific coast. It is not yet certain that a rearrangement of commands in the Department of the Platte will not be made upon the arrival of the Second. Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-first infantry, is anxious to remove his headquarters to Omaha, and many who know that genial gentleman and brave old veteran are equally anxious that his wish should be gratified. The officers of the Ninth, which is now in Wyoming, with headquarters at Fort Russell, are greatly disappointed that the order to change did not include their regiment, whose long continued service in the department gave them claims for consideration.

Colonel McCook, of the Sixth infantry, now in command at Fort Douglas, is spoken of as the successor of General Ruger at the school of application at Fort Leavenworth, to which point he will probably transfer two of his companies to take the place of an equal number to be relieved under forthcoming orders.

It is stated that these are all the changes of regimental stations which may be expected this spring, as the appropriation available for the purpose is very limited.

Boyd and Bechel.

Before the city election Boyd's highest ambition was to get a council which would do his bidding. After a desperate effort, with an enormous outlay of money, Mayor Boyd's scheme to capture the council proved a failure. When the fact became known that the next council would stand seven to five, Mr. Boyd publicly declared that he would resign as mayor within four days. This was only a ruse, as usual. During his first term he made the same threat several times, but he did not carry it out, even though Mr. Dailey, as good a democrat as he is, would have become his successor.

Now, Mr. Boyd's ambition is to down Mr. Bechel as president of the council. Within forty-eight hours after the election, he sent two confidental messages to Mr. Cheney to induce him to become a candidate for Bechel's place. "You are a young man," said these messengers of Mr. Boyd, "with a brilliant career before you. We can give you five democratic votes for president if you can secure another republican to join you. As soon as you are elected, Mr. Boyd will resign, and you will become acting mayor for the next year." This was a very tempting bait, but Mr. Cheney is no sucker, and he refused to bite. Having failed with Cheney, the great boss centered his affections on Mr. Goodman. He wanted Mr. Goodman to become president of the council in the interest of reform. Bechel's defeat would vindicate him, Boyd, and in a measure, at least, remove the sting from the late disaster. Now we do not believe that Mr. Goodman proposes to play monkey for Mr. Boyd. While he is competent for the position of president of the council, he is not vain enough to think that the honor and glory of the position would justify him in a course which would be regarded as political treachery. What object can Mr. Boyd have in interfering with the organization of the new council? Why should he meddle with the republican majority in its choice of a presiding officer? Are the five democrats mere puppets, whom he can deliver at pleasure to any man with whom he can strike a bargain? What object can he have except to foster discord and personal enmities between members of the council and from the outset destroy their efficiency as a harmonious working body? With Mr. Boyd's personal spite against Mr. Bechel, the republican majority in the council certainly has no business. So far as we know, the democratic members have nothing to complain of either. He has treated them fairly. There is no excuse whatever for Mr. Boyd's uncalled-for interference.

THE pressing demand for houses to rent calls attention at once to the growth of the city and the necessity for increased construction of cheap residence blocks within the city limits. Real estate has appreciated so greatly within a radius of half a mile from the postoffice within the past five years that residence lots in the most desirable portions are almost beyond the reach of men of moderate means, and single houses standing on full lots must be rented at high figures in order to pay a reasonable interest on the investment. There is room for fifty blocks of brick residences right now in Omaha. A hundred and fifty of such houses would find tenants at once if placed on the market. Many clerks and business men are so situated that they cannot conveniently reside at long distances from their places of business, especially where the means of transit are not good and the trips of the cars are made at long intervals. Omaha is largely a city of homes and it is desirable that she should remain so. But the renting class will grow larger as the city grows and they must be accommodated. Brick blocks of connected residences near the business part of the city are a pressing need. Because they are in such active demand they will prove a handsome investment to capitalists who have money to plant where it will bring quick and steady returns.

THE original bill for the sale of the present site of Fort Omaha has been favorably reported to the senate, but there is no doubt that a substitute embodying the suggestions we made recently would pass the senate as readily as the original bill. Why not utilize the beautiful site of Fort Omaha for a military school, instead of cutting it up into town lots for the benefit of speculators? The buildings as they now are would be bought for a mere song. The purchasers might convert some of them into stables and others into road houses. The old headquarters, which cost $75,000, would at a forced sale command half the price of the bricks. But even that would only affect Uncle Sam. As far as Omaha is concerned, Senator Manderson confers no favor by removing the fort, unless he can substitute something better. A military school on the site of the old fort would be a monument to him and a perpetual blessing to the citzens of Nebraska. Its maintenance would take a mere trifle out of the state educational fund, but its advantages can hardly be overestimated.

