THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1886. NUMBER 119.

A POSTOFFICE PRECEDENT.

Country Postmasters Must Not Use Their Positions to Advertise Private Business.

AN OHIO MAN SAT DOWN ON.

General Brady's Book—A Series of Four Dances to be Given at the White House by Mrs. Cleveland—Washington News.

A Postmaster's Predicament.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An Ohio postmaster who runs a dry goods business in connection with his office has gotten himself into trouble. He is complained of by a rival merchant. The postmaster had a quantity of small envelopes of a neat little pattern printed with an advertisement of the bargains for sale at his store. Every purchaser of stamps at the postoffice gets them enclosed in one of these envelopes, and as any one buying a quantity wants something in which to keep them the envelope is a continual advertisement of the ingenious postmaster's private business. The department has decided that this form of "offensive partisanship" must stop and will so inform the offender. "I believe that everybody entering a postoffice should be on an equal footing," says Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen. "A postmaster should not make a display in his office during office hours of politics, religion or any other subject on which diverse opinions might exist among his community in the shape of posters announcing political meetings or placards setting forth the fact that 'I love Jesus.' After office hours he may go to a ward meeting or to church as he pleases. In the same way he should not make use of his office as postmaster to influence or increase his private business."

BRADY'S BOOK.

To-day's Capital has this: "Meeting General Brady, late assistant postmaster general, on the street the other day, a reporter asked him how his book was getting on—the book which is to contain all the political secrets of the epoch, and reveal the inner consciousness of the Garfield campaign. He smiled and said that he was sure of a publisher, as he had received a liberal offer from a Hartford house, and of readers, for he had got letters from some prominent men suggesting what had better be left out of the work when the book was published. He was confident they would all buy or borrow a copy to see what was in it, but he said he hadn't got along very rapidly. He had written the heads of a few chapters and commenced to prepare the title page when he got stuck and hadn't been able to go on any farther. As soon as he got his crops in he proposed to go at it again. He was a horny-handed son of toil now and was more at home in the harvest field than at the desk, but when he got his winter turnips in the cellar and his corn fodder in the barn he intended to look around for a nice gilt-edged paper and a pen to go to work."

DANCES TO BE GIVEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This morning's Washington Herald (the administration organ) says: "There are interesting rumors afloat that Mrs. Cleveland will change matters as they have been in the white house very materially, and that she means to inaugurate a series of dances—perhaps four—inviting only younger people and those she may want there. If she will but devise some such plan and have it put into effect as she really desires her salon will be triumph, apotheosis of social Washington."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Cardinal Gibbons is in town looking after matters connected with the building of the proposed Catholic university. To your correspondent, who inquired about the progress of the work, the cardinal said: "We have enough funds to start the work on the theological department at once, but we will defer building operations until spring on account of the weather. Bishops Ireland and Keane, of the collection committee, have met with great success. The funds on hand, including Miss Caldwell's gift of $300,000, now amounts to considerably over $500,000. Of course this is nothing like the amount necessary to put the great university into operation, but it will do to start the first and most necessary department. We propose to pay as we go along it it take twenty-four years to bring the institution into full operation. Plans for the building have been adopted, and Bishops Ireland and Keane have gone to Rome to get the final commands of the Pope. They will be back in a few months and then we shall proceed to action without further delay."

THE RELATIONSHIP LINE.

An official explanation is given out concerning the appointment of Benjamin Folsom. It appears that Folsom has been a candidate for the Sheffield consulate for ten years. He worked hard for Tilden in 1876. He felt confident that if Tilden had become president he would have had the consulate. He worked for the democratic ticket in 1880 with the belief that General Hancock would gave him this consulate if he were elected. He, too, worked hard for Grover Cleveland and thought he should be given this consulate notwithstanding that fact that he was second cousin to the president's wife. It has been generally understood that Folsom was Mrs. Cleveland's cousin, but it is now announced that he is but a second cousin. It is also said that he is forty years of age. He did not look to be a day over thirty when he was in Washington last spring, and has always been classed here as quite a young man and therefore unexperienced. It is understood that the line of nepotism to which the president objects is not drawn on anything beyond first cousins. Second cousins of high officials according to the precedent just established, will not be barred from appointment.

