THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. 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 August 13, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, August 6	14,400
Sunday, August 7	14,300
Monday, August 8	14,525
Tuesday, August 9	13,910
Wednesday, August 10	13,895
Thursday, August 11	14,500
Friday, August 12	14,050
Average	14,211

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of August, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
Douglas County. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE name of Colorado should be changed to Colorowdy.

THE exhibit which the national banks of Omaha make to the comptroller of currency is very flattering for a city of 90,000 population.

OMAHA is doing very well in the way of building new business blocks, but we should like to see greater activity in building new factories.

A FIRE-PROOF apartment hotel for families if located on the hill within four or five blocks of the business centre would receive large patronage from the start.

THE republicans of Lancaster county formally inaugurated the local campaign yesterday by a meeting of the central committe. The primaries were called for September 1, and the convention for two days later.

THE storm which almost destroyed Republican City last night must have passed into Kansas on its southward career and the re-establishment of communications, now somewhat impaired, is likely to bring additional tidings of ravage, destruction and loss of life.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S troubles have already begun. Russia promptly begins to make his situation interesting for him. The best thing for Ferdinand evidently is to march back again, and he will have done no more harm than the forty thousand Frenchman on their historic march up and down that hill.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER, of "Ostler Joe" fame, has evidently launched out upon a dramatic career in earnest. The statement that she had separated from her husband is reiterated. It does not speak well for her originality, however, that she should begin by using this thread-bare method of advertising.

THE city editor of the Lincoln *State Journal* announces that he is going to Chicago and New York to make a study of metropolitan journalism for a few weeks. The ingenuousness and assurance which possesses the gentleman will be refreshing to the gray beards in those cities who are still learning the business.

SAMUEL GANN, a rich farmer in Buchanan county, Missouri, near St. Joe, was shot and fatally wounded by unknown assassins Wednesday night. Aside from the contemplation of the horror of the crime it is well to notice that the unfortunate man was drawing water from a well at the time he was shot. Few crimes under similar circumstances are likely to occur in Missouri.

MICHAEL DAVITT, who "roasts" the queen on all available occasions, declined at a banquet last evening to "toast" her. These terms, literally interchangeable, but so widely varying in their cant significance, aptly illustrate Davitt's sentiments and—not to overlook a point—define his late experiences on this side. It made some difference at that time to the Irish editor in the matter of "roasts" and "toasts," whether he was in Toronto or Chicago.

EX-ALDERMAN MCCABE, of New York, who escaped trial with the rest of the boodle aldermen, has been in the metropolis and has given his views about boodling officials. Jacob Sharp, he says, is "guilty of course, and ought to go up" with the other fellows. He thought the profits of the aldermanic business depends mainly upon what kind of a man an alderman is. There seems to be some method in his manner of expressing an opinion, and he is not so crazy but that he could quickly determine what "kind of men" our aldermen are.

DR. EDSON, of New York, claims to have discovered a new disinfectant which is much more effective than all the other disinfectants hitherto used and which may revolutionize scientific investigation in that direction. Soil, reeking with poisonous affluvia, can be purified speedily and effectually, it is asserted. This discovery, like most valuable inventions, is a simple one, being merely a solution of bromine and water. If the disinfectant can do all that is claimed for it Dr. Edson will have conferred a boon for which humanity will call him blessed. Many substances have been tried as disinfectants, but few have proved of decided benefit.

Indian Citizenship.

Mr. J. C. D. Atkins, commissioner of Indian affairs, recently gave an opinion as to the manner in which citizenship may be acquired by Indians under the Indian severalty act, which is just made public. The point he makes is that in his view it appears to have been the intention of congress to declare Indians belonging to certain classes specified, to be citizens, and not to provide a method by which they could become citizens. Thus, any Indian, born within the territorial limits of the United States, who has taken up his residence within said limits voluntarily, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is a citizen entitled to all the rights of citizenship, without any other action on his part. Mr. Atkins advises Indians, should they be refused such rights, to appeal to the courts.

This is certainly the best method of interpreting the severalty act, and the best method of solving the Indian problem. A way is now opened for educated Indians who may be scattered over the country to be counted as citizens without forfeiting property rights, which they may have as members of tribes.

The government is now on the right track. In helping to create a desire for individual property among the Indians, the tribal relation must inevitably be broken down. Only we must not expect decided results too soon. This has been one of the mistakes of the nation all along in dealing with its wards. With each new method adopted, and we have tried a good many, it was expected that we should soon have good Indians without first being compelled to kill them.

