# THE DAILY BEE.

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

### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ls. s. County of Douglas.

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. 20th, 1886, was as Monday, 25,..... mrsday, 28..... Average......13,012

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of October, A. D. 1886.
N. P. Fetta,
Notary Public. Ggo. B. TZSCHUCK.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,491 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies, Geo. B. Tzschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL. (SEAL) Notary Public.

Now for a first class county hospital and asylum.

MR. SIMERAL comes out of the contest for county attorney with a substantial majority.

WITH Morrison, Carlisle and Hewitt out of congress, democratic brains in the next house will be at a heavy discount.

CHURCH Howe threatens to contest a 7,000 majority on the ground that republicans could not be kept from scratching.

It is a solid democrat board of county commissioners. There will be no excuse for a divided responsibility in the management of county affairs.

THE first effects of monkeying with prohibition are somewhat startling to republicans. If the lesson is well learned it has been cheaply bought.

THE last legislature contained thirty democrats. The next will have not more than forty. Prohibition and Church Howe are responsible for the gain of ten votes which, in a total of 133, is by no means alrming.

NEBRASKA farmers had their first fair chance at the man who sold out the grange and they took full advantage of it. The farmers' and workingmen's vote alone was almost sufficient in number to elect McShane.

Douglas county workingmen are to be congratulated upon their honest labor at the polls for good government and the republican party. They proved that indignant labor can wield an effectual weapon against its enemies and in defense of its friends.

THE Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, will not be present in the fiftieth congress. The interests of the district he now represents will be cared for by Mr. Jehu Baker, who is not without experience in this line, having once before defeated Morrison. The latter will be very greatly missed by the tariff reform democrats, but his defeat will doubtless be gratifying to the Randall wing of the party, which did all it could to destroy his influence in congress and depreciate his efforts before the country. Morrison's defeat is a damaging blow to his potitical hopes for the future.

George L. Miller has had a good deal to say about "tanned hides" during the past week or so. We shall take pleasure at an early day in presenting him with his own as a specimen of what can be done by an old and well tried process. The skin is a little thin, and has been punctured so often that it has lost much of its value except as a curiosity. For all that it is an interesting relic, and will point a suggestive tale. Some of these days some people will discover the mistake of viciously treading on people's toes while whining out appeals for the safety of their own corn covered feet.

Congressman Dorsey's reelection by an increased majority throughout the Third district is a striking evidence that the people appreciate honest and faithful work on the part of their representatives and are ready to show their appreciation in a practical manner at the ballot-box. Mr. Dorsey's excellent record during two years at Washington made his campaign for him throughout the district. Speeches and barbeenes and torchlight processions were not needed. The press had laid his claims before his constituency and they were promptly admitted as valid. His work on behalf of the Third district and his courteous deference to the wishes and requests of his constituency bore fruit at

the polis. THE B. & M. organ at Lincoln calls upon all republicans who are friends of Church Howe to knife Van Wyck. Inasmuch as there are only two Howe republicans elected to the legislature in this district outside of Lancaster county, and Laneaster is known to be hostile to Van Wyck, not many knives will be raised in response to this bloodthirsty appeal. But why should not Church Howe's friends knife Cobb, whose county gave about twice the majority to Thayer that it did to Howe and therefore must have sold Howe out. Why shouldn't A. J. Weaver become a victim since Richardson county has buried Howe under 900 votes while it gave a majority to the republican candidates for the legisThe Legislature

The returns from the state are still incomplete with regard to the legislature, but enough is known to make an estimate that will be very near correct, Out of the 133 members the democrats elect from 42 to 45. Two or three independent republicans were elected on the Van Wyck issue, which will leave the straight republicans nearly two-thirds of the legislature. This puts all talk of a democratic senator out of the question. The next senator will be either Charles H. Van Wyck or

another republican. Of the eighty-five republicans, it is impossible as yet to say whether the majority is opposed to or for Van Wyck. It is a settled fact, however, that there are enough out and out Van Wyck men in the legislature to control the result and send General Van Wyck back to the senate for a second term.

