

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Daily Bee from Saturday, July 30, to Friday, August 5, 1887. Includes columns for date, copies, and average.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of August, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It would seem that the vice presidential boom of Editor Henry Grady has diminished until it is now confined to classic precincts of the Atlanta base ball field.

The blooming, idiotic editor down in Kansas who is attempting to start a boom for Dan Voorhees for the vice presidency should be taken in doors before frost comes.

ALL the unknown towns in the west are now sending invitations to the president. Lincoln has joined the list of obscure villages. The capital city was big enough to have known better.

KANSAS CITY has added insult to injury by permitting an alleged poet to indict an invitation to the president in so-called poetry. The fool killer can find a good job at good rates in Kansas City.

The looseness of the laws of Iowa regarding prize fighting will no doubt, by some regarded as encouraging that crime. The short-haired fraternity look upon Iowa as the state in which they are the safest from the doors of the penitentiary.

ANOTHER of the pioneers of Nebraska has joined the great silent majority. Mr. Thomas Morton, postmaster at Nebraska City, and editor of the Daily News of that city, one of the prominent and respected citizens of the state died yesterday.

MAYOR BROATCH is patted on the back with a left-hander from the jobber organ, which still persists that as between the council and police commission the law is on the side of the council. The commission has no money to squander on readerless papers.

COLONEL EUGENE HIGGINS will be a prominent issue in the next campaign. He is by far the most important factor in American politics to-day. However, if Colonel Higgins had been given his just deserts he would have been in the penitentiary years ago.

The letter of invitation from the citizens of Lincoln to the president was evidently written by a real estate agent. If it is the object to work off a few decaying town lots on the Chief Executive, it is to be hoped that a map of the city accompanied the letter.

So FAR Chairman Balcomb, of the board of public works, is the only officer who has complied with the resolution of Councilman Lee, requesting city officers to report the names of their clerks and deputies, salaries of each, and by what authority appointed.

SENATOR CULLOM, it is said, is not pleased with his inter-state commerce law. The delegation of Illinois farmers who waited upon him a few days ago, and charged him with being the tool of the railroads, was calculated, and did lessen his opinion of himself to a considerable degree. That the law prevents rate wars the farmers believe. Certainly the chairman of the bill—not his alleged love for them, but because he was the paid attorney for the railroads.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will be careful not to go to New Albany, Indiana, when on his trip through the boundless west. The farmers of that locality who think the president should resign his office while absent on his electioneering tour, as they term it, will not give him a hearty welcome. Whatever may have been the motives of the idiotic Indiana, it is safe to speculate that nine-tenths of those who participated in the framing of the resolutions are not possessed with sufficient brains to write their own names.

AMERICANS have taken much interest in the stories of cruelty and oppression which come to us from over the sea from time to time. Let them now turn their attention to the white slavery carried on in the Pennsylvania coal mines and other centers of monopoly. Much can be done in the way of amelioration by persistent and outspoken public opinion against these shameful evils. The coal monopolists of this country need humbling. They need it very much. Not only do they grind their employees in the dust, but whenever they think it advisable a tax is levied on the coal consumers throughout the country. Down with the coal barons.

Defiant Railroad Managers.

The experience of the Pacific railroads investigating commission with the managers of the Central Pacific is one of the most impressive lessons ever afforded the public as to the true character of these railroad officials. They are all men of great wealth, who have made their money by plundering the government and robbing the people. They have not hesitated at any practice or proceeding, however much in disregard of law and public justice, necessary to carry out their plans of reprisal and aggrandizement. Whenever an opportunity was presented to seize upon anything that promised to increase their gains and strengthen their power these giants of rapacity took advantage of it regardless of the means to be employed. The corruption of legislators and public officials was carried on as systematically as any other part of their business. Their attorneys and lobbyists were kept at Washington under fine salaries and with unlimited privileges of expenditure, and wherever else the purchase of support for the schemes of the corporation or of hostility to measures adverse to its interests was necessary, the purchase was made at any price. Millions have been used in the business of corruption, although no record was kept by which the full extent of the rascality can be known, every dollar of which the people were robbed. The corrupt practices could not conceal the fact that for years they had been using money without stint in buying legislators, but they shrewdly omitted from the accessible records all account of this outgo, or ingeniously concealed it under some other form of expenditure. A combine of more reckless and skillful rascals never existed than Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and their associates.

