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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

E. ROSEWATER. EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

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Hih day of January, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-poses 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 January, 187, 16,209 copies; for February, 1887, 14,178 copies; for March, 1887, 14,406 copies; for April, 1887, 14,306 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,048 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,048 copies; for August, 187, 14,226 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies.
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE anti-monopoly message of the governor of Iowa has caused more stir in the Hawkeye state than did the message of Grover Cleveland.

THE prospects for opening the Sioux reservation are said to be encouraging. If it is opened let us hope this will be a step toward making good citizens of the Indians without killing them.

IT is to be hoped that the two factories destroyed by fire on Sunday morning in this city will be speedily rebuilt. Omaha cannot afford to lose a single one of her established industries.

CONGRESSMAN GUENTHER, of Wisconsin, proposes to make himself a modern "Jack the giant-killer" by attacking the trusts of the country in a legal way. If he is as successful he will immortalize himself.

THE railroad organists over in Iowa are very much incensed at Governor Larrabee because he has changed on the question of regulating railroads, and they want to know the reason why. Well, wise men change, fools never.

FLORIDA papers are boasting of the "eternal spring" which breathes over that elongated state while blizzards are raging in the north. They say nothing of the eternal fevers that lurk in the swamps or the eternal spring sickness that afflicts their population, however.

Conspiring Against Cleveland. The Washington correspondents of everal eastern journals profess to have discovered a strong conspiracy to defeat the renomination of Cleveland. They represent that a combination embracing prominent democrats in a number of states has been formed, the sole purpose of which is to antagonize the president. work up opposition to him within the party, and carry the war into the national convention. Among those said to be identified with this secret movement are Senator Gorman of Maryland. Senator Brown of Georgia, Senator Vance of North Carolina, Senator McPherson and Congressman McAdoc of New Jersey, Samuel J. Randall and others. It is intimuted by so responsible an authority as the New York Times that Governor Hill is not unnware of or unfavorable to the conspiracy. The grounds of opposition are that Mr. Cleveland has been unfaithful to the pledges made before his election with respect to appointments. that he had arrogantly assumed to net for himself without consulting the opin-

ions and regardless of the wishes of the men who most largely contributed to his election, that he has interfered in state politics for the purpose of overthrowing democratic leaders, and finally that his civil service reform and tariff policies are mimical to the wel-

fare of the democratic party. There are some facts that give credibility to this alleged movement. Senator Gorman, since his men Higgins and Thomas have dropped out of federal positions, has visited the white house but once, and then only to declare his displeasure and announce, so it is said, his determination not to support Mr. Cleveland for renomination. The speech of Senator Brown the other day in the senate, in favor of repealing all internal taxes and leaving the tariff as it is, was a deliberate attack on the policy counseled by the president. The introduction in the house by Bourke Cockran. the Tammany orator, of a bill to repeal the civil service law, was a palpable blow at the administration, and of course has the endorsement of the political organization of which the author of the bill is the especial pet and representative. Mr. Raudall is reported to still keep clear of the white house and the departments, as he has done for more than a year past, and he is known to be making a vigorous effort to secure for his friends the control of the democratic state committee of Pennsylvania, with the obvious purpose of himself controlling the delegation from that state in the democratic national convention. Putting all these things together it is not difficult to give a measure of credence to the report of a movement to defeat Mr. Cleveland for renomination Would such a movement, be likely to accomplish anything? Has not the

democratic party gone so far in committing itself to the renomination of Mr. Cleveland that it cannot now abandon its allegiance to him without inviting certain defeat? We do not believe that it is now possible to prevent his renomination. Our opinion is that the office-holding element and the conservative members of the party will stand together, and that they will be strong enough to carry the convention for Cleveland. The opposition may be able to command some votes for another man, but the renomination of the president on the first ballot, if not by acclamation, may as well be accepted as a foregone conclusion. But what of the election? Then will be the opportunity of the democratic opponents of the president, if they have the courage to take advantage of it. There is no doubt that if they should prefer defeat of the party to the vindication that Cleveland would receive from success, with the strong probability that his last four years would be distinguished by a more offensive arrogance and assumption, a more utter disregard of pledges, than are the grounds of present opposition, they could effect the result of their choice. The disaffection of a few thousand democratic voters in New York, most easy of accomplishment, would do it. But would the alleged conspirators have the courage to do this? Very likely they would not.