The complexion of the two branches of the legislature is about as follows: Senate, nine democrats, one independent, David Butler, and twenty republicans, In the house, thirty-six democrats, two independents and sixty-two republicans. On the question of the submission of the prohibition it is impossible to say definitely, but we have reason to believe that the three-tifths vote of both houses requisite for its submission cannot be had. The democratic senators will go

Labor's Work on Tuesday

and impracticable.

pledged, and a sufficient number of re-

The part played by the labor element n various parts of the country in the elections of Tuesday is not the least interesting feature of the political experiences and teachings of that day. It offers to the student of current politics a matter for serious contemplation, and it particularly addresses itself to the leaders of the old political parties as a development which they cannot ignore or treat with light concern. It demonstrated that this new power, so recently adopting the forms of organization and assuming party character and functions, is a growing and progressive force. It showed that the labor movement is an exceedingly earnest and vigorous reality, possessing now in some localities the strength to achieve victory at the ballot box, and in many others the balance of power enabling it to determine, in its own interest, the fate of candidates.

The vote of between sixty and seventy thousand for Henry George in New York was unquestionably a surprising result, Although less than the exaggerated estimates of his more sanguine supporters, it was very much in excess of the best figures that had been named by shrewd and experienced politicians and by the press. At thevery hight of the enthusiasm following his nomination the highest vote conceded to him was fifty thousand, and as the campaign advanced this was reduced until the last estimates would allow him not to exceed forty thousand. The result is evidence that the labor vote was very much better organized and disciplined, and far more in earnest, than the opposition supposed, and except for the anomalous and insincere union of the most

numerous democratic factions would have been successful. The result in Chicago was no less of surprise. Very few of the most sanguing friends of the labor movement had anticipated so large a vote as was polled in its interest in that city, resulting in the election to the legislature of several labor candidates, three judges who had the labor support, and very nearly achieving the election of a congressman. In the next Illinois legislature the labor party wil be represented by eight votes and may hold the balance of power. The defeat of Morrison was effected by the opposition of the labor vote in his district, and the same influence greatly reduced the

majority of Congressman Springer. In the city and county of Milwaukee the victory of the labor party was com plete. It elected its entire legislative and county ticket and a member of congress. The next Wisconsin legislature will have

six representatives of labor. The probable defeat of Speaker Carlisle is due to the opposition of workingmen, who put forward one of their number and gave him their solid support.

In Minnesota the sympathy of the labor element was most largely with the democratic candidate for governor, and the effect is shown in a greatly reduced republican majority. In Ohio the labor vote defeated the republican candidate for congress in the Twenty-first district and was a prominent factor in the voting of several other congressional districts. In Buffalo it made large gains.

It is thus seen that labor made itself very generally felt in Tuesday's elections, and it is not to be doubted that the power it developed and the results it achieved will inspire it to make more vigorous and determined efforts in the future. It will not be wise to regard as an idle boast the declaration of Henry George that "we have demonstrated the political power of labor, and never again will politicians look upon the labor movement with contempt." That was the statement of a fact amply attested by the evidences we have cited, and it is a facwhich the political leaders must recognize. The labor movement has become an active an earnest force, representing a cause and a purpose, and wise men wil see that the judicious course to be pursued respecting it is not that of hostility and detraction, but of friendly interest and direction. It is a power that threatens no danger to the general welfare unless it shall become the tool of self-seeking demagogues and unserupulous politicians, and this may be prevented it honest and patriotic political leaders do not ignore its claims to attention.

The Election and the Administration Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said when the returns showing republican successes and gains were coming in from all quarters Tuesday night, that he did not consider the administration to be on trial in the election. The cheerful way the president has of renouncing responsibility is one of the most interesting features of his character. Of course no one could be more fully conscious than he of the fact that the public attention is constantly fixed upon the conduct and policy of the administration, but he affects to be quite unable to understand that any of the mistakes or misfortunes of his party should be traced to that source. Nothing but the boundless confidence of Mr. Cleveland in his own superior political wisdom can account for this self-complacency. As a matter of lication of interviews with disreputable

very conspicuously on trial in the election. It was particularly so in a score or more congressional districts where its most ardent supporters in the present house of representatives failed of renomination. It was so in New York, where the Cleveland candidate for supreme judge is elected, if at all, by an extremely siender majority, showing a democratic loss since last year of between thirty and forty thousand. It was measurably so in Pennsylvania, where Randall, backed by the administration, dictated the demo cratic ticket, which is overwhelmingly defeated, although under other conditions democratic success would not have been altogether impobable, and certainly the republican majority would have been much less. It was so in Michigan, where Don Dickinson represents the friendship and patronage of the administration and thereby alienated a very large numper of democratic voters. In short, wherever there was democratic dissatisfaction and dissension the administration was on trial, and we undertake to say that the election results only partially in dicate the real extent of dissatisfaction. Mr. Cleveland is poor both in wisdom and experience as a politician, but he ought to have learned by this time that as the head of his party, responsible for its policy and conduct, its fidelity to solidly against it, because they are so pledges, its care for the public welfare, and its general honesty and good bepublicans will vote with them because havior, he cannot escape responsibility they regard it as suicidal to the party for its misfortunes brought about by its failure to meet the expectations and requirements of the people. However, the time is not far away when Mr. Cleveland will have no reason to doubt that the administration is on trial, and if his