It requires long years to modify human nature, and the Indian's character must first be changed for the better before he can make his surroundings better and become a desirable citizen. The savage is not to be blamed for following his savage instincts and for being slow in adopting the life and methods of civilized men. It is nature's way to work slowly. It has come to be a truism among scientific men that nature does not work by jumps.

In New York state there are several reservations on which the descendants of the Six Nations, the most intelligent Indians in America, now live. They have been surrounded by civilizing influences longer than any other Indians, perhaps, and have adopted civilized modes of life. But if they belonged to the Caucasian race they would be regarded as very shiftless communities. There is little that is satisfactory about their every day life compared with that of their white neighbors. Still there has been advance in their condition if we look back a hundred years or so, and another century will see them still further on the road of emancipation.

The feeble struggles of the aborigines of later times, such as the present little uprising, are but the dying kicks of savagery, by which those who would rather die than attempt to live under the new order of things invite their own destruction. Indian uprisings will soon be things of the past.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

The republicans of Pennsylvania had little to do in their state convention on Wednesday. The nomination of candidates for secretary of state and supreme judge was quickly disposed of, the men chosen having been selected in advance by the party managers, and the adoption of the platform was purely a matter of form, that document also having been in the main framed before the convention assembled. As a declaration of policy it presents nothing strikingly new, and of course contains the usual tariff plank.

There is one point in the platform, however, which will attract general attention and comment, and that is the expression favorable to the nomination of Blaine. The language employed does not unqualifiedly commit the party to the support of Mr. Blaine, the declaration being that "the republicans of Pennsylvania, the native state of Hon. James G. Blaine, will view with high pleasure his nomination for the presidency in the campaign of 1888," but this is a sufficiently definite announcement of preference to satisfy the dearest friend of the Maine statesman, or that gentleman himself. There can be no doubt that it was designed to offset the action of the Ohio convention in endorsing Senator Sherman, and if the example is to be followed in other states the question as to who will be the candidate of the republican party next year is very likely to be practically settled far in advance of the meeting of the national convention. There has never been any question that Mr. Blaine would have the Pennsylvania delegation, the republicans of that state having an abiding faith in him which nothing can shake. His plurality in 1884 was over 80,000, and he received nearly 30,000 more votes than Garfield did in 1880. Evidently his hold upon Pennsylvania republicans has not diminished, and nothing is more sure than that the delegation from that state in the national convention will be a Blaine delegation. It is not probable, however, that the assurance of that fact will exert a very great influence, and we do not think the friends of Mr. Blaine, will be warranted in growing enthusiastic over the declaration of the Pennsylvania republicans. With regard to the wisdom of making the declaration, which will be construed as tantamount to a demand for the nomination of Mr. Blaine, there is perhaps room for a wide difference of opinion. The general policy, however, of such expressions of preference, is of questionable expediency.

Politics in Iowa.

Senator Wilson of Iowa delivered an address at Brooklyn on Wednesday, which should perhaps be regarded as the key-note of the republican campaign in that state. The senator first addressed himself to the not difficult task of showing that the country has not gained anything by the political change that was made in 1884. He had simply to point out that the democratic administration has not fulfilled a single pledge contained in the national platform, and that whatever it has done for which it can claim any credit was in pursuance of laws enacted while republican administrations were in power. All the splendid promises of reform with which the democracy went to the country in the last national campaign are still unredeemed, and the indications are that they will remain so. There is not the slightest assurance that the administration and the democratic representatives in congress will get any nearer to an agreement upon any question of party policy than they have hitherto been, so that the country has no reason, as the situation now looks, to hope for anything from the abandonment of differences in the democratic household. Having shown the failure of the democratic party to do anything except to demonstrate its incapacity, Senator Wilson dwelt somewhat upon the fact that the reliance of the democracy is on the solid south, which was illustrated by familiar circumstances that are very sure to be made more familiar as the political battle becomes more active. Leaving politics, the senator referred to the transportation question as one of intense interest, and said there must be no backward step taken in the reform that has been commenced. "The interstate commerce law must be enforced in its true spirit and purpose, and such amendments as may be made thereto must be to strenghthen and better enforce it." The republican party will make no mistake in taking this position and steadfastly adhering to it.

The Starvation Policy.

The managers of the Omaha fair and committee in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic reunion have made a requisition for fifty special policemen during fair and reunion week.