cloven hoof and raised a revolt against and feeders into the region already penetrated by the Northwestern. With the chief of police, the police commissuch enlarged railway facilities Wyomming will witness a new era. Coal mining will no longer be the only business inviting enterprise and the chief source of her industrial prosperity. Capital will develop her great quarries of marble and granite, her vast deposits of soda, and last, though not least, her great basins of petroleum, which promise to excel the oil fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania in the quantity and quality of their product, both for illuminating and lubricating purposes. For more than twenty-five years it has

been well known that an enormous deposit of petroleum existed in the region west of Fort Fetterman and in the neighborhood of the South Pass. Many oil springs had been discovered by over land travelers in that section, and specimens of the oil as it bubbled up from the surface, were brought to Omaha long before the Union Pacific was completed. But the oil fields remained undeveloped for want of cheap facilities to transport the oil to market. The Union Pacific is too remote, and hauling the oil by wagon was out of the question. The first practical effort to develop the oil basins of Wyoming has been made within the past two years by three or four Omaha capitalists, who have acquired large tracts of oil-producing

lands and have sunk several wells successfully. Since the Northwestern road has entered Lacamie plains a number of separate companies have been organized at Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere, and preparations are in progress for exploration and extensive development during the present year. Those who are engaged in this enterprise feel confident of the most satisfactory results. Geologists who have visited that section agree that the Wyoming oil basins will probably afford a greater supply than the fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The known extent of the oil region in the territory, and the thickness and area of the oil-producing sur-

faces, exceeds all other fields in this country combined. The chemical tests have been most satisfactory, showing especially that in lubricating qualities the Wyoming oil is not surpassed by that found elsewhere in this or any

other country. With such boundless inducements investment and enterprise, and the facilities provided to make promptly available the developed resources, Wyoming cannot fail to speedily realize a vigorous advance in population and material prosperity.

Hascall's Leadership.

ped for all-round legislative work than saac S. Hascall. A lawyer by profes-000,000 feet of standing pine.

making pig-iron with natural gas. stinct inclined to dishonest and dis-It is probable that Chicago. will approprihonorable methods. He is as bold as he ate \$158,000 for electric lightning. s unscrupulous. He is built that way His career forcibly demonstrates that such a man in public life is dangerous. Whenever he is allowed to become a leader the men who train with him become utterly reckless and finally go down in disgrace. Whether among the Javhawkers of Kansas, the cowboys of Wyoming or in the Omaha city council, Hascall's natural bent has been that of an outlaw. He knows what is law as well as any man in Nebraska, but he would rather evade or violate law than obey it. When he was first in the council eight years ago he became the leader of the infamous gang of boodlers who sought to saddle upon this community a most gigantic waterworks swindle, that would have robbed the tax payers of Omaha of fully half a million dollars. Remonstrances against this audacious piece of rascality were impudently and defiantly thrown under the table. Petitions were not allowed to be read in the council and finally leading taxpayers were compelled to appeal to the courts for protection against Hascallity. By the end of that term Hascall and his pals were buried, by an indignant and outraged community, under a mountain of votes. Ther Hascall took a rest for a few years. When he came up for mayor in 1883 he was beaten by over 1,900 majority. A year later he was elected ward councilman under promise of reform. But he wasn't in the council six weeks before his natural-born cussedness obtained the mastery. Again the leading tax-payers had to band together and appeal to the courts to enjoin another swindle-the sandstone job. When the courts had disposed of this matter, Hascali moderated for a while, but he was simply playing 'possum. As usual his leadership politically buried nearly every council man who had been associated with him. Both of the previous councils, in which Hascall was leader, plunged Omaha headlong into heavy overlaps and piled up a mountain of claims against the city. Last spring Hascall bobbed up serenely once more. Many prominent property owners vouched for his reform tached is what makes it libellous. and begged that he be allowed to put his shoulders to the wheel again. The prevailing desire for vigorcus work in behalf of public improvements overshadowed for the time Hascall's maiodorous record, and he was elected by a larger majority than any man on the ticket. That swelled and turned his head completely. He imagined himself mayor, governor and lord high executioner. His modest suit of gray was discarded and he douned broadcloth and a stove-pipe to support the honors which the people had showered upon him. But the promised reform of the head of the ticket did not materialize. It was in his case as it was with his satanic majesty:

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Local shipments from Plattsmouth last year amounted to 932 carloads; receipts 1,161 carloads.