THERE is a disposition on the part of the land grabbers to make more out of Secretary Lamar's reversal of Mr. Sparks' suspended entry order than the case warrants. The reversal will not help dishonest men or make the way any easier for the voracious sharks of the corporations. During the year in which the issue of patents has been suspended, Commissioner Sparks has been enabled to collect a large amount of testimony bearing on the entries in question which will greatly aid the land office in a final settlement of claims presented. Mr. Sparks has done good service in reforming the land office out of the control of the corporations. For this he deserves all credit. Overzealousness carried him perhaps to extremes in dealing with private entries, and he made a mistake in allowing the innocent and guilty to suffer alike for such a length of time under his order of April 3, 1884. When issued the BEE approved the measure as a temporary expedient. When its continuance was beginning to operate to the disadvantage of settlers Secretary Lamar acted wisely in terminating its limit.

SENATOR FRYE's threat to precipitate a war between Great Britain and this country if the codfish question is not promptly settled is a little previous. The public at large care little about the quarrel. When we abrogated the treaty giving the Canadians the right to bring fish duty-free into our markets, we had no right to expect that the Canadians would receive our fishermen with open arms in Canada. Because the Kanucks decline to permit our fishing smacks to land on their coast, buy bait, hire crews and dispose of their codfish, there is no reason why Mr. Frye should stir up an international rumpus. There are codfish enough in the fishing banks of both nations. The hoggishness which charges the Canadians a 20 per cent. duty for the privilege of selling us fish caught in neutral waters under the pretense of protecting New England's fisheries is not received with enthusiasm by the nation generally. There need be no trouble if the reciprocity treaty is renewed. If it is not, Mr. Frye and others of his kind have only themselves to blame.

VOLUNTARY arbitration, as proposed by Mr. O'Neil's bill, recognizes the principles of arbitration and forces it to the front, but the time is coming when the law will insist that employers shall be compelled to meet their employes in a spirit of fairness and justice, whether they wish to do so or not.

IT is said in Washington that Garland is being worried to death owing to his telephone deal. There is nothing strange about that. If there is anything that will worry a man into lunacy or the grave it is the constant dinging of the telephone.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN let the cat out of the bag when he gave away $250,000,000 as the amount which Mr. Gladstone proposes to use in reimbursing the ousted landlords of Ireland.

OTHER things being equal, in grades on leading thoroughfares the deepest is the cheapest in the long run. Regrading is expensive business.

The Labor Problem.

THE BEE publishes to-day in full from *The Forum* the admirable article of Andrew Carnegie entitled "The Labor Question as Viewed by an Employer." Mr. Carnegie, the millionaire manufacturer of Pittsburg, is one of the largest employers of labor, and one of the most successful iron masters in America. He has always been very liberal with his employes, and has done a great deal for the benefit of workingmen generally. He is indeed a model employer, and his views on the labor question will no doubt interest a large number of our readers. Notwithstanding his attitude as an employer, he discusses the labor question from both sides, in a manner that can not be considered otherwise than eminently fair.

Mr. Carnegie in emphatic terms denounces strikes and lock-outs, as they are simply struggles of force against force, and rarely result in anything but loss of time and money and the creation of bitter feelings. They virtually decide nothing beyond the temporary strength of the contestants. Mr. Carnegie makes a strong argument in favor of co-operation as a satisfactory solution of the labor problem. By co-operation he means the sharing of the profits by the employes to a certain extent. This system has already been introduced in some establishments, and found to give satisfaction. But there are difficulties in the way of the general adoption of this system in the immediate future. These obstacles are pointed out by Mr. Carnegie, who, however, expresses the belief that co-operation will some day generally prevail and will forever settle labor controversies. His argument on this point is based upon the proposition that labor and capital must go hand in hand and have an indissoluble union of interests to be eminently successful in any enterprise of any magnitude.

For the present, however, Mr. Carnegie strongly advocates arbitration as the best means of settling labor differences. He sums up his remedies for labor troubles as follows:

First—That compensation be paid the men based upon a sliding scale in proportion to the prices received for product.