When Huntington was before the commission in New York he did not deny that the Pacific Central had always been represented in Washington and that money was liberally used there. He had not the slightest idea, however, as to how much had been used, and as to the object he jeeringly informed the commission it was for "explaining things."

When the commission got to San Francisco and Leland Stanford was called before it, it was found that the Central managers had adopted a policy even more non-committal than that suggested by the testimony of Mr. Huntington. Stanford is a senator of the United States, sworn to respect and uphold the laws of the country, from one of which, enacted by the congress of which he is a member, the investigating commission derives its existence and authority. When asked by the commission whether the corporations of which he is the executive officer had paid any money or other valuable consideration, or done any other act of this kind for the purpose of influencing legislation, Mr. Stanford not only evaded the question, but virtually told the commission that it was none of its business how the corporation had spent its money, so long as no reduction was made from that portion of the net earnings belonging to the United States. It was this same gentleman who subsequently had the sublime impudence to say that the government is a debtor to the Central Pacific to the amount of more than \$60,000,000. Another prominent official of this corporation is Charles F. Crocker, who has been twice before the commission. On both occasions he has flatly declined to answer the question of the commission whether the Central Pacific had paid any money for influencing state or national legislation, or to make any explanation of the payment of bills without vouchers. The evidence that this policy of refusal and evasion was carefully paraded is shown in the fact that one subordinate official declared, "under instructions," to produce his books and records, while another declined to answer the question as to whether or not he was counsel for the railroad.

The defiant attitude of the Central Pacific officials is consistent with their past course, and is the natural one for men to assume who are conscious of their guilt and have in mind the well-deserved penalty for their crime. So far as the public is concerned their course is a sufficient confession of guilt, and of such stupendous proportions, it may fairly be believed, would startle the country were it fully laid bare. But the object sought to be accomplished by the creation of the commission will not be attained if the results of its investigation reach no farther than this. It is expected to push its probe to the very bottom and unearth every fact that is of record or memory, every fact that if there are any who have been engaged in this prolonged and gigantic scheme of plunder and corruption who can be punished they shall not be allowed to escape justice. The money involved the people can afford to lose if it is beyond recovery, but the crime calls for atonement. It is reported that the commission is undecided as to whether it shall use its authority to bring the defiant officials before the courts. Such hesitation will subject the commission to public disapproval. Its duty in the matter is plain, and no consideration for these men should cause the commission to pause a moment in the discharge of that duty. It represents the sovereign demand of the nation for a full and complete disclosure of the facts in this prolonged history of unsurpassed venality, and that demand must not be trifled with. The commission should deal promptly and firmly with these defiant and self-condemned corruptionists.

The Condition of Crops.

The crop condition, as reported by the department of agriculture, is not reassuring. Owing to the wide prevalence of dry weather the promise generally is much less favorable than a month ago, particularly with regard to corn. On the Atlantic coast the outlook for this crop is not impaired, but everywhere else there has been a marked decline in the condition, and especially is this the case in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and the southern portion of Nebraska. It is not necessary to conceal the fact that in the latter state corn has been very unfavorably affected during the past two weeks, and it is not to be expected that the aggregate yield will reach the average that was promised a month ago. In some localities the crops will be ruined by an average crop, but in others it is certain that the yield will hardly repay the outlay. The corn surplus is stated by the department for Nebraska at 75, and the spring wheat

average at 77. Most other crops are reported below the average.

The drought region of the northwest, embracing 70,000 square miles, in which all forms of vegetation was drying up, has experienced relief during the past forty-eight hours from copious rains, and a more favorable report from that section may be looked for. On the whole, the crop situation does not have the encouraging aspect it did a month ago, though an ample yield for the demands of the home market at least is still assured.

The Indians of Arizona.

