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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Oct. 1st, 1886, was as follows: Saturday, 25th

Sunday, 26th 18,075 Monday, 27th 13,800 Tuesday, 28th 13,025 Wednesday, 26th 12,830 Thursday, 30th 12,875 Friday, Oct. 1st 12,785 Average...... GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886,
N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL] Notary Public. Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 1886, 10.378 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,492 copies; for July, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies. Geo. B. Tzschuck. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL] Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieut, Governor-H. H. SHEDD, For Secretary of State-G. W. LAWS. For Treasurer-C. H. WILLARD. For Auditor-H. A. BABCOCK. For Attorney General-WILLIAM LEESE For Com. Public Lands-JOSEPH SCOTT. For Supt. Public Instruction-GEO.B. LANE

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER.

BRUNO TZSCHUCK. For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD. GEO. HEIMROD.

R. S. HALL. JOHN MATTHIESON. JAMES R. YOUNG. T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS. For County Attorney:

EDWARD W. SIMERAL. For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

ELECTION is approaching. That Omaha & Northwestern proposition should materialize promptly if at all

Texas cattle men are reported to be very hard up. Wyoming cattle men know how to sympathize with their Texan brothers.

MR. Dorsey need not devote much time during the next month in looking after his political fences in the Third district They are in a fine state of repair.

THE mayor will have to appoint an expert inspector to supervise the construction of the city hall building. Whoever is appointed should be an honest, practical mechanic.

GENERAL MILES is likely to end his inglorious campaign in a contest with General Court Martial. The president is anxious to know the true "inwardness" of Geronimo's escape from capital punishment.

Mr. PULLMAN announces that his company is making a great deal of money. A suggestion that it pay its porters who are now compelled to beg from a long suffering traveling public will be in

Colby who narrowly escaped a coat of tar and feathers some years ago is a sweet scented persimmon to represent the beautiful and thriving county of Gage in the state senate. He should be left at home "by a large majority."

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, of Montreal, has served notice on Bishop Gravels forbidding him to interfere with political elections in any shape. If Cardinal Hol dredge, of Nebraska, would serve notice on the gravel trains of the B. & M. forbidding them to interfere in politics in this state, there would be general satisfaction exhibited in the Burlington terri-

THE swelling chorus of disgust from honest republican papers, both in and outside of the First district shows how well Church Howe is known in the state where he has played his part for so many years. His strongest supporters on political grounds do not attempt to pretend that they believe him honest. The gang of "workers" who have undertaken the job of foisting upon him republicans whom he has time and again repudiated, urge his "smartness" and "success" in trickery as his chief claim for the office to which he aspires. The railroad managers and attorneys, whose pliant legislative tool and corruptionist he has been, advance as his chief merit the refusal of the BEE to further his can didacy. Decent men of both political parties will do well do examine carefully and deliberately into the character of the man who asks their votes for national honors. It is beyond dispute that ever since his entrance into Nebraska politics he has been a political contortionist, on both sides of every issue, now a republican for gain, again a granger for greed, and still again a democrat for revenue enly. With a reputation spotted like a leper by charges of blackmail, bribery, corruption and fraud, Church Howe has the brazen bravado to appeal to honest men to stamp the seal of their approval upon his checkered career by sending him to Washington as the chosen representative of the most populous and wealthy district in the state.

Organize the Company.

The project of a road to the northwest received with cordial approval by citizens of Omaha. There is a general feeling that the time for compromise has passed, and that the day for work has arrived. Taxpayers and property-owners see at last how this city is handleapped in her effort to extend her trade. They also begin to understand that the only means of relief must come from themselves. The way to secure a competing road up

