

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Morning Edition (including Sunday) \$10.00 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING: One square of ten lines for the first week, 75 cents; for each subsequent week, 50 cents.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Sworn Statement of Circulation: State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, solemnly swears that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 13th, 1886, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Saturday, Oct. 9, 13,000; Sunday, 10,000; Monday, 13,200; Tuesday, 13,800; Wednesday, 12,500; Thursday, 12,200; Friday, 12,000.

Average, 12,364. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of October, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,750 copies, for February, 1886, 10,800 copies; for March, 1886, 11,257 copies; for April, 1886, 13,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,430 copies; for June, 1886, 12,248 copies; for July, 1886, 12,714 copies; for August, 1886, 12,164 copies; for September, 1886, 13,000 copies. Geo. B. Tschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, A. D. 1886. N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieut. Governor—H. H. SHEDDEN. For Secretary of State—G. W. LAWS.

For County Commissioners: ISAAC N. PIERCE. Mr. ARMOUR is "long" on pork. This is the reason he prefers being "short" on laborers.

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.

Mr. ARMOUR is "long" on pork. This is the reason he prefers being "short" on laborers.

The best way in which the friends of Senator Van Wyck can show themselves friendly in the coming election is by voting for candidates pledged to work and vote in his interests.

ENTERPRISE sometimes runs wild. It can do a great deal, but it cannot make John Matthieson look like Doctor Ricketts or Doctor Ricketts wear the appearance of John Matthieson.

No one but a candidate with the brazen cheek of Church Howe would dare to appeal for the votes of working-men with his record as the supporter of Boss Stout and convict labor.

The proffered candidate for senator of the B. & M. railroad has not yet been unblanketed. He will appear on the track in due season, when T. M. Marquette is ready to take the reins.

SENATOR VAN WYCK's challenge to his senatorial opponents to take the stump remains still unanswered. Their anxiety to discuss the issues of the day with the old man is not so overpowering that they are unable to restrain it.

ACCORDING to the report of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor there was one senator whose record in congress proved him the friend and advocate of the interests of labor at Washington. His other name was C. H. Van Wyck.

The artist of the Republican got slightly mixed yesterday when he placed Doctor Ricketts' sable countenance over a biography of John Matthieson, and explained John's picture as the counterfeit of one of the most popular of our colored citizens.

HERMAN TIMME, who organized a Cleveland and Hendricks club in 1884, while a member of the republican central committee, was dreadfully shocked to learn that Mr. Hibbard had expressed disapproval of Church Howe's nomination. It was a fearful blow to Mr. Timme's kind of stalwartism.

THE BEE denies the right of majorities to tyrannize over minorities. Constitutions in republics are enacted to curb the license of majorities and to place bounds beyond which they shall not go. Even if nine-tenths of the voters of Nebraska should declare for the submission of a prohibition amendment the BEE would still deny that such a declaration would be binding upon the legislature.

ONE of the strongest of the strong names on the republican legislative ticket in this county is that of George Heimrod. The republicans of Douglas county made no mistake when they placed in nomination a representative German-American of unswerving integrity, large capacity and unquestioned energy. George Heimrod is one of our most successful business men. He has lived for many years in Omaha and stands high among her merchants and enterprising citizens. He will bring to his legislative duties a clear head, wide experience in business relations and a reputation for honor and ability which will make him a leading and useful member of the Douglas county delegation.

An Arbitrary Proceeding.

The action of the republican county committee in removing Mr. Hibbard from the list of eligible nominees and replacing him with another candidate of their choice, was a very arbitrary proceeding. It was without precedent, and clearly beyond the power of the committee. The republican party had made its choice of candidates in a regular delegate convention, and these delegates alone had the right to make and unmake candidates. The committee had no authority whatever to pass upon the fitness of any candidate or his political standing. Every candidate who holds his title from the convention is the peer of every other candidate. The committee is simply vested with the power to substitute one candidate for another. It is conceded that the committee can take off any one candidate and replace him with another of their own choice, its power to substitute a new set of candidates for the entire ticket would have to be granted. If the county committee can drop a candidate and put on another, the congressional and state committees could if they saw fit to do the same thing. Charges of a very grave character affecting Church Howe's integrity and his republicanism have been brought and the committee could very properly invite Church Howe to explain his conduct. They might even go so far as to invite him to resign, but if he refused to resign no power on earth could take him off.