A syndicate of hog buyers is operating in Custer and adjoining counties, buying hogs at Omaha prices and dispensing with middlemen.

Enos Meeks, a Frontier county bachelor, wearied of his lonely lot, sent a bullet through his head last week and joined the angels.

Two more have been added to the large list of postmistresses in the state -Mrs. Fannie Dustin, at Dustin, Holt county, and Mrs. Eliza S. Frank at Grover, Seward county. The ladies always display their best qualities among the mails.

Dennis Mahoney, a farmer in Otoe county, is reported to have fallen heir to a fortune of \$58,000 in Ireland. The report is a campaign lie. Under the beneficient rule of Balfour it is impos-sible for an Irishman to fall heir to a greater estate than a prison cell fringed with a plank bed and diluted porridge

It was in the parlor of the nobby lit tle cottage owned and occupied by a newly married couple. "Do you smoke, Mr. Jeffrey?" said the lady to a caller, and without waiting for an answer she brought out an elegant plush-covered box filled with superb tufers. "Take two or three of them, please," she rat-tled on, unmindful of gathering frowns. "A Christmas present, I'll wager." ex-claimed Mr. J. "Yes; they are delight-My husband told me to treat friends liberally with them, as they are too good to keep.

Lowa Items.

The packing bouse at Atlantic is building a new ice house and will put up 12,000 tons of ice. The Crawford County Farmers' alliance will hold its annual meeting at

Denison on the 16th inst. A full new roller mill is one of the many improvements which Corning peo ple are expecting the coming season.

Odebolt is going to spend \$250 in im proving her base ball park, and expects to have a first-class club this summer. AN esteemed Lincoln contemporary devoted four columns of valuable space The Cass County Agricultural society

has passed a resolution declaring a discontinuance of holding fairs, and ap-Thieves of India," but we do not recolpointed a committee to sell the property and close up the business.

W. E. Andrews, the Des Moines man ager of the Western Newspaper Union, has sold out his interest to the three remaining owners of the concern for \$110,000 in cash. Ten years ago he was a reporter on the Des Moines Leader at a salary of \$15 a week.

Dakota.

A vein of good coal has been discovered in Wells county.

The semi-monthly clean-up from the mines in the Deadwood district amount to about \$125,000.

Prohibition virtually rules in Miller since the law went into effect on Janu ary 1. Crape was heavily festooned over the door of one saloon in respect to the death of alcohol, and upon another, the leading saloon in the place, was the legend, "This Property for Sale."

During the past year thirty-two applications for patents on mining claims were made in the United States land sues? office in Deadwood, against twenty-four for the year 1886. Forty-one mineral entries were made and the same number of receipts issued during this year, being seventeen more than in the preceding year.

ager of the Wabash, shot and killed Forleon Schneller, a farmer living four miles southwest of Iroquois, sui-cided recently. He got out of bed, pro-Operator Kebb, at Brunswick, this tate, last Monday evening. The circumstances of the case are reported as cured the shotgun, laid down again, putting the muzzle close to his head, and follows: Talmage has been employed on the division between Brunswick and pulled the trigger. One of his daughters lately married against his will and he gives this as his reason for the deed.

and after a tew remarks to lead up to the shortened by this treatment. As tor abscess of the tonsil, the longer a sore object of his visit, said: "Now, Mrs. Kimball the fime has come throat runs the greater the danger of an abscess forming. Therefore, the means devised will be likely to antici-

cold they will seldom be troubled with

Henry George and His Policy.

Many of our friends (especially those

n the west), who have most strenuously

urged that we should as a party enter

the presidential campaign are, I am in-

clined to think, under the impression

that we could enter that campaign with-

sore throats.

trader

come when I can make some money for If you will let me have \$500 I will you. pate that distressing complication. If, give you a deed for one-fourth interest on the second day after the attack, it is clearly evident that the patient is imin the Homestead and Forest Queen mines, situated in the Helena mining proving, it is hardly likely that he will district of Alturascounty, Idaho.

hink it necessary to call a physician. He went on to paint in glowing colors the prospects of the mine, and told how he had been effered \$50,000 for it by a If, however, he is not much better after applying the treatment recommended for twenty-four hours, then he certainly syndicate, until Mrs. Kimball handed hight to have medical advice. So much him the \$500.