Killed While Playing Football.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct 24.—Harry Garrison, of New Jersey, a student at Dickson college, was almost instantly killed during a game of football here this afternoon between the Swarthmoors Philadelphia and the Dickson teams. The game was one of the most exciting conflicts witnessed this season, and resulted in a score of thirty to eleven in favor of the Swarthmoors. In the second inning, Garrison captured the ball, when his opponents made a rush. In the scramble which ensued, he was thrown backward with great force. His head struck the hard earth or a stone and ruptured a blood vessel behind the left ear. The fall also caused concussion of the brain, his injuries resulting fatally in about fifteen minutes after the accident. He was about twenty-two years old, and a great favorite. His body will be sent home on Monday. It is said that he had been badly injured at Lafayette college while playing football, and was in no condition to play to-day.

A Great Hoax.

AKRON, O., Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Universalist general convention wound up with a grand hoax. Some waggish student at Buchtel college had sent printed cards to about one hundred of the delegates, inviting them to take a 5 o'clock dinner at the house of Dr. Cone, president of the college. At the appointed hour the divines turned up, swarming all over the house of the president, much to the dismay of the good doctor and his wife. Some took the joke good-naturedly, but others let out on the offending joker in a manner that had no regard for the Universalist creed. There will be an investigation among the students by the president to discover the perpetrator.

Confident Republicans.

STRATTON, Neb., Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The independent republicans are confident of the election of S. H. Henderson. They will hold a mass meeting on the 30th and barbacue an ox. They have invited General Thayer and Van Wyck to speak. They regret that Van Wyck's engagements compel him to decline, but hope for a favorable answer from Thayer. They will have good speaking any way, and will call up a vote that will, on election day, astonish the voters. Brown is too dead to [illegible]

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Differences Between the Two Likely to Continue.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Spanish government has received official intimation that as yet the president of the United States adheres to his proclamation. That course seems likely to continue as the disagreement also continues between the two governments with regard to the intent and meaning of the agreement of February 13, 1884. The council of ministers will meet to-night to consider what course the colonial minister is prepared to adopt as to the shipping and protectionist interests. He will ask the cabinet to replace all American imports and vessels under the duties of the fourth and highest class in the colonial tariff by way of reprisals. The Cuban representatives deprecate this measure which will hand over all the carrying trade of West Indian sugar to other countries. In diplomatic circles it is believed that the commercial conflict cannot long remain unsettled, as the other nations having treaties such as England and Germany especially want America to obtain what concession they could claim in the Spanish colonies.

Death of a German Count.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Count Frederick Ferdinand Von Beust, the distinguished German statesman, died yesterday at Attenberg, his estate on the Danube. His wife was present at his deathbed, as was also his eldest son, who is an attache at the Austrian embassy in St. Petersburg. His second son, who is a student at Vienna, was not present. It is said that he leaves no fortune.

Appealing to the Czar.

SOFIA, Oct. 24.—The chiefs of the sobranje have decided to send to the czar a deputation to complain of the action of General Kaulbars as Russian agent in Bulgaria, and to ask the czar to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Russian consuls in Bulgaria have been ordered to refuse passports to members of the delegation.

Gladstone's Injuries.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Mr. Gladstone, while felling a tree at Hawarden, on Saturday, routed a nest of wasps. They made an attack upon him, in consequence of which he was unable to attend church to-day, as his face was terribly swollen from the effects of the insects' bite.

No Decision Arrived At.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The pope attended the congregation of most eminent cardinals to discuss the position of the holy see toward the Italian government, and the expediency of removing the papal seat from Rome. No decision was arrived at.

A Counter Demonstration.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Liberty and Property Defense league proposes to organize a counter demonstration of genuine workmen on the lord mayor's day, if the socialists carry out their project to hold a parade that day.

Liszt's Grave.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The pope has refused to allow any ornament to be placed upon Liszt grave beyond an unpainted wooden cross bearing his name and the words "orate pro nobis."

Will Be Considered Null and Void.

SOFIA, Oct. 24.—General Kaulbars has informed the Bulgarian government by note that Russia will regard the proceedings of the sobranje as null and void.

A SERIOUS WRECK.

Further Particulars of the Collision Near Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—A passenger train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, consisting of a baggage car, two coaches and a sleeper, ran into an open switch at Royal Oak, about eight miles from here, late last night and collided with a heavily-loaded freight train. Engineer Odell, of the passenger train, and Fireman Barrett jumped after vainly trying to stop the train. Simultaneous with the collision, which telescoped the baggage car and one freight car, the cylinder heads blew off, and the hiss of the escaping steam, coupled with the screams and groans of the train men buried in the wreck, added terror to the frightful scene. Both engines were completely wrecked. Baggagemen John Hennessey and Thomas B. Alexander were buried under the fragments of the baggage car and badly bruised and burned, the latter having been emptied on their legs. Alexander will die. Smedley, fireman of the freight engine, was taken from under one of the broken cylinders, the steam from which literally cooked the flesh off his legs, right side and arms. He will die. Nicholas Lamb, engineer of the freight, was badly cut and scalded. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train, who jumped, rolled down an embankment and were badly hurt. Several others received minor bruises. The loss to the company is not less than $50,000.