The action of the committee with regard to Hibbard has no precedent and cannot be allowed to stand as one. It creates a new departure in politics which makes nominations by conventions useless and worthless. It centralizes the power of destroying a ticket and nullifying the will of the party as expressed through the primary election in the hands of a dozen men who make up a committee quorum. In this case the injustice done is manifest on its face. Mr. Hibbard was charged by certain personal enemies and defeated candidates for the legislature, chief among whom was Herman Timme, with having voted for Cleveland and being opposed to Church Howe. Now Timme himself organized a Cleveland and Hendricks club in Jefferson precinct while a member of the republican county committee and he has been a member of it ever since. The committee has the power to expel Timme for a breach of political trust, but it has never even asked him to explain. Timme gets a proxy for Frank Walters from his dummy in Jefferson precinct, Claus Off, and that respectable slyster Walters is allowed to arraign Mr. Hibbard before the committee, and votes to take him off the ticket. Mr. Hibbard in a frank and manly way stated that he would support the whole county ticket on the platform on which he was nominated, but declined to take his oath for Church Howe. In this Mr. Hibbard only stated what hundreds of republicans on and off the various county tickets of this district are saying, although some may be hypocritical enough to profess that they are supporting the Nemaha fraud. Mr. Hibbard was not present, and until he sees fit to resign from the ticket he remains the nominee of the republican party. In the contest over his place Timme and the other disgruntled conspirators were beaten, and Mr. Gilmore, against his own protest, was elected, mainly because Union party and was elected in the office. Mr. Gilmore himself is an excellent man, but until Mr. Hibbard retires voluntarily from the ticket he will not regard himself as entitled to the support of the party.

That Hypocritical Order.

It is given out by Colonel Dan Lamont that the reason why the president has taken no action in the matter of federal office holders who are said to have violated his order was that, up to the present time no specific charges had been filed. His only information consisted of letters from unknown persons and newspaper reports. Does the president require, then, a personal acquaintance with the writer of a letter to give him assurance of its truth and of the information contained in it? And are newspaper statements to go for nothing with a man who has made it one of the chief duties of his private secretary to keep him accurately advised of the contents of the public press? Mr. Cleveland has been too short a time in public life, and especially has been too recently transferred from state to national politics to have a very extensive personal acquaintance throughout the country, and the chances are that a hundred men of such prominence in state and national affairs as to make them honored correspondents might write to him, not one of whom he had ever met.

For that reason are their letters and statements to be ignored? The press also, when it praises him, is quoted as accurately reflecting public opinion, but when it says that this and that convention has been run after the old democratic way by his newly appointed officials, are the statements to be rejected as newspaper lies?

From whom does the president expect formal charges, sworn to before a notary? From republicans? It does not concern our party if democratic officials are everywhere as active as they were before their appointment in caucusing, packing primaries and controlling their conventions. It concerns only their own conduct and the president who to please the mugwumps, made an order that he does not enforce and that his party know he would not. Does he expect members of his own party to tattle? Democrats are not much given to reporting that as a sin which they have always regarded as a political virtue. They would not tell on an official boss for defeating them today, because they expect at some time to be official bosses themselves. And if republican newspapers report the facts as current news of the day, the statements are ignored by the president as party lies.

Republicans are interested in this matter only to the extent of showing how great a political fraud a man can become who attempts to mix mugwumpery with democracy. To conciliate the mugwumps he announced that he would not remove good men from office on account of their politics, but at the same time he invented the "offensive partisan" reason for making all the removals that his party demanded. When this became odious he substituted the other phrase, "pernicious activity," and under it continues the removals that he was not manly enough to make on good old democratic grounds.