This special police force is almost an absolute necessity for the protection of the large number of visitors that will be in Omaha the second week of September. But Mayor Broatch is not in position to comply with this request. The police fund, by reason of the starvation policy which the council has inaugurated is barely sufficient to pay the salaries of the regular force, small as it is. It will require at least one thousand dollars to cover the expense of fifty special policemen for six days. This money will have to be raised by contributions from business men and citizens generally or the council will have to devise ways and means to meet the emergency.

When the BEE protested against the small levy which the council made in July for police purposes the papers that support the starvation policy declared that the levy was ample, not only for ordinary purposes but for an increase of the regular force to seventy men. Now the effect of this vindictive course is beginning to manifest itself. The regular police force has only been increased by five patrolmen and yet Councilman Hascall openly declared two weeks ago that the commission will incur an overlap for maintaining the handful of men now on the force. Not a dollar for emergencies, which may occur at any time by reason of turbulence or riot. Not a dollar to protect visitors to the fair and Grand Army reunion from outlaws that are always on hand where there is a great popular gathering, and who always operate in such crowds unless there is an ample and vigilant police force to repress them. But even if roughs and pickpockets made themselves scarce during fair week, a force of fifty special policemen would still be needed to keep the streets clear of obstruction, to direct strangers who are not familiar with our streets, and prevent accidents that are likely to happen on crowded thoroughfares by reason of reckless or fast driving, runaway teams, etc.

For this state of affair the council must assume responsibility. It is the direct outgrowth of its starvation policy. Every member who has given support to this policy must now realize that he has contributed to a criminal blunder.

A Promised Whitewash.

The forthcoming report of the civil service commissioners will be awaited with considerable interest in some quarters, for the reason that it is expected to whitewash the administration. The recent arraignment of the president by George William Curtis before the civil service reform league, for having failed to satisfy the demands and expectations of the reformers, has endangered the standing of Mr. Cleveland with this element, and apparently the commissioners feel called upon to vindicate him. They would certainly be an ungrateful lot if they did not make an attempt to do so, but it will be interesting to observe what sort of a job they make of it. No one could keep a keener watch of the situation than the president of the National league, Mr. Curtis, and it will be universally granted that he knows what is and what is not civil service reform. He has a full appreciation, also, of the importance of what he publicly says on this subject in its relations to the administration. When, therefore, he solemnly declares before the assembled league that the civil service policy of the administration has been sadly disappointing and no real help to the reform, the indictment is one that the country must accept as authoratative, and which Commissioner Oberly and his associates will find it difficult to set aside.

It is impossible to say what extent of damage the arraignment of Mr. Curtis has worked the administration, but it would seem that it has at least made the president uneasy. He evidently still places a considerable value on the mugwump support, and is more willing to have that placated than he is to gratify a vastly larger democratic vote that would be very glad to be convinced that he had neglected civil service reform and would do so still more in the future. So far as Mr. Curtis is concerned he has made haste to reassure the president that he can be relied on, and his influence will doubtless be used to keep the mugwumps in line. Perhaps it would be wise to let the matter rest here. A vindication that should upset the indictment of the president of the national reform league might not be a good campaign document among the democrats of New York, New Jersey and Indiana, upon whom administration hopes largely rest. But evidently Mr. Cleveland feels that he can take large chances in every other direction if he can but hold the mugwumps, and therefore the commission will doubtless be permitted to carry out its purpose of an attempted vindication. The effort, as we have already said, will be awaited with a good deal of interest, the country meanwhile keeping in mind Higgins and a few other eminent examples.

THE fall term of the district court for Douglas county will begin in September, and the professional juryman is already beginning to hang around the court house urging that he be again enrolled on the jury panel. The statutes of Nebraska provide that no man shall be impanelled upon upon a jury in the district court who served as a juror in the two last previous terms of the same court. This law is one of two years' standing, and yet we do not hear of a professional juror being challenged on this account by attorneys who have a perfect right to do so. Many jurors who served during the spring term of the district court in Douglas county had served for three or more terms previously. The object of this wholesome law was therefore thwarted by county officials who had hungry friends at court to provide for. A great deal of complaint manifested itself with eference to the personnel and conduct of our last district court jury. It plainly demonstrated the fact that a professional jury has a tendency toward one-handed justice. It is to be hoped that in making up the list from which jurors are to be drawn for the fall term due regard will be paid to the plain letter of the law. The professional juryman should be kindly admonished that he can find plenty of work on the streets with a pick and shovel.