Gin Killed Him.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., Oct. 24.—W. H. Tucker, a young man twenty-three years old, met with a fatal accident last Thursday night. He resides eight miles south of here, near Harrisonville. He had been in town Thursday in the company of a man by the name of Jacob Stine, and at Hayes' saloon they engaged in a match to see who could drink the most. He drank twelve glasses of gin and Stine fifteen glasses of blackberry. They started home and Tucker's horse became unmanageable and fell off a culvert. The rider never spoke again. Some are under the impression the gin killed him. He was buried here this evening.

Enormous Stock Losses.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 24.—The Standard publishes an account of losses experienced during the recent drought by stock owners in the upper country. More than 20,000,000 head of sheep have died, and while the immediate loss is estimated at nearly 5,000,000 sterling it will in reality aggregate much more. They died principally from lung and throat diseases, formerly unknown in Llanos.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. John McGowan were found lying on a bed in their house to-day covered with blood. Their four-year-old child was in bed with them. The man's arm encircled the woman's neck. Both had deep gashes in their throats. The woman was dead, and the man died without explaining the crime.

A Corsican Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Thomas Patintini, who has been residing at a boarding house on Thirteenth street since August, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains. He is a native of Corsica and came to this country during the rebellion. The cause of the deed is not known. He is estimated to be worth $100,000. Patintini had no relatives in this country.

Geronimo Ditched.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—A special train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which left here last evening, having aboard United States troops and Apache Indians, was ditched near Rigolets. It is reported that no one was hurt.

The accident was not serious and the Apaches will reach Pensacola to-night.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Generally fair weather, lower followed by higher temperature in eastern portion, rising temperature in western portion.

Installed as President.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.—Senor Jaurez Colman has been installed as president of the Argentine Republic and appointed his cabinet.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

A Welcome Reaction to the Market During the Past Week.

RAILROAD STOCKS STEADY.

A Prediction That Securities Will Go Higher the Coming Week, and a General Feeling of Confidence Prevails.

Among the Bulls and Bears.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Speculative interest in the market the past week has centered upon the question whether the two parties in the market are evenly balanced. For nearly two months it has been pretty generally believed that the prices of all securities must advance, and the few who thought prices too high have not hesitated to acknowledge the overwhelming force of those who were satisfied there would be no reaction and that they must continue to advance. For at least six weeks the bear party has been dormant—in fact there are no bear leaders at all in the market now and Cammack is credited with having made pretty considerable losses whenever he has ventured to operate upon that side of the market. There are, however, a great many traders who have sold out their stock and during the past week there has been some important accessions to the ranks of those speculators who believe the rise could not continue without a break and were therefore willing to sell the market whenever it became dull for a turn, hoping it might fall off enough so as to give them a profit on short sales, and when they had covered give them a chance to acquire stock sufficient to make it worth their while to turn in and whoop it up again. Conservative commission houses have welcomed the reaction of the past few days as a healthy sign, as the natural pulsation of a legitimate advance and as proving that the rise has not been so rapid as to discourage the idea of going short and at the same time bringing a host of small speculators on weak margins who would be driven to throw over their stock on a small decline at a time when there was no demand whatever from shorts. There does not seem to be two opinions as to the ultimate course of prices. The question is whether the reaction of the past fortnight has been sufficient, or whether the clique, who held the stocks at the beginning of the rise are satisfied with the advance and are disposed to market their securities whenever opportunity offers. No one predicts a sharp break as long as prices stand anywhere near where they do now, and the opinion seems to be there is not going to be much more of a decline before a general upward movement may be relied upon. There is nothing to discourage the holders of stock, and many uncertainties have disappeared within the past week. It is apparent to everyone who has anything invested in railroad stocks that the progress towards strengthening the existing pools and the formation of such new combinations as may become necessary to secure fair and uniform rates has been steady and rapid. The Canadian Pacific, it is true, has made the traffic connection with Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, and will probably for some time prevent any restoration of transcontinental rates or satisfactory agreements upon through tariff, for the company has little chance of getting any business from the United States without making some very decided concessions, which will doubtless cause trouble. The growth of confidence in the market is illustrated by the fact that the weakness in any industrial stock has less effect upon the general list than before. The reason is simple. As long as there was no immediate indication of a proposition to apply the scalpel to reduce the rate of interest for assessments on the stock the evil day was still in the distance. Now that new receivers have been appointed, and it is apparent that a sacrifice on the part of both bond and stockholders will soon be called for, there has been a general disposition to get out of securities, but the market has not shown much sympathy with weak sisters. The average decline for the week is not great, and the eighteen stocks out of seventy which are active are nearly all of more or less importance to the general market. The chances of a further decline in price seem diminishing, and without prophecy it may be said that stocks are likely to be higher by next Saturday night.