Everybody knows that the most perniciously active or actively pernicious demagogues throughout the land were chosen to replace republicans, not only as a reward for past party service, but to stimulate them to greater activity in the future. Every move that is made, every pipe that is laid is with the direct intent of strengthening the party hold upon the country and securing its continuance in power. That is legitimate enough if it were only done in a manly instead of a hypocritical way. It is said in the same dispatch to which we refer that after all, the charges made in letters from persons who, and newspaper reports that he doesn't believe, have been copied at the treasury and sent to the Indiana officials for answer, Collector Kuhn, of Indianapolis, being especially named. Of course the gauziest explanations and flimsiest excuses will be made and accepted, and no removals will follow. As the New York World said, if just one removal were made for disobedience of the president's order, the people would believe he meant what he said, but that one removal will not be made, and the people do not believe that he ever meant to do it.

A Rothschild Dead.

The death of a Rothschild is always a notable event. It would mean much more than the death of any potentate in Europe were it not for the fact that the policy of the great banking house of the Rothschilds is more stable than that of any dynasty. They have inherited no legacies of revenge, no policies of territorial aggrandizement and have no "balances of power" to preserve. Kings may kiss or fight and it is all the same to them until their interests are affected; then they can make the fighters kiss.

The Rothschilds have been a wonderful family. The founder of the house, Meyer Anselm, born in 1743, started as banker and broker in a small way in the city of Frankfurt, where he was born. From the first he was distinguished for financial ability and integrity, and during Napoleon's possession of Germany, William Landgrave, afterward elector of Hesse, confided to Rothschild his immense fortune without interest. This established the fortune of the house. Dying in 1812, Meyer left five sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles and James, who established themselves respectively at Frankfurt, Vienna, London, Naples and Paris, and excepting that at Naples these houses still exist. Meyer Karl, the Rothschild now dead at Frankfurt, was a grandson of Meyer Anselm, and head of the house.

During the second generation the policy was established of keeping the great fortunes of the house together, and to this end marriages outside the family were decided against. Since then they have intermarried, in one case an uncle and his niece becoming husband and wife. Until Lord Rosebery married a daughter of the English house, this practice of intermarriage has been adhered to.

The history of this family in England has been singular, as marking the abatement of a race prejudice. An act of denization was passed by parliament in 1821 in favor of Nathan, equivalent to our naturalization law, which gave him a legal status in England, and Jews did not need to be naturalized in England, and his son Lionel Nathan succeeded him and was repeatedly elected to parliament, but not being able to take the prescribed oath, "on the true faith of a Christian," he was not admitted to his seat until the "act for removing the disabilities of the Jews" was passed in 1858. He was thus the first of his race to sit in the English parliament. In recent years the same contest about the admission of Bradlaugh, the atheist, has existed, and it was only settled by quietly dropping it and allowing Bradlaugh to take the oath and his seat in the present parliament.

But notwithstanding the great financial power of the Rothschild's and other Jewish bankers in Europe, the race is yet officially proscribed in several continental countries, notably in Austria, which refused to receive our Kelly because he had a Jewess for a wife. This shows how in a veteran a race prejudice can become. The Rothschilds have always been distinguished, as individuals, for modesty of deportment and for unostentatious charity; as business men, for sagacity and integrity. They have not alone been bankers, but they have mined gold in Russia, salt in Siberia, silver in Central America, and have been and are engaged in other vast commercial enterprises with which the floating of national loans has no direct connection.

Their rule of business is to require strict obedience to the letter of instructions, and always to reward success. An instance in point. An old and faithful agent in the East had specific instructions to do a certain thing. A change in the situation which could not be then, as now, instantly communicated by cable, made it in his judgment unwise to follow his instructions, and he pursued a different course, of which he advised the house. By return mail he was reprimanded and dismissed. Time prove the correctness of the agent's judgment and brought large gains instead of loss to the house, whereupon he was promptly restored and rewarded for his success as he had been punished for his disobedience.