THE acting commissioner of Indian affairs, having given careful consideration to the question submitted to the bureau as to whether the Santee Indians of Nebraska are citizens, has sent to the state authorities his opinion that they are, supporting this view by numerous citations. He recommends, however, that the matter be submitted to the courts for determination. A similar question having arisen in Dakota it was recommended that the Indians be advised to abstain from voting. The acting commissioner makes out a case in favor of the Indians that seems to be entirely tenable, and which, if sustained by the courts, will of course entitle the Santees to vote under the laws of Nebraska. Assuming this accomplished, the suggestion is pertinent that these Indian citizens should be permitted to enjoy with their other rights and privileges the right to take care of themselves. There is no good reason why they should have special partiality shown them over other citizens in having a government agent to look after their welfare, and that office could very properly be dispensed with.

WHEN the Omaha Jobbers' union unloaded its freight bureau upon the board of trade it was expected that the commissioner would be something more than an ornamental figure head, drawing $200 per month, with an office in the chamber of commerce free. So far, we fail to observe that anything has been accomplished for the jobbers or for the merchants who are members of the board of trade. Nobody intimates that the commissioner is incompetent, but he is certainly inefficient. Whether this is caused by indifference or close relations with the railroads, we are at a loss to comprehend. Lincoln has a commissioner who is not afraid to tackle the railroads, and who is vigilant and active in asserting the claims of Lincoln and her jobbers for fair rates and proper treatment. If Omaha is getting all the favor at the hands of the railroad to which she is entitled the freight bureau might as well be closed up for repairs. The board of trade is not rich enough yet to squander money on supernumeraries.

WE heartily agree with the *Herald* in pronouncing against the postponement of the school term from the first to the second week of September. Quite apart from squandering one week's time for which over $7,000 will be paid to teachers for services not rendered, and the loss it involves to school children in depriving them of the benefits of one week's study, the move is ill-advised. It will result in many accidents to school children who will roam about the streets when they are crowded by thousands of teams, and when street railways and steam cars are running frequently between the city and fair grounds and veterans' camp. One day's vacation for the benefit of the teachers and pupils would have been ample. It would afford them all the opportunity they need to visit the exposition and the soldiers' camp. To keep pupils out of school for the entire week will cause needless anxiety to their parents and much annoyance to the police.

IT is a mistake to tell the people of the east, who may be taxpayers in Omaha some day, that $400,000 will be expended upon our city schools this year, unless the declaration be accompanied by a statement of the provision already made to meet the expense of our public school system. Tell them that the liquor license and police department fines amount to about $250,000 annually, and that our charter authorizes, under proper conditions, the voting of bonds for new school buildings. With this information, capitalists who are looking toward Omaha as a desirable place to invest in will not be frightened by the prospect of a burdensome school tax.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in exonerating the railroad company from blame in the recent Chatsworth horror, is an outrage. However, the management of that railroad cannot so easily escape the condemnation of the public. They should be made to feel its weight, and the members of that coroner's jury thould be ostracised from the company of all decent people. The foreman of the section might have been lax, but was he to blame for the two locomotives, the immense train and the generally rundown condition of the road? But the jurors will no doubt be well remunerated.

The friends of James D. Fish, the rascally president of the Marine bank, who with Ferdinand Ward wrought General Grant's financial ruin, are trying to get him out of Sing Sing. All petitions for this old scoundrel's pardon ought to be relegated to the files which already hold the numerous sentimental appeals for the artful Joe Mackin and the murderous Youngers.

THE next viaduct Omaha should build is one on Tenth street. The Eleventh street viaduct will do very well for residents in South Omaha east of Thirteenth street, but the traveling public and people who want to reach the Union Pacific and B. & M. passengers depots by the shortest cut want a viaduct over the most dangerous railway crossing in the city.

STANLEY is becoming a muchly massacred man. The contradiction of his latest massacre came too soon to permit the recently published obituaries to be used again.

OMAHAS race for the tail-end in the base ball field sets a violent contrast to her rush for first place in commerce, wealth and industrial importance. Both efforts have been well sustained during the past few days.

IN the rising of Colorowdy the Denver Micawbers are presented with a pretext for clamoring for the re-location of the headquarters of the department of the Platte.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

General Mahone has been gaining in flesh to the extent of twenty pounds, it is said.

Congressmen-elect Rice, of Minnesota, and Hare, of Texas, are veterans of the Mexican war.

Ben: Perley Poore, though dead this long while, is still apparently writing "Reminiscences" for the Boston Budget.

Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend, Ind., is the youngest member-elect of the Fiftieth congress, having been born in March, 1857.

Walt Whitman peremptorily refuses to receive a weekly pension from the Boston Whitman society. He is not a "good, gray poet" for revenue only.