But he requested Mrs. Kimball to space has been devoted to symptoms and management that the preventive must be dismissed with a few words. take any letters that might come to him addressed to her care. If people will be careful and not take

Cummins endeavored to win the hand of the California street young lady, and tried to induce her mother to part with some money to further his Idaho mine scheme, but in this he failed, as the lady had no immediate funds rt her disposal.

On September 14, 1887, he took a deed of a mining claim to Mrs. Kimball, duly signed and wijnessed before Notary C D. Wheat of this city, conveying to her one-fourth of the mines before named, but inserted \$75,000 as the amount paid out developing any serious differences to him.

Upon being questioned about the disamong us on the tariff question, and crepancy in the amount named, he said saying to protectionists and revenue rethat he put a large sum into the deed formers "a plague on both your houses," cause when a sale was made it would leave them to fight out their own batlook better. He told Mrs. Kimball at tles, while we continue to advocate the that date that he was going to Idaho to sell the mines, and left San Francisco single tax. Both assumptions are, to That was the last Mrs. Kimball ever my mind, clearly erroneous. There is, saw of the fellow.

I think, no question that the great body On Saptember 26, however, she reof our friends are thoroughgoing freeceived a letter with the deed recorded traders. We are indeed the freetraders, from John M. Canaday, recorder of Al-turas county, L.T., and a letter from the successors, a century after, of that school of great Frenchmen who began Cummins, dated at ogden. This letter the free trade movement in modern stated that he had "met his man," that times, and like us advocated the single he was going to Idaho, and from there tax, and from whom Adam Smith and ho would write. On the next day Mrs. the Manchester school took only so Kimball received a letter from Ogden, much of the free-trade doctrine as was signed by A. J. Chamberlain, stat-ing that he had ascortained that palatrble to British capitalists, and thus legradep the glorious name freeshe was the owner of a one-fourth interest in the Homestead and by attaching it to halfhearted revenue reformers. But, never-Forest Queen ledge or lode. "How theless, although our doctrines as to the much will you take for your interest? the letter continued. "I want to buy the letter continued. "I want to buy them both.,' It will be subsequently relations between land and labor lead to full free trade, and cut the ground shown that the spurious offer was infrom under protectionist fallacies as the mere revenue reformers never can cut spired by Cummins himself. Mrs. Kimit, there are many among us who have ball, in replo to Chamberlin, stated her not yet fully seen the connection. These price, and, on October 12, he offered her men are well represented by our recent 19,500 for her share in the ledges. Then candidate for comptroller, Victor A. Mrs. Kimball wrote to Cummins at Wilder of Brooklyn. They are with us on the direct line of abolishing state Ogden of the offer which Chamberlin had mude, and on October 10 she reand municipal taxes upon labor and the ceived a reply from him dated Pueblo, Col. He stated that the man products of labor and concentrating them upon land values. That is to say would take the mines, but, as he had they are with us in state politics, but would not be with us in national politics, not given security, the offer would not suit. Cummins also stated that "the when the tariff issue assumed promibuyer had the first payment ready. When the trade is complete I will write nence. Their position is, that they are willing to accept free trade after we get you, and I must be in San Francisco all taxes save those imposed by the tariff November 15. Other offers have been abolished; but until that time they are made for the mine, but nothing is to be protectionists. This is, in national poldone until he writes." itics, and at the present time, an irrec-

Again Mrs. Kimball wrote, and on oncilable difference. Such men as Mr. October 20 Cummins sent an evasive letter from Pueblo. His missive re-Wilder and myself, while we could act well enough together in a municipal or peated the contents of the previous letstate campaign, could not possibly agree ter about the security being unsatisfacupon a common platform in a national tory. A map of the Halley gold belt was sent to Mrs. Kimball with this letcampaign when the tariff question is an issue. Is not the best thing we can do ter. Upon this map a number of minthen, to agree, with mutual respect for ing claims are shown in print, but the Homestead and Forest Queen claims are each other, to disagree in national mitters, and to unite upon purely state ismarked in black ink.