what the verdict will then be

Pointing Elsewhere. The new issue of extension bonds by the St Joe & Grand Island road was promptly taken as soon as the subscription books were opened. One half of the total amount pass into the hands of the Union Pacific, that corporation owning a moiety of the stock. The feeders to be built with the funds thus secured will aggregate 200 miles. This new mileage will all be tributary to Kansas and Missouri markets. The main line is already paying 6 per cent on a capitalization of \$30,000 a mile. As the feeders are to be built for half the sum larger returns are looked for by this stockholders from the increased traffic and the new territory which will be reached by the system.

The Burlington is steadily pushing its extensions in every direction from the main line and reaching out for territory in all sections of the state. The enormous profits which the B. & M. has annually returned to the Boston owners stimulates an aggressive policy. Twenty per cent dividends are tempting baits to investors nowadays, and the advantages of the long haul are steadily borne in mind at the Chicago end of that corporation.

Meantime Omaha, whose commercial interests are assailed by Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, the terminal stations of four great systems, is sucking its thumbs and "waiting for something to turn up."

Something of a very unpleasant nature to our people is likely to turn up if we allow another season to pass without making an effort to help ourselves. We have lived for a year on the wind and promises of railroad managers, and it has proved a very unsubstantial diet. The "feeders" built have not fed Omaha. They all point in a different direction and nourish other communities.

## What Defeated Him.

In listening to the shrieks of the routed Howe forces, one would imagine that the defeat of that veteran fraud and boodler was entirely owing to the heavy eampaign fand of his opponent That money was lavishly spent in the election there is no doubt. A campaign covering eleven counties, eight of which were captured by Howe's opponent, required a very large expenditure for legitimate election expenses. Tickets were to be printed, a thorough canvass of the situation made and an army of werkers at the polls hired, Henry George claims that he conducted his campaign in New York with little or no tunds, but he is the only candidate reported as making a statement of the kind. Elections are always expensive luxuries No one knows this better than politicians of the Church Howe stripe. It is the height of the ridiculous for them to cry "boodle" in a campaign which has nearly wrecked financially the defeated 'boodler."

The well organized canvass of McShane assisted materially in his election, but did not secure it. Against a different opponent no organization would have won. Eight republican counties, composed chiefly of farmers, did not roll up a monumental majority for a democrat because he spent his money freely. The flagrant record of Howe and disgust at the repub hean organization for injecting the prohibition issue into the canvass were missionaries who converted thousands of republican voters into supporters of a democratic candidate for congress. The talk of contesting the result is of course arrant nonsense. Church Howe was de feated before the ballots cast in the cities were counted. Country precinct after country precinct rebaked his impudent pretensions by snowing him under republican votes. It was a political revolution which he drew upon himself. There is no shadow of a chance that the popular verdict will be set uside,

When the Republican passed into the hands of the late public printer and his associates we extended a warm welcome to the new proprietors. We believed that they meant what they said in announce ing a new policy for the concern which promised the public that the paper was entirely divorced from the olderowd that had piloted the party through the railroad channels to wreck and disgrace. But the editorial chair has hardly been warmed by the new editor when the publie are treated to the same old song. In the face of the terrible rebuke which republicans have administered in every county in the district, Church Howe is extolled as a saint and a martyr, and those who have rescued the party from the disgrace of his election are lampooned and roasted by the old organ of jobbers and monopoly cappers. The cordial treatment extended by this paper is reciprocated by the pubfact, however, the administration was shysters and railroad boodlers who, in men: The legislature meets in January,

their misery over Howe's defeat, rejoice that the editor of the BEE will not go down to Lincoln this winter. After all, it is just what we have expected. The same old gang, of which Howe was an honored leader, will inspire the political policy of the rejuvenated readerless. The new type will print what the old crew dictates. The new presses will revolve at lightning speed, but the paper will continue to travel in the old ruts of the ox-train trail. It has been so through all the various changes which the Republican has seen in the last fifteen years. It is the same old organ, no mat-

ter who handles the crank. IT appears that Speaker Carlisle has had an extremely narrow escape, if indeed ne has not been defeated. The election in his district is so close that it probably cannot be determined until the official count is made. This is the most surprising incident of the elections so far developed. His opponent is a wood carver, who enjoys a local reputation only as a labor advocate. He had the support of the workingmen, who are opposed to the free trade tendencies of Carlisle, and also of dissatisfied democrats whose displeasure is due to the course of the speaker respecting federal appointments in his district, to which he has given little regard. The effect of the setback will not be to increase the small presidential boom in behalf of Carlisle, which otherwise might have had large possibilities. He may safely be dropped from the list of "possibles."

