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All communications relating to news and editorial
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All business letters and notices should be
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS,
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.
Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending Oct. 19th, 1886, was as
follows:
Saturday, Oct. 9, 13,005
Sunday, 10, 13,075
Monday, 11, 13,085
Tuesday, 12, 13,090
Wednesday, 13, 13,075
Thursday, 14, 13,090
Friday, 15, 13,090
Average, 12,934

Sworn to and subscribed to in my presence
this 19th day of October, A. D. 1886,
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]
Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn,
deposes and says that he is secretary of the
Bee Publishing Company, that the actual av-
erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for
the month of January, 1886, was 10,755 copies;
for February, 1886, 10,505 copies; for March,
1886, 11,557 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191
copies; for May, 1886, 12,459 copies; for June,
1886, 12,208 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies;
for August, 1886, 12,454 copies; for September,
1886, 12,303 copies. Geo. B. Tschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d
day of October, A. D. 1886,
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
For Governor—JOHN M. THAYER.
For Lieutenant Governor—H. H. SHELDON.
For Secretary of State—W. L. LAWS.
For Treasurer—C. H. WILLARD.
For Auditor—H. A. BARBOCK.
For Attorney General—WILLIAM LEESSE.
For Com. Public Lands—JOSEPH SCOTT.
For Sup. Public Instruction—GEO. BLANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
For Senators—
GEO. W. LININGER,
BRUNO TZSCHUCK.
For Representatives—
W. G. WHITMORE,
F. B. HIBBARD,
GEO. HEIMROD,
R. S. HALL,
JOHN MATTHESON,
JAMES K. YOUNG,
T. W. BLACKBURN,
M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney—
EDWARD W. SIMKAL.
For County Commissioner—
ISAAC N. PIERCE.

CHURCH HOWE should publish free fac-
similes of those letters of endorsement from
men who don't know him.

MR. CLEVELAND is putting in a good
deal of his time fishing nowadays. While
angling for trout in West Virginia he is
trotting for votes in New York.

HAVING narrowly escaped giving Colby
a coat of tar and feathers a few years
ago, the voters of the Gage county do not
propose to whitewash him with an
election to the state senate next month.
The contrast would be too marked.

In striking from North Bend to Stanton
the Union Pacific retaliates on the North-
western for invading its territory between
the Platte and the Elkhorn. The future
sent of war in railway circles is certain
to be the Elkhorn Valley and its prosper-
ous counties.

MR. MCNEANE'S ownership of stock in
a cattle company, according to Church
Howe, disqualifies him from asking the
votes of Nebraska farmers. This horrid
crime of John McShane is of course more
heinous than lobbying for the stockholders
of a railway company.

The popular vote idea frightens the
politicians. It is a blow at the legislative
lobby. Honestly carried into effect it
would remove the auctioneer's block
from the state capitol and drive the
traders and money changers from the
temple where our senators are elected.
And that is where it hurts.

JAMES YOUNG will prove a strong candi-
date for the legislature. He wears no
silk stockings or kid gloves, but he wears
a hat which covers a brainy head. Jimmy
Young is an honest and honorable me-
chanic who can be counted on to vote for
what he believes to be right and who
stands firmly on the platform adopted by
the party which placed him in nomination.

CHURCH HOWE'S brilliant war record as
regimental quartermaster should be
printed and widely distributed among the
old soldiers. Church was bravely stay-
ing with the mule teams in twenty
engagements while, as Artemus Ward
would say, "the bullets, those dreadful
messengers of death, were passing all
around him thickly—in wagons—on their
way to the battlefield."

JOHN MATTHESON, whom the republicans
have nominated for the legislature,
will "run" like a race horse election day
towards a safe and sure majority. He is a
clean-cut republican, a level headed,
workingman and an honest, respected and
valuable citizen. With Jimmy Young,
George Heimrod and John Matthe-
son the republicans have a combination
which cannot be beaten.