John De Mier, of Allentown, Missouri, claims to be the oldest volunteer fireman in the United States. He joined Relief company No. 2, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1828. He is now 80 years of age.

The very numerous Poore family will have its reunion this year at Haverhill, Mass., on September 14. Since this last meeting two widely known members, Harris J. Poore and Ben: Perley Poore, have died.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, widow of the late editor of the Chicago Times, has been invited to furnish a portrait of her husband for the house of representative at Washington, and will paint it herself. The litigation she is leading over her husband's will has already lasted four years, and her lawyers fees have amounted to $61,000; and the end is probably yet some years off.

Civil Reform in Ohio.

Pittsburg Post.

A lady employe in the Youngstown postoffice was dismissed, and a gentleman friend of hers licked the postmaster. This is probably the Ohio idea of civil service reform.

Good Advice.

Philadelphia Record.

Senator Daniel of Virginia, and Senator Vance of North Carolina, are bitterly denouncing civil service reform. They should never hit a little reform when it is down.

A Needed Amendment.

Chicago Times.

It looks as if the interstate commerce bill ought to be amended in ways that will render railroad travel more safe by punishing the cupidity, recklessness, and negligence of railroad companies.

Disturbers of the Peace.

Chicago Times.

A New York paper wants the tariff cut down to a peace basis, but whenever this is attempted the Randall and republican protectionists begin to fight, and there is no peace.

Absurd Condition of Things.

Philadelphia Record.

It is a very absurd condition of affairs when the ingenuity of the treasury department is taxed to find some way of getting back into circulation a small part of the money that it continually collected in needless taxes. In every age taxation has been regarded as an evil to be avoided as far as possible; it has been left to the United States not only to impose taxes that are unnecessary, but to maintain them when the accumulation of money in the treasury is, in itself, a constant menace to the business of the whole country.

A Memory.

Somerville Journal.

I.
I wonder if she can remember,
As I do, to-night,
That evening, in early September,
Of perfect delight.

II.
Together we rowed on the river,
Borne on by the tide;
My heart I was ready to give her,
My fortune beside.

III.
But alas! I soon learned that another
Had captured my Rose,
So my passion I managed to smother,
And didn't propose.

IV.
And it may be she doesn't remember
That fond episode;
For that evening in early September
She rode—but I rowed.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Box Butte region is reported settling up very rapidly.

The first train of cars arrived at Greeley Center last week.

Keya Paha county has six candidates for the nomination for sheriff.

Johnson county's commissioners are accused of being "boodlers."

Broken Bow counts up twelve new business houses so far this season.

Ravena Congregationalists will dedicate their new church on the 27th inst.

The Pioneer Town Site company has organized with headquarters at Fremont.

The Catholics of Broken Bow have begun arrangements for the erection of a church.

The corner stone of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Hoskins was laid Wednesday.

Only stock enough to pack 40,000 cans has been received by the Nebraska City canning factory this season.

Ed Connelly went into a drug store at Albion and helped himself to morphine. He can now help himself no more.

St. Edward has organized a brass band, but the torture has not yet begun, owing to the non-arrival of the instruments.

The state W. C. T. U. will meet in Beatrice October 6. It is expected that about 200 delegates will be in attendance.

Lotteries and prostitutes are not tolerated in Grand Island, a combination outfit of the two having been ousted by the authorities last week.

Beatrice young ladies have formed the Owl club to raise funds to pay for the new bell for the Methodist church. Evidently the club intends to raise funds in ways that are dark.

Nebraska City people will all wear "biled" shirts shortly in support of home industry. The machinery for the new starch factory has arrived and it will be in running order shortly.

The Gazette-Journal predicts that before the frosts of another autumn whiten the ground Hastings will have a boom beside which the boom of last spring will dwindle into insignificance.

Thomas B. Orr has returned to Auburn from an extended trip in Missouri, being accompanied by an officer, who arrested him in that state on information from Governor Thayer.

Rev. Hastings, who formerly taught the doctrine of only one person in the Godhead to Beatrice Unitarians, has changed his views and is now earning his living from a Methodist standpoint in Chicago.

A Broken Bow insurance agent named Brown waded into his wife's relations one day last week over a piece of land and horsewhipped the whole family. Brown was arrested and the courts will settle the dispute.

A Chicago traveling man hung his clothes near the door of his room in the Bradley house at Tecumseh, and during the night a thieving fisherman hooked them over the transom, securing in addition to the suit a diamond scarf pin and a watch.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Missouri Pacific road in the north part of Johnson county, but it has not yet been definitely settled where the town or stations will be located. The nearest station to Tecumseh will not be less than twelve miles.