The strange part of this story is now to be narrated. Toward the end of October Mrs. Kimball received a visit from a lady, who introduced herself as Mrs. Viola Hunter. She said that Cummins had sent her a postal card telling her he was in San Fryncisco, and to call on her. She knew that he was living on Bush street, because he had written to her friends at Los Angeles, stating that to be the case. Upon being interrogated by Mrs. Kimball she told her a story about Cummins.

Stanberry, Several days ago Kebb "He was in Los Angles in June and made my acquaintance and that of my relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Swain, who live on Boyle Heights. He promised to marry me, and by his specious manners induced me to give him \$1,000, and also obtained \$3,500 from the Swain family. This money was to be expended on a mine near Newhall, Los Angles county. He left us in August and 1 came to San Francisco, finding that he was living on Mission street. He renewed his prom-ises and said he would marry me as soon as he obtained a divorce. Mrs. Kimball told Mrs. Hunter all she knew about Cummins, and that lady lady left, informing Mrs. Kimball that she was going to Ogden to look for Cummins. . The postmaster at Ogden, under date of November 6, 1887, informed Mrs. Kimball that the letter which she had sent to Chamberlain had been delivered at the Central hotel, and that was all he knew about him. Miss Hunter went to Ogden and there found that Chamberlain was not worth \$5, so to say, as he kept a little stationery store. Viola contrived to gain the information from Chamberlain that all the letters which he had sent to Mrs. Kimball were written at the request of Cummins, who induced him to act in the matter under the promise of payment when he sold the mine. Miss Hunter communicated these facts to Mrs. Kimball and in a recent letter she states that she had discovered that Cummings was suing for a divorce at Ogden. During November Cummins again sent letters to Mrs. Kimball, in one of which he stated he had been to New New York. The other said that he hoped to make a sale of the mine before the end of December, when he would come to San Francisco. At the time he stated that he was in New York Mrs. Hunter caught him at Salt Lake City, and there he promised to come back to California and marry her, and that he would pay the Swaius and Mrs. Kimdall their money. But he de-parted from the Mormon city and went to Ogden, followed by Viola, and is still there, according to the latest advices. Cummins addressed six letters to Mrs. Kimball in all, but only two are in his own handwriting. The others are evidently written by women, in two different styles of penmanship. As he is noted for his gallantry, the surmise is that he has had lady amanuenses. Cummin's wife and children are supposed to be at Oroville, as during the past week letters have been received by Mrs. Kimball from a Mrs. Cummins at that place asking for his whereabouts.

lect of its ever having four lines of space to spare for tackling the bold thieves in Nebraska. THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. A cotton mill is to be built at Roanoke Va. Mobile has a line of steamers to Liverpool. All parts of Mobile are lighted by electric

man, Ga.

just started.

the average.

all sold ahead.

found it necessary to unload.

in December for one company.

light. Boot and shoe shops will soon start in Texas. A \$100,000 cotton factory is to be crected at Fordyce. A \$100,000 cotton factory is to built at New-

No man in Nebraska is better equip-

sion, thoroughly versed in constitutional law, he has by years of experience in state and municipal legislatures acquired a mastery of the requisites for practical lawmaking. As a parliamentarian he has few equals and no superiors. Had his abilities been honestly exerted in the interest of good government no position within the gift of the people would have been beyond his reach. But Hascall is by natural in-

sion, and the governor. He concocted a version of the law which he knew to be baseless. By rousing the jealousy of councilmen who imagined that they had a right to dictate rules to the commission, he persuaded a majority to join him in a law-defying combination. Some of these men had been loud in their assertions that they knew Hascall too well and were too intelligent to be made his dupes or to be led by the nose by a man of his reputation. But they were drawn into the dragnet and kept there for six months. By that time most of them were thoroughly demoralized and too helpless to stand on their own legs. Hascall's pernicious leadership has ruined them. Until that leadership is repudiated by a majority of the council, the charter will remain a dead letter, and the power of the courts will have to be invoked to protect citizens and taxpayers against vicious legislation, corrupt combinations and jobbery.

WHEN the present council entered upon its work it proclaimed its intention not to narrow another street in Omaha. This policy has, however, been abandoned long ago, and the utter insincerity of the council bellwether in that respect, as in other matters, has been demonstrated. The policy of selling every foot and strip of ground on which the city can realize a dollar was inaugurated when Hascall was in the council years ago. Then as now his schemes caused an overlap in the treasury and it was deemed necessary to part with whatever city property was available to keep the tax-eaters in fodder. We notice, for instance, that fifteen-foot strips of a street south of the Union Pacific and B. & M. tracks are officially advertised for sale by the city clerk.

on Monday morning to "The Bold

THE present year thus far has been as prolific of railroad accidents as was the corresponding period of last year, and nearly or quite as disastrous to human life. The car stove is in less general use than a year ago, but it has already had its victims and the winter is but half passed.