The city registrars open their books
this week in the various wards. The
places where they will sit and the hours
of their session can be found officially
advertised in other pages of this issue.
Every voter owes it to himself and to
the party to see to it that his name is on
the list of his ward. This can only be
done by a personal visit to the registrars.
Hundreds of voters have changed their
residences since the last registration and
cannot be correctly listed unless they
make a point to see their names placed
on the books.

Popular Voting for Senator.

For the first time the people of Ne-
braska are about to exercise the privi-
lege granted by their constitution to take
direct action in the election of a United
States senator. This new political de-
parture did not originate as the work of
some visionary reformer who took part
in forming our fundamental law, but is
the result of long and persistent popular
agitation, which preceded the revision of
our first state constitution. From the day
on which the popular and party choice
for United States senator was defeated in
1871, when John M. Thayer was elected
out of his re-election by shameless and
wholesale bribery, public sentiment de-
manded a measure by which the
popular will should be expressed and
respected in the choice of
United States senators. This senti-
ment found expression in the republican
state convention of 1874 through a plank
in the platform demanding national leg-
islation that would enable the people to
vote directly for their senators. In ac-
cordance with this demand the legisla-
ture by an almost unanimous vote of both
houses passed the following joint resolu-
tion and memorial, which was approved
by Governor Garber February 25, 1875:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of
Representatives in Congress assembled:
Your memorialists, the legislature of the
state of Nebraska, respectfully and earnestly
represent that they express the will of the people of
this state in asking for an amendment to the
constitution of the United States which shall
provide for the election of United States
senators by the whole people and not by de-
legated authority. Therefore your memorialists
would respectfully and earnestly advise your
body to propose an amendment to section 3,
article I, of the constitution of the United
States, by which this election by their qual-
ified representatives shall be arranged more
in accordance with the demand of the popu-
lar voice.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be,
and is hereby instructed to transmit a cer-
tified copy of this memorial to our senators
and representatives in congress who are
hereby requested to use all honorable means
to secure the object above expressed.

This joint resolution was introduced by
Hon. Ben Barrows, then a representative
from Douglas county, and the records
show that it was voted for by such men
as John M. Thurston, G. C. Barton,
Samuel Chapman, C. L. Burr, N. K.
Griggs, Dr. Boar, and many other well-
known republicans and democrats. The
legislature which adopted the memorial
created the convention which framed our
present state constitution. That body,
fresh from the people, carried out the
popular wish as far as lay within its
power.

The political enemies of Senator Van
Wyck, and notably Mr. Charles H. Gere,
have taken exception to Mr. Van Wyck's
appeal for a popular vote on United
States senator. Mr. Gere went so far as
to urge the adoption of the following
resolution by the republican state con-
vention, but the committee promptly re-
jected it:

Whereas, the national constitution pro-
vides that United States senators shall be
elected by the several states by the legisla-
ture thereof; therefore, any attempt to nullify
this provision, under the pretext of ap-
pealing to the popular vote is an assault
upon the organic law of the nation.

Mr. Gere was a member of the consti-
tutional convention and supported the
adoption of the constitution with all its
provisions. It is rather late in the day
for him now to protest against a popular
vote on United States senator. The pre-
valing sentiment on this question at the
time the constitution was adopted was
forcibly shown by the vote on the propo-
sition itself, which was submitted as a
separate article and adopted by a very
large majority. Had the people not
been so intensely desirous for the reform
in the election of senators that article
would scarcely have received a majority
of all the votes cast.

For ten years this proposed reform has
remained a dead letter simply because no
man who has held a seat in the senate
heretofore, and no candidate for senator
has dared to risk his chances of success
with the people. Senator Van Wyck is
the first man who is willing to fall or
stand by the popular vote.