MRS. PARSONS.

She Lectures in Spite of the Protest of the Owner of the Hall.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the convicted Chicago anarchist, lectured in Central hall here this afternoon, despite the refusal of W. H. Latimer, the proprietor, to allow her to occupy the hall. Mrs. Parsons arrived at 2 o'clock in company with Frank Schultz, an East Orange anarchist. The door was locked, and Latimer had placed himself in a side-room. Schultz and Mrs. Parsons burst open the door and entered the hall, followed by a number of persons. Latimer rushed out of the side-room and forbade them to enter. Finding that they would not leave, he secured a gun and placed it in the hands of a young man named Fell, telling him not to let the crowd in. He then ran to the station house and secured the services of policemen. In the meantime Mrs. Parsons had called the crowd, numbering about two hundred, into the hall. When the officers arrived and found that Mrs. Parsons held a receipt for rent for the hall they declined to interfere. Mrs. Parsons then proceeded with her lecture, improvising a platform out of the only settee in the hall. Her lecture was the same as delivered in New York and other cities, and at its conclusion a small collection was taken up. There was no disturbance.

Ladies Trying to Vote.

ATCHISON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. D. T. Bradford and Miss Dr. Eva Harding, two woman suffragists of local prominence, presented themselves at the city clerk's office Saturday and asked to be registered as voters, but their request was politely declined. At a conference of women of like faith and belief from Nebraska and northern Kansas, held in Atchison several days ago, it was resolved that such a movement should be made, but the ladies could only muster a quorum of two.

Raising Funds to Defend Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—At a meeting of the Central Labor Union to-day it was announced, in accordance with a resolution passed last Sunday, that 1,000 copies of the speeches of the condemned anarchists, printed in book form, had been sent to all parts of the country, and labor organizations in various cities are acting as distributing agents. The proceeds of the sales will be sent here to aid in defraying the expenses of an appeal.

Forest Fires.

DOVER, N. H., Oct 24.—The extensive forest fires which broke out yesterday in Great Barrington, raged all night and until this afternoon, when the flames showed signs of abatement, owing to lack of material to feed upon. Twelve hundred acres were burned over and several hundred cords of wood destroyed. No estimate of the amount of loss can be made.

The Week's Clearances.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—A table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States gives the gross exchanges for the week ending October 23, $1,083,902,800, a decrease of 5.4 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1885.

Two Men Drowned.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 24.—Albert Thompson and Jacob Fleck were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Rock river to-day.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

The Interest in The Coming Struggle Increasing Each Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Whenever the subject of the approaching election is discussed the chief name is that of Hewitt. Politicians do not speculate so much about the election of either George or Roosevelt as about the possibility of Hewitt being defeated, being at present far in the lead for the mayoralty. Hewitt is made the point of attack by his opponents. The friends of Roosevelt admit that Hewitt is the candidate to be defeated in order to elect their favorite. The supporters of George realize he stands no chance of becoming mayor unless he can overcome powerful influences now at work in the interest of Mr. Hewitt, so it seems that the engineers of George and Roosevelt care little about each other, but are doing all they can to detract from Hewitt's strength. Politicians, however, differ in their opinions as to the final result. Roosevelt thinks will be elected because the defection in the democratic ranks in favor of George will weaken Hewitt. Mr. Mr. Hewitt, being asked his opinion, said: "I will repeat what I have said before, that it is only because I consider that it would be the ruin of the city should a man with such ideas as George be elected that I have accepted the nomination of the united democratic party."

Mr. George said: "I am as sure of being the next mayor as if I were already elected. I would have been elected without Irving Hall, but with it I am invincible. The total registration is 235,874, against 215,898 last year.

"PRONOUNCED SOCIALISTS."