The political copartnership heretofore existing between George L. Miller and power of inductive reasoning is good he James E. Boyd, under the firm name of may determine from Tuesday's results Miller & Boyd, political packers and brokers in democratic patronage, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John A. McShane, M. C., who has succeeded the late tirm, by a large majority, without our consent. Mr. McShane will not be responsible for any political debts contracted by the undersigned.

GEORGE L. MILLER, JAMES E. BOYD.

### THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The labor outlook in all of our large industries is very flattering.

The steel rail workers have contracts either in hand or in sight for rails enough to lay 5,000 miles of railway. The demand for American plate giass is so

heavy that the workers are unable to keep up with it by working night and day.

The car-builders have contracts in hand at this time for between fifteen and nineteen thousand freight, lumber and coal cars. Between four and ave million dollars are

annually paid out in the United States as wages in the American pottery interests. The locomotive works are not so closely

crowded, but all with one or two exceptions are doing well, working either nine or ten hours per day. The demand for tubing and piping for natural gas purposes is so heavy that prices

have been advanced and mills are now sold

three months ahead. The navy department has offered a prize of \$15,000 for the best organized war-ship. If rewards were offered for excellence in many other branches we would produce in a few years a higher class of mechanics,

Twenty-eight new divisions of locomotive engineers were organized last year, m king the total number 321 and the membership over 20 000. That organization has paid to widows and orphans nearly \$2,000,000 in

benefits. \$100,000,000, has emigrated southward during the past twelve months. Mechanics and workingmen of all kinds are in demand there, but the position should be studied carefully as the demand is growing slowly but stead-

Several western rallroad companies are preparing to build 2,000 miles of railroad next year in the northwest, besides large depots. locks warehouses and bridges. mands for all kinds of railroad and bridge from next year will exceed anything ever known in the history of the country,

There is a prospect that the industrial depression throughout Great Britain will come to an end at an early date. Already the do-mand for iron and steel products is improving but there is still a feeling of apprehen-sion grounded in a doubt over the question whether the British commercial policy is a proper one.

European manufacturers are reading accounts of our natural gas with wonder and admiration, and even British manufacturers are beginning to count on the possibilities of such reductions as will enable many of our manufacturing interests to enter into suc cessful competition with them in the mar-kets of the world. The demand for heavy machinery for every conceivable manufacturing purpose was never greater than at this time. Engines with horse power ranging from 100 to 500 are now in common use, and manufac-

turers of machinery of huge proportions for textile work and for general manufacturing purposes are overrun with orders. The consumptive capacity of our people is absorbing the entire production of the country, and although 200,000 laborers have landed on our shores from Great Britain asone within the past nine months, this great influx has not made any perceptible change in the wages of the employed. It is probable that during the next nine months no less

than 300,000 more persons will land from Great Britain alone, to say nothing of an increasing influx from Germany. The other day a steamer sailed from New York loaded with agricultural implements, York loaded with agricultural implements, hardware, machinery, nails, cutlery and manufacturing iron for Buenos Ayres. This is the first extensive shitment to that country. The demand for North American manufactured products in Central and South America could be largely developed if our manufacturers and mechanics had a capital to trust long enough and the time to go there and see exactly what was wanted.

The general indications are that the

The general indications are that the winter is going to be a much busier one than last winter, that strikes will be of rare oc last winter, that strikes will be of rare oc-currence, and that building operations will be conducted in a very lively way. The building trade prospects and the manufac-turing prospects for the coming spring are believed by the best informed architects and builders, manufacturers and investors to be better than they have ever been in our his-tory. This confidence is based upon inquiry for material to be delivered next spring. Prices of nearly all kinds of material have either advanced or are pointing unward, and either advanced or are pointing upward, and mills of all kinds, especially iron and steel mills, are largely overcrowded.

