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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 23d, 1886, was as follows:

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieutenant Governor—H. H. SHEDD. For Secretary of State—G. L. LAWS. For Treasurer—O. H. WILLARD. For Auditor—H. A. BAUGHMAN. For Attorney General—WILLIAM LEESSE. For Com. Public Lands—JOSEPH SCOTT. For Supt. Public Instruction—GEO. B. LANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TZSCHUCK. For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B. HIBBARD, GEO. HEIMROD, R. S. HALL, JOHN MATHESON, JAMES R. YOUNG, T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

READ Church Howe's Wyoming record.

The ticket is now completed by the nomination of the float senator.

The ex-marshall from Wyoming appears on the Bee's canvas to-day. It is an interesting picture.

"Gone to See His Uncle," is the title of a new novel issued in Boston. The object of the visit is not stated, but it is presumed to have some connection with the approach of the cold wave and the pawing of last winter's overcoat.

MR. GLADSTONE was dauntless when assailed by the hosts of conservatism, but he was easily vanquished by the charge of a swarm of wasps. There are circumstances in which a tough hide is more valuable than the gifts of statesmanship.

MALICIOUS opponents of Mr. Hibbard are circulating rumors that he is not opposed to prohibition. Mr. Hibbard authorizes us to say that he is opposed first, last and all the time to the submission of a prohibitory amendment, and that he endorses and stands firmly upon the platform of the Douglas county republican convention.

GEORGE HEIMROD will poll a tremendous vote. No more popular name is on the republican ticket. Closely identified with a number of Omaha enterprises, generous, able, benevolent and of unquestioned ability and integrity, George Heimrod will come to the front next Tuesday with the best of the candidates with a rousing majority.

A NEW YORK paper discusses the character of the congressional delegation from that city, and does not present a flattering opinion of the men who are now representing the commercial metropolis of the country in congress, or of those who will probably succeed them. With the exception of Mr. Hewitt there is not one of the present New York City congressional delegation who is above mediocrity, and the majority are among the weakest men in congress. They are more ward policians, with a poverty of both capacity and requirements, and exert no influence beyond their votes. Of those who will probably represent the city in the next congress, only S. S. Cox has any experience or known ability in legislative duties, and it is suggested that in consequence of the somewhat changed condition of things within the past two years even he may be less successful in the future than he was in the past. Our New York contemporary justly regards the fact of the vast interests of that city being represented by such men as deplorable, and remarks simply that it is "a great mystery." The explanation is doubtless to be found in the failure of the business men of New York to adequately concern themselves respecting the character and qualifications of the men nominated to represent them, leaving the whole matter of selection and election to the politicians. This is too much the case in every large community, and is a mistake which business men ought to see and remedy.