The question is will the people exercise
their privilege, or are they so indifferent
about the highest office within their gift
that they are willing to have it auctioned
off to the highest bidder or gambled for
among the political scrubs who dare not
enter the lists in an open contest. While
Senator Van Wyck is the choice of a
majority of the republican candidates,
many candidates now before the people
have pledged themselves to support Sen-
ator Van Wyck only in case he
receives the majority of the popular vote.
Those who desire to have Van Wyck
returned have it within their power to
elect him by a concerted effort through
the ballot box. Although we do not con-
cede that blank votes to be counted
as against the return of Van Wyck or
in favor of some second rate dark horse,
we realize that a failure of a majority of
the people to vote on United States sen-
ator will be regarded as a proof that
the people are indifferent and have no par-
ticular interest in the senatorial issue.

And there is still another question which
disputable political mountebank who is
now posing as a republican leader in a
republican district makes to the questions
which honest republicans through-
out the district hurl at him as he
mounts the stump from town to town.
His excuses are his own. His explanations
furnish enough arguments to his enemies
to ensure his defeat. No abuse of his oppo-
nents as a capitalist can wipe out the
stains on his own reputation. No tirade
against a successful business man who
has made his money in legitimate trade
can divert the attention of republicans
from the wealth which Church Howe is
charged with having acquired by the
methods of the swindler, the corruptionist
and the knave.

He Does Not Care.
It is painfully evident to the country
that the relations between Providence
and Grover Cleveland are, like the situa-
tion in Bulgaria, very much strained.

What the French call *entente cordiale*,
most definitely does not exist. Cleveland,
in his public acts does not attempt to con-
sider that there is a "God in Israel,"
and Providence continues in its mys-
terious way its wonders to perform without
apparently a thought about Grover
Cleveland. When the Omnipotent hand
saw fit to shake the fair city of Charleston
into ruins, it was not stayed by the
knowledge that Cleveland was fishing in
the Adriatic.

When the same hand
saw fit to pile up the waters of the gulf
and submerge a peaceful, happy village,

it held not back because Cleveland was
fishing in West Virginia.
The result proves that it would have
made no difference to the stricken people
if Cleveland had been in Washington.
Possibly, had he been there, a few
pounds of hard bread would have been
sent to Charleston with those fifty tons,
to feed as well as shelter 60,000 people.
Possibly, had he been there, he would
have argued that as some 130 people had
been drowned at Sabine Pass a dozen
tents would be sufficient to shelter those
who were left, as the place was not large,
and he might have sent them, and devised
other means of relief for people so sorely
afflicted. At least he could have an-
nounced over the official seal of the se-
cretary of state that he was sorry, but
couldn't do anything until congress met,
and passed a law authorizing him to act.

Things were different in 1871, when
Providence permitted Mr. O'Leary's crew
to start a fire that destroyed Chicago.
President Grant was at his post in Wash-
ington, and appeared to understand that
Providence expected him to do something
at once to shelter the shelterless, feed the
hungry and relieve the distress of suffer-
ing women and children. And he did it.
His heart was quick to prompt, his head
to plan and his hand to execute. He
heard the voice of humanity, which is
the voice of God, and he answered,
"Here I am!" But Cleveland hears no
word of anguish from the south. The
earthquake may wreck human habi-
tations and bury in the ruins the sleep-
ing and unconscious people. The winds
may destroy, the waves may over-
whelm; human bodies may float over-
board among the wreckage, and
flocks of birds may carry and devour
all earthly possessions, and mourning the
loss of loved ones, may not have
where to lay their heads. The nation is
called upon for help, but the head of the
nation goes a-fishing and does not hear.
A man who is not responsive to human
suffering, who has no nerves to feel, no
sympathies to be touched, does not rep-
resent the American nation in its human-
ity. He is simply a cold, selfish, heart-
less politician.