the Elshorn Valley is to build it. Under proper conditions it can be done and done under a generous and enthusastic support from the people of Douglas county. The committee which has the matter in charge should push the matter of the organization of a compuny to a head. Only four weeks remain before the fall elections at which a proposition for aid ought to be submitted to our people. Much will depend upon the men into whose hands the beginning of the work will be intrusted. Able business men and citizens of high character should be selected. Douglas county has twice voted aid to railroads only to see them pass into the hands of interests opposed to her own. It is proposed that the controlling interest in the stock of the new road shall be placed in the hands of trustees bound to retain it in the interests of this city. It is furthermore understood that the line is to be built honestly and economically in the interests of the counties through which it is to run. Much depends upon the popular aid voted, and the amount of the assistance will depend in turn upon the popular confidence secured. With a company organized of the right material and organized for business, there is no reason to doubt the success of the scheme to give Omaha and the Elkhorn valley a competing road.

In the Pivotal State. Every day brings forward new testi mony showing that Governor Hill is playing a deep and earnest game with his eye fixed steadily on 1888. Shrewdly as he may attempt to conceal his plans indications of them will crop out here and there. We have heretofore pointed out some of these. He is not uniformly successful in carrying his point, as when his friends in the state committee were comperled to submit to the nomination of Judge Peckham, a pronounced Cleveland man. But in the main the Hill tactics are successful, and if Peckham should be defeated, a not improbable result, since his republican opponent, Judge Daniels, is an exceedingly strong man, the governor may use that circumstance as evidence of the mistake of disregarding his judgment and thus derive strength from it. The fact is evident, however, that Governor Hill has the following of the majority of his party in New York, and the circumstance of his being abused by the mugwump press and politicians is steadily strengthening his grip upon that following. No one can have failed to remark that the endorsement of the national administration by the New York democratic committee was less vigorous and hearty in its terms than was the commendation of the state administration, and no man can be so dull as to need to have the meaning of this pointed out.

The men who are the most potential in the management of democratic politics in New York are the friends and sup porters of Hill, and whatever pretense of regard they may make for the president is insincere. They are implacably hostile to the civil service reform policy in all its relations and bearings, and irreconcilably opposed to the course of the president in fostering this policy. These men believe in the traditional principle of the party with respect to the distribution of the public patronage, and they have in Governor Hill a man entirely of their own mind. Another objection to Cleveland which does not rest against Hill, is the absolute disregard of the former for all political obligation. This is a conspicuous characteristic of the president, and its effect has been to alienate many who were among his most active and useful supporters. Even the politician, who is the least sentimental of men, recognizes the quality of gratitude, if not for its moral worth at least for its practical advantages, but with Mr. Cleveland that virtue seems to have no value whatever Hill, on the other hand, recognizes obligations and repays them, in some cases, as it has turned out, to his temporary embarrassment, but still giving evi dence of his willingness to reward his friends which increases his claim to their continued support and draws to him other friends. It is unquestionably this sort of disposition that wins with the politicians, and there is nothing that will quite compensate for its absence. For the reason that Mr. Hill possesses it and Mr. Cleveland does not the former is now and will probably be two years

hence more popular with the democracy of New York then the latter. And these men do not intend that their friendship shall exhaust; itself in a mere expression of kindly sentiment. They are politicians for a purpose. Party success is nothing to them if it does not bring them some personal advantage. It has failed to do so under the present administration, and what assurance have they that it would not still fail if the administration were continued? If Mr. Cleveland will not recognize his political obligations when the desire of a second term is strong upon him, he certainly would not do so when he no longer had a personal ambition to serve. On the contrary he might be expected to naturally have less regard for such obligations This is the line of reasoning, undoubt edly, that the democratic politicians of New York are pursuing, and from the politicians' point of view it must be con-

ceded to have a great deal of force.