Church Howe has made a general denial of every charge brought against him, but up to this hour he has failed to disprove any of them. These charges are not mere rumors, but we have made them specific. 1. That as quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment he made the party from whom he purchased the band instruments pay him a commission, from which he realized several hundred dollars. Evidence of this is now on file in the Massachusetts state house in the form of a letter addressed by Howe to Governor Andrew, begging not to be removed on account of this little speculation. 2. As a manufacturer at Holden, Mass., Church Howe failed, defrauding his creditors, none of whom, it is thought, ever got a cent. 3. In 1856 Church Howe Johnsonized and was appointed internal revenue collector for the Worcester district in Massachusetts. He at once began a systematic persecution of manufacturers and realized many thousands of dollars from moieties. 4. It is the prevailing belief at Worcester, Mass., that Church Howe stole the will of his father-in-law and destroyed it. This will is said to have left property to his wife in such a way that he could not control it. 5. In 1888 he was appointed United States marshal for Wyoming by President Johnson, and as such carried on systematic raids on citizens of the territory until he was politely requested to vacate by General Grant. 6. That Church Howe, in 1874, masqueraded as a friend of the farmers, joined the grange, played upon the confidence of the grangers, had himself elected grand master of the state grange, sold out to the railroads and broke up the organization. 7. That Church Howe, in 1875, as a member of the state legislature, received \$3,000 for his influence and vote for Nelson Patrick, a democratic candidate for United States senator, whom he supported with his vote, as proved by legislative record. 8. That Church Howe has time and again used his position as a member of the legislature for levying blackmail and securing bribes. Instance the fact that in 1881, he introduced a stringent prohibition bill, and compelled the brewers and liquor dealers to raise a large fund for his benefit. More than one thousand dollars was placed in the hands of Church Howe's confidential agent by P. E. Her, head of the Willow Springs distillery of Omaha. In 1888 Howe made very handsome "stakes" out of the relief bills passed by the legislature. He received \$200 from J. W. Pearson and \$500 from the Nebraska City National bank. 9. In 1885 Church Howe introduced a bill to make gambling a felony and a fund of over \$1,200 was raised by the gamblers of Omaha and Lincoln and placed in the hands of Charles H. Greene, attorney for the B. & M. railroad, to make Church Howe "let up." After this boodle had been raised for Howe, he lost all interest in the anti-gambling bill. 10. We publish the affidavit of a former agent of the Missouri Pacific at Omaha, by which it is shown that Church Howe, under pretense of assisting farmers and shippers of Nebraska county, secured a rebate of \$10 per car load on stock, and swindled them out of \$5 on each car load.

Douglas Republicans and Prohibition. The republican ticket in Douglas county should not lose a single vote of those who oppose prohibition. Every candidate on the ticket stands firmly on platform which endorses the high license law. Every nominee of the convention is pledged to work and vote against the submission of a prohibitory amendment. The names presented to the public for their endorsement are the names of men whose word can be relied on and whose aggressive work can be depended upon. Douglas county is opposed to prohibitory legislation and the candidates of the republican party will represent their constituents. If the submission of a prohibitory amendment is to be beaten it must be defeated through republican votes. There is no shadow of a chance of a democratic majority in the next legislature. The entire democratic strength will not exceed fifty votes. Every anti-prohibition republican elected is worth two democrats in influencing the party to sensible and practicable legislation. None know this better than men like Fred Metz, Peter Her and other prominent citizens who are personally interested in preventing the costly folly of a prohibitory enactment.

Give Him An Ovation. General John M. Thayer will address our citizens on next Thursday evening at the exposition annex. The people of Omaha owe it to themselves to give the old war hero a rousing ovation. He was one of their pioneers in early days when Omaha was a huddled village on the muddy banks of the Missouri and Nebraska, an unknown section on the map. He led from the city the first regiment of volunteers to the war for the preservation of the union and won for himself and his troops high honors on the field of battle and represented this state and city in the national senate. General Thayer was an able, eloquent and devoted advocate of the interests of his state on the floor of the upper house, the friend and confidant of the most distinguished public men and the honored intimate of General Grant.

Lininger and Tzschuck. Business men are vitally interested in the legislation of next winter at the state capital. Omaha will be once more on hand asking for new laws adapted to her growth and development and fitted to stimulate and to guard her municipal advancement. It is of the highest importance that her senatorial representatives shall be able and clear headed business men conversant with the wants of the city and competent to voice them. George W. Lininger is such a man. A successful merchant of many years standing, an enterprising citizen, a clean handed republican and a candidate who stands firmly on the high license and labor planks of his party platform, no opponent dare assail his reputation or

call into question his sterling fitness for the office. Bruno Tzschuck is scarcely less known to our people or to the state. His abundant common sense and honest fidelity to every interest committed to his care have given him a proud position among the German-American citizens of Nebraska and have commended him to all with whom he has been brought in contact. As a public official state and federal, Bruno Tzschuck's record is without a flaw or stain and testifies to his efficient devotion to the duties of the offices with which he has been honored. Lininger and Tzschuck are good names with which to head a ticket. They will be the names of the senators from Douglas in the next legislature.

