

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Mormon Edition) including Sunday \$15.00 Per Annum in Advance...

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

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

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, J. S. County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Average.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of October, A. D. 1886, N. T. Prill, Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Governor—JOHN M. TRAYER. For Lieut. Governor—H. H. SHELDON.

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

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

EVERY friend of Senator Van Wyck should work to call out the popular vote and see that the General's name is on his ballot on election day.

GENERAL TRAYER has not yet discovered that he is running against anyone. An expedition should at once be organized to hunt for the furthest north.

LININGER and Tschuck at the head of our legislative delegation equal in ability and standing any candidates which the republican party of Douglas county has named in years for the state senators.

BOTH of the proposed constitutional amendments should be adopted by good majorities. If put into effect they will work a long needed reform in the conduct of public business at the state capitol.

CONGRESSMAN DOISEY finds that his popularity is of the kind that counts. His constituents appreciate his faithful and hard work by turning out and working for a majority which promises to be the heaviest ever given for a republican congressional candidate in Nebraska.

VOTERS of Nebraska should search the records of every candidate for the legislature. The men who have betrayed their trusts and refused to vote the wishes of their constituents in times past should be left at home. Traitors and tricksters ought to have no place in the next legislature.

CHURCH HOWE has been an abolition republican, a Johnson republican, an independent republican, a railroad republican—in fact every kind of a republican but an honest republican. In addition he has been a granger, an independent democrat and a Tilden boy.

THE Nemaha fraud is dealing heavily in political blackmail by intermingling all interests which oppose him in the First district with the wrath of his masters in case they refuse to change front. He tries to bulldoze the Lincolnites by threats of the capital removal, and warned contractors on the Missouri Pacific that they would be thrown out of their jobs if they failed to vote straight.

THERE should be a rigid investigation of the shooting of a Chicago workman by one of Finkerton's detective hirelings. In times of excitement workmen's lives are held too cheap nowadays. Omaha workmen remember the cold-blooded murder of one of their number several years ago at the hands of a militiaman. They also remember Church Howe's defense of the dastardly deed and his hard work in the legislature to pass the bill appropriating the taxpayers' money for the whiskey and free lunches consumed on that occasion.

His Claims for Support.

Senator Van Wyck is the best candidate for re-election to the senate who has had the manliness to appeal to his constituents for an endorsement of his candidacy based alone on the record which he has made. Other candidates have depended upon the railroads, upon combinations of politicians, upon the rivalries of opposing candidates...

The Two Tests Applied.

There are only two national grounds upon which Church Howe can appeal for the support of republicans of the First district. The first is his loyalty to the party which he now claims; the second is his record as a servant of the people. He must fail by either test. No matter what means he has secured his present nomination at the hands of a republican convention, every citizen of Nebraska familiar with the history of politics during the past twelve years knows that Church Howe has no claims on republicanism. He not only deserted it when defeat was staring it in the face, but he allied himself with its enemies and sought its destruction. In two legislatures he voted for democrats for United States senators. He rejoined the party for revenue only and is in the ranks to-day for the same purpose.

As a representative of the people Church Howe's career is equally dishonorable. From the day when he put his foot in Nebraska his hand has been thrust up to the elbow in every dirty job hatched at the state capitol. He sold out to the railroads, as member of the house he acted as an open stool pigeon of the monopolies, and from his seat in the senate he strangled and throttled all anti-monopoly legislation which the friends of the people sought to press to a passage. His entire legislative career is sullied with scandals which have not been and cannot be denied. His vote and voice were always on sale to the highest bidder and his influence was used in favor of black-mailing prohibitory and anti-gambling legislation, which was only withdrawn when the assailed interests purchased his silence.

Certain democrats appear to be casting about to see if a presidential candidate for their party in 1888 could not be found in the west. From 1864 to 1880, their six candidates were from the east, four from New York and one each from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. One only, last from New York, succeeded, and many shrewd men of that party recognize the truth that that was a "scratch." On the contrary, from Lincoln down, with one exception, the republican candidates have been from Illinois and Ohio, and the eastern exception was beaten. We have in the western or middle states men who could carry New York, even if that state were indispensable, which it is not, but no democrat west of that likely to be able to carry it. It is morally certain, therefore, that the democratic candidate in 1888 will be again an eastern man, with the chances lying between Cleveland, Hill, Randall and Carlisle, while the republicans have the western, middle and eastern states to choose from.