The Banks and Bond Calls. Financial circles are beginning to manifest a good deal of interest in the probable effects of the continued bond calls on the circulation of the national banks, and the subject certainly merits serious consideration. The last call for \$15,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, includes \$12,312,000 held by national banks on deposit in the treasury to secure circulation. Under the ruing and practice of the department, where these bonds cease to bear interest they are no longer available as security for circulation. The banks owning them will then be confronted with the alternative of retiring circulation to the amount of ninety per cent of the bonds rendered, or replacing those bonds with others. In order to do

the market and buy four per cent. bonds, which now command a premium of about twenty-nine, and may go higher if such a demand should come from the banks. Can these institutions afford to do this? There seems to be a question whether they can, and whether they will be disposed to. If they were allowed to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited, they might do so with the prospect of at least making themelves even in the transaction, but with the ninety per cent. limit of a circulation a considerable sacrifice will be necessary to replace the redeemed 3 per cent bonds with 4 per cents at the high rate of premium which they would be compelled to

This is the situation into which the banks are being forced by the redemption of the 3 per cent bonds, and unless there is a change in the laws which will enable these institutions to find some other less expensive, while equally safe, form of security than those now existing, for the protection of their circulation, the effect will inevitably be calamitous to the national banking system. It is probable that congress will be urgently asked to give attention to the matter at the next

The European Tension. Austria's menace to Russia that she will not stand idle while any one power is plotting to exercise exclusive control in the Balkans has stirred up once more the smoldering embers of impending war in southeastern Europe. The threat was a bold challenge to Russian intrigue and a clarion note of defiance to the ezar's missaries in Bulgaria that the house of Hapsburg feels sufficiently strong to insist upon the maintenance of the treaty of Berlin and to guarantee the independence of the southern principalities, The announcement has sent a thrill of alarm throughout Europe. On its face it seems to portend that the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Russia is broken and that Austria has received assurance of support from Bismarck and England. The tone of the British press seems to lend countenance to this view, but Germany remains silent. The opinion at London is that the situation in southeastern Europe is graver than at ary time since the deposition of Prince Alexander. Bulgaria, emboldened by Austria's attitude, is firmly resisting the demands of Russia that she shall release the abductors of her prince and postpone the elections until Russian money and intrigue can dietate the choice of a successor to the late prince. Servia and Roumelia stand ready to assist, and Turkey, in spite of all contrary reports, has been secretly arming for months. With the glove thrown in her face by Austria it looks as if the exar must either fight or retract. Which he will do is the question that agitates

THERE are indications at Washington that the administration is seeking a way to get rid of the remaining republican employes in the departments, which shall not be in open contravention of the spirit of the civil service law. The creation of rules under the law is left with the commission, and it is said that it is now proposed to give the heads of departments or bureaus the right to require an examination of any clerks not appointed through the commission. A plan of this kind would probably result in making a great many vacaucies, for doubtless there is a large number of employes in the departments who, while qualified to perform thoroughly and efficiently the routine duties with which they have become familiar, would fail in such an examination as the commission would require. Thus a double injustice would be worked in throwing these clerks out of employment and branding them as incompetents, although thoroughly capable in the work required of them. The plea that there are many incompetent people in the departments who must be got rid of in this way is not good. There is no bar to the dismissal of such employes. If such a rule as is said to be proposed is adopted, it will be simply as a pretext to get rid of republican clerks without palpably violating the civil service law. The example of the new public printer is perhaps irritating other officials who have less freedom of removal than

he has. THE fathers of the two men who are now the democratic and republican leaders as gubernatorial candidates, in Massachusetts, were twenty-five years ago of the same political party and acting together officially. Then John A. Andrew was governor of the state and Oakes Ames was a member of his executive council. As lads John F. Andrew and Oliver Ames, now the democratic and republican candidates, were frequently seen about the state house in Boston. Wonderful history has been made in that period, and the two men who helped to make it occupy boldly contrasting positions in the record. Andrew stands out conspicuously among the great figures of his time-an executive of commanding ability, a patriot of the most sterling quality, and more fully equipped in all respects for the great exigency in which he played so important a part. As to the career of the other charity counsels silence, though it cannot blot out the unfortunate record. The fact of the sons of these men now confronting each other as opposing partisans is a rather interesting example of the changes and evolutions time effects.