EUGENE HIGGINS will draw no more of the people's money from the national treasury. Ho stepped down and out yesterday, and is now a private citizen. It is to be hoped that he will now be allowed to sink into well-earned obscurity. The country has heard enough of him.

THE San Francisco board of education recently transferred a lady principal of one of the grammer schools to another and less desirable school and lowered her salary. This was done while she was absent. When she returned she refused to accept her new charge and was subsequently dismissed by the board. She brought action to compel them to reinstate her and was sustained by the court. This is an instructive precedent.

One of our country exchanges expresses great regret that Attorney General Leese has resigned from the state board of transportation. The attorney general has done no such thing. He could not retire from the board if he would. The law makes the attorney general a member of the board, and he will remain a member so long as he continues to be the attorney general. He has simply resigned the presidency of the board, because he did not want to act in that capacity.

THE middlemen, in those branches of trade where combination is easily practicable, may wholly defeat the advantage which consumers should gain from a regulation of transportation rates in their interest. The truth of this is illustrated by the coal dealers of Lincoln, and very likely other examples could be found. Generally competition is a sufficient means of regulating the middleman, but in the present situation of the coal market, thanks to the anthracite pool, he is enabled to have things pretty much his own way. The people are certain to have their inning sooner or later.

THE farmers of Nebraska are warned by the state horticultural society to be on their guard against the tree peddler from abroad, who may be expected to make his appearance at an early day. He is a shrewd, persevering and plausibie individual, always fully equipped with the means to alluro the confiding farmer, and should be entertained with great caution and sparingly heeded. Wide-awake people will rarely be taken in, as there is very little difficulty in determining who are trustworthy and who are not. The horticultural society makes suggestions regarding improvements in fruit growing and the continued planting of fruit trees which should command the attention of harmers.

In his last report the governor of Wyoming presents many facts showing the material progress of that territory during the past year and the conditions that give promise of a future of rapid growth and almost boundless prosperity. Embracing an area as large as the New England states and Indiana combined. this territory has a wealth of undeveloped resources believed to be unsurpassed in any equal area on the globe. The opening up of these natural riches has been steadily advancing during the last few years, every step demonstrating the vastness of the resources that await the application of capital and labor and

the facilities to make them readily available in the world's markets. The want of the latter has been the obstacle to a more liberal employment of the former, but this difficulty has been largely removed and will at an early day disappear altogether. From now on Wyoming, offering the strongest inducements to enterprise, is as well assured as any portion of the west of a rapid growth in population, industrial development and material prosperity. The advance of the railroads into Wyoming has already been a great stimulus to the progress of the territory, and this effect will unquestionably be still more apparent during the present and succeeding years. The extension of the Burlington and Northwestern systems through the Black Hills and into the Laramie plains penetrated a region among the richest portions of the territory. The Burlington reaches Cheyenne, and the Northwestern has been extended through the heart of Wyoming to Fort Fetterman. This year the latter system will be further extended, by connection with the Central Pacific, into Utah, which has also become the objective line of the Burlington. Thus there will be three competing trank lines opening up a vast region heretofore inaccessible to civilization and industrial development. The Union Pacific,

Hascall had no sooner taken his seat in order to hold its own against its powerful rivals, is building branch lines

When the Devil was sick The Devil a monk would be. When the Devil got well. Devil a monk was he.

in the present council than he resumed his old pranks. He at once showed the

siery mills throughout the country. .A \$100,000 hosiery establishment will start in the spring at Frankin Falls, N. H.

Work is being slowly resumed in

At Salisbury, N. C., a new cotton mill has

The Italian silk crop is 9 per cent below

In Rhode Island the textile mills are nearly

The copper exporters in New York have

Alabama has 150 saw mills and has 15,000,

One Indiana car builder turned out 466 cars

A metallurgical engineer has succeeded in

The sum of \$150,000 is to be expended for a sewerage system in Fort Smith, Ark. The jewelry manufacturers of Rhode

Island report a decided improvement. A new railroad 200 miles long is to be built

through the richest section of Florida.