A Dangerous Expedient. In all the great strikes which have occurred during the past year at Chicago, and in some other places, recourse has been had by those against whom the strikes were directed to the employment of a special force for the protection of property and employees designated as "private detectives," supplied by the Pinkerton detective bureau, a private enterprise the ramifications of which extend all over the country. A force of this character, armed with Winchester rifles, was employed during the late strike of the pork packers at Chicago and distributed among the various establishments involved in the difficulty. When the trouble was ended, a branch of this force on duty in the town of Lake, while returning to the city, was confronted at two or three points along the route by strikers and their sympathizers, who abused the detectives, and the latter alleged attacked the cars with stones and other missiles. The Pinkerton men retaliated by firing into the crowd, and one man was killed. The captain of police of the town of Lake says the firing was without provocation. The men who did it were arrested and will be tried, when the question whether they were assaulted and fired in self-defense will be judicially determined.

This unfortunate occurrence has directed attention more seriously than ever before to the policy of employing a force of this kind, and endowing it with full police power, when there is no exigency requiring recourse to extraordinary means, or when the lawfully ordained forces for maintaining the peace and protecting life and property have not been exhausted. So far as we have observed, the consensus of opinion condemns the practice as in conflict with American institutions and a usurpation having no warrant in law. While it may perhaps be maintained that it would be the right of the authorities, in an extraordinary emergency, such as has at no time existed in Chicago, to employ a force of this kind, it should never be done until every regular means provided by law has been exhausted, and then only under the direct control and supervision of the authorities. There has been no exigency in Chicago or elsewhere, growing out of the controversies between employers and workmen, in which the police power of the city and the military authority of the state were not ample, if wisely and properly used, for maintaining the peace and protecting life and property, and therefore recourse to a force outside of these lawfully prescribed means was without warrant or justification. It is clearly a most dangerous expedient to confer upon a body of irresponsible men, gathered together for the occasion, and owing obedience only to an officer of a private detective agency or bureau, all the power which the law confers upon regularly appointed and sworn officials, and place in their hands weapons to enforce their authority. It is a policy that would be the thought of, not to say tolerated, in any other country than this, and it ought to be abandoned here.

Baselers Fabric of a Vision. Detroit Tribune. We have now been living under a democratic administration nearly twenty months and the American microscopic association finds nothing in the promised fulfillment of that party's pledges which would warrant Given His Last Cent for the Cause. Chicago Tribune. "If the Lord thinks more of a shorn lamb than he does of a man with \$10,000 worth of property on his back," said a profane editor one sunny day last week, as he stood in his front door and looked discontentedly around. "I've given my last cent for the missionary cause."

Just the Same. Chicago Times. President Cleveland has a "double," who called at the white house the other day and created considerable amusement by his really striking resemblance to the president. What makes it the more difficult to tell them apart is the fact that the president is no more likely to give anyone an office than his "double."

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Miss Cleveland's ultimatum is a half-interest in Literary Life and more salary, or no president's sister for profit. Paradoxes in Profile. New Haven News. Eyes, yet they see not—potatoes. Ears, yet they hear not—corn. Mouths, yet they speak not—hens. Hair, yet they feel not—cloaks. Brains, yet they think not—judges.

The Last Good By. Louis Chaudier. Moulton in The Century. How shall we know it is the last good-by? No sudden blight will fall on leaf or flower, No silent death will hush its melody. And you will hold my hands and smile or sigh. Just before. Perchance the sudden tears In your dear eyes will answer to my tears; But there will come no voice of prophecy; No voice to whisper "Now, and not again. Space for last words, last kisses, and last prayer. For all the world unguilted pain Of those who parting, clasp hands with despair. "Who knows?" we say; but doubt and tear remain. Would any choose to part thus unaware?