Another Sunday Meeting in Chicago Harangued By a Crank.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A meeting of "Pronounced Socialists" was held this afternoon to ratify the "United Labor" candidates. The attendance was limited. J. P. Ducy made the principal speech. After advocating the claims of the candidates, Ducy alluded to the condemned anarchists. He said: "Last week Phil Armour spent $3,500 a day for Pinkerton's men and killed one poor inoffensive man. Will he be brought before the court? No. Why, if Jesus Christ was brought before Judge Garry, he would be convicted just as were those other Christs now in jail. The present course of this government must be stopped if we have to take it by the throat and choke out its foul life. * * * * * * The rope is already grown with which capital will attempt to hang you and me if we attempt to tell the truth. But we will tell the truth and will not be hung. But, if necessary, Armour will be." Ducy said further that he would tell the truth on the lake front next Sunday if he had to do so in front of a gatling gun and with a rope around his neck. He added that "When the time comes I and every other anarchist will be as radical as necessary."

Fight Between Indians.

CUSTER, Mont., Oct. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An army officer just arrived from Fort Custer states that a party of Crow Indians rode hurriedly into the post Friday and reported that they had been attacked by a war party of Sioux near camp, about three miles up the Little Big Horn river, and two of their number had been killed. Colonel Dudley, post commandant, immediately ordered the garrison under arms, and in a short time arrived at the scene of action with five troops of the First cavalry. They found two Crow Indians dead and two more wounded, while the Sioux left two of their warriors dead on the field, having been compelled to abandon them, evidently owing to the rapid advance of the cavalry. Detachments were at once sent out, and a thorough search made of the hills and ravines in the vicinity, but the Sioux had made good their escape. No trace of them could be found.

Maybe the Judge Played.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A case of interest to poker players has just been decided by Judge Brown, of the circuit court. C. H. Maguire, a tailor, brought suit to recover from Richard Meres, the proprietor of the Hotel Everett, about $400, alleged to have been paid and delivered to the latter, as stake holder, to cover losses incurred by Maguire at cards in October, 1883, in a room at the hotel, where a poker party were in the habit of meeting. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Meres had been old friends, and the latter took pleasure in introducing Mr. Maguire to the gentlemen who had started the game. Mr. Maguire was not one of the party, and did not supply the checks. The winnings or losings were not ascertained until the conclusion of the game. Mr. Maguire did not remain until the termination of the game, he having lost. But he afterwards gave checks to Meres to pay off the winners. These payments were made, and Maguire subsequently sued to recover the amount paid to the winners, on the ground that Meres was a stake holder under the statute against betting or gaming. Judge Brown dismissed the complainant with costs, and wrote an elaborate opinion.

A Lost Propeller.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 24.—It is feared the Canadian propeller Dominion has been lost. A tug arrived from the fishing grounds northeast reports finding the wreckage of some unknown propeller near Parisienne island, and brought down several state room doors. The Dominion is forty-eight hours over due. She is supposed to have ten or fifteen passengers and a regular crew. Grave fears are felt for her safety. Tugs have gone to search the vicinity.

LATER—The over due propeller, Dominion, passed down this evening. It it now supposed the wreckage floating around White Fish point, is that of the schooner Eureka, lost last week. Up to the present time no trace could be found of the crew of the last named vessel.

Probably Gone to Canada.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—For several days rumors have been current that H. J. Landers, confidential clerk for Landers, Barnes & Co., pork packers, and Landers, Given & Co., licensed warehouse, had successfully practiced the forgery of warehouse receipts. It is just learned that he succeeded in securing about $40,000. It is said that Landers lost heavily in Chicago speculation, and finding himself in need of funds, issued forged warehouse receipts therefor. Paper is held by two city banks, who claim that the receipts are genuine, while the firm say they are forgeries, and the question will doubtless go to the courts for settlement. Landers has not been seen since Friday morning.

Villard's Arrival.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Among the passengers who arrived from Europe to-day was Henry Villard, formerly president of the Northern Pacific road. His private secretary said that Villard had conducted negotiations with German capitalists to make investments for them in American securities.

Proven Innocent.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Albert Wilson, who was recently brought from Auburn, N. Y., to answer a charge of having, under the name of Whittemore, three years ago swindled the Maverick National bank of $5,000 by means of a raised check, was released yesterday, his innocence having been demonstrated.

Jay Gould Returns to New York.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Jay Gould, after having made a thorough examination of his railroad property in the west, southwest and St. Louis, started to-night for New York. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the condition of his roads.

Malt House Destroyed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Davis' malt house, at Watkins, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000.

A NEW CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The Saloons and the Democratic Party Responsible For the Haddock Murder.

LAWLESSNESS ENCOURAGED.

Meeting of the Iowa Anti-Horse Thief Society—Exorbitant Water Rates Agitating the People of Des Moines—Base Ball.