Second—A proper organization of the men to be made, by which the natural leaders will eventually come to the front and confer freely with their employers.

Third—Peaceful arbitration to be in all cases resorted to for the settlement of differences which the owners and the mill committee cannot themselves adjust in friendly conference.

Fourth—No interruption ever to occur in the operations of the establishment, since the decision of the arbitrators will take effect from the date of reference.

These views are certainly worthy of careful consideration, as they come from a practical man and a deep thinker. The advantages to be gained by these measures would be that the employer and employed would share prosperity or suffer adversity, and be in hearty sympathy with each other, and there would be an end of strikes and lockouts. This is indeed a result that is desired by both labor and capital.

Decidedly Cool.

We admire enterprise, and do not object to the boom which the *Herald* is giving to its Sunday edition, but it is decidedly cool and impudent for that paper to print in bold black letters the statement that the *Herald* has a larger circulation than any other daily published in Nebraska. The average daily circulation of the BEE exceeds 12,000, and its morning edition alone, on any day of the week, exceeds the circulation of the Sunday edition of the *Herald*. In the city of Omaha alone the BEE circulates four papers where the *Herald* circulates one. Furthermore, we do not send out papers to dealers all over the state with the privilege of returning unsold copies, which is the method pursued by the *Herald* to get up a circulation which does not circulate.

While our democratic cotemporary serves up a turkey and game dinner once a week, the BEE treats its patrons to a first class dinner six days in the week. The boast that the *Herald* controls exclusive sources of news is on a par with its claim as to circulation. In these days of competition sources of news are open to everyone who has money and is willing to spend it. The system of syndicate letters and telegrams is by no means confined to the Omaha *Herald*. We do not devote half a page in big type to booming the BEE, but we venture to say that our facilities for obtaining news, such as the people of this section desire and appreciate, are unrivalled by any paper west of Chicago.

VISITING delegations have become almost every-day matters in Omaha. The fame of her well-paved streets, her excellent system of sanitary sewerage, and her push and enterprise in matters of public improvement is making her a model of inspection for dozens of her neighbors.

THE charge was made against one of the candidates for mayor of Kansas City that he was a poet, and the charge was substantiated by the publication of some of his effusions. He was completely snowed under. There is nothing poetical about Kansas City.

ARBOR DAY in Colorado occurs on the 28th of April. There is hardly a state in the Union that has not adopted the Nebraska idea of a tree-planting day.

AMIDST the shouts of the unemployed the gentle tones of the domestic servant fails to make itself heard. The demand exceeds the supply.

THE Knights of Labor will show their power most by preventing bloodshed and disorder in distracted St. Louis.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The bridal dress of the Princess Eulalie, of Spain, cost $30,000.

Queen Victoria's personal household, in which there are 1,000 persons, costs nearly $2,000 a year.

The literary queens are Victoria of England, Elizabeth of Roumania, and Rose Elizabeth Cleveland.

The Crown Princess of Germany is a great admirer of Colonel Bob Ingersoll. She calls him the greatest man in America.

The king of Italy has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on the illustrious savant, M. Pasteur.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, parts his tenure of office in the middle, and swears by the powers that he will wear his crown for life.

King Luiz I., of Portugal, does not get up in the morning to light the palace fire, but he plays the flute, likes tea, and is such a nice domesticated man.

Queen Victoria has been invited to open the international exhibition at Edinburg, but she has expressly stipulated that no haggises must be placed in the vicinity of the royal carriage.

Queen Victoria has decided to visit Liverpool some time during May in connection with the international exhibition to be opened in that city. Her majesty's last visit to Liverpool took place October 9, 1851, when she was accompanied by the prince consort, the prince of Wales, the princess royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena. The royal party called at Liverpool on their way from Scotland.

What They Converted.

Philadelphia Press.

Sam Jones and Sam Small made one great conversion in Chicago. They converted just 3,000 good solid dollars over to their bank account in four weeks.

Not Much Mussed Up.

Chicago Tribune.

Another man—of Baltimore this time—has blown out his brains on his adored one's doorstep. As he only blew out his brains the doorstep was not much mussed up.

A Mollifier Suggested.

St. Paul Globe.

An Iowa man predicts great storms for April, and points with pride to the fulfillment of his predictions in the past. Perhaps the repeal of the prohibition law might have a mollifying effect upon him.