To the democracy it is judicious to carry New York; to the republicans not. Had Blaine carried Indiana and either Connecticut or New Jersey he would have been elected without New York, yet with Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, but without New York, Cleveland would have been defeated. This shows how much better the republican chances, or rather how much broader, in 1888 will be than the democratic. Cleveland's plurality in Indiana was only 6,927, in Connecticut but 1,296, and in New Jersey 4,358. The changing of 6,941 votes in these states would have given all to Blaine, and a change of 374 would have given him New York.

The prohibition vote alone in Connecticut and New Jersey lost us those states. How long the prohibitionists will continue this to be a job to the democratic kite cannot be predicted, but we do predict that St. John will be far less a power two years hence than he was two years ago. He accomplished nothing in Maine and we think he has had his day. In our nomination it is evident that as much if not more consideration should be given to Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey as to New York. We could not

have a better show for enough of these states to elect with more than one man that could be named, while to keep New York will be a life and death struggle for the democrats.

United States Depositories.

A Boston exchange calls attention to the fact that in the last six months the national bank circulation has decreased \$1,199,324, and that the redemption fund for these notes in the treasury has increased during the same time \$5,140,329. By adding these two amounts together it argues that the currency of the country has been contracted during these six months \$19,339,553, mainly as the result of bond calls. That some contraction has resulted from these calls there is no doubt, but the Bee showed a few days since, on the statement of a treasury official, that the contraction is very gradual, and in good part offset by the increase of silver from the interests of the people which is represented. The pledges then made have been carried out. Senator Van Wyck has gained a national reputation as an able, uncorruptible and unswerving advocate of laws regulating interstate commerce, as an active and aggressive worker to render the senate more subject to the effects of popular opinion, and as an undeviating assailant of land grant steels, land syndicate frauds and land robbers of the public domain. His speeches and votes on material issues have always been in accord with the sentiment of the state which he represented. His views on the currency, on the tariff, and labor in its interests have voiced the views of his constituency. Above all, no taint of fraud has scented his record. His bitter enemies have never dared to assert that he was owned or controlled by any interest or any individual. Such is the record, whose details are known to every reader of the Washington dispatches. It is one of which Nebraskans have a right to be proud. It is one on which Senator Van Wyck can fearlessly base his claims for re-election, confident that it will not be ignored by an honest and intelligent constituency.

Our Boston contemporary, however, makes a very good suggestion, viz, that the treasury should more liberally avail itself of the depository feature of the national banking law, which empowers the secretary of the treasury to place all monies received by the government—except customs duties—with such national banks as he may make "designated depositories," taking as collateral security a corresponding deposit of United States bonds. This would leave a large portion of the government receipts in the channels of trade, to be drawn against as needed, while the varying balance would be subject to the bank's use in discounting business paper, just as the sum of the balances of all other depositories is. Of course United States bonds as collateral security for these deposits is unquestioned. Any man having bonds can borrow their face in currency for use at the very lowest rate of interest, and bank depositories could well afford to pay the government 2 or 3 per cent for its average deposits to be used in discounts at a higher rate. We do not know if there is any restriction in practice as to the number of these depositories, nor if there is any difficulty in securing a designation, but there certainly should be neither. Where the operations of a government are so extensive as ours, its working balance of funds must needs be large, but, except where specifically provided by law, as in the case of custom duties, these funds should be subject to the people's use in business instead of lying idle in the sub-treasuries.

The sub-treasury system is an admirable one, and is the only good thing that has come down to us from Van Buren's administration. When Jackson withdrew the deposits from the United States bank, the public funds were deposited with state banks without proper security, and the government lost thereby many millions. With the better financial methods of the republican party, these sub-treasuries are not now so indispensable as when created, yet we should be sorry to see them abolished, as some democrats in congress have proposed. But the largest portion of the funds may now be deposited in banks with absolute security, and it should be done at every point where collections are made. This would make our circulation flexible, it would place all the money of the nation, except always the customs dues, at the service of the nation, and it would ebb and flow in the channels of commerce with the regularity of ocean tides.

Tennessee Beaten.