## An Antumn Night.

Kate E. Clark, in Brooklyn Magazine. What mellow radiance wraps the slumbering

Soothing its harshness with benignant hand! Against a lustrous amber background stand Black-bordered leaves and branches loosely swirled; In flushed or citrine-tinted heaps close-curled

The apples rest; the orange pumpkins yield To cumbrous sleep; and on the spreading The tasseled tents of ripened corn are furled. Elusive spirits flutter everywhere

'Mid moist brown leaves, and all the vaporous air Is filled with whispering in an unknown

Yet not unknown; Thy praise is every The teeming earth Thine altar is, fruit-The moon a golden censer near it swung.

Legislation for Traveling Men. 330 NORTH ELEVESTH STREET, LINCOLN, NES., Nov. 3, 1886.-To the traveling

and whatever demands we have to make concerning needed legislation for our craft should be formulated as soon as possible and presented to the members elect for their consideration before the

I have been appointed on the legislative committee of Lincoln Post A. of the T. P. A., and chairman of the legislative committee of the N. S. T. A., and desire to have an expression from my fellow traveling men of their views concerning needed legislation. Please write me at length and as early as possible, and be assured that every suggestion will receive respectful consideration from the committees. Very truly,

JOHN M. COTTON.

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings Norfolk's new hotel will cost \$30,000. The bank of Filley, capital \$12,000, has en incorporated.

There is a general scarcity of farm hands throughout the state. The new Catholic school

Plattsmouth is nearly completed. The first caisson of the Rulo bridge over the Missouri is down eighty feet. Cholera killed a herd of 250 hogs, belonging to Crew & Martin, near Ponca.

The surveyors of the Sioux City & Denreached Plainview, county, last week. The livery barn of S. M. Pisley, of How

ard, was burned recently and twenty-two

head of horses consumed. Coffins for deceased candidates are in active demand. Dimensions and fit are not considered in the rush. The shooting youth of York will in-

dulge in pink supper with oysters, to raise money for a dictionary. Work has commenced on the new buildings at Fort Robinson, and "flirtation walk" has been plowed up.

The Congregational church at New castle, Dixon county, valued at \$1,500, was destroyed by fire last week. The Union Pacific corps of surveyors have just unished a preliminary survey of

the line from Stromsburg and York to Fairmont. The Daily Democrat, of Beatrice, has come out of the fire in fine shape and just in time to celebrate the congres-

sional victory.

All the contractors at North Platte are hard pushed with work, and every laborer at command is pressed into service. showing an encouraging state of affairs in that city. Dixon county has added to her products

such valuables as plesiosaurus, coal, gold, angora goats, a bridge and a brass mine The latter is highly polished and is worn on the cheeks. The city council of Fairmont has ac

cepted the water system for \$2,400 less than contract price, the reduction having been allowed for a deficiency in the sup ply from the well. The B. & M. is vigorously pushing track

laying on the new extensions. The branch from Holdrege to Blue Hill is ironed, and work commenced on the extension throughout Keith county. Auburn had a new brass band loaded for Tuesday night. It went down in the

wreck of hope and crooked ambition, and its melancholy toots are struggling through the cracks and crevices of the A tall and eccentric man paraded the

streets of Plum Creek, waving a flag and orating as he walked. He said that he had been eighteen months in a rebel prison, and that he hated democrats and The new town of Du Bois is only about our weeks old, and has about forty

buildings two lumber yards, two banks several general stores two drug stores, three livery stables, two hardware stores and a fine hotel in process of erection. There is a suggestion of retributive justice in the announcement that the thoughtless boy who frightened to death

Studeville, of Brownville, by

throwing a toy snake on her has fallen from a freight train and broken his leg. Election day in Neligh was entivened by a "scrap" between two prominents. A Mr. Campbell marched to the high school and invited Prof. Winsted to take sothin' in the shape of muscle. The professor, just recovered from a spell of sickness, sailed in and mounted his opponent in elegant shape; in fact he knocked him out and circled his optics with impressive

evelone tints The Nebraska politician of the old school has reached Idaho with all his foul odors. Ex-Attorney General Roberts, of this state, was a candidate for sheriff away out in the rocky slones of Alturas county and the way the newspaper whooped up his career in Nebraska was only paralleled by the Church sociable in the First district. Affidavits upon affidavits, and court records, and legislative investigations of crookedness were printed in lurid colors all through the

country. The returns have not come in. David Bates, of Fullerton, started on the bee business two years ago. Since then he has sold over 800 pounds of firstclass honey, and his total expenses from the beginning has only been about \$50. Mr. Bates is also making a success of small fruit. He has about an acre of raspberries, together with about the same amount of land in grapes and strawber ries. He is not only making the small fruit business pay, but is demonstrating o the surrounding community the splen did success which can be attained in all this kind of industry in Nebraska.