The troublesome character of the Arizona Indians, exhibited in a long record of bloody massacres and destructive depredations, and the continued necessity of maintaining over them a vigilant surveillance in order to prevent new outbreaks, has done much to weaken the forces of the sentimental arguments in behalf of the red man. As a practical question the retention of the Apaches in Arizona is a very serious one to the white residents of that territory. One of the territorial newspapers, in presenting the case of the Apaches in the San Carlos reservation within Arizona is offering to those savages a continuous premium to escape from government control and resume their career of murder and rapine. Their numerous escapes and the bloody consequences should, in the opinion of that paper, far outweigh any such consideration as that of aboriginal title to the territory or any inherent or natural right to go where they please or do what they please.

The question of getting rid of these troublesome neighbors, whose presence is a continual menace and source of dread, the whites of Arizona seem disposed to earnestly press to a solution. This will bring forward the old controversy, in which the so-called philanthropists will again go over the well-worn arguments in behalf of the Indian and in opposition to the obvious demands of civilization.

But the white people of Arizona will have the practical sentiment of the country with them, and there ought to be no doubt as to the result. They urge as the only solution of the matter that the Apaches be removed to the Indian territory, or to some other section of the country away from their haunts in Arizona. They take the reasonable view that so long as the Indians are permitted to frequent their old hunting grounds, to traverse the familiar trails and paths, to scale the mountains and bury themselves in the well-known fastnesses and gorges, to lie in wait in the familiar coverts and to renew the scenes of cruelty and bloodshed which have made them so notorious, so long will their civilization be an idle dream and their christianizing the empty speculation of a visionary.

There can be no doubt on which side of the question is the rational and practical argument, and this is the only argument that ought to have any consideration. The removal of the Apaches from Arizona, and their separation from the scenes and the influences that are incentives to murder and rapine, is unquestionably the very best thing that can be done for them, while it will assure peace to the territory and relieve the whites of the fear that is inseparable from the presence of the plotting and treacherous Indians. The removal would work good in every way, as was the case with the Modocs, and there ought to be no question regarding its accomplishment.

The Glenn School Bill.

The Glenn school bill recently passed by the Georgia house of representatives has called forth extensive newspaper discussion north and south. Northern opinion seems to be wholly against the measure while that of the south generally endorses it. The part of the bill most severely criticized is the provision making its criminal offense for a white teacher to instruct a colored school.

Northern negroes are very bitter against the bill. Last week a meeting of colored people was held in Boston in which a set of resolutions was adopted declaring the bill unconstitutional and revolutionary, and "that the passage of such a law will induce the intervention of the God of justice against the pale-faced scoundrels enacting it, in the shape of floods, pestilence, and bloody uprisings of the people thus oppressed."

Georgia has never been well disposed toward the freedom of that state, and the efforts of the latter toward the establishment of schools have been hindered in many ways, but this is the first time since before the war that such a decided legal obstacle has been thrown in their way. If the act becomes a law it must necessarily close such schools as have been established and carried on by white teachers in the state. The measure is supposed to have been aimed especially at the Atlanta University for colored students, which was founded with northern money and has been conducted mainly by white teachers. A trustee of that university is quoted as saying that if the law is passed it will not be obeyed by the faculty, and in case of conviction an appeal will be made, even to the supreme court of the United States if necessary.

That the people of Georgia or any other southern state should insist on separate schools for the two races is well enough, as even the negroes themselves favor such separation, but if a law should be enacted making a white teacher a criminal subject to the chain gang and other indignities for teaching a colored school, enlightened public opinion will protest. Such an act would be too glaring an offense against individual liberty to be tolerated in this country, and the constitution would not uphold a measure so unjust as this.

Keep the Hoodlums Down.

With the Omaha Republican as a competitor in the newspaper field the BEE has no controversy. It has been flat, stale and unprofitable for years, but never more so than since the day it fell into the hands of Rounds & Taylor. As a newspaper their sheet does not in any sense compete with any other Omaha daily, least of all the BEE. We do, however, regard it as a duty we owe to the state, and especially this community, to expose and oppose the hoodlum methods which are being followed by the hoodlums who have broken through the political camps and sought to transplant from Washington to Omaha and Nebraska.

Prominent Persons.