The Democrats and Prohibition.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special to the BEE.]—The confessions of the accomplices in the Haddock murder at Sioux City has introduced a new issue into the campaign, for these confessions show the murder was the direct work of the saloons, and that they were inspired to do it by the justification of their lawlessness extended by the democratic party. When the prohibitory law had gone into effect instead of submitting to its provisions for the time, and urging its enforcement as the best means to make it odious, the democratic party immediately sought to break it down and rob it of all power by encouraging men to disregard and disobey it. The party even went so far that in two state conventions—at Marshalltown in 1884, and Cedar Rapids in 1885—it practically encouraged men to break the law, and did cause them to believe they would be justified in keeping open saloons in defiance of the statutes. Acting under this shield of a great party's advice and protection, the lawless element in several Iowa cities have continued to defy the law, and to persecute even to death any who attempted to interfere with their business. So the sentiment of resistence to law which the democratic party nurtured and promoted is to-day as responsible for the murder of Haddock as is the man who fired the fatal shot. The democrats themselves realize the fact, and have tried in every way to escape public conviction. Soon after Mr. Haddock was shot they started the absurd story that the deed was done by some old personal enemy who had followed him from Wisconsin for this purpose. They did not stop here, but desecrated the dead hero and slandered his stricken family in their ghoulish attempt to find in personal malice and revenge some excuse for the fiendish murder. They indignantly denied that it could have been committed by the saloons and rushed frantically to their defense whenever the crime was charged here upon the real murderers. But the confessions of Leavitt, Bismarck and Grieber, show that public sentiment was then right in holding the saloons directly responsible for the foul crime, and public sentiment is now right in arraigning the democratic party as equally guilty and equally responsible for the terrible offense. So the people of Iowa in passing upon the record of the democratic party next week will also pass upon it as participate criminis in the foulest crime that has ever been committed within the state.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-HORSE THIEF SOCIETY.

During the past week an organization very quiet and unassuming in its pretensions, but very useful and efficient in its operations has been holding its annual meeting in this city. This was the anti-horse thief society and it is proving one of great service to the state in many ways. Its name might perhaps suggest some of the summary methods that prevail in Judge Lynch's court on the frontier, but if so, it would belie its work. The association works entirely through the regular channel of justice, but when it gets after a horsethief he never escapes. The organization now has in the state, eight subordinate orders or chapters with a membership of 2,500. These men put in their private means, time and work, in aiding the regular officers of the law in running down horse thieves, and other offenders against domestic peace and order. For while organized, as its name would imply, to drive out one class of miscreants, it extends its usefulness in ferreting out all rascals who prey upon farmers, and helps bring them to justice. So it might very properly be called a law and order league for the rural districts. The members are all farmers, who go about their work in a quiet way, but by reciprocal help they do a vast amount of good of which the state at large knows nothing.

THE WATERWORKS QUESTION.

The people of this city are having a good deal to say just now on the subject of better water supply. The water company that has a monopoly of the city has charged such high prices and given such poor service that a general revolt is the result. Some of the public buildings here have to pay thousands of dollars per year for the small amount of water consumed in them, while many private families and their water bill almost amounts to as much as it would cost to start a water factory of their own. All sorts of schemes, therefore, for escaping the yoke of the water company are now being adopted. One of the largest business houses in the city has decided to put in its new building, the tank system, having a large tank in the roof as the supply depot, then using the water to run the elevator and by an automatic arrangement carry the same water back to the top, and use it in the elevator again, thus preventing waste. It is estimated that with the whole expense of putting in the apparatus taken into account there will be a saving of several hundred dollars per year, as compared with the cost of water at present extortionate rates. One of the enterprising suburbs of the city, has decided to put in a little water works of its own, and for this purpose will build a large tank, which will be filled by a wind pump from a large well adjoining. Then pipes will be laid to various houses in the system and the people will be independent of the old company. Many houses and institutions are resorting to artesian wells, with very good results, though moody cares to have as large results as the people of Belle Plaine secured. The great well is still flowing, at the latter place, sending out its millions of gallons of water every day. The people of Belle Plaine, like the inhabitants of old Hamlin, are advertising for some Pied Piper to charm their affliction away.

POLITICS WAXING WARM.

The political campaign is getting warm as well as windy, with hundreds of speakers on the stump night and day. The republicans have some of their best men out, and among the most popular is young Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, who is sowing the state with epigrams. One of his brightest hits is his description of St. John: "A coupon to a through democratic ticket—worthless if detached." The "non-partisan" independents, who are playing the role of assistant democrats in several parts of the state, he likens to "a non-partisan brass band piping seductive airs in front of a democratic concert saloon." Of the democratic party he says: "In 1860 this government was so nearly bankrupted and ruined, that, like an impecunious traveller, it had to put up its baggage for a night's lodging. If the democrats had continued in power three months longer, Grover Cleveland would to-day be boarding over that hardware store in Buffalo, simply for the lack of a country to be president of."