It has been supposed that the campaign of the Taylor brothers in Tennessee was without a parallel in our politics, but it is double discounted by the contest in Edwardsfield, Madison county, Illinois, for the state senate, which is thus described by W. R. Prickett, who represented his district in the lower house last year, is now democratic candidate for the state senate. The republican candidate is his brother-in-law, Hadley, and as soon as the latter was nominated the fun began. Prickett is a partner with his father-in-law, Edward M. West, in the banking business, who is also a very strong democrat and who has always aided Prickett in all his political fights, but this time he considered that he had done enough for him and that it was about time to help his republican son-in-law. Hadley is a lawyer and a shrewd one, and although the district is a strong democratic one, he and West have done yeoman's work for a few weeks and weakened Prickett not a little. Mrs. Hadley, however, has espoused the cause of Prickett because she doesn't want her husband to go to Springfield, and young Eddie Prickett has gone back on his parent and taken sides with Hadley. There are still further complications, but these will serve to show to what extent the fight is mixed up. Hadley started in giving his professional services free to those whom he wished to conciliate, and Prickett gained a good many republican votes by loaning money, interest free and without security. Then Hadley bought and distributed ten gross of tooth-brings among the infants in Madison county, and Prickett began a tour about the district kissing all the babies, but struck a snag in the shape of a negro settlement. His son swears he will vote against his father, and his father swears that the son hasn't a vote. All eyes are turned toward Madison county to see the result of this unique conflict.

The Forum for October contains a well-written article on "The Fisheries Dispute," but it adds nothing to the general stock of knowledge on that subject. It merely states the situation succinctly, as has been done before, and shows that all real trouble now existing springs from arbitrary action of the Dominion under the Canadian law of 1868, and is intended to force us to restore the privileges which were granted to the provinces in the Washington treaty of 1871, but which were abrogated by instruction of congress after July 1, 1883, by proclamation of the president.

By an act of the imperial parliament, passed in 1867, the exclusive legislative authority of the parliament of Canada was recognized as regards the regulation of trade and commerce, navigation and shipping. It was by color of this authority that the Canadian law was passed in 1868, intended to explain and enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1871. The enforcement of the law and the justifiable provisions of that act to the treaty of 1871, by which this government granted reciprocity of trade to Canada, and under which the Halifax commission adjudged that we should pay \$3,500,000 indemnity for certain fishing privileges which it was held the old treaty did not confer, and by cunningly devised statistics were made to appear of great value. After fourteen years' experience of this treaty, it was apparent that we had paid a large sum for privileges that were worth very little to our fishermen, and conceded privileges to Canada which were very injurious to us, hence we abolished it. But because it was of great value to Canada she is now striving for a revival of the law of 1868 to so annoy and harass our fishermen as to induce our government to restore the privileges which she has so long enjoyed. The chief difficulty in this matter has arisen from the unjustifiable assumption of Canada, under imperial authority to regulate trade and commerce, navigation and shipping, to explain and enforce a treaty between this country and England. This she has had no right to do by any international law, and England is culpable for permitting her to do it. It is held in law that a man has no right to punish his neighbor's child, but he may call that neighbor to account for the child's wrong-doing. When we do this England proposes that we had better give her child cookies and sugar plums and all sorts of valuable concessions, to the great injury of our own citizens, if we would have peace.

The fishing business has greatly increased since 1871, and the uniform testimony of our fishermen has been that they do not need to enter Canadian ports for any other purposes than those conceded, viz, shelter, wood, water and repairs. But around these rights so many restrictions are thrown by Canadian authorities as to amount to a practical denial of them. The evidence taken by the senate sub-committee of the committee on foreign relations, of which Senators Edmund and Frye are members, at Portland, Boston, Provincetown and Gloucester, as stated by Senator Frye, confirms this view. Our fishermen want nothing from Canada but treaty rights. They say for fifteen years the fishing inside the three mile limit has been absolutely worthless, and they would give nothing for the privilege. About the purchase of bait they care little, for, although it may not be so convenient, they can carry their bait from home. What they do complain of, however, is that construction of the treaty which draws the line from headland to headland, and bays, and thus illegally excludes them from bays which may be ten or twenty miles wide.