In Sterile soil.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sam Jones has closed his campaign in Chicago; and it is due to him to say that no man has ever made a braver fight with all the chances against him, and only the approval of his conscience to reward him for arduous and persevering efforts to propagate virtue in a thoroughly sterile soil.

Nasby as an Alderman.

Chicago News.

The famous humorist, D. R. Locke, who is better known as Petroleum V. Nasby, was elected alderman at Toledo last Tuesday. According to his numerous and witty confessions he has been on the trail of office for a great many years, and we are curious to hear what effect his final success will have on Bascom and other constituents of his at the Corners.

The Modern "Excelsior."

Washington Critic.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through the Civil Service passed
A Mugwump, bearing, to entice,
A banner with the strange device:
Reform!

His nose was red; his eye beneath
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
And like a silver coinage rung
The accents of that unknown tongue;
Reform!

* * * * * *

A Mugwump on the cold, cold ground,
Half buried in the sewer was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That banner with the strange device:
Reform!

There in the twilight, cold and gray,
Lifeless, but beautiful he lay,
And from the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star:
"N. G."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The attendance at the schools in Norfolk during the term just closed was 350.

Andy Quaid, of Hastings, was kicked in the head by a pony switch engine, considerably reducing the swelling.

The infant child of H. S. Ferguson, of Dry Creek, Thayer county, took a swallow of concentrated lye and narrowly escaped being burned out.

"Rum Reigns," sorrowfully exclaims the St. John disciple on the Central City Courier, "after a 'dry' spell of five years saloons carry the day."

Justice, of Bloomington, complains that the practice of employing children, yet in short dresses, as school teachers, is getting too common in Franklin county.

Hastings will vote next Friday on the question of borrowing $85,000 to put in a system of waterworks. If authority is given, the city council propose to lay not less than eight miles of mains.

Forty men are employed laying water mains in Grand Island. The tower is up forty-five feet and the walls of the engine house are laid. The supply of water will be secured from drive wells.

Martin Redmond, a sleeping car porter, got his head squeezed between two cars, reducing its size nearly one-half. He lives, and strange to say, his head has grown to double its natural size, not counting the bandages.

Field Marshal Van Fleet, of the liquor forces, and Brigadier General Shaw, of the cold water brigade, collided in Hastings on election day. General Shaw's nose was flattened to its roots, and the field marshal mustered out $5 and costs.

A number of towns are making preparations to appropriately observe Arbor Day, April 26. The general plan is, especially in new towns, to induce every resident to contribute one tree, and all to turn out on Arbor Day, and plant them along the streets and in the parks.

Country towns seem to have their share of confidence men and crooks. A Pawnee county man stopped long enough in Wymore recently to get glorious, and during the hilarity married a prostitute, mortgaged his team and was relieved of several hundred dollars by "his best man."

Keith county's population received a tremendous boost last week when a man and wife with a family of eighteen children settled there. The county has reason to rejoice, but the father—he deserves the sympathy of the community and a premium. It is painful to watch him hustle for grub.

Two country boys filled up on corn juice at Ewing and attempted to drive home with their burdens. They dropped into the Elkhorn, however, receiving a cool, refreshing, sobering bath that cleared their befogged senses. How they escaped drowning can only be explained on the theory that providence helps "the weary and heavy laden."

Apropos of the late election the Blair Republican drops a solid chunk of truth in the following: "The saloonkeeper who musters out his bummers, his thugs and his victims of all classes to fight for his business, is entitled to more respect than the temperance men who do not practice what they preach."

The latest swindling scheme developed in the country is that of New York sharpers, who are so anxious to plant organs in every farmer's home that they give them, free, and as an evidence of good faith, require only $4 to pay freight. Two weeks after the bait is taken a handsome twenty-five cent mouth organ arrives—by mail.

The commissioners of Dodge county have revenged themselves on the Fremont Tribune for recent exposures of county extravagance. They pounced on a tribune bill in which a mistake had been made, and in loud "Ah, villain, we've got you" tones, lopped off a mighty dollar. The amount was small, but there was a world of satisfaction in it.