Boniface is said to be writing a play in which well-known New York critics will figure as villains. General Phil Sheridan will attend the reunion of the army of the Tennessee in Detroit September 14 and 15. John Boyle O'Reilly is passing the summer in a comfortable and roomy old house at Hull, Mass. He is recovering his health and strength and has resumed his editorial duties. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes admits that he begins to feel worn and weary with overwork, and to fear a breaking down of that strength with which he is yet blessed. He makes few visits and endeavors to accept

moralized our city council by a course which no honest or decent man can countenance.

John Taylor, the dead president of the Mormon church, has been in hiding from the officers of the law for over two years. He was with Joseph Smith in Carthage jail, and received four shots when the assassins opened the fire that killed Joseph and Ulram Smith. One of the bullets lodged in his watch.

According to an old custom George W. Childs is acting during the summer as sexton at the little Episcopal church at Elberon, N. J. He seats visitors who have no pews of their own, and also passes the contribution box. Mr. Childs is very proud of the office and will not accept any other in the gift of the little church.

Many persons do not know that Jefferson Davis is blind of an eye; and more do not know how he was thus afflicted. When he was about fourteen years old he and his cousin, Joseph L. Davis, were shooting with cross-bow a mark on a pine stump. One of the bolts fired by young Jefferson flew back and struck him fairly in the eye, putting it completely out.

Mrs. Lizabeth, who recently entertained Rose Elizabeth Cleveland at Giengray, Wis., says: "It has been said by many ill-informed and unjust newspapers that Mr. Cleveland's marriage caused a coolness between him and his sister. On the contrary, Miss Cleveland has frequently told me that she often urged the president to marry, and told him that in her opinion the mistress of the white house should be the president's wife."

They Saw the Elephants.

The president attended a Siamese prince yesterday. Not having any elephants with him, he was shown the distinguished visitor from the land of those sacred beasts, it is probable that Mr. Cleveland took him around to see Garland and Higgins.

A Salubrious Experience.

It will be some days before the official count of the Kentucky election can be obtained, but the indications now are that General Buckner's majority will only be 15,000 to 18,000. The democratic loss in fifty counties has been 18,000. At all events, the Kentucky democrats have had a lively shaking up, and a big scare.

It Might Be Tried.

When unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers found guilty of adulterating articles of food shall be punished as such criminals are dealt with in China, by having their ears nailed to a door-post, the practice may possibly cease. Such treatment might be considered, but it would have the charm of novelty and effectiveness.

A Pertinent Question.

Mr. Stanford, ex-governor of California, United States senator, and president of the Central Pacific railroad, coolly says that if the government will pay what he claims to be due to the railroad company the property of that malodorous company will willingly be turned over to the government. Of course, but what kind of a state is it that will sanction such an embodiment of concentrated graft as this wholesale monopolist to represent it in the United States senate? Has the Pacific coast lost all sense of decency?

An Absurd Plea.

When one reflects on the amount of time and labor and care and money necessary to get prominent offenders against the laws before a court of justice, and on the comparative immunity that such criminals enjoy under the guidance of skilled lawyers, there is something absurd in the plea that they are likely to be the victims of unscrupulous prosecutors, and that presumptions arising long years since, under exactly opposite conditions, must be strained to the utmost to protect them.

Remorse.

An August morning on the sea: The summer sky bent over soft and clear; A tender voice said in my willing ear; And Paradise seemed opened wide to me, Since that sweet hour has fled one little year The furrowed deep, cold, desolately drear, Adrift to vanish by moon's ceaseless ebb. If death had made this change I could be brave.

To the Jersey Lily.

Oh, Lily, beautiful Lily! We all admire your wit, At a conscious smile with open arms, Our fairest, newest "wit."

Nebraska Jottings.

Hall county wants a new jail. The total assessed valuation of Plattsmouth amounts to \$867,357. Beatrice is negotiating for fertilizing works to boost the young industries of the city.

Grand Island's cannery employs 100 hands and turns out 7,000 to 8,000 cans of goods a day. The cannery factory at Tokamah is harvesting huge stacks of corn and tomatoes.

Fremont banks rank third in the state in capital and deposits. The former amounts to \$30,000, the latter \$74,916.32. The last remnant of Chadron's prospect hole, the tower, was touched by a passing breeze last week and rammed into the cavity.