They ask only of our government that Canadian fish shall not be admitted to our ports free of duty. There is not a market to-day to which we export fish in which we do not have to pay duty. Our duty on salt or cured fish is only one cent per pound and Canada's is higher, while on fresh fish we lay no duty at all. Thus with ice and the modern refrigerator cars, Canada sends thousands of tons of fresh fish to us free of duty, and our vessels enjoy all the rights in our ports that our own do, and yet our vessels are almost treated as pirates in their ports. Our fish market is an absolute necessity to Canada, and she is valueless to us. In many other directions, also, our markets are exceedingly valuable to them, and they are deliberately and avowedly practicing a squeezing process of outrage and denial of rights and common commercial privileges upon our fishermen with the hope of inducing our government to give them again the rights so valuable to them, but equally injurious to our own citizens. But by the exclusion of our vessels their people on the shores lose much valuable trade, and Senator Frye thinks when they see the squeezing process fails of its intent they will desist. Certain it is that whatever settlement of this question is made, it must not be of the jug-handle kind, as before.

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 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. The 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 against a vote of 16,554 cast for the Tilden and Denio 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 history 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 willful 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 A. Strickland, 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 in special session for any such purpose, or that he has 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 plenty 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 Ames 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, following Journal 1877.) shows the following result: Yeas—Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Coby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Peppon, Powers, Thumel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—20.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Gove, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North—8. During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe voted 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 with such a record has to the support of any republican.

MR. TILDEN will have been admitted to probate without opposition. A couple of hundred thousand to the two nephews who protested against the division of the bar? It is supposed to have smoothed the way for a settlement. The only disappointed persons are the lawyers. MR. JAMES CREIGHTON has withdrawn from the democratic legislative ticket, following Mr. Donovan's example. Rats are said to desert a sinking ship. Messrs. Creighton and Donovan are wise enough to stand from under the impending avalanche.

CURRENT TOPICS.

During the fiscal 3,482 postoffices were established and 1,120 were discontinued. The French minister of marine wants \$40,000,000 for the improvement of the navy. Reams are steadily declining in Ireland because of the refusal of the tenants to come to time. It is stated that the Inmah steamship company has entered into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reorganization. George H. and Samuel J. Tilden, the sons of Henry A. Tilden, have finally determined

to enter upon a contest of the will of their uncle, the late Samuel J. Tilden.

William J. Sherman, the Brooklyn priest whose marriage some time ago caused much excitement in Catholic circles, has concluded to enter the Baptist ministry, and expects to be ordained in January.

Mr. Grant has sent her check to the New York Sun for \$500, the amount paid by the paper to Holmes & Co. for estimating the body of General Grant. He claimed that the family regarded the bill as improper and unmeritorious. "We cannot consent that you should be constrained by our action to pay what you do not think was due."

Orthodox on the Sea Serpent. Philadelphia North America. Here is a fish, gentlemen, who believes there is no God, admitting that there may be something in the theories about a sea serpent.

Great Success. Kansas City Times. Over eight thousand sales of liquor in Shawnee county, Kan., were reported to the probate judge in one month. Prohibition is a howling success.

Certain to Have a Good Mayor. Chicago Times. No matter who wins, New York is certain to have a good mayor. The United States New York, with the hope that some day New York will be presented with a similar occasion for congratulating Chicago.

Prohibition Fanaticism. Boston Herald. Among the numerous prohibitory measures presented to the Vermont legislature is one which makes the possession of a United States license to sell proof of a "nuisance," and subjects the possessor to \$100 fine, six months' imprisonment and the summary closing of his place of business.

A Queer System. Boston Herald. Why don't the Pinkertons buy Chicago and run it to suit themselves? Or, if that would be too expensive, they will soon have an army of their own with which they can capture it without buying. Taat a single firm can employ hundreds of men, better than the soldier, and the United States, and send them where they please, is an anomaly, under and a menace to our institutions. There is bound to come of the system if it is allowed to grow.

In After Years. John J. McQuinn. The summer's hot, the leaves are shed (The sun is shining brightly); The trees are bare, and wintry care Is stealing through once pleasant by-ways. And it seems that the days are numbered. From olden haunts can ramble never, But fondly show in love's warm glow. Those summer walks as bright as ever.

So may it be in years that we Will backward view this life together— Lightly the sun of love's bright days; Forgetting all the adverse weather— That thus we may with fancy stray To golden days no more to sever. And, hearing chimes of those loved times, In memory be young forever.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Joetings. Forty-five thousand sheep are feeding in the neighborhood of Fremont.

The anti-Howe Republican club in Nebraska City has one hundred stalwart members.

The Emmet Echo is a recent addition to Holt county papers. Phil T. Jacobs is editor and proprietor.

Prohibitionists are nursing a coal bore in Holt county. Experience is worth the price, with the tools thrown in.