#### Iowa Items. Potatoes are worth eighty cents pe bushel in Wright county. Ackley is the latest addition to towns

oining for an artesian well. Scott county issued 493 marriage lienses in the past twelve months. Since 1867 Cathoun county has had but two officers who were not soldiers of the

Work is rapidly progressing on high bridge being built across the Mis sissippi at Dubuque. A child was recently born in Guthrie ounty that measured twelve inches in

length and weighed just one pound. An Iowa editor, the proud father of three and a half pound girl, claims it is a miss print, and insists on a "revise." James C. Boar, sheriff of Clark county died suddenly on the cars Friday after noon, while returning to Osceola from

The state board of medical examiners and the state board of health will both hold their regular sessions in Des Moines November 9 Eagle Grove has organized a district

Des Moines

agricultural society; \$3,000 has been subscribed and the amount will soon be in creased to \$5,000. Among the police records in Des Moines for October are forty six cases of drunk, showing that sole leather joice

flourishes at the back door. Calhoun county elergymen held special to devoutly implore ervices last week Divine God to mercifully interpose and send rain upon the land. It rained.

Hardin county has four widows of the war of 1812 within its borders drawing Butler county has three, and Franklin and Grundy counties one each The Dubuque County Anti Horsethief association has been reorganized, and an attempt will be made to have a step put

to the horse stealing that has been going on in that county for several months. A new church or sect has recently been formed at Panora, known as the Comers Out, its members having come out from different churches. They have a mem-bership of about forty, and are largely increasing. Their principal loader is Isaac Warner.

Susie B. Holliday, a beautiful young Keokuk girl, died in that city on the 27th inst from the effects of an outrage per-petrated on her by three young bloods early last spring. The grand jury last spring failed to find a bill against the young ruffians, but it is thought that now the matter will be thoroughly in-

yestigated. Although the law requiring the teach ing in the public schools of the effects of narcotics and alconolic drinks upon the human system, grants indulgence to teachers not yet informed until July, 1887, it is now in every other particular in full force and effect, and unless the top es provided for are taught, districts

will lose their que share of the public money. The Baptists of Iowa now have 412 church buildings; 200 of these have regular pastors, with 25,496 members. They have 230 Sunday schools, 2,374 officers and teachers, and 10,000 youths and adults. During the past year they paid their ministers over \$95,000; built churches and parsonages to the amount of over \$26,600; paid out for Sunday school expenses \$2,368; gave for benevo lence \$14,896.46, making a grand total of \$277,275.46.

Dakota. Intellectually, it is claimed, Watertown

is a perfect city. Yankton is moving to have the Milwankee shops permanently located in that city.

Numbers of cattle are dying on the big Sioux reservation from some unknown cause Lead City claims the biggest mills, the

piggest mines, and the biggest mercan-

tile establishment in the hills. Society on the Devil's Lake reservation is stirred up by the elopement of an Inan with the wife of another. A lady in Miner county dislocated her

aw the other day while yawning. Her husband is now enjoying a highly apprecated period of rest. Prairie fires have burned over 192,000 acres of heavy timber in the Turtle mountain country. The fires raged two

weeks and did over \$100,000 damage. The superintendent of construction on he Western Union line to Deadwood reports that the wire has been strung into that place, but there is a short gap of six miles south of Sturgs that will be

completed at an early day. The women of Hyde county went to he polls on election day and voted. They did not meddle with the law sanctioned ballot box, but had one at each precinct of their own, with an arrangement for having the votes counted and announced. They wanted to help express public opinion.

Utah.

The local apple crop is only one-half that of 1885, due, most likely, to the severe drouth of last summer.