The great event of election day in Blair was the charge of the women's brigade. It was a cold water dash, and while the ladies naturally expected to capture everything they set their caps for, their reception by the ward workers on this occasion recalls the gallantry of the knights of old. About 4 p. m. they marched in a solid battalion for the polls. Their appearance was a signal for a hearty cheer. The workers fell back and bowed gracefully, doffed their hats and reverentially stood in line, uncovered, till the last fair dame had dropped her ticket into the spring ballot box. "Oh, dear, it was exciting."

Iowa Items.

The cops of Ottumwa pose for $50 a month.

A Dubuque plow factory is sending sample plows to St. Petersburg.

The stock of the Burlington Gas company has been inflated to $350,000.

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Dubuque to build a pontoon bridge over the Mississippi.

The Catholics of Davenport are arranging for a reception to be given Bishop Cosgrove on the occasion of his return from Rome.

S. J. Stoyne, a farmer living near Ollie, Keokuk county, was run over by the pay car train on the Central Iowa railroad, near that place, Tuesday, and instantly killed.

The barbers of Ottumwa want a law to close them up on Sunday. What is most needed is a law to close them up on week days, especially those suffering with chronic disease of the jaw. Next.

William Atkins, an old and highly respected citizen of Oskaloosa, died Tuesday morning, aged 84 years. He came to Iowa in 1857 and was the oldest Odd Fellow in the state. He had been a member of the Methodist church for fifty-four years.

A runaway team, attached to a milk wagon, sailed down one of the main streets in Des Moines the other day and collided with a hydrant, smashing the wagon and dangerously injuring the driver. It was a commendable display of horse sense and providential wisdom.

G. H. Lotspeich, a Union county farmer, was induced to take the agency of roller plow cutters for his vicinity. He signed a contract with the sharper, and in twenty-four hours the contract turned up as an iron-clad promissory note for $137. The note was paid though Lotspeich-less on the subject.

Mrs. James McFeeley, of Creston, met with a fatal accident last Monday, resulting in her death Thursday. A kerosene lamp exploded or fell from her hands, the blazing fluid setting her clothing on fire and frightfully burning her body. She was found on the floor unconscious and remained in that condition until death released her.

A singular prophecy of death and its fulfillment is reported in Dallas county. Charles Mittman, an old man aged 97, arose on the morning of the 3d in his usual good health, and remarked to his daughter, "I'm going to die to-day." He sent out for a barber to shave him, and that task being done, he retired to bed. In half an hour he was a corpse. The deceased was born in Ireland, but came to this country early in the century settling in Pennsylvania. He has been a resident of Iowa for thirty years.

Dakota.

The town of Redfield will invest $2,000 in an artesian well.

Roller skating is played out in Deadwood. Roulette wheels are the fashion

Confidence games and sucker squeals are common and monotonous in Buffalo Gap.

More than 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land still remain unappropriated in the Deadwood land district.

In one township in Buffalo county sod houses are being erected for school purposes. They will be plastered and have good roofs.

A syndicate of speculators from Rochelle, Ill., has purchased seventy-five residence lots in Rapid City, paying for them $14,125.

The farmers of the James River valley will meet at Aberdeen May 11, to form an organization for the co-operate handling of grain.

Wyoming.

A charity fair in Cheyenne last week realized $1,000 for the poor of the city.

The contract for the construction of the railroad depot in Cheyenne has been let to John F. Coots of Omaha.

The Wyoming Stock Growers association disbursed during the past year $52,700 in advancing the interests and protecting the property of cattlemen. The receipts were $53,424.

It is known that the Union Pacific is seriously contemplating the extension of the Laramie, North Park & Pacific road to Aspen, about 200 miles further south, and to Leadville by a branch about seventy miles long, and that it is to be done this summer if possible.—[Boomerang.

A large scope of country about the Seawright ranch, sixty miles from Fetterman and just where the old California trail leaves the North Platte, is staked off into oil claims. Parties up there who had struck oil and had no way of taking ing care of it, had dammed up a big gulch and caught a pond of oil, but the dam gave away and turned the little lake into a river.

Mr. C. E. Clay, of Rock Creek, a relative of the great statesman, Henry Clay, has donated his private library as a nucleus of a library for the university to be built at Laramie. The library includes a pictorial history of the world from the creation down to the present time. Bancroft's history of the United States, Hume's history of England, and most of the standard works of early days. Many of these volumes have belonged in the family for 100 years, and some of them are 246 years old.