PROSPECTIVE BOOM.

A quiet boom of very respectable proportions is beginning to bump against Des Moines. Several manufacturing establishments have decided to come here, one or two new railroads will be built next year, and the money has just been secured for a large first-class hotel. This enterprise has been under way for several months, but it is positively assured now. Several citizens of public spirit contribute $30,000 to buy the lot, which is on the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets. The new hotel is to have a frontage of 132 feet on each street, and will cost when completed in the neighborhood of $200,000. It is just such an institution as the city has needed and will be a credit to Des Moines.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Manager Bryan has already signed several new players for Des Moines' new club. Among them are Sutcliff, who caught for Chicago in 1885, and has been with Savannah this season; George Whitehy, the leading fielder and batter of the New England league, and Frank Wells, who has been pitching for the champion Atlantas the present season. He expects to secure a winning team for 1887, and every opportunity will be improved to give give Des Moines the pennant of the Northwestern league.

TRAITOR THOMPSON.

The Great War Conspiracy to Set the North Afire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A. R. Vart, of this city, has important documents in his possession bearing on the subject of the great southern conspiracy referred to in a Louisville dispatch yesterday. Among these are sworn accounts of meetings held by Thompson and other conspirators by persons who were present, and in one of these accounts the names of a man now a prominent federal officeholder in Chicago, and of a man who is a prominent city official there are mentioned. At this meeting Thompson was heard to tell of the failures of this and other plots to cripple the north, and to say that the inauguration of riots and the employment of men to engage in them cost the confederacy $700,000. Thompson also said that they had undertaken to release prisoners from all the northern prisons; had purchased arms and smuggled them to their "friends" sufficient to have armed all the prisoners, and that "this was all that was wanting, our friends in the north stated." Thompson also stated that when the time came, which was the last night before the presidential election, at Camp Chase the effort was too feeble to be recognized, and at Chicago, where he had been "assured the prisoners would be released and the city burned and destroyed," only little was done before the leaders were arrested.

THE CHEROKEE TROUBLE.

Adopted Citizens Determined to Dispute the Full Blood Claims.

TALLEQUAH, I. T., Oct. 24.—The adopted Delaware Shawnee white and colored citizens have almost entered into a conspiracy against the Cherokees because of difference of opinions held as to the construction of treaties and compacts by which they were adopted. The Cherokees construe the treaties to allow them all political, civil and other rights east of the ninety-sixth degree, with no claim whatever upon the country west of the ninety-sixth degree or the Cherokee outlet. This outlet, the Cherokee hold, was a wise foresight of their forefathers saved exclusively for the Cherokees, and hence they claim the revenues that now comes off the outlet should go exclusively to Cherokeesby blood. The last two payments per capita has been, by an act of the national council, paid to the Cherokees by blood only. The adopted citizens claim that when they were adopted by the Cherokees they were given all rights and interest as native Cherokees. These adopted citizens are holding meetings around in the country and raising funds to represent their side of the case before congress at its next session, as they did last without avail. The Cherokees are anxious to have the matter settled in a judicial way, to the end that strict justice may be done all parties.

Relics of the Red Men.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Oct. 24.—Relics of the extinct race of red Indians, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of New Foundland were recently discovered on Pilley's island, Notre Dame bay. Very few remains of the vanished race of Bethuks or Boethies have been preserved. There are a few in private hands and the New Foundland museum contains a small collection, including a skull and skeleton, some arrow heads, axes, gouges, and other stone implements. In a recent excavated one or two graves opened, contained the skull of an adult in an excellent state of preservation. It has the characteristics of the skull of a savage, but is well shaped and pretty well developed in the intellectual region, one that proves conclusively that the Bethuks were by no means of a low type. In the other grave a skeleton was found, which, with the exception of the vertebra of the neck is perfect. Apparently it is the skeleton of a young Boethie, nine or ten years old. The body had been wrapped in birch bark, doubled together, laid on its side and covered with a heap of stones. The form was perfectly preserved when the wrappings of birch bark were removed, and it has somewhat the appearance of a mummy. In addition there are in the collection several specimens of beautifully finished stone arrow heads, hatchets, various articles made from birch bark, such as small models of canoes, drinking vessels, etc., and curiously shaped bone ornaments.

EARLY TELEGRAPHY.

The Man Who Helped Prof. Morse Out of a Difficulty.