Last week's ore and bullion output at Salt Lake City was the largest for any week this year. The record was: 22 cars bullion, 564,337 lbs.; 3 cars common lead, 100,021 lbs.; 23 cars silver ore, 689,670 lbs.; 19 ears lead ore, 607,980 lbs.; 4 cars copper ore, 106,010 lbs.; total, 71 cars, 2,068,018

Another batch of Mormon recruits arrived in Salt Lake City Saturday. They numbered 175 on entering Utah, but only seventy-five came as far south as Sal Lake. They are the usual ill-favored and loud-smelling set. Most of them are English, but a few Scandinavians are among the party.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: "The condition of the principal streets of Zion disgraceful. made by the city authorities to clean them in any way. The only improvement that is made is in scraping the dirty crossings at the expense of the ungodly Gentile hotel proprietors and business

Sanpete county is turning out what is said to be the linest coal west of the Mississippi river, but at present the market is local, owing to lack of railroad facili-ties. H. Carlston, of Fairview, has opened four yeins sized twelve, four, six bituminous coal, the four foot vein yielding superior coking coal, such as is turned out at the Trinidad, Col., ovens. le has mined only 2,000 tons this but when the Sanpete railrond builds a twenty-five mile branch to Fairview then this fine coal can be put on the Salt Lake market. Sanpete coal has the reputation of burning free but lasting long, and there is an apparently inexhausttible

quantity of it in the hills. Montana.

Coyotes are very numerous on Wolf creek, Meagher county, this fall, and sheep herders have to exercise constant vigilance to keep them out of the herds. The Miles City Dressed Beef company

failed Thursday for \$25,000. It is expected when all the creditors are heard from it will be found the liabilities approximate \$75,000 About twenty-five thousand mutton sheep were shipped from Billings, and nearly one million, two hundred and

fifty thousand pounds of wool during the season. The Montana Central company contemplates the building of a Great Falls to a connection with the Cana dian Pacific next spring, when work will commence at both ends.

There are 1,600,000 head of cattle in the territory, an increase over last year of 350,000. The crop of calves amounts to halfa million. Only 110,000 will be sent to eastern markets, while home markets will consume 40,000.

The Anglo-Montana is the name of a company owning mining property some five miles from the Dram Lummon, and which is trying to float its stock on London market on the reputation of the Drum Lummon. The English are sitting The Pacific Coast.

Potatoes in the coast districts are yield-

ing at the rate of ten tons to the acre. Mustard seed valued at \$60,000 has ocen shipped from Lompoc this season. A number of discoveries of coal veins mve been made recently in various parts

or Oregon. A Merced farmer has said \$1,100 worth of watermelous from an eight here patch this season. Fresno farmers will market 1,500,000

The last one of the famous band of Arizona camels was captured recently and is now in confinement at Phenix. It is rumored in Portland that Henry

sacks of wheat and 1,500,000 gallons of

Villard intends to return to that place and complete the large hotel projected by am before his failure. A rish gold mine was discovered near he Stonewall on October 1 by B. Far-rater. It is said so be one of the richest.

finds in San Diego county. The Good Work of High Liceuse. St. Louis (co. mb/kstn.

The Missouri high license law continies to show improvement, both in the mount of revenue yielded and the diminished number of saloons in the The number of saigons in the state has diminished from 1,144 in 1884 to 2,876 a reduction of 1,268. Of course duction in nearly one-third of the num-ber of saloons means have drinking and less disorder, and a marked progress in sobriety and thrift. There is no other eratic rule.

# THE END OF A FAST CAREER.

Suicide of Prince Melissano. a Noted Pa-

risian Gambler.

The Superstitions Dread of His Evil Eye.

I do not suppose, writes the Paris cor-

respondent of the New York Tribune,

that the suicide of Prince Caracciolo Mel-

issano will, notwithstanding the moral to be deduced from it, affect practically the life of a single gambler in existence, That unfortunate was a grandson of the admiral of the same name who was hanged in 1799 on a yard-arm of the Minerva in the bay of Naples, under the eve of Lord Nelson, and whose tragical death east a stigma on the fame of the British naval hero. Alberto Caracciolo, prince of Melissano, resembled the ill-starred admiral in size and in the outline of his head, but was devoid of his dignity, his seif mastery and firmness of character. He was small and wiry, and his little person was always attired in what is here supposed to be a correct English style-that is to say, like a groom in the morning and like a "masher" in the evening. His shirt bosom and collar seemed to be of metal with a white enamel on it, and his cravat was in keeping with the shirt. He had a bilious complexion and there was something in his profile which set one thinking of a rayen. The eye that was not perpetually hidden by an eye glass was hard, sunk, inquisitive and suspicious. It appeared to have retreated as far back as it could to lie in ambush, and to hide its own movements Italians thought it an evil eye, and would

not gamble with its owner. Indeed, his Neapolitan compatriots of his own rank,

thinking him a Jettatore, would not on

any account stay in a room where he

was. At the clubs to which he belonged,

both at Rome and Naples, his entrance

into the card room frightened away

This superstitious dread of his evil eve

obliged him to come to Paris, where as he was provided with the best introduc-

players.