The Sherman County Transcript has become a journalistic fixture in Loup City. G. L. Barton is the editor.

The Big Spring Sentry is out of woods after a month's rest. P. G. Rueckman holds down the editorial chair with an unimpaired satisfaction and vigor.

Jeremiah Wilson, a farmer living near Buda, pulled a gun nozzle foremost out of his wagon last Saturday. His funeral was largely attended.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton will paint the gloomy horizon of Douglas county democracy a tariff red some day, next week. The situation is alarming according to Webster.

Miss Brogan, a Seward schoolma'am, is richer by \$30,000 by the death of a relative. A gold mine in Oregon would fill an aching void in the average masculine heart, and rob cold feet of their terrors.

The revival in Beatrice is said to have strangely affected the young men. Their desire to embrace religion, however, is not so pronounced an tender as the embrace of the religious on the journey home.

Two Hastings colored sports quarreled over a fifty cent cane, fought two rounds without satisfactory result, and blew out court \$24 to secure a legal settlement of the ownership. The cane is useful as a toothpick for a jack.

The O'Neill Free Press by W. D. Matthews, of the latest, The Free Press succeeded in tumbling into the brood's political camp since shedding post-office togs, and is now a feeble crank pin in the railroad organ system.

The Quill, an independent republican paper, by John C. Spracher, is stirring up the mossbacks at Schuyler. It is a staunch supporter of Senator Van Wyck, and is bound to cut a wide swath in state and county politics and progress.

Miss Gille has taken the first step to secure a cemetery. It is of the utmost importance to the community to fence in a temporary burying ground by November 8. There will be a sufficient number of political stiffs by that time to give it a respectable start.

Saturday night's wreck on the Elkhorn Valley road at Hay Springs was a serious one. Two engines and four cars were demolished. Five men were killed. His remains were taken to Neola for burial. The wreck was caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

A street fair started a little game in Red Cloud, one day last week, having raised \$20 for the prize fund. The return of the wheel he asked in \$10 and a policeman. It cost him \$27.70 more to get out of the law's clutches and leave the country. The town treasury is rolling in riches.

The Plattsburgh treasury works contractors had another spasm of progress. The contract for the setting basin has been let. A carload of pipe has arrived, and the work of laying them has begun. Sanguine citizens assert that the works will be completed as soon as the big R. R. depot.

Iowa Items. Ground has been broken for the foundation of the opera house and board of trade building in Sioux City.

Patrick Ryan fell off a wagon load of sand and under the wheels in Sioux City Tuesday. He was crushed to death. The woman suffragists of Ottumwa are busy preparing for their state convention which takes place in that city on the 2d and 3d of November.

The capacity of prohibitionists is illustrated by the statement that in Ottumwa beer is drunk by the car load. In law and order, high license communities beer is drunk by the schooner.

A chapter of St. Andrew's Cross Brotherhood, an outgrowth of the Episcopal church, has been organized at Davenport. Its object is said to be "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men."

A Creston lady recently caught her husband in the act of kissing his hired girl. She said nothing at the time, but after her husband had gone to his office she pitched into that domestic and knocked her out in one round, and doing so hard blows either. The lady is now doing her own housework.

The Dubuque police broke up a cock fight Monday night. The sports objected to the intrusion, pulled their revolvers and threatened to make it warm for the policemen if they did not withdraw. The law officers withdrew, and with them took several of the toughs, who were afterwards heavily fined for their interference.

Dakota. The tracklayers on the Milwaukee have reached Faulkton.

Clay county's corn crop is turning out much better than was anticipated.

Rapid City is looking forward to the establishment of an ice rink for this winter.

Husking bees are all the rage at present, and red ears were never more numerous this year.

Six years ago the southern part of Dakota was entirely blocked by snow, for a week or two. From the 14th to the 19th of October.

Two verdant youths from the country recently attempted to take all Yankton by surprise. They concluded to be wild and woolly cowboys, so putting spurs to their horses, with a whoop, they started down the main street of the city. They were run in and fined \$15 and costs each.

The state and county tax levy in Denver is 9.17-100 mills.

The Morning Star Mine of Leadville has distributed \$50,000 in dividends to date.

The inventory filed in the probate court of Denver shows that the estate of the late Senator Chaffee is worth \$200,000.