Some of the finest estates and castles in Europe are owned in the family, yet the dingy old office in Frankfurt and the early home of the family are retained almost unchanged. They do not forget their humble origin or modest beginnings. Indeed, those who become really great, financially or otherwise, seldom do. The poor boy who becomes a millionaire, a governor, senator or president often speaks freely of his humble beginning if he does not retain souvenirs of it. It is the man who is rising or striving to rise that seeks to conceal the early days or hard conditions of his life. When he has reached the summit he often points with pride to whence he started, as a proof of his ability.

As we said, there will be no change in the Rothschild affairs. All are trained to business as the Astors of this country are, and there is always an equally shrewd successor ready to take up the work of him who is claimed by death. So far as appears the house may thus stand for a thousand years.

The Nemaha fraud capped his record at the republican state convention by voting against the resolution repealing the railroad commission and by casting his ballot in favor of submitting the prohibitory amendment. By recording himself against railroad regulation and in favor of no license Church Howe drove two more of the many nails which will fasten down his political coffin at the November election. The farmers of the First district who have suffered under the operations of the bogus railroad commission will note with indignation that the railroad lobbyist from Nemaha county sustains his reputation as a plant and well-kept tool of the coffee and monopolies. The advocate of high license and the opponents of summary legislation will rebuke the prohibitionist for revenue only by showing him under a mountain of votes by the time the polls close on election day.

The railroad companies have found from sad experience that there is much difference in the quality of steel rails. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company wants to buy 20,000 tons for 1887, but it wants the rails made of material in which there is 20 per cent of charcoal iron, and in addition it wants a five-year guarantee of the wearing quality, and it wants to decide for itself whether the rails to be used for itself will be made and accepted, and no removals will follow. As the New York World said, if just one removal were made for disobedience of the president's order, the people would believe he meant what he said, but that one removal will not be made, and the people do not believe that he ever meant to do it.

Church Howe is putting in his time trying to explain his record. Like the blood stain on Macbeth's hand, the "damned spot" will not get out of his hiding.

Tennessee Politics. Boston Post. The great campaign issues in Tennessee seem to be very small, the chief difference between middle-decade and middle-decade.

It Did Him Good. The Judge. Somebody is alarmed because the president is gaining in flesh. Oh, he can stand it. He gained about 140 pounds in one day a few weeks ago, and it never hurt him a bit.

A Great Deal of Ice. Chicago Tribune. Des Moines, Ia., is threatened with an ice famine. Druggists are put to much inconvenience in procuring enough to carry on their business. It requires a great deal of ice to supply an Iowa druggist this year.

Should Have Been Transported in Sections. Chicago Tribune. General Miles' argument that the removal of Gen. Miles from Arizona was a severe enough punishment is all right so far as it goes. What the American people object to is the simultaneousness of the removal. He should have taken him to Florida in sections.

They Remember These Friends. The Judge. It would perhaps be well enough for the workmen of the First district to remember at this juncture that John A. McShane, when a member of the legislature, endeavored to have engrafed upon the bill providing for the completion of the canal a provision that no convict should be employed on the project. The workmen will remember his friends, and the Democrat shares with many other better and wiser people in a most egregious misunderstanding of his temper and intentions.

On the Home Ran. La B. Coker. Put away the brilliant stockings That our brag line used to wear; They are busted and disband'd, Mark, I mean the players there.

Sadly told the skylark breeches, Hang the raimen cap away, All so stained with blood of unpires, Blue grass and cetera.

Bat and ball give us a play, Them it backed in everything; Send the darlings to their parents, They must back them now till spring.