THE hue and cry that the republican party cannot afford to let a demo erat go to congress from Nebraska, even if they have to elect a reprobate and black mailer, can have no effect upon sensible intelligent republicans. Nebraska will have at least two republicans in congress and it would be a worse calamity to the state and the party at large to elect Howe than to elect an honest democrat. What assurance have republicans that Howe will remain republicun if it becomes his interest to be a democrat? How was it in 1876? Suppose the democrats needed Church Howe's vote to give them control of the house. How long would it be before they could make it to Howe's interest to flop into their party once more? A man who was willing to sell out the whole republican party to Sam Tilden and democracy is not likely to hesitate when by a single vote he can transfer boodle and patronage into his jeans.

WHEN the Herald calls upon the citizens of Douglas county to defeat as honorable and enterprising a citizen as George W. Lininger under the false pretext that he is a prohibitionist, it shows the latter the banks will have to go into to what base ends its editor would resort

to accomplish his political designs. Mr Lininger is a temperate man, but he is not a temperance fanatic. He does not believe that prohibition has ever been made to prohibit, except where it can be sustained by an overwhelming public sentiment. Before Mr Lininger was nominated he defined his position on this issue and it is tersely expressed in the platform adopted by the republican county convention that nominated him. Mr. Lininger declared in so many words that during his travels all over the world ne had never found prohibition practical. He was unreserved in pronouncing in favor of the present law which gives local option wherever it is demanded and regalates the flavor traffic through high license. Mr. Lininger is as sound with regard to prohibition as Mr. Tzschuck, Mr. Whitmore or Mr. Heimrod. The assault on Mr. Lininger, coming from such a source, can have very little weight, even with liquor dealers.

THE contractors who have taken the job of grading Harney street from Sixteenth to Twentieth, to the newly established and final grade, should bestir themselves. The cut at Sixteenth and Harney will alter the grade on Sixteenth street between Farnam and St. Mary's avenue, which is ordered paved, and should be finished before frost. The board of trade building is now nearing completion and the street opposite it should be paved before the structure is occupied. There is no good reason for the delay.

It is only four weeks from now to election.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Emperor William is accompanied in all his travels by three court physicians. Queen Victoria's family costs England over \$4,000,000 in the way of salaries and at-

lowances. The queen of Spain's widowhood is tinged with mejancholy. It is reported that the

royal lady is afflicted with consumption. Oueen Victoria's new carriage is decorated with the rose, the shamrock and the thistle, The only emblem which does not seem to be at home is the neat little shamrock.

The king of Portugal is to marry the Princess Henriette, daughter of the Comte de Flandres. Her papa is among the wealthiest princes in Europe and she will have a big

It is said that the sultan of Turkey has a servant in his household whose duty it is to translate funny paragraphs from the American newspapers to him. At last account the servant was a gibbering idot, and was getting better no taster.

The empress of Japan has determined in future to wear European dress on certain ceremonial occasions, and hence all the ladies of the palace are free to wear the same kind of dress on these occasion. Hitherto the old Japanese dress was compulsory for Japanese heries on these occasions, burns the empress herself has set the fashion foreign dress will soon be universal among the ladies of the better class in Japan.

The prince of Wales is shooting deer in Scotland. The princess visits the queen almost every day, and their second son, George, is with his uncle, the duke of Edinburg, at Constantinople. The queen recently went to church at Cratile, near Balmoral, and was accompanied by the prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice and the duchess of Albany, It was the first time the queen had gone to Crathie to worship this year. The duchess of Albany sat in a pew beside her and the princess of Wales and the remainder of the party just behind her.

The queen of Portugal wears the Paris life saver's medal. In 1874 she was bathing with her two sons, Charles and Alphonse, aged cleven and nine years, at the watering place of Course and Alphonse are the watering place. f Cascnes. A big wave carried off the tw children, and the queen boldly swam out to their relief. The sea was running high, and the lady and the boys were nearly lost in the their danger, dashed into the water and succeeded in bringing all three to shore in safety. Her majesty wears her medal proudly as the reward of her bravery; but there is no record of any medal or any other reward having hear given to the lighthouse man having been given to the lighthouse man.