The Bottle in the Steeple. Boston Journal. A bottle is now being held by Charles A. Steeple, a steeple climber, at the tall steeple of the South Baptist church, at the corner of F street and Broadway, in the Pennsylvania district. While taking down the vane of the church, A. Steeple discovered a small bottle containing slips of paper, on one of which was written: "To coming generations: This vane was given by Brother William Grant, of the South Baptist church, and fixed to its place during the week ending May 16, 1888. He was no vain man, and his picture will be found here, does not do him justice. Others hold the inscriptions: "The talk of the hour is the impeachment of that bad man, Andrew Johnson; Good Lord, deliver us. This bottle was put up by Rev. Granville S. Abbott, a true friend of the South Baptist church, May 14, 1888. To the man who opens this bottle: Think ye of Christ? Has ye not forgot Him? Besides, a list of the officers of the church in 1883 and a number of hymns. The bottle, with the papers, will be restored to its place when the vane is put back again.

acted with the democracy. Furthermore, the republican candidate is particularly popular with the Germans, who are quite common in this district. The retirement of Mr. Morrison would certainly leave a large opening in the democratic ranks in congress, and we cannot think of anyone who would quite fill it. In industry, zeal and aggressiveness, he has no peer among his political associates in the present house. PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT is still trying hard to make capital for himself to the detriment of his predecessor. He charges that the administration of the office by Mr. Rounds was criminally extravagant and has taken the unseemly course of giving the largest publicity to the allegation in an interview with a newspaper reporter, in which he cites examples of extravagance. This seems very rash business for an official who has not yet become acquainted with all the details and requirements of his office, and is such a palpable assumption of superior solitude in the direction of economy as to suggest that the administration of Mr. Benedict may later on require to be closely scrutinized. A private letter from Washington indicates that the sentiment there isn't wholly favorable to the new public printer, the judgment of most people who know anything about the matter being that Mr. Rounds administered the office with ability. Benedict is a new broom; he must take care he doesn't sweep his handle off.

The nominees on the republican legislative ticket are excellent. Whitmore and Hibbard are of the stuff from which able and efficient lawmakers are made. Every taxpayer can safely cast their votes for Whitmore and Hibbard. EVERY voter should see to it that his expression of senatorial preference is on the ballot that he casts next Tuesday.

PROMINENT PERSONS. Patti will arrive in this country next month. Mrs. Langtry is a clever pistol shot. Lotia is to tell her experience as an actress in one of the magazines. President Cleveland is not averse to good whisky, but prefers beer. Joseph Pulitzer's profits this year as proprietor of the New York World will be \$500,000. Ericsson, the inventor, though nearly eighty-three, is hale and hearty and still a hard worker. Kate Field will soon make Washington her home. She has invested her spare cash in property there. Charles F. Brush, the electric light millionaire, owns one of the largest and costliest stone residences in the country. Mr. Parnell will probably spend the coming winter in Italy and the south of France, accompanied by his mother and sister Anna. George Gould and wife will live at the Windsor hotel, having five rooms on the second floor, for which he pays \$20 per week. This is a pretty good price for a young man who is obliged to toil at his desk till midnight in order to make ends meet. Cousin Ben Folsom appears to have some good points about him, after all. It now turns out that he has always been a republican, and an energetic worker for republican causes. He is well spoken of by the Buffalo papers, and will be married before he departs for the Sheffield consularship. George Bancroft, the historian, is now 86 years of age. His form is thin, and every atom of it is as tough as a piece of curled walnut. By continuous exercise and simple living he keeps himself in splendid condition, and he works right and a year after year. He has devoted nearly fifty years of hard work to his history of the United States.

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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 would be a right 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. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pool-poled or brushed away by pro-nominating the one of Rosewater's malicious campaign standards. The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-'77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows: In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 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 session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a will of iron 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 its excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and counting 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, and that this body has any authority to canvass or count the result of such vote upon the following grounds: First, this legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875."