Work on the new Union Pacific branch—the Union Pacific & Western Colorado—has been inaugurated with a rush, and the rush will shortly be increased to a rusher. Brown & Co., the Cheyenne & Northern contractors, have had for the last week graders at work on the new line. The force has been daily increased until 500 men are now making the dirt fly. The contractors have orders from the Union Pacific management to have 1,000 men at work as soon as they can get them there. The road is making straight for North Park, and will be there in a few days. The Union Pacific is energy and capital can accomplish that result. The grading will be rough work in a great many places and numerous tunnels will have to be cut. All of this activity on the part of the Union Pacific is caused by the recent purchase of the Colorado Midland by the B. & M.

William J. Maginnis, of Ohio, has been appointed chief justice of the supreme court of this territory.

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 hate and reject before they put a premium upon party treachery and conspiracy against its very existence.

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 pooled 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 16,934 cast 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 votes 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 plot 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 cast 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 for any such purpose, and declaring that this body has no 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 against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by his 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 being fought 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 Hayes 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 378, Senate Journal 1877] shows the following result: Yeas—Amrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Peppoon, Powers, Thummal, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—29.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Hoyt, Church Howe and North—8. During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots 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 all 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. A \$2,000 Catholic church is being built at Ashland. Schuyler is looking for the B. & M. from Ashland.

The Crete Maennerchor sent \$50 to the Charleston sufferers. Theodore Wagner tumbled off a wagon load of lumber near Grand Island and was severely wounded.

The new Methodist church at Columbus, which cost \$4,000, was dedicated on the 10th. Twenty thousand bushels of corn will be shipped from Grand Island county, as soon as the Astand cut-off is completed.

The Norfolk Journal has altered its shape, and now presents the rounded appearance of a well-fed and prosperous alderman.

Hell is the suggestive name of a new town on the Northwestern extension of the B. & M. The first train to town was warmly welcomed. Columbus expects to have her water-works in operation before winter settles down lively and the standpipe is climbing heavenward.

Two York youths went out to hunt with a loaded shotgun. A few hours after one of them, Peterson by name, returned home with a large slice of his shoulder shot away.

Ed. H. Bly, of Creighton, attempted to shoot the rheumatism out of his system, but only succeeded in making a painful hole near his heart. He lives.

The Neshico council has furnished the saloonkeepers and druggists there with a list of habitual drunkards, and warned them not to sell them liquor under penalty of having their licenses revoked.

The B. & M. propose to turn the channel of the Missouri river at the mouth of the Platte and show it its course to the bridge. If successful it will give the company a much needed addition to the yard facilities in Plattsmouth.

The Methodist church of Nebraska has appointed a committee of twenty to visit the new brick across the Platte and bridge. It is probable that either Central City, York or Red Willow—the places where the three church academies are located—will be selected.

A corps of railway surveyors, presumably working for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha company, has been running a line through Valley county during the past few days. From the west part of the county through Ord and northeast up Elm creek valley. A surveying corps of the F. E. & M. V. are now at work running a line southwest in the direction of Hastings and York. The survey starts from the end of the new bridge across the Platte and follows the river on the south side past North Bend, Schuyler and Columbus.

Mrs. John Collins, wife of a section hand on the Rock Island road at Alexandria, was hit by a train because her husband bought her pugged instead of sewed shoes, swallowed a handful of rat poison and pegged out before a stomach pump could be obtained. Her tender side was hit across the chest and she lay silent. She was thirty-two years of age, and leaves four children.

The ancient mound builders have left footprints in the Ekhorn valley. A cavity in the loess which is about 100 feet covered in the bottoms of five miles south of Norfolk. It is hollow in the center, the outer edge being nearly twenty feet high at the highest point. It stands out on the level plain isolated and far removed from the hills. The interior is about sixty feet across. The outer walls or ramparts are covered in some places with bushes and small trees.

Stanton county is greatly excited over the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Peyer. She left her home in Stanton, driving a spirited team of horses. On Saturday the buggy was found overturned on the side of the Ekhorn, the team having plunged over the bank, a distance of fifteen feet. The team was found two miles down the stream on the opposite side. The river has been dragged for two miles and up to the hour no trace of the remains has been found.