The queen of the Belgians was the herome of a pleasing little adventure a few days back. She had received in the morning a letter from her unfortunate sister, the Em-press Charlotte, expressing a desire to see her immediately. She at once ordered her little pony carriage, which she drives herself. and set out, but was surprised on her way by a heavy shower, and forced to take refuge in some barracks which were near. As it was about luncheon time the officers prepared to improvise a repast for her as well as they were able, but the queen refused to allow them, and said, as she was a new recruit just arrived, she would be satisfied with the ordipary, and made a meal of a plate of cabbage soup and a piece of the mess joint.

Ought to Have Printed His Picture

Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, the Canadian earth quake and general weather crank, parts his hair as well as his name it, the middle, and has the general make-up of a dude. If his picture had been published simultaneously with his earthquake prognostications, the latter would not have produced the smallest alarm,

Delicate Tribute to Talent.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has set the price for matter published in her magazine at I cent a word. A brilliant contribution recently sent by a leading Boston poet amounted to \$1.22,

In the letter, however, which he received enclosing the check, which was made out for \$1.25, the tribute due to talent was paid in the remark: "Owing to the excellence of the poem, we have raised the amount credited to you, as you will see by the check." Miss Cleveland has evidently determined

to get the best kind of talent, no matter what

Whitewash for Bayard. Washington Critic "Daniel," said the president as they strolled

about the executive mansion taking a casual

inventory of the improvements. "Y es, sire," responded Dantel. "The old place looks better." 'Quite better, sire."

"They have whitewashed pretty much everything, haven't they, Daniel." "Yes, sire." "I wonder if any was left over, Daniel?"

"I don't know, sire, but I will investigate, Do you want to use it, sire?" "Oh, no, Daniel, but I thought," and the president hesitated a minute, reflectively, "I thought, Daniel, if there was any left we might send it to Bayard in case he wasn't quite through with Sedgwick."

Autumnal Love. Fair is love whose footsteps wanders
'Mid the summer meads of spring;
Love that smiles and laughs and ponders
While the swallow's on the wing; Fair and tender Full of splendor, Full of thoughts that roses bring—

Full of dreams that roses bring. Sweet is love when fervent summer Fills the fields with flowers and fruit; When strong passion, swift-wing comer, Wakes wild echoes with his lute;

Make spring's softest music mute-Make spring's sweetest music mute. Yet life's autumn brought my treasure; I was sad and tired and old. Worn and weary beyond measure, When thy face I did behold; Sweet love found me, Saved and crowned me.

When the corn was turning gold-When the corn was turning gold. Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very exist-

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pooh-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows: In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A.

Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H.

Connor presidential electors by a vote of

31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 east for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading:

"I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote east in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the

following grounds: First. This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875."

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest average weight 185.61 pounds, and their against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by this body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the

electoral vote in spite of it. When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Haves and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck,

Walton and Wilcox-20. Those voting in the negative were Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North-8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three bailots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, [pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Wahoo has a new depot.

Cedar Rapids is short on residences. Safe crackers tapped an iron till in Hastings Friday night and secured \$50. The voters of Madison will give the county seat another whirl in November. The Rulo Bridgeman is the latest addi tion to the journalistic procession in the

Jim Blaine's picture is doing service in Boone county to illustrate a local candidate for the legislature. O'Neill is booming. There are about twenty-four buildings, both business and

residences, under construction. Dentists are encouraging "pie socials" in the interior towns. Drilling and excavating are lively in consequence. A chestnut shark sprang his gong on the wrong man in Hastings. His clapper was hushed and he was taken to the hos-

pital for repairs. Dakota City is struggling without a heavenly pilot. This accounts for the anxiety of the citizens to get on the "main line" of the Omaha & Northern. Mrs. Martha Barnet, living in Camden Hall county, expedited a tire with kero-

sene. She was burned to death, and three

others who came to her rescue were severely injured.