Bank Notes Redeemed With Silver.
In the Bee of Sunday speaking of our
national bank redemption, we said:
Complaint is made that the fund for re-
demption of notes of national banks failed.
In liquidation or reducing their circulation,
amounting to nearly forty millions, is a
needless withdrawal of circulating medium.
It is not so. The notes of these banks
are in circulation until presented for redem-
tion in greenbacks, which constitute this
fund. The exchange of one for the other
neither decreases or increases circulation.
In speaking of the amount of the re-
demption fund we used the latest
figures then accessible, and of the consti-
tution of the fund as the law originally
prescribed, viz, greenbacks. From a
Washington dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*,
however, in reference to the
effect of the bond calls
on national bank circulation, we got
new facts of much interest to the public.
In that dispatch a leading treasury official
explains that when bonds on deposit by a
bank as security for its bills are called
for payment, the corresponding amount
of bills is not required at once to be re-
turned for cancellation. On the con-
trary, the bank simply returns the treas-
ury's receipt for the bonds and re-
ceives in cash the 10 per cent of difference
between the par value of the bonds and the
10 per cent of notes issued on the
bonds. The bank is then credited on the
books in the redemption fund with this
90 per cent, and as the
bills come into the treasury in
ordinary course of business or as multi-
plied by the sale of the bonds, they are
redeemed and cancelled.

By this very sensible method, the
fund for redemption of bank circulation,
by reason of late bond calls, had in-
creased on October 13 to \$70,980,000, yet
the treasurer does not take a step to
secure the redemption of the notes,
except, as before said, the cancelling of
those coming in in the course of business.
This is a practical compliance with the
request of the banks that called bonds
should be allowed to remain without
interest as security for notes, and ac-
complishes what was suggested in the
New York Evening Post that the value of
the bonds should remain in the treasury,
and the notes be allowed to continue
in circulation. While this does not con-
stitute a comprehensive nor, perhaps,
technically legal remedy for the rapid
extinction of the basis of our bank cir-
culation, it at least prevents the rapid call-
ing in of that circulation itself.

In another respect the treasury has ap-
peared to have learned something, and that
is in regard to silver. Before his inaugu-
ration as president, Cleveland sent a
message to congress in
opposition to its further coin-
age, and continued that opposition in
his second message in December last (the
first legal one). Manning, also, in his
first report thoroughly elaborated his theo-
ries on "one metalism" and "two metal-
ism," and could see no salvation for the
country except in killing silver coinage.
But the action of congress and the con-
siderable friendship for silver displayed
throughout the country, and the contin-
ued postponement of all the evils threat-
ened by its coinage, has changed the
treasury policy, and silver is now being
helped into the people's hands instead of
being hindered. On October 13 the coin-
age of silver dollars had reached \$241,-
920,000, of which only \$37,890,000 remain
in the treasury as owned by the govern-
ment, the rest being in the hands of the
people in coin or certificates. Since
August 1 the treasury has put into cir-
culation of coin dollars \$3,900,000, and of
silver certificates \$19,900,000, a total of
\$23,800,000, and by the method of credit
to banks for bonds redeemed, it is really
redeeming the national bank notes as
they gradually come in, with silver cer-
tificates, especially the new \$1 and \$2
certificates, which are going out faster
than ever. And yet the heavens and the
earth have not come together!

Heavy grading is tearing up the side-
walks on a score of streets. If heavy
profanity could accomplish it, safe and
substantial sidewalks would be quickly
put down on Farnam, Douglas and Har-
ney streets.

The large labor vote which the Ne-
braska fraud is boasting that he has
safely housed will not put in an appear-
ance on election day.

Hatcher & Co., 1216 Douglas street,
can money in any amount. Low rates.

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. Leav-
ing out of question his corrupt methods
and notorious venality we appeal to re-
publicans to pause and reflect before
they put a premium upon party tra-
dition and conspiracy against its very exis-
tence.

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 Ne-
braska into the hands of the enemy.
This infamous plot is not a mere con-
jecture. The proof of it does not rest on
surmise or suspicion. It is not to be
pooled or brushed away by pro-
nouncing it one of Roosevelt'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 treas-
onable 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 to against a vote of 19,934 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 vote
had to be canvassed in December
at the latest, and the regular ses-
sion 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 pur-
pose of canvassing the electoral vote of
the state. The democratic effort to cap-
ture republican electors by 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 will-
ing and reckless tool in Church Howe.
When the legislature convened at the cap-
itol, Church Howe filed a protest which may
be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Ne-
braska House Journal of 1877. The fol-
lowing extract makes interesting reading:

"I, Church Howe, a member of the legisla-
ture of Nebraska, convened by procla-
mation of its excellency, Governor Silas
Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and
declaring the result of the vote cast in Ne-
braska for electors for president and vice
president of the United States, hereby enter
my solemn protest against such act, deny-
ing that the governor has power to call the 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 hav-
ing no jurisdiction over 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 its 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 en-
tered 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 legisla-
ture ignored Church Howe, spread his
protest on its record and canvassed the
electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in Janu-
ary, 1877, the presidential contest was
at its height in Washington, and Church
Howe had granged 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 en-
titled 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
of the following result: Yeas—Ambrose,
Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins,
Carr, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Gar-
field, Gillham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp,
Peppoon, Powers, Thumel, Van Wyck,
Walton and Wilcox—22.

Those voting in the negative were:
Aton, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman,
Holt, Church Howe and North—8.

During the same session of the legisla-
ture, 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
national issues and a temperance granger
on local issues. We simply ask what
right a man who has a record has to
the support of any republican.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

General Roger A. Proyer still wears his
hair long and still carries himself like a
soldier, but he is notably stouter and dresses
less like a Virginian and more like a Broad-
way man.

Dr. Gattling, the inventor of the Gatling
gun, lives in an unpretentious but comfort-
able house near Hartford, and goes but little
into society, being absorbed by his own ideas
and work.

Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, allows
his daughter, wife of Lord Randolph Church-
ill, chancellor of the British exchequer,
\$15,000 per annum. Lord Churchill's salary
is \$25,000 a year.

Albert Fluk, the famous commissioner of
the trunk-line pool and the most potential
railway official in the United States, is a
German by birth, fifty-seven years of age,
and a widower with one daughter in her
teens, to whom he is passionately devoted.

Ex-Senator David L. Yulee, of Florida,
who died in New York a few days ago, was
the last state prisoner of the war to receive
discharge. It is not generally known
that his name was originally Levy, which
was changed many years ago by an act of
the legislature.

Secretary Lamar's marriage is to take place
between November 7 and the conveying of

congress, the date as yet not being definitely
settled upon. The secretary has fitted up his
apartment on N street, Washington, into
which he moved a few days ago, and every-
thing is almost in readiness for the reception
of the bride.

A Parallel.
New Haven News.
When you run across a polite railroad offi-
cial you can generally make up your mind
that there is a parallel road somewhere in
the neighborhood.

Monopolists and the Public.
New York World.
The first principle of the monopolists'
pools is that the public is "their goose." They
will some day find that it is a bird with an-
other species—with claws.

The Dogs Are Not Worried.
Chicago Times.
If Abraham S. Hewitt should be elected
mayor of New York he would clean out the
barking dogs in the metropolis or die in the
attempt. Being a sufferer from insomnia,
he objects to the noisy can on principle. Let
German dog owners make a note of this fact
before it is too late.

October Flowers.
W. C. Richards, in *Broadway Magazine*.
Ye flaming flowers, of brown October's
blooming, a reminder of the year's end.

With deeper colors than are born of spring,
Beneath your ornate and scarlet glories
I see the shadows of decay's dark wings.
Your gorgeous tints are only premonitions
Of fading life in soil and sunlit air.
And, conscious these, with yet unspent vol-
untar, they deck the earth with beauty passing
fair.

As the last wave upon the beach breaks loud-
ly,
So the dying day puts her best bravest on;
While yet the earth in your array is proud-
ly gone!

Through the gay masks I mark the summer
gone!

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.

Waterloo is threatened with a paper
mill.

The Rev. Butler is doing the revival act
in Beatrice.

The sons of the Buckeye state in Liberty
have decided to hold a picnic on Sunday
and after 12 o'clock at night.

Another new town has been located on
the Rock Island, near Beatrice. Grading
is being done for 3,300 feet of side tracks
at that point.

The Shelton Clipper has been blessed
with a family anchor and pin-box agitator—
a nine pound baby, with regulation
lung power.