A Brown county farmer blew in a load of wood in a howling drunk in Amesworth last week, and was lost for three days in the back yard of the swill pen.

A mighty struggle for blood and \$100 a game will take place at North Platte between the home club and the Cheyenne in Warpaint on the 20th and 21st.

The B. & M. company is piling the honors on their congressman from the Second district. A new town in the Republican valley beyond the Colorado line has been christened Laidley.

The prevailing drought has no effect on the crop of candidates. They are ripening so rapidly that it behooves the discriminating voter to strengthen his butthole.

A can of gunpowder elevated the hardware store of A. Ferris at Elk Creek, Monday night, and scattered the splinters over the neighborhood. Ferris was severely injured in the region of the pocketbook.

The Veron Videtta has achieved questionable distinction by means of a cowhide, which a muscular woman planted prominently on the editorial person. The stripes were gleefully exhibited in the last issue.

The Nebraska Bizzard, evidently transported from Dakota, is howling for fodder near Ord. It is a prohibition paper, but the drought will parch its prospects before the season wanes unless it "dries up" suddenly.

Ed Spencer and his divorced wife are legally fighting for possession of their four-year-old. A somewhat rude suggestion is made by a resident that the parents be divided, the reform school till the child is of age.

The Capital City Courier, a petter

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plate of social refuse, objects to being mentioned "in the same category with the BEE."

The feeling is heartily reciprocated, and the pauper agitator is at liberty to crawl into his stable and pull the draperies of obscurity about him.

Nebraska City takes front rank as a sensation center. It is a mighty ho; day that takes the starch out of the fighting qualities of the residents or fails to burden the wires with stories of domestic knock-downs, starving mother-in-laws and hemp-chokes, informal and otherwise.

The Grand Island Independent fans the west end of the Göttinger by dubbing these headed paragraphs: "Nebraska zephyrs from the BEE belows." The mercury, however, clings to the 100 notch, mowing down collars and imbecile fronts, and the effect of the breeze is lost in the rivulets that flow from the parietal point to phalanges.

There wasn't much hilarity in the vicinity of the explosion of a can of laughing gas in the express office in Lincoln, Monday. It was a preventer of business and shook buildings for two blocks around. Windows and doors were shattered, the plaster blown out, the floor torn up and an express safe shorn of its contents. Fortunately no one was injured.

The Butler county blast of last Friday caught Dr. East just outside Rising City, threw his buggy over the backs of his horse and against a fence, dashing it to pieces. The doctor landed in the ditch with his feelings considerably bruised but otherwise uninjured. The residence of Frank Smith, eleven miles from Rising City, was leveled. The baby sat and away on a window sash and landed uninjured a few rods from where the house stood. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were stripped of their clothing and severely injured, but will recover. Fragments of the house were found a quarter of a mile away.

Night Watchman Morrison, of the Plattsmouth jail is out of a job. On Sunday night while he was bathing and splashing in the mystic depths of the sewer, he was taken by a crooked rascal in a racket in opposition. Morrison pulled his peace-maker and sent a bullet through the shin of Burglar Williams. Then with the benediction, "Oh, Lord, guard the innocent," he was taken to the hospital and granted him a place in the hosts that revolve round thy throne—amen—the meeting adjourned. Sheriff Eikenberry released him and he is now at liberty to prey for the post of attorney.

Alonzo Parrish, a slightly esteemed resident of Dodge county, has fallen with a fast young widow named Bette Warner. Parrish has publicly and privately expressed his admiration for the Mormon prophet. He is a man of a rather high degree of distinction, but only one brilliant was preserved by his contemporaries. While a member of the jury which tried Charlie Parrish for leading the widow Beers astray, Parrish elicited the jury room by insisting that "us kind of fellows must stand together and acquit Charley." But Parrish has gone, together with several thousand dollars' worth of mortgaged and other property. The deceased was a woman highly respected by all acquaintances, has commenced proceedings for divorce, alleging cruelty, neglect, desertion and other cold-blooded crime.

Iowa Items.