One hundred and fifty wagon loads of bones were brought into Valentine by Indians last week. Each load averaged 2.500, and they got for the same \$12.50, or for the whole bunch \$1.876, which was

mostly spent in that town The wife of George R. Wolf, of Hastngs, suicided with poison Friday last, she administered the dose as a rebuke to her husband for refusing to provide a pump instead of a windlass for the well. O Neill enjoyed a shooting matinee re

cently. The captain of the artillery at-empted to Cook an over-ripe Mullen in a political sense, but missed the mark. He succeeded in hitting the side of The detective who enused the arrest of

Henry Thege for firing North Bend, was

warmly treated when he visited the town last week in search of "fresh for the next ten days. Thege was disharged. A lame and sickly steer, in a cattle hed in Nebraska City, tackled Foreman Rich, took up the stack of his pantaloons

and raised him some fifteen feet. peauty of the boost and the "action" dis-played paralleled the hasty flight of Roggen's railrond clerk. It was an unexpectedly Rich treat.

Local and imported prize fighters can rest easy. The giant of O'Neili has re-tired temporarily from the ring and is engaged in the melancholy occupation of stuffing a congressional sandbag for the amusement of George Dorsey. "Present amusement of George Dorsey. "Present engagements," writes the giant bruiser of three rivals in a day, "prevent me from visiting the metropolis, and polish ing the ugly mugs of these boasting gut-I'm a matured eyelone the Minnechadush and no Chicago terror or Utah zephyr can blister my frame while awake. I never sleep,'

Iowa Items.

The total subscriptions from Iowa to the Irish parliamentary fund, as stated by Treasurer James Feley, amount to

An Algona farmer owns a rooster that has adopted a brood of guinea chickens. and cares for them as tenderly as could their own mother. Articles of incorporation of the Hawk

eye Coal and Mining company, of Ottumwa, have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$200, Since January 1, 1885, there have been

ssued from the county clerk's office in Des Moines one thousand and fifty mar riage licenses, six hundred and fourteen of which were granted last year. Creston has eight drug stores and two bakeries. The Gazette explains the mat ter by saying that the inhabitants of the

city are largely railroad people, and necessarily use a great deal of bread. Somebody recently entered the cour house at Des Moines and recaptured al the confiscated liquors stored in that hall of justice, thus destroying the evidence against the saloons. There is no clue to he perpetrators.

Alex Arnold, a carpenter, whose home e in Kinross, was murdered on the 20th uit., by unknown parties who placed his dead body on the railread track in order to divert suspicion from their crime Two tramps who were seen in the neigh borhood of the murder that day are sus

The Capital City opera house in Des Moines has been engaged for the meetings of the Iowa State Teachers' association, to be held in that city during the holiday week next December, and rooms have been secured at the Capital hotel for 300 guests during the week.

A family hving in Lyons show an ex traordinary avoirdupois record. The fam ily is composed of father, mother, three sons and five daughters, the youngest son being about fourteen years old. Their combined weight is 1,670+ pounds; their 214, 172, 1411, 144, 153,

Dakota.

There are five church organizations of Wolsey. There is not a paper of any kind pub

lished in Butte county. Plankington is fast surging to the from as one of the live towns of Dakota. Moody county comes to the front with an average acreage of wheat of twenty

two bushels. The Deadwood jail is ready for occu pation and the marshal has offered a premium to the person who becomes it first regular tenant.