A veterinary surgeon visiting Owens Bros'. railroad camp in Greeley county was summoned to attend Mrs. John Conklin, who had attempted to commit suicide by taking aconite. The doctor had "horse sense" enough to see what was the matter and saved the lady's life.

The Bennett camp-meeting people tried their hand at faith cure and it is reported that two extreme cases succumbed to their prayers. A deaf woman now rejoices in restored hearing and a baby has ceased to shed tears on account of an aggravated case of cholera morbus.

Iowa Items.

The number of convicts in the Iowa state prison is diminishing almost a score per month.

The reunion of the Fortieth Iowa began at Newton on the 17th with a large attendance of old veterans.

On complaint of the Presbyterian and Baptist clergymen considerable beer was seized at Spirit Lake the other day.

California fever is raging at Altoona and the place has lost fifteen of its best citizens by emigration in the past three months.

John J. Myers, a young miner at Lucas, was instantly killed by falling slate Wednesday as he was preparing to quit work for the day.

D. Perkins, of Cascade, disappeared last fall. His headless, dismembered body has just been found in Maquoketa creek, a mile above Cascade.

There is a good prospect of having a horse importing and breeding establishment near Spencer. A stock company for that purpose will be formed.

Dr. Peck, in the presence of Dr. Allen and Dr. Hill, of Iowa City, peaformed an important operation at Mercy hospital at Davenport. It was the removing of a dropsical ovarian tumor, and the process used was that of burning with a black hot iron instead of cutting with a knife. It is the first time the process has been used in the state and was an eminently successful operation, not an ounce of blood being lost. The tumor contained forty pounds of fluid.

Dakota.

Rapid City is short on laboring men.

Spearfish was inundated by a water spout last Sunday.

A rich strike is reported from the Golden Summit mine near Rapid City.

Sturgis business men are beginning to realize that the town has a boom.

Governor Church has bee authorized to invite Cleveland to visit Huron.

Thomas Bentley, of Rapid City, is out gathering tin specimens for the Omaha exposition.

Father O'Grady, pastor of the Vermilion Catholic church, died at Yankton August 16 of consumption.

The Black Hills farmers are still busy with their harvest, and seem to be much better satisfied over the prospect than they were a few weeks ago.

The telephone subscribers in the Black Hills circuit have asked for a 50 per cent reduction of rates, and say that they will discontinue the use of instruments if the reduction is not granted.

CHARITY AND TEMPERANCE.

Both Subserved by the Work of The W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance union is now in possession of the German church on Dodge near Twelfth street. As but $200 was asked for the building, and half has been paid, the outlook for the future is very bright. The union will hold its regular Gospel temperance service Sunday and Tuesday nights, the other evenings of the week are under the leadership of the Rev. A. W. Lamar, who has rented the church on nights the union does not use it, and thus the union is able to proclaim the Gospel message to the Third ward weople every night in the week. The Chinese class on Sunday and ladies' prayer meeting on Tuesday evening continue as usual. It is with gratitude to an overruling Providence that friends have been raised up to assist the union in carrying the heavy burden of rent during the past year. May God bless all who help in the glorious work of guiding wanderers to "A fountain opened for sin." The monthly pledges collected for the Buckingham during the past six months are as follows:

Mr. C. E. Mayne	$25 00	Cash	6 00
Mr. G. W. Wallace	25 00	J. T. Robinson	1 80
Mr. J. T. Bell	67 00	Mrs. C. M. E. Adams	7 00
Mrs. G. H. Boggs	10 00	Mrs. E. A. Parmelee	2 25
Mr. P. L. Perline	5 00	Mrs. C. M. E. Adams	7 00
Mr. G. W. Wallace	25 00	Clara F. Cooper	2 50
Mr. J. T. Bell	17 00	Clara F. Cooper	4 50
Mr. G. H. Boggs	10 00	Mrs. T. W. Spafford	4 50
Mr. W. H. Stinger	2 00	Mrs. W. E. Vanderwort	4 50
Amethyst club, Irvington	2 25	Mrs. C. W. Thomas	10 00
Mrs. Ada Walker	2 00	Mrs. G. L. Little	6 00
Mrs. Wm. McCandlish	5 00	Mrs. Fred Gray	14 00
Miss C. J. Howells, N. Y.	4 00	Mrs. J. C. Chapman	4 00
Mrs. J. B. Nelson	6 00	Mrs. M. H. Bliss	4 50
Mr. J. B. Welshans (bill)	8 50	Mrs. Reuben Gaylord	8 00
A Friend	5 00	Mr. D. B. Trail	6 00
Mrs. Dr. Billings	2 00	Mrs. Harry Hickman	1 75
Mrs. A. A. Parker	1 25	Mrs. Graham Parks	7 00
Davis and Jimmie Trail	1 05	Mrs S. Howell	4 00
A friend	1 00	Mrs. Howell, (Pave	2 25
Mrs D V Barkalow	9 00	Mrs. C. J. Tyler	1 25
Mrs. G. B. Smith	7 00	Mrs. C. W. Kouns	2 25
Miss M. E. Jordan	2 50	Mrs. F. B. Bryant	4 50
Mrs. W. B. Smith	4 50	Mrs. A. Hopkins	9 00
Mrs. G. Graff	1 25	Mrs. W. H. Russell	4 50
Flo M. Harvey	9 00	Mrs. C. Hobbie	4 00
M. J. Piercy	3 00	Mrs. J. B. Evans	2 00
Mrs. H. B. Smith	10 00	Mrs M. R. Risden	2 25
F. A. Morseman	4 50	Mrs. C. B. Horton	2 25
Dr. A. Burroughs	7 00	Mr. J. M. Ray	4 00
Mr Milestone	7 00	Mrs. H. M. Hurlbut	3 00
Mrs. F. L. Fitchett	2 25	Drexel & Maul	9 00
Mrs. J. I. Monell	7 00		

DONATIONS FOR GOSPEL WORK

W. N. McCandlish	40 00	S. Hawver	30 00
J. T. Bell	30 00	Cash	20 00
Dr. J. M. Kuhn	12 00	W. J. Connell	10 00
J. C. Denise	10 00	L. O. Jones	10 00
F. W. Gray	10 00	Mrs. E. G. Fowler	1 00
Collected through Mrs. Pearson			5 00

The annual election of officers of the Omaha Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held August 11, and resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. Watson B. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Davis; recording secretary, Mrs. G. W. Clark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Howard B. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Denise; vice-presidents for churches, First Congregational, Mrs. Doolittle; First Methodist, Mrs. Austin; First Baptist, Mrs. McClure; Park avenue Presbyterian, Mrs. Gratton; Walnut Hill Presbyterian, Mrs. Fleming; Walnut Hill Methodist, Mrs. Johnson; Lutheran, Mrs. Elliott; United Presbyterian, Mrs. Wallace; United Presbyterian, Park avenue, Mrs. Lorimer; St. Mary's avenue Congregational, Mrs. Seevers; North Congregational, Mrs. Dr. Bryant; First Presbyterian, Mrs. Dr. Parcell; Unitarian, Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore; Southwest Presbyterian, Mrs. J. C. Welshans.

Superintendents of Departments of Work—Superintendent of literature, Mrs. Phelps; superintendent of social purity, Mrs. McClure; superintendent of jail work, Mrs. Pearson, and superintendent juvenile work, Mrs. Potter.

Trustees, Mrs. Dinsmore, Mrs. Jorden, Mrs. C. E. Welshans, Mr. Langtry, Mrs. Rev. McCague.

Advisory Committee of Gentlemen—W. N. McCandlish, Mr. Joplin, Mr. John Dale, Mr. Seaman and Mr. William Fleming.

Donations for our new headquarters will be acknowledged in our September report.

MRS. G. W. CLARK, Secretary.

HE HAD NO SLATE.

A Bartender's Adventure With a Bum Who Called up the House.

John Riley dropped into Cumings & Murphy's saloon on Thirteenth and Howard streets Wednesday night and invited the gang up to drink. Six or eight loungers eagerly responded to the invitation, and stepping up quaffed to Mr. Riley's good health.

"Just charge that," said Riley to Duffield, the bartender.

"No, I won't; you jist git up with your stuff here or there'll be trouble," growled the bartender as he came round from behind the bar.

Riley by this time was out on the sidewalk, and as Duffield appeared in the doorway he fired a half brick at him. His aim, however, was bad and the missile went crashing through the plate glass window and through the show case beyond, demolishing in the neighborhood of $25 worth of property.

Duffield and Bill McFarland then took after Riley, and McFarland overhauling him, dealt him a blow and knocked him down. He and Duffield then jumped upon to the prostrate man and held him until the police arrived. Contrary to expectations the entire gang was run in, and this morning Riley was given twenty days over the hill, McFarland ten, while Duffield was discharged.