St. Edwards, Boone county, has a severe attack of snakes. Five reputable and successful citizens, while fishing in Croche milldam, found the "serpent." It was not one of your common wigglers, but "a monster of mighty, mien and thrilling proportions." At first the crowd was dumfounded to move, but with an ear piercing hiss it charged on them and raised from its sides two arms or feelers, about ten feet long, they all ran to the high ground on the opposite bank. Two of the party took a large 600 piece of timber that was lying near by and with a run threw it right on the head of the monster, so that it followed backward, its head fully twenty feet out of the water, and apparently wet over backward, showing a body as big as a barrel. The monster went down stream, but could be plainly seen that it was at least seventy-five feet long. It's back appeared to be covered with bluish gray scales, nearly round about the neck, and with a row of small, pointed, scales of saucer shape, and the under side seemed to be about the color of sole leather, but whether scaly or not, could not be determined. The animal escaped.

Iowa Items. Work on the new high bridge at Dubuque is rapidly progressing. Gold has lately been discovered in paying quantities in the northeast part of Pocahontas county.

The foundation for the new government building at Des Moines is rapidly nearing completion. The order of Knights of Pythias has a membership of 6,329 in Iowa, of which 1,000 were initiated the past year.

An insurance company has been organized in Des Moines under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, and called the K. of L. Mutual and Co-operative Fire Insurance company.

Elizabeth Starbuck, of Glenwood, was the unfortunate victim of a lamp explosion Monday night. Her injuries are very severe and painful, but it is thought that they are not fatal.

A young man by the name of Mike Conway, living near Aplington, while assisting to thresh on his farm one day last week, became overheated. While yet very warm he washed his face in cold water, and he immediately became violently insane and almost unmanageable.

FASHION FREAKS OF FALL.

The Varied Styles of Headgear to Conform to the Tastes of the Ladies. MANNISH STYLES IN DRESS. Bustles, Beads and Bangs—Striking Colors in Trimmings—Houses—Hold Notes and Other Items.

New York Fashions. New York, Oct. 18.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—Take the average capote, and you have an extraordinarily compressed affair gotten up evidently to show how little breadth there can be to a thing and that thing be yet a bonnet. As an altitude upon the narrow top, imagine a still narrower and a fairly rising sort of trimming and a large quota of fashionable millinery rises before your vision. One can imagine also, how little of being coningness there is likely to be in such highly condensed specimens of art and while chubby faces have certainly the worst of it, yet the contour of a physiognomy lacking breadth, but surmounted by an arrangement which adds perpendicular lines where horizontal curves are requisite, is scarcely more attractive than the face of an apple checked damsel set off by ornamental grotesquely unsuitable. This nobility will be suited or rather perhaps scarce anybody and many who are young enough will take refuge in hats which are in actual reality in shape for the winter season. But while in bonnets there are leading characteristics, such as notable narrowness and increased length at the back yet there is great variety in smaller finisings. Some have fanciful scalloped edges set round with beads; others show three wide scallops over the forehead, filled up with trimming, cord, white moose and materials for garters, and making open up a very world and offer a field of endless speculation as to the many ways in which the same thing may be done, and the support of a high tufted effect, whether brought about by ribbons, velvet or gros grain with fancy edged velvet or plush on the bias. Assemblages of colors are as noticeable as the different styles, and that chiefly give completion. To the warlike appearance consequent on high plummage is added perhaps the tailor suit desired especially for MANNISHNESS.