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by his body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska. The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it. When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was 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 Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 270, Senate Journal 1877.] shows the following result: Yeas—Ambruster, Blair, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Daves, Gardner, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Poonen, Powers, Thummet, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—20. Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North—8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three 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 be supported of any republican.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Gattings. Three gattings horses were killed in Hastings lately. The September receipts of the Valentine land office were \$35,458.87. Trenton boasts of the first two-story brick building in Hitchcock county. Frank Carruth, a prominent business man of Plattsmouth, is about to move to Omaha. An elevator with a capacity of 75,000 bushels and a mammoth corn crib are being put up in Lepp City. Loss of a Bull. A prominent Otse county farmer has been missing since last Friday. His property is worth \$30,000. The judges of a baby show at Fullerton last week escaped the wrath of the officers by slipping through a crack in the fence.

Washington county will vote this fall on the proposition to bond the county in the sum of \$25,000 with which to erect a new court house. The boiler in the bottling works of Kloss & Barr, in Nebraska City, exploded and shook up the crockery. The bottles, however, were unharmed. During Saturday night the dwellings of H. J. Carpenter and T. C. Sexton, at Fossilville, were burglarized and from

six to eight dollars in money taken from each besides a check for \$311.70 from the former. B. & M. surveyors are browsing in the Box Butte country and bathing in Disappointment river. They appear to be enjoying themselves throwing lines. Neigh has let the contract for a system of waterworks for the Strong company, of Omaha, for \$9,975, the job to be completed by the 1st of January. The Fremont Tribune cruelly hints that "if railroads could be built of wind and lightning, would have one a thousand miles long constructed within the past thirty days."

Sparks from the engine set fire to the grass in a dozen different places between here and Howard City, last Saturday, and in some of these several farmers sustained heavy losses. W. G. Olinger, prohibition candidate for congressman in the Third district, is six feet, seven inches in height, and can reach over a bar and finger the black bottle without affecting his spine. A theatrical combination recently went to pieces in Falls City, and the members of the company, including the two stars, went to work in Walmeyer's earning establishment, the leading heavy man, named Kelly, soldering cans, and his wife peddling tomatoes. Jackson Marlon lies in the Gage county jail charged with murder. He has been twice convicted and sentenced to hanging, and his case is now before the supreme court. His prosecution has already cost Gage county about five thousand dollars, and he is not disposed of yet. Iowa Items. Prairie fires are doing much damage in Pocahontas county. Jefferson has decided to invest \$5,000 in an artesian well. Outstanding state warrants are within \$74.48 of \$1,000,000. A Carroll county farmer saved eight out of a drove of 300 hogs attacked by cholera by feeding them molasses. The care of the patients in Mount Pleasant hospital the past three months cost the state \$29,977. Delaware county farmers claim that the past has been the best season they have ever known for growing corn. A E. Whitney county marshal of the Anamosa penitentiary, has resigned on account of ill health. Carl Barr will succeed him. The Minnesota & Northwestern railroad have begun the erection of their new bridge at Iowa Falls. It is to be a two-story brick, costing \$10,000. A bald-headed citizen of Cedar Falls is having his wife, who is very skillful with a brush, paint a spider on the top of his head, and frighten away the flies. A Pella four-year-old girl nearly broke up a meeting by coming to the church door and hallooing to her sister, "Mollie, Mollie, your baby is a-tussin'!" Webster county has but one patient in the insane hospital at Mt. Pleasant, while Polk county has thirty-two. Iowa county has less insane patients than any other county in the state. The Des Moines base ball management has signed several of the best players of the national league to play for them, and they are very liable to bring the northwestern pennant of 1887 into Iowa. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season the pocket companies in the Mississippi river are doing a good business. A convention of the same kind was held at the consignments of freight offered at the different Iowa points are large for shipment. Miss Pluma Calkins, a young lady living in Arizona, who for several years has been totally blind, had her sight suddenly restored to her recently through the agency of the "faith cure." She says: "I prayed God to cure me, I had faith in his power, and I was cured."