THE MAD ENGINEER.

His name was Wendall—Earl Wendall, a very pretty name, you will say, but it was very appropriate, for I will go on record as saying that he was the handsomest man I ever stoked for in a life's experience in a locomotive cab. When I say handsome, why, that is just what I mean exactly, for he was really and truly handsome, and what made him still more so in my eyes, he didn't know it. That is, you wouldn't think he knew it, from his actions. He was just simply good, handsome Earl Wendall of the '53.' I had been firing for him about eighteen months, and had come to love him as a brother. This same Earl Wendall that I am telling you about was in love. He was in love, not with the girls at every station, but with one girl, and he was determined to keep his heart for her and her only. About fifty miles from Providence was the supper house for our train. It was called the 'Bush supper house.' Bush was a jolly old German and was universally liked by the railroaders and travelers generally. He was the father of as pretty a girl as ever took a step. Her name was Bessie, and she was Earl Wendall's idol. I can't begin to describe her, but she was just the girl, I thought, for Earl Wendall. The time came when their engagement was given a date to end. They were to be married Sunday coming two weeks. Then something happened. A Mr. Eubanks came to the hotel and from that moment Bess chilled to Earl. On the very Sunday night fixed by Earl she became Mrs. Eubanks, and the 'happy couple' took our train to start their bridal tour. Poor Earl, what could I do or say to cheer him in this hour of utter despair. Our train was a mixed one freight with one passenger coach. The bridal party was in the coach and Earl knew it. As I jumped into the cab I heard a groan escape him and by the furnace fire saw an unnatural, almost terrible, look on his face. As we pulled out he threw the engine wide open and she shot out like a cannon ball. Faster and faster we went, until the cars jumped and ratled as though they were going to leave the track every minute. I hardly knew when we reached the first station. We whizzed by like a streak, not checking in the least. The rain was by this time blinding. My hair fairly stood on end. Earl, seeing how frightened I was, gave a loud laugh, which chilled me to the very marrow of my bones. I understood now. He intended to run the train off the track if possible and let every soul on board perish. Before I was aware of what he was doing he had disappeared through the cab window and was making his way to the front of the engine. In another instant the headlight was out! He had turned it off, and we were plunging into utter darkness at the rate of thirty miles an hour! Coming back into the engine with his pistol in his hand, he took his seat on the box and gave himself up to the most hilarious laughter. I made a spring to his side, with the intention of shutting her off, but he ordered me back with his cocked pistol in my face. By this time the conductor, knowing something was wrong, came over the cars to the front, followed by two or three passengers, among them Eubanks.

"What is the matter?" asked the conductor, as he sprang on to the engine.

"Stand back!" shouted Earl, with his pistol presented. 'I'm running this engine, and the first man who attempts to interfere is a dead man!'

Eubanks made a rush at Earl, who, at sight of his rival, fairly foamed with rage.

"Villain!" he screamed, 'you dare interfere? You, of all men?'

Eubanks recoiled, horror stricken, but while the conductor and Earl were talking in an excited tone, he slipped up behind Earl with a billet of wood, ready to strike.

"'Look behind, Earl!' I cried. In an instant he had turned and saw Eubanks; ready to brain him!

"'Villain! Not satisfied with winning my bride, you would kill me!' And as he said these words his pistol rang out amid the din and confusion, and Eubank's bridal tour had ended.

"'Now,' he said, turning to the conductor, 'you may stop the train. I've had my revenge.'

Grabbing hold of the lever the conductor shut off the steam, and the train which a moment ago was plunging along at such a terrific rate of speed, was at a standstill. I went back to the passenger car and conducted Bessie to the horrible scene that awaited her coming. When she beheld the dead form of her young husband on the floor of the cab her loud, piercing screams could have been heard a mile. Turning her eyes up to Earl, who was standing there with a contemptible smile on his face, she demanded:

"'And you are the author of this?'

Earl did not speak. Her cold, reproachful glance cowed him. He leaped from the engine and was seen no more.

What became of Miss Bessie, his sweetheart? you ask.

Oh, she is my wife. A year after the events transpired we were married, in the same room that she and Eubanks were married in. Young, you say, to marry me? Oh, no. She was twenty, while I was only thirty-five.

NOW READY!

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

PARTIAL CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER:

ALONG THE CARIBBEAN, II. Illustrated. —Dr. W. F. Halchinson.
OLIVIA DELAPLAINE, IX., X. Illustrated. —Edgar