Washington Critic: Some months since the Critic published a number of interesting incidents connected with the early history of telegraphy in this country, which, having attracted the attention of Mr. W. H. Ward, managing director of the Ward Axle, Brake and Coupling company at Monongahela City, Pa., he contributes to the Republican of the latter place a chapter of his own experience as the advisory assistant of Prof. Morse in making his first experiments. Mr. Ward says:

"In April, 1844, the start for laying was made from Washington by trying it under a process by a Mr. Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y., himself as the superintendent of the work, by laying the wire incased in lead pipe, eighteen inches underground. When the first 600 feet were laid it was discovered that the recording pen, of three points, showed weakness, and with the second 600 feet additional weakness, and when the third 600 feet was added the pen refused to make legible impressions on the paper as then used. Then the professor hastened to the patent office in a fever of extitement to consult with the writer what to do, for the professor frankly stated that all his hopes had now gone up, and he seemed as helpless as a wet rag. But when told to hang it up he immediately recovered his electric elasticity, sprang to his feet, and went for the men who were anxiously awaiting his return. His said: 'The problem is solved by hanging up the wires,' and it was. The next day Prof. Morse and the writer settled on glass insulators, and for economy obtained gratis the necks of beer and porter bottles from Baltimore and Washington hotels; and at the meeting of the Whig nominating convention in May, 1844, the line was completed to the Relay station, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and by June 2 to Baltimore."

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

Burlington Route.

$60 FOR ROUND TRIP.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, a first-class excursion will leave Omaha at 8:10 a. m. for SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. —THE GREAT SCENIC LINE. Tickets limited to six months. Good thirty days going and thirty days returning, allowing stop-over each way at any point within limit. For further particulars apply to any agent of the B. & M. R. R., or to

W. S. EUSTIS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, Neb.

A citizen of Newton, N. J., noticed his hens standing around a tree on which a grapevine grew gazing upward intently. He looked further and saw another hen up in the tree picking the grapes from the vine and dropping them down for the fowls on the ground. The citizen is said to be truthful.

A new prophet has arisen in Hart county, Ga. He predicts that the world will come to an end in 1890, and has sold all his earthly possessions with a view to settling up on his own account. He claims to be the spirit of Elijah incarnate but that notion will hardly keep him out of an asylum.

Seven thousand dollars in silver, the proceeds of a fair, were being taken to a bank at Mount Pulaski, Ill., recently, when the horses ran away, the wagon was overturned, and the money scattered in the street. Citizens gathered it up, and when counted at the bank there was but 60 cents missing.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA PLAGUE.

Dr. Salmon, National Veterinarian, Makes His Report on the Disease.

AN APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

He Advocates the Wholesale Slaughter of Cattle in and About Chicago—Congress Urged to Take Action Upon the Subject.

National Veterinarian's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his official report upon the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, describes the manner in which the plague was traced to and discovered in the distillery stables, and says it was of itself a demonstration of its contagious character. The report continues as follows: "The milkmen at first stoutly denied the existence of any disease among their cattle, but when the evidence became too strong to be longer contested. It was admitted that they recognized the appearance of the lung disease in 1884. They at first attributed it to the chemicals used in the mash by distillers, also to feeding slop too hot, but had finally concluded it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia. It was soon ascertained that cattle had been removed from the Phœnix distillery stables, driven over the streets of Chicago and allowed to pasture on the commons." The doctor then details the quarantine measures and adds: "It might be safely said that no cattle could be removed from the distilleries without being known by members of the state live stock commission. Inspection of city and suburban herds brought out the fact that the contagion had been very widely disseminated; that diseased animals had been running upon lots where many cattle grazed, and that practically we must consider all unfenced pastures and vacant lots on the west and south sides of Chicago infected, and all of the cattle running at large as exposed. Most of the cases of the disease found were chronic and some of the herds presented plain evidence of having been extensively resorted to in Chicago. While it has lessened losses, it appears to be one of the means by which the contagion in the distillery stables is still a matter of doubt. Milkmen believe it was introduced with some cows bought at the Union Stock yards in the fall of 1884. If this version is correct, it is obviously impossible to learn at this late day whether the animals were infected at some of the centers of contagion which existed in Illinois that year, or whether this occurred by contact with some of the many eastern calves which were then passing through the yards. The state live stock commission has co-operated cordially in the effort to discover and isolate the affected and exposed cattle, but neither state law nor appropriations made to secure the enforcement of its provisions are adequate to the emergency. Every animal in the distillery stables and every one which has been upon the infected premises of Chicago should be summarily seized, condemned and slaugh