A stranger sold a span of horses in Dubuque on the 21st inst. for \$125. The horses were worth at least \$300. The purchaser afterwards became suspicious and caused the man's arrest, recovered about \$30 in money, and lodged him in jail to await developments. It was soon discovered that the horses had been stolen that morning from a farmer living near the city, and that the stranger was a professional horse thief. Dakota. The school debt of Aurora county has been reduced \$12,000 in the last two years. Over 75,000 pounds of wool have been shipped out from the vicinity of Deadwood this year. The Hills Pioneer association, consisting of over sixty pioneers of the vintage of '76, has been organized. The Homestead has declared its September dividend of \$50,000, or 40 cents per share. The total dividends this year amount to about \$200,000. The Watertown Insurance company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, all taken in that city, and will be ready for business November 1st. Real estate in Lead city is becoming active and advancing; houses to rent are not to be found. New and rich mineral camps are being opened there, and on the whole it is believed that Lead has a permanent and that no other town in the Hills can boast. Watertown has five railroads and a six building, thirteen manufacturing establishments, sixty-one retail stores, two drug stores, four banks, five loaning institutions, three newspapers and printing offices, four saloons, three billiard halls, eleven hotels, six restaurants, four lumber yards, four grain elevators, five grain warehouses, four lively stables, six blacksmith shops, six church edifices, three large school buildings, a \$25,000 court house and a United States land office. Wyoming. Laramie had its first snow storm last week. Ten miles of rails have been laid on the Cheyenne & Northern. Three stock thieves were tried in Cheyenne Monday and sent to the "pen." Two hundred and seventy-five thousand ties will be used on the first eighty miles of Cheyenne & Northern. Of these 75,000 are now stored in Cheyenne. Luke Murrin, chairman of the territorial democratic committee, has received a letter from Henry G. Balch, in which he declines the nomination for delegate and says "he has his pocketbook in one hand and a six-shooter in the other," and any party that gets boodle out of him will catch him asleep. A Broken Gun Causes a Wedding. Madison (Wis.) Journal: One beautiful day two summers ago Miss Mary Tyler, accompanied by her sister, Miss Louisa, and two other young ladies who were in the city to attend the meeting of the National Educational association, was enjoying a boat ride on Lake Monona when an accident broke. Four strange young men, who were rowing by, gallantly pulled up to the boat and kindly made a tender of a pair of oars, of which they had two. The offer was gratefully accepted by the ladies. One of the gentlemen was Prof. J. H. Barr, principal of the high school at Leighton, Pa., who was also in Madison to attend the educational convention. The mishap of the broken oar led to an acquaintance-ship between the Prof. Barr and Miss Mary Tyler, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon a happy marriage occurred in which they were the principals. A significant and yet one of the most beautiful decorations which the boat contained was a floral boat with a broken oar. It is whispered that two other weddings will probably result from that romantic meeting on the lake.