An eighty-foot electric light pole was recently raised in Elizabethtown, and the following night a wag raised a common lantern to the top. The citizens gathered and declared such a light an insult to the people of Elizabethtown, and an informaindignation meeting was held. tric light company was condemned and that particular light was pronounced a When the hoax was discovered fraud, the perpetrator narrowly escaped a neck

THE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR. Efforts at Improvements in Locomo-

tives. San Francisco Chronicle: When George Stephenson asserted his ability to run passenger coaches at a speed of twelve to lifteen miles an hour, scientilic and practical men deemed him fit for a lunation asylum, but time has shown that trains may be run at a much greater velocity without materially adding to the danger of railway travel. The flight of the last express on the Pennsylvania railway is a marked example of the possibilities in the way of sustaining high rates of speed This road now runs the fastest train in America. Nine hundred and twelve miles, including seven stops, are accomplished in twenty-five and one-half hours. and the average time is 36.30 miles an hour. A portion of the distance is run at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour At a speed of sixty miles an hour the driving wheels on the locomotive on this train make 2581 revolutions a minute. William Vanderbilt's spurt of eighty-one miles in sixty-one minutes on the New York Central is declared to be the highest rate of speed ever attained in this country, but this speed was not a surprise to good engineers, many of whom are firm in the belief that one hundred miles an hour will yet be accomplished on Ameri-

can roads. Thirty-one years ago Col. Meiggs read paper before the New York farmers

club on "Future Traveling," in which he expressed the belief that railroad-cars could be safely propelled by steam at the rate of three hundred miles an hour. He "The emperor of Russia has taken the first great step toward what I deem the ultimatum of railroad travel. Instead of cutting what I call a mere drill through the country and going around every thing in the way for a straight line, he has cut a broad way for five hundred miles from St. Petersberg to Moscow. He has made it all the way two hundred feet wide so that the engineer sees every thing on the road. This is part of the future—the railroad from point to point with a mathematical line; the rails ten times stronger than are now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diameter; the gauge of a relative breadth; the signals and times perfectly settled; the roads on both sides during the transit of trains having the gates of the walls all closed—then instead of traveling one nundred miles an hour, we shall more safely travel three hundred miles an

One of the latest efforts at improve ment in locomotives is that of French-man named Estrade, who has constructed an engine which he calls La Parisienne. La Parisienne, when watered and fired,

weighs forty-two tons. Its driving wheel in number, are eight and onefeet in diameter. The cylinders are of the outside, with valve boxes on top, 1 length of the stroke is two feet and thre inches and one-half. This engine is built for high speed, and will carry a prosare of 200 pounds to the square inch above the atmosphere, or an absolut pressure of 215 pounds. Estrade's eng is designed to run at the average rate of seventy eight miles an hour.

SOME FAMOUS OLD MEN.

Statesmen Notable for Their Longth

of Days.
Youths' Companion. The longevity of famous statesmen is remarkable. Imagine Lord Palmerston acting vigorously as prime minister of England when over eighty, governing the vast British empire with steady hand and making speeches three hours long in the house of commons and rising next day fresh as a man of forty! Think of the venerable Guizot the French statesman, who at the age of eighty-seven was still writing histories, presiding over religious conventions, and eatrying on lively discussions in the British academy.

The late Lord Lyndhurst made able speeches in the house of lords when he had passed his ninetieth year; and his long-time rival, Lord Brougham, wrote his autobiography, in three goodly vol-umes, when he had nearly reached ninety

The marquis of Lansdowne, who, as

Lord Henry Petty, was a leading mem-ber of the "All the Talents" cabinet, of which Charles James Fox was the chief, in 1806, was still an active member of the house of lords nearly sixty years later, in 1863, and died in that year at the age

The duke of Wellington took part in public affairs until his death in 1852, in

his 83d year. In former generations energetic states men of advanced years are found thickly scattered through the pages of history. There was the old marquis of Winchester, who could remember Edward IV., the first York sovereign, in 1483, and who, when he died in 1572 at the age of 97, was holding office under Queen Eliza

Referring to the statesmen of our own country, it is a familliar fact that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the second and third presidents, both died the 4th of July, 1826, just half a century from the day on which both signed the Declara-tion of Independenc—Adams being 91 and Jefferson 83. President Andrew Jackson hved to be 82, John Quincy Adams to be 81, and Madison 85.

A FATAL WEIGHT OF FLESH.