At Hagerstown, Md., the capacity of the silk mill has been increased four times. The actual yield of raw silk this year will be 15 per cent less than that of last year. A St. Louis car company is putting in an electric plant in order to work night and

day. Boot and shoe jobbers and retailers in all sections of the country are having a firstclass trade.

The New York Central railroad company has ordered 900 gondola cars from a Penn sylvania concern.

Pig-iron freights per ton from Birmingham, Ala., range from \$3.10 to Louisville to \$5.25 to Pittsburg.

Florida will furnish 1,000,000 boxes of oranges this year. Three acres in full bearing yield 1,000 boxes.

A Madison (Me.) textile mill last year turned out 1,000,000 yards of ladies' dress goods with 250 hands.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has placed orders at Altoona for 109 locomotives and 3,500 freight cars.

A Cincinnati wire-nail company has just completed a factory that will turn out 150,000 kegs of nails per year.

The southwestern railway systems are in the market for large supplies of rolling stock and railway material.

In Brooklyn 1,000 glass workers, in Cincinnati 120 carriage painters and in Pittsburg 300 toolmakers are idle.

An electric lighting company in Newark has unfilled orders on its book for 100,000 lamps and 120 machines.

The Indiana natural gas wells produce 19,000,000 cubic feet per day. The largest wells give out 4,000,000 feet.

Illustrated Libels. Drake's Magazine.

A man wouldn't object to having his por trait printed in the daily newspapers, if they didn't put his name under it. The name at

Right Man in the Right Place.

judge of the "kangaroo court" in the Omaha jail, is the right man in the right place until he shall be hung or sent to the penitentiary. He ought to be quite a good lawyer consider ing how many criminal cases he has been defendant in.

A little chick once took a notion to roam, And bidding adieu to his mother and home, He traveled an hour-to him 'twas a day-And came to a farmyard some distance away

While wandering 'round it, searching for food He heard an old mother hen calling her And instantly knew, by the wild, frightened Of warning, a henhawk was hovering nigh.

"Dear Biddy, please let me get under your wing." "Oh, no!" replied Biddy, "though much I re-You'll have to excuse me; you're not in my

He leaves a wife and eleven children. SORE THROAT REMEDIES.

Practical Treatment for this Season's **Prevailing Ailment.**

Boston Herald: We will outline the treatment which can safely be applied in the early stage of any severe form of sore throat or tonsilitis. The first thing to do is to take a mustard foot bath, as hot as can be borne, and then get into bed. By that time the patient is generally feverish, and a sweat is advisable Very few mowadays care to use the oldfashioned method of sweating which our forefathers found so effectual; we must, therefore, find some means more pleasing. Let them go to the nearest apothecary and have him put up the following mixture: Sweet spirits of nitre. one ounce; spirit of mindereus, three ounces. Of this take one tablespoonful in half a tumbler of water every three hours until the fever subsides. The dose we have advised is for an

adult only; the disease in children we are not discussing. Extra blankets should be added to the usual bedclothing. In many cases under this treatment patients sweat profusely others, however, do not do so as freely and yet the fever seems to subside nearly as rapidly. It would scarcely be wise to continue the medicine advised more than twenty-four hours, at least not in such large doses; that length of time is generally sufficient for it to ac-complish its purpose. We naturally expect patients in such attacks to be very restless and wakeful, therefore some quieting medicine will very likely be needed. If it is, a five-grain dover powder may be given at bedtime, and repeated, if necessary, in four or five hours. On the following morning it will be advisable, unless diarrhoea exists, to give a sedlitz powder or a more

active cathartic. This, then is the internal treatment to be applied for the purpose of arresting it when a severe attack of sore throat, accompanied by fever, is threatened. There are local measures which can be used, and which will assist and contribute some to the comfort of the patient. Water dressings to the neck are very old-fashioned and as efficacious as they are old. Some may never have used them; therefore a word in desep tion: Take a towel and dip it in cold water, wring it gently, fold it into a band about four inches wide and apply it comfortably tight about the neck Over that place a dry towel, such as a Turkish towel, and then over both pass and pin a small towel or piece of flan-nel properly folded. Leave this on all night. In the morning when you take it off, apply in its place a silk handker-