It is estimated that the shipments of
stock from Chadron this season will ag-
gregate 2,000 cars, or 40,000 head. Rival
towns will doff their hats to the
supremacy of Chadron.

Ex-Governor Furnas has raised on
Nebraska soil some beautiful samples of
cotton, as a matter of amusement. The
seed was a little coarse, and short, but it is
clean and of good weight.

John Mohr, a "funeral director" of
Ponca, took a mournful procession into
a ditch the other day. His team ran
away, kicked up a cloud of dust and laid
him out on the roadside inensible.

The murderer of Quinn, the man who
was killed in the northeast part of
Adams county, was traced as far as St.
Paul, where he had left a team. No
further trace of him could be found.

Frank Boelke, a farmer living near the
Howard county line, while returning
from Grand Island with a wagon load
of lumber, broke through a bridge and
was crushed to death. He leaves a wife
and three children.

John Strand, a well known farmer living
in Albany township, near Holdrege,
had a tooth extracted a few days ago.
In his return home he took cold in the
jaw and died from the effects of it in a
few days afterwards.

Mr. Jas. Hutson, of Central City, met
with a peculiar accident last week. He
jumped from a wagon and the broken
handle of a hay fork, which was stuck in
the ground hit and penetrated his eye,
the sight of which will probably be de-
stroyed.

Al Prehm, who was convicted and sen-
tenced to the penitentiary for obtaining
money under false pretenses, was public
out of the state crib by a dose of opium.
While the medicine was doing the heroic
act his lawyers obtained a stay of pro-
ceedings from the supreme court, and he
was released from the penitentiary and
the papers arrived before Al recovered.

Otoc county again comes to the front
with a freak of nature that will surprise
the natives. It is no more than two pigs
with a horn each—about two inches
in length—located about midway between
their nose and their eyes. The protuber-
ance looks like flesh, is covered with
bristles, but also greatly resembles horn.
Editor McNaughton, of the O'Neill
tribune, has been nominated for senator
and his election is one of the certain-
certainties. Just in the prime of mental
and physical beauty, a voice like a
trumpet, and a brow unfurrowed by the
care, he will hold down a clear and
move to adjourn with a weight of grace
that cannot be copied or clipped. It is
sheer folly to nominate an opponent. A
single extra vote from Mac's right
shoulder would lay him on the ground
side of a cemetery, where the story
of his fate would be read in the simple
epitaph, "Didn't know it was loaded."

He is mighty and gets there every
time.

Iowa Items.

Carroll and Dunlap are to be connected
by telephone.

Work has commenced on the soldiers'
home at Marshalltown.

Abundant veins of coal have been dis-
covered in Sac county, from 185 to 300
feet below the surface.

The strike of the miners has been ad-
justed at the Centerville mines on the
basis of 4 cents per bushel.

Miles Aldrich, of Epworth, Dubuque
county, celebrated his thirty-third birth-
day on the 14th inst. He is said to be the
oldest person in eastern Iowa.

There is a well 2,000 feet deep on the
farm of John V. Farwell, near Monte-
zuma. The water is highly magnetic and
precedes medical qualities in a remark-
able degree.

Surveyors on the Northwestern are in
the vicinity of Moravia, making a survey
from Ottumwa to Kansas City. They
are reported as running a parallel line
with the Milwaukee.

Warrants have been drawn on the state
treasury as follows: \$10,000 for payment
of militia; \$5,000 on account of state
university; \$2,000 for support of the
university—\$17,000 in all.

Humboldt parties entered into litigation
last week over a difference of \$10 in
settlement. Besides the fees of the
attorneys, the costs footed up \$17. The
plaintiff got judgment for \$1.80.

While working in the rock cut on the
east side of the river near Leigh, the
workmen found a buffalo's horn embedded
in the rock thirty feet below the sur-
face. It was in such an excellent state of
preservation that the rings could be easily
counted on it.

An Iowa county farmer last spring cut
off the horns of twenty six yearlings so
that the head that half an inch of
cud was taken with them. They were
then sent away for the summer to pas