The ladies of Burlington have presented company H with a \$300 flag. Many miles in the state have been obliged to shut down on account of the scarcity of water.

Natural gas sends up a burning flame from a forty-seven foot well in Fulton township, near Muscatine.

A Dakota priest, from Elk Point or Yankton, failed to grace in prostration Sioux City last week. He got into full and stuck to the guzzle for three days.

A gas explosion tore a large hole in the vault of the Sioux City court house Monday. Gus Mensinger, the register, snuffed the odor and struck a match to find it. The operation was successful. A gas man measured his length on the floor the next moment.

Mrs. Eve Shook, aged ninety-five, is the oldest woman in Marion county. She has six children, the oldest, a daughter, being seventy-five; four grand-children, 180 grand-grand-children and fifty grand-grand-children. Notwithstanding her age, she is hale and hearty, and can walk around the house, eat hearty meals and sleep well.

An atrocious plot to wreck a train was discovered near Iowa City Monday morning. The intention was, evidently, to run the train from Council Bluffs which arrives in Davenport at 7:15 into the Iowa river. When the train was approaching the long bridge over the river at that place, the engineer slowed up as usual. He thought he saw a slight displacement of one rail three lengths west of the bridge, shoved in the throttle, put on the brakes, and came to a full stop before the engine touched the suspicious-looking rail. On investigation he discovered that the spikes had been pulled from three rails and that the bridge was the two nearest to the bridge removed. In their infamous work the would-be wreckers and murderers had displaced one of the rails sufficiently to betray their plot and the awful tragedy they intended was averted.

The Creston Independent charges that the state supreme court is practically an annex to the railroads. As a specimen of the hair-splitting decisions of the court the following case is given: The case of Babcock vs. the Chicago & Northwestern, appealed from Story county, is cited. The plaintiff brought suit against the railroad company for the value of property destroyed by a fire on the line. The engine and recovered judgment in the circuit court. From this judgment the railroad company appealed to the supreme court and by some mischance the supreme court affirmed the judgment. This decision, it seems, was such a surprise to the attorneys of the company that they were confident that there must be some mistake about it, and they were accordingly brought for a re-hearing. They pointed out to the court that the fire was alleged to have been started by the careless and negligent use of the engine by the fireman and engineer, and that the jury had instructed the jury that the company was guilty of negligence and might be liable by the employment of an unskilled and careless fireman and engineer. This the court admitted they had not noticed before, but they concluded that it is very plain that the allegation of "negligent and careless engineer and fireman" was not a part of the case, and they reversed their former decision and gave it to the company.

Political Speculation.

The presentation made by the Ohio republican convention of John Sherman as a candidate for president of the United States has given a new impetus to political speculation. Taken in connection with the free criticism indulged in by some of the Ohio republicans of the candidacy of Mr. Blaine, it has raised hopes of the nomination of a candidate on whom all sections of the party could be ones more united. There can be no question that the more prudent of the party managers are prepared to welcome any movement that would lead to the selection by the national convention of the nominee who divides the party least. Mr. Blaine's strength happens to be very largely derived from his assumed ability to make large inroads on the strength of the opposite party. His weakness is, of course, due to his proved capacity to lessen the strength of his own party. It is probable that with an Ohio delegation pledged to Sherman, an Iowa delegation pledged to the name of Allison, and other states with a solid support for their "favorite sons," there may be less than the required majority of Blaine delegates in the national convention, and a new impetus will be given to the opposition to him on another candidate.

Wyoming.

The Sweetwater Gazette has pettered out. Cheyenne will soon enjoy the bob-tailed one-horse car.

Denver capitalists propose to increase their piles by operating in the Wyoming oil fields.

A law and order league has tackled the long neglected lead of wickedness in Cheyenne.

Laramie is putting up the stuff in sufficient quantities to ensure the starting of a woolen mill and warehouse.

J. P. Julian of Cheyenne has been awarded the contract for the \$25,000 addition to the United States penitentiary at Laramie. The work will be commenced in a few days and the structure completed by the time winter sets in.

The natives are getting jealous of the vigorous work of Nebraska in the oil barrel or two of the fluid. A company has been organized in Laramie with

sufficient capital to work a section of the oil country.