So much so indeed that regular tailors are employed to finish with braid, the coats, lapels, pockets and collars that are particularly esteemed. The masculine line have cut them. Continue out this train of thought by the vest, choking neck band, double collar of linen and tie to say nothing of suits bespiced by military grims and cords, and a soldier-like style, and your modern belle presents a figure where womanly graces are purposely and much to her satisfaction counted out. The bustle, kept strictly speaking, not indeed a "womanly grace," yet certainly an appendage pre-eminently and prominently important in womanly attire. The bustle, a deal of thought is given to it. Different costumes require, of course, different bustles; they clog the fashionable woman's putting away receptacles for carrying around perpetually before and length mirrors to see if they fit, and being about a consumption of pins to fashion them in place. The pins tear holes in delicate undergarments, but all this and a great deal more mischief is still cherished with pride. For costumes in general long draperies continue the rule; hampers very short, and pointed in front and usually from complement to the bustle, with postillion back; collars high and sleeves with plain dresses always plain. For evening there are many styles, and some beautiful elaborations. Low neck dresses with very short sleeves, or really none, are still worn, but the square cut or pointed are too essential to be discarded. Trains are full and long, with rounded corners in Martha Washington style, but as hiterto are optional and relegated chiefly to matrons. Peasant waists are a pretty fashion, but revivable one, and will be very popular.

TRIMMINGS. If bustles are dear, so likewise are beads. The average woman buys them and covers herself with them. She buys ready made or makes for herself, plastrons, collars, cuffs, independent ornaments set hither and thither, entire necklaces, and the like. The bustles of them are headed by chenille galbons and velvet bands whereon glitter curiously constructed bead finisings, while other are made of beads, and are possibly to resemble bead work by the glitter of the jet, the milder glow of highly polished wood, or where the crocheted button is bestrewn by jet scintillations. The rage for vests has been a great bustle to the front in more senses than one, some being buttoned on both sides with corresponding ornamentation on sleeves, pockets and button-till backs. The mammoth buttons of last year are decidedly of last year—at least so far as dresses go. This is sufficient condemnation but they never were of any style. Many of the buttons have been hastened and their relegation to obscurity will be the more complete. All buttons however are not small and dealers show three sizes, one quite small for the young, one of medium size for the middle-aged, and one large for the old.

Proprietor Foster, of Burlington, congratulates himself that the predicted gale storm arrived on schedule time. He predicts that on or about the 20th another set of storms will run across the continent and pay their respects to Iowa and Illinois. These storms will be very heavy and destructive and will reach this meridian close to the 21st and 23rd.

Dakota. Dakota's wheat crop amounts to 18,000,000 bushels this year. A fair quality of coal was struck at Jamestown while drilling for an artesian well.

There are eighteen residences in course of construction at Grand Forks, costing from \$1,000 to \$2,500 each. Entertaining baking powder men can scoop in a fortune by working the gyp-sun beds near Rapid City.

The average yield of wheat per acre in this county will be twenty-five bushels, and oats fifty bushels per acre. The entire yield of grain is the heaviest and best in the history of the county.

Dairymen in the Missouri river region state that since the frost has stopped the young calves from growing and cows have only the dry Buffalo and other grasses to eat, the quality of milk has greatly increased, with a much larger yield of cream.

Wyoming. A Masonic hall is to be built at Lusk. A meeting of the Union Pacific employees was held in Rawlins on Friday afternoon, at which dissatisfaction was expressed with the proposed changes of the hospital service, and the matter was turned over to the societies composed of railroad men. To see that their interests were protected, that they should not be compelled to contribute to a hospital service from which they could receive no benefit, and that the company should not be allowed to clear \$75 per month from the hospital dues of the employees of that district, as it was represented to be doing now.

The Sun says the Union Pacific Railroad company contemplates the erection in Cheyenne, at an early period, of a building to be used for the advantage and accommodation of their employees in various ways. The structure will include a library and reading rooms, and an evening school for the teaching of mechanical drafting to any employee who may desire to so improve himself. The location will be south of the railroad track, between Eddy and Ferguson streets.

FASHION FREAKS OF FALL.

The Varied Styles of Headgear to Conform to the Tastes of the Ladies. MANNISH STYLES IN DRESS. Bustles, Beads and Bangs—Striking Colors in Trimmings—Houses—Hold Notes and Other Items.

New York Fashions. New York, Oct. 18.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—Take the average capote, and you have an extraordinarily compressed affair gotten up evidently to show how little breadth there can be