GIVE HIM AN ETERNAL REST. The Advice of Republican Papers to the Voters of the First District. BURY THE HYPOCRITE DEEP. The Utter Folly of Attempting to Whitewash a Demagogue and Trickster—Gage County Against Him. An Unsuccessful Granger. Blair Republican: Church Howe was not a success as a Granger, but his ability to raise political hell on an expansive scale is unquestioned. He threatens to remove the capital, to put an embargo on railroad building in the South Platte, even to vote for prohibition if the republicans do vote him into congress. They ought to give him an everlasting far-look as a demagogue and trickster. Can't Be Whitewashed. Liberty Gazette (Rep.): Having become convinced that Church Howe is a corrupt politician and actuated by motives of personal gain, we can no longer support his candidacy for the high office to which he aspires. The interests of this district are too sacred to be trusted in the hands of a man whose character is measured with a price. We did think we would try and eat our part of the crow and support the ticket, but we have concluded that in justice to our honest and candid opinion, we cannot do it. It is folly for us to try to whitewash men whom we know that our readers know to be unworthy their suffrage, and we trust that in this the good people of this county will stand by us. Scratch His Name. Wynmore Reporter (Rep.): The congressional affairs in the First district are in a deplorable state. We candidly stated our opinion on this subject in our first issue after he was nominated. We did it without regard to what others might think or say. But time has developed the fact that five out of the ten republican papers and the only republican paper in the First district, the nominee of the republican congressional convention. The act of the convention virtually disfranchised the voters of the First district by nominating such a notorious, disreputable man that they cannot vote for him, and unless they vote for someone else, they are forced to vote for him. We have spent months in manipulating the nomination of a man who is not in the interest of his nomination, but has not been idly disregarded by the intelligent voters of the district, and they will not suffer themselves to be forced by the tactics of such a disreputable nominee. More of Howe and Colby. Cortland four miles. The issuing of the Journal created considerable stir in political circles. A few of the republicans who place party above principle were indignant with the proposal to drop Church Howe and L. W. Colby, and went so far as to threaten to get up an indignation meeting and down the paper. Nothing would please us better than an indignation meeting of this kind, and we challenge and defy any opposition to the course we are pursuing, to go ahead with their indignation meetings, provided we are allowed a hearing. We have assurance that the voters of the First district will stand by us in bolting the nominations of Church Howe and L. W. Colby. Ever since the Beatrice and Wynmore packed caucuses were held, we have been in nearly every issue of the Journal that the people were becoming disposed to examine candidates for high offices of trust and responsibility, and we have less under the control of party than in years past, when great issues divided parties. The Journal is not the only republican paper in this county that believes that the only way by which the people can be maintained in the confidence of the people is to cast aside corrupt candidates who force themselves to the front by corrupt and disreputable means. This is an old principle of republicans in this county are asked to support Church Howe and L. W. Colby, and now is the time and opportunity to show such men that the party stand for some things except the name of the office. The republican party in the past has been progressive, its leaders have been men of brains and patriotism, ready at all times to deal with the issues of the day, and in order to maintain that confidence the people must see to it that honest and capable men are put forward to meet and enforce the laws of the land and not men who enter the halls of legislation simply to draft and introduce wholesome laws and resolutions for the purpose of offending themselves for large pecuniary considerations. Such actions are charged against Church Howe and published to the world, and are not denied by him or his friends. L. W. Colby, the disciple of Church Howe, has already made a record in Gage county that will keep him from participating in the next legislature. He is a man of brains and cunning, but of no political sagacity. He presumes to make a record in the city of the voters of the county when he chances everything on securing a nomination. How a Tramp Made Millions. Westminster (Min.) Gazette. New York Herald: A man named John T. Jones, who was generally supposed to be a tramp, and who dressed like one, appeared here two months ago, and after working for some time in different towns, offered 25 cents a ton for a pile of rock at the Winthrop Hematic company's mines, the money to be paid as the rock was removed. Jones said he could make a little something off the rock. The company was surprised one day when Jones set a force of men at work sorting the rock and carting off the ore. Jones also bought other piles of rock at the same figures. It now transpires that the rock pans out one half good ore, for which Jones received \$5.50 a ton. The Winthrop pile alone contained five hundred thousand tons of rock and netted Jones over \$1,000,000. Other piles have netted him about \$4,000,000. The work has been conducted under the very eyes of the mill-owners, who have regarded the rock piles as worthless and paid no attention to Jones. Within a few days the fact has leaked out that the Jones ore has been shipped out to Joliet, Ill. The news came back from that point and has created a great sensation. Jones appeared in his own carriage to-day and is treated as a legend, and yet one of the most beautiful decorations which the boat contained was a floral boat with a broken oar. It is whispered that two other weddings will probably result from that romantic meeting on the lake.