J. G. Hubber, of Golden, subsisted for five weeks on beer. On sobriety up he gorged himself with food and an hour later was a corpse.

The state board of agriculture has selected 400 acres of land in the north-eastern part of Elbert county for the agricultural college.

Miss Laura B. Marsh, daughter of the editor of the Durango Herald, has been awarded the Youth's Companion prize of \$500 for the best article written for the magazine in a given time.

The Pacific Coast. Santa Clara chooses in a pumpkin that weighs 240 pounds.

The monthly pay roll at Mare island navy yard for September was \$46,000.

For nine months of 1886, 32,174 passengers have arrived in Oregon by sea and rail.

There are 8,235 children in Sacramento county between the ages of five and fifteen, and of these eighty-seven are colored and 283 native born Chinese.

A company has struck natural gas and petroleum in San Mateo county, about four miles from Haymoon bay. The field is abundant, and the oil of a high grade.

The Southern Pacific company's rolling mills, in Sacramento, are now manufacturing thirty tons of iron every day, in all the various shapes of iron work. The roads now being built are causing a great demand for it.

There is a lady in Santa Cruz who possesses a necklace, locket and bracelets once owned by the empress of Germany. She inherited them from her mother, who while in Europe. The necklace is made of three rows of small gold bars, linked together by small chains. The locket is large and has on it ten diamonds. On the locket was the royal crest, but it has been taken off. The bracelets are of silver, very large and old-fashioned.

Willie Brough, a lad ten years old, has created the greatest excitement among the superstitious people living near Turlock, Stockton county, Cal., by apparently setting fire to objects by a glance. On Sunday last he is held responsible for the destruction of \$9,000 worth of farm implements belonging to the late owner of the Madison county school near Turlock on account of his wonderful freaks. After Sunday's fire the boy's family refused to have anything further to do with him, believing him to be possessed of the devil. The boy was then taken home by a farmer and the following day sent to school. The first day five fires occurred, and the boy was expelled from the school, one on the teacher's desk, one in the teacher's wardrobe and two on the walls. The boy discovered all these outbreaks and cried lustily from fright. The boy was expelled from school and expelled him from the school. The same night one of the Turlock insurance agents gave notice that he would cancel all policies of property occupied by the boy.

The Private Detective and His Winchester. St. Louis Republican, Oct. 19. The power of the state of Illinois is represented in Chicago just now by a force of 500 mercenaries armed with Winchester repeating rifles. They are from the lowest class of society, a class notoriously unprincipled, worthless and venal. All this can be better expressed, perhaps, in two words—they are "private detectives." The question presented is a very serious one. These men are first hired and armed by private parties. They are furnished by agency as so much a head, like cattle. They are as unreluctant as unscrupulous, and as little moved by the obligation of morality as any band of lanknecks that ever rode after a freebooting German baron in the Middle Ages. Yet, when they have been hired in a body they are sworn in as a body of officers of the State of Illinois, with the power of life and death in their hands. Such a proceeding is as foreign to the American system of government as more menacing to it, than the conspiracy of the anarchists who have been justly condemned to suffer death for murder. The time has not come when the authority of any American state over the state of Illinois, and the preservation of the peace must be vested in such a class for lack of popular support. It never will come until the state of Illinois resorts to such disgraceful means. Governor Oglesby of Illinois, has the whole force of the state at his back—thousands of good citizens, honest and determined men, available in any emergency which the officers of the state, chosen by the people and paid by them, are not competent to meet. If it be necessary to take life in maintaining the law, let it be taken, but the men engaged with it should be the state's own.

Such an extreme should be carefully selected officers of the state, as is mentioned a rabble of Hessians, picked up from the slums at a great city and reduced to such desperate circumstances that they hazard their lives for nothing but a pack of Governor Oglesby talks like a demagogue and acts like a republican. He is pursuing the same course in Chicago that he pursued in East St. Louis last spring, to the disgrace of the state.

A Beautiful Present. The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven, Conn., to introduce Virgin salt into every family, are making this grand offer: A Cray Patchwork block, containing twelve beautiful colors and containing the latest Fancy Stitches; on a large Lithographed Card having a beautiful gold mounted Ideal Portrait in the center, given away with every 10-cent package of Virgin Salt. Virgin salt has no equal for household purposes. It is the cleanest, purest and whitest salt ever seen on the market. The Hammonds package costs only 10 cents, with the above present. Ask your grocer for it.