chief or a strip of flannel. Now for a gargle, as every patient considers that indispensable. Hot water is the best. The chlorate of potassa is a popular remedy, but is much overrated, and is really better in sore throat which has existed a day or so than in the first few hours after the attack. This completes the treatment which we recommend patients to try who will insist upon dosing themselves. Let them use it for twenty-four hours after the attack commences if they will. It can do no harm in any case, and in very many a marked improvement will be the re sult. If tollicular tonsilitis is the form which is threatened, the sore throat will be measurably relieved, although probably, it will not entirely disappear for three or four days. The backache, the pains in the limbs and head, the constitutional symptoms will also sub-

have been much milder, and have been

called Talmage to take his train, but Talmage failed to report and the train was delayed. The superintendent of the division called for a report of the cause of the delay and the operator reported the facts. Monday evening when preparing to start with his train, Talmage and Kebb quarreled over the report. The dispute ended with blows and a free fight. Talmage struck Kebb with his lantern and was promptly knocked down. Kebb followed him to the ground and was beating him, when Talmage pulled his revolver and fired, the bullet penetrating Kebb's body and

What Shall We Do With Our Boys?

Young James C. Talmage, the twenty-

year-old son of the late general man-

St. Joe Herald.

causing death in a few minutes. There is something peculiarly unfortunate in this affair, because the dead man has a large family dependent upon him, while Talmage has an aged mother and several sisters all of them being devoted to him.

It is rather a strange fact that a man of Talmage's prospects should have been engaged first as brakeman and then as freight conductor upon a road of which his father, a man of great wealth, was general manager. But the late Manager Talmage had peculiar ideas about boys, quite different from those usually held by wealthy parents. He gave his sons fair educations and then put them to work like less favored boys, and they were expected to begin at the bottom and work their way to the top provided they got there at all. During the southwestern strike of two years ago an elder brother of this boy became involved in a cutting scrape in a saloon in Texas, which

created not a little comment at the time, and now the younger son will be tried for murder, though judging from the circumstances, he will probably be acquitted. We cannot but feel that a father who has ample means judges badly when he

sends his son, not yet a man in either age or experience, to the rough life of a common train man. While it is well that boys should learn the practical side of life as well as of business, it seems to us that it is better that they learn it in a less dangerous school than that of railroad labor. Whether acquitted or convicted, young Talmage's career has suffered a painful shock, and one from which it will take considerable time to recover, and we are not prepared to at-tribute the fault entirely to the boy himself.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

How John Cummins Worked an Idaho Mining Scheme.

San Francisco Chronicle: From various sources the Chronicle has obtained information of a confidence game played by one John Cummins, who, by means of his misrepresentations, has managed

to rob a lady in this city and a family and a friend of that family residing at Los Angeles. In August, 1887, Cummins was intro-

duced to the notice of a Mrs. Kimball, residing on Bush street, by agentleman friend of hers. Cummins was suave and exceedingly attentive and sympathetic toward ladies. About the time Mrs. Kimball was introduced to Cummins she was involved in a law suit which entailed a large expenditure of money. Cummins, who was a frequent visitor at her house, sympathized with her, say-

ing: "Never mind, madam; I'm sorry you lost so much money, but I'll put you on to a good thing in a short time.

Matters progressed so far as daily visits were conserned, until one afternoon Cummings came to see Mrs. Kimball,

In order to ascertain the value of the mines in the Hailey district a Chroniele reporter visited the Baldwin hotel yesterday and the found R. C. Cox, an old resident of Hailey and a mining man.

"Do you know anything of the Homestead and Forest Queen mimes," was asked.

"No, sir," was the reply, "there are no mines in the district. I know every inch of the grounp. The whole thing is a fraud, you may depend upon it.

A Cincinnati preacher has invented an ingenious device to boom the matrimonial market. The love-sick girl who gets tired of waiting for the vital ques-tion is advised to confront her lover with a proposal from a man of straw and ask his ideas about accepting the offer. The net result is an early marringe certificate and a fee for the

dominie.

Buffalo skins have become so scarce that the earl of Dunmore is going to try how the shaggy highland cattle will thrive on the western plains.

If the disease persists, its course will

St. Joseph Gazette. It is evident that "Big Frank," the brutal

-Caste.

Helen T. O' Neil.

He flew to the mother hen crying, poor thing,

The Future of Wyoming.