Death of Captain Herman D. Busch, of Hoboken.

New York Times: Captain Herman D. Busch, proprietor of Busch's hotel, in Hoboken, and the heaviest man in New Jersey, died at the hotel, at Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken, last week. He was a native of Germany and came to this country in 1844. In 1864 he pur-chased the hotel which has since borne his name. He made himeet populat clected him to represent them in the state legislature. He weighed then about 525 pounds. No chair could be bought large enough to accommodate him, and one had to be made to order. When it was placed at his desk in the assembly chamber, he could not walk through the pas sage to it, and the aisle had to be

widened. His size became a source of annovance and ill-health, and for the last four or five years the one object of his life had been to reduce himself. He tried all kinds of nostrums, placed himself in the care of every physician who promised him relief. and traveled to distant points in the hope of finding new remedies. He had succeeded in reducing his weight to about 425 pounds. Still his weight was uncomfortable. Lately he had been feeling symptoms of heart troubles and he went to the country in the hope of im proving his health. He felt better when ne came back, but it was not long before the old troubles began to manifest them-

selves again and he sank rapidly till his death. Captain Busch was the founder of the New York, and afterward of the Jersey City, Schuetzen Corps and the well known Hoboken Quartet club. He was also president of the Fat Men's association and a member of the United Brothers' lodge F. and A. M. of New York. The funeral will take place on Wednesday. Undertaker Crane, who has charge of the arrangements, said last evening that the body and coffin, when prepared for in-

terment, will weigh about 700 pounds. Origin of a Famous Saying.

Cleveland Leader: John Randolph had and a discussion with a man named Sheffey, who was one of his colleagues and who had been a shoemaker in early life. Sheffey had made a speech which excited Randolph's jealousy, and Randolph, in replying to him, said that Sheffey was out of his sphere, and by way of llustration told the story of the sculptor Phidias. "This sculptor," said Ran-dolph, "had made a noted figure, and having placed it on the sidewalk he secured a hiding place near by, where, un-observed, he might hear the criticism of those who passed upon his statue. Among those who examined the marble was a snoemaker, and this man criticised the sandais and muttered over to himself as to where they were wrong. After he had gone oway Phidias came forth and examined the points that the shoemaker had objected to and found that his criticism was correct. He removed the statue to his studio and remedied the defects. The next day Phidias again placed it upon the street and the shoemaker again stopped before it. He saw at once that the defects he had noticed had been remedied, and he now began to criticse very foolishly other points about the statue Phidias listened to him for then came forth with a Latin phrase which means "Let the shoemaker stick to his last.' And so,'' concluded Randolph,
"I say in regard to my colleague."

Conkling at His Club.

Indianapolis Journal: Although his professional duties prevented Senator Roscoe Conkling from accepting the presidency of the Cariton, he passes all his leisure time therein-when not in court or out driving the speedy bay mare that Ed Stokes presented him in his ex-aberant delight over the speech on Jay Gould's rapacity in the great telegraph suit. There is a table in the dining room that is known as Mr. Conkling's, and it is always reserved for him. Though not practising Banting, he is very moderate in his selection. His favorite dish, both for breakfast and dinner, is English mutton chops slightly underdone, and baked with potatoes very well done. He never drinks anything stronger than russet ci-der. He occasionally smokes a mild cigar. There is a capacious arm chair in the reading room which he always ap-propriates, and which not even such an andacious iconoclast as the Hon. Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree would think of invading when there was the slightest pos-sibility of his being around. According to club routine Mr. Conkling is a very domestic man. He is always ready to

mate personal friends. A hundred-acre peat bog has been discovered near Ellendale, Dak. The peat reaches to a depth of from seven to ten feet, and is said to overlay a sur-

join in the general conversation, but will

politics except with inti-

never discuss

Boys in a barn at St. Thomas, Can., dis-turbed a nest of hornets. They at once attacked a cat that was on the barn floor, and stung her to death before she could I get away