tions, and had an uncle who was the lover of Madame Krauss, the opera prima donna, he was at once well launched. He took a handsome suite of rooms in the Rue d'Antin got admitted to the most select clubs or cercies, mainly those of the Rue Royale and Champs Elysees (formerly Cercle Imperial), and acquired a reputation as a collector of choice canes and art furniture. Had a good many lady friends, who were too well known in Paris and in the pleasure and gambling resorts of Europe. Some of them were on the stage. It was whispered that whenever any of them introduced to the Prince a rich "flat," he shared with her the money that he won of him. The Neapolitan nobleman was extremely intimate with the red-whiskered Polish count who some years ago became the inseparable friend of the prince of Wales and re-mained so until he died. In a short time Prince Melissano's set of rooms in the Rue d'Antin became a center to which illustrious and wealthy pleasure seekers from all points of the compass gathered. His gambling parties were so "swagger that rich money lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them. Since Mile Schneider shut up shop there was no place in Europe where a vulgar millionaire had such good opportunities for

becoming acquainted with royal and im-

The host, however, had a too long and

strong spell of luck for this sort of thing

to go on forever. He never at this period of his career played but to win, and he

always played for high stakes. Nobody thought here of his evil eye, but it was

remarked that he had phenomenally thin

and long nails, and it was suspected that

their and he indulged in that kind

cheating known as la pousette. Gold coins placed outside a certain line on the

perial personages.

card-table could be shoved forward by the long nails within the boundary, be inside was to win. rooms to be suddenly deserted. As he always lived at the top of his speed, creditors came down in a shoal upon him when his gains decreased. His art furniture was sold by them; but he contrived to keep his curious canes. He was involved in the scandal of the Circle de la Rue Royale, and when it was broken up to be reconstituted the committee refused to admit him. Mile. Zina Dalti, the opera comique singer, with whom he went to America, ordered him from her presence, and when he would not go but kept running after her behind the scenes, horsewhipped him. He became one of the most cantankerous of human beings. His nails being closely watched whenever he played, his "luck" utterly forsook him. The committee of the Champs Elysees club, where he had a bed-room, watched for opportunities to expel him. He often lost temper when he was "cleaned out"-a thing one must never do among gentlemanly gamesters in Paris. According to their code of manners, when a player is ruined, he should grin and bear it. If they mean to commit suicide they should do so without apprising anyone of the intention. Prince Melissano got up scenes about his gambling misfortunes he saw himself posted as a defaulter be smashed the vast mirror upon which his name was posted, and in airing his grievances raised storms at the clubs, Just before he shot himself he wrote a letter to the Prince of Wales, and another to a lady of rank who had proviously lent him \$4,000 to stave off an exeention, but who refused to lend him \$500 to clear off the debt of honor for which he was proclaimed a defaulter the day before his suicide. A financial promoter here tells me that he at different times lent Prince Melissano sums amounting in all to \$19,000, but that he would nave have pressed for payment, as he obtained from his debtor letters of introduction to great folks in London, which turned out of great value to him as a business

Prince Mehssano's relatives have not come forward to moure for his death As there are lots of creditors watching for them, I dare say they will suffer his remains to lie in a privisioual vault at Pere Lachaise until he is pretty well forgotton, and then order them to be thrown into the common ditch. There was no funeral pomp at his obscuries. A view of the parish of the Madelein hurries. through a low mass and then about thirty friends no less hastly sprinkled the collin in which his body lay. It was then taken unattended except by a few undertakers' men to the comistery. Not one of the fast tadles with whom his name and been associated was at the ceremony. Prince Torionto paid the expenses of the funeral provisionally and cruised one of the two wreaths that were on the cooling to be placed there. This suicide has revived the dispute as to whether politic heils are not befor than private heils. They are for those who go to them. state. The state revenue from saloon licenses in the year ending July 4, 1886, was \$1,582,257. In the last year of the old low-heense system it was \$1,26,050, causes for degeneration. No credit is given at the public holl, so that no gamhier can go begand the money he fales in with him if he toses, and less cheating goes on than in the private hell or earch, however aristocratic it may be.

A party of gentlemen and ladies who state in the union, except Georgia, ner | visited the perinsula opensite Frie last haps, that can make a better showing a Saturday, found - respherry bushes in than this, and it is a striking evidence blassom, and with green and rine berres. of the steady progress of our state in At that time strawberry blassoms were the cause of temperance under sense. Deputing overthere, and several second of spring flowers had bloomed ugain.