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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
I, Robert Hunter, clerk of the said Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 3, 1888, was as follows:  
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Tuesday, Feb. 1, 15,510  
Wednesday, Feb. 2, 15,510  
Thursday, Feb. 3, 15,510  
Average, 15,510

ROBERT HUNTER,  
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of February, A. D. 1888.  
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, 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 January, 1888, was as follows:  
For Jan. 1, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 2, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 3, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 4, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 5, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 6, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 7, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 8, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 9, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 10, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 11, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 12, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 13, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 14, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 15, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 16, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 17, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 18, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 19, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 20, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 21, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 22, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 23, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 24, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 25, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 26, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 27, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 28, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 29, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 30, 15,510 copies; for Jan. 31, 15,510 copies.  
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of January, A. D. 1888.  
Notary Public.

Those who think the gun trust is not loaded should be careful how they handle it.

RECALLING the recent agitation for cleaning the streets, it seems as though providence had come to the rescue of the city treasury.

THE public should not lose sight of that little junket resolution introduced by Councilman Snyder. It has the color of a petty steal and it should be headed off at once.

A CASTOR-OIL trust has been formed to force the article up, which is plainly contrary to the best interests of the people. What castor-oil most needs is a bear movement to force it down.

THE Standard oil monopoly is said to have a new rival in an oil company with twenty-five million dollars back of it. This sum is probably so far back that it can never come to the front in actual competition.

THE Chippewa Indians, of Wisconsin, have sent a delegation to Washington to make a complaint against an agent appointed by Vilas. He is charged with selling timber from the reservation to favorites and without competition. Here is a chance for the new secretary to begin turning the rascals out. He should do so even if they are his own creatures.

DEMOCRATIC exchanges are squabbling over the question of Cleveland's renomination. The New York Sun, with truth on its side, affirms that he cannot become a candidate without stultifying himself. It will be remembered that the president declared himself emphatically in favor of one term once upon a time, if he did not actually pledge himself to that idea.

THE bill in congress to require the Pacific railroads to construct their own telegraph lines, agreeably to the terms of their charters, has already elicited some discussion showing the feeling in congress regarding these roads, and more is to come. There is favorable promise that in one way or another the present congress will bring these corporations to a better performance of their obligations.

As a commentary on democratic economy it is noted that the present house of representatives has \$20 employees on pay, or nearly one to every member—a greater number than has ever been known in the history of the house. Perhaps the country ought to be congratulated that the army of employees is not greater, for it is a very large and hungry crowd that the democratic party is called upon to provide for.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, referring to the bill to allow the purchase of certain mineral lands by aliens, said he could not see why there should be any distinction made between mineral and agricultural lands. Several other senators seem to be equally stupid, but as it is not difficult to make the distinction very plain to a mind of ordinary intelligence there need be no doubt that these senators will receive the required enlightenment. The bill in question is to remove the prohibition of foreign investments in mining properties contained in the bill passed at the last session, the effect of which has been very damaging to these properties in the territories.

MR. CLEVELAND paid a very fine tribute to the political wisdom and character of Samuel J. Tilden, in his letter read at the banquet of the King's county democratic club, and it is to be supposed he was sincere. New York democrats, however, will not need to be reminded that while Mr. Tilden was alive Mr. Cleveland did not exhibit any such estimate of the distinguished democratic leader's wisdom as he now professes to entertain. He not only sought no advice from Mr. Tilden, but both as governor and president pursued a policy in certain matters known to be contrary to the views of Tilden, and it was generally understood that he studiously disregarded every suggestion that proceeded from or was supposed to be inspired by the democratic chieftain. His tribute to the dead leader would possess more value, and not be so suggestive of the politician's art, if he had shown less disregard for that leader living.

## Local Interests and the Tariff.

The promise of an early measure for the revision of the tariff has already failed, and the present indications are that it may be a month yet before a bill is reported. The ways and means committee, or rather the majority of it, has been pretty steadily at work since it was organized to get a measure into shape for reporting, but the latest advice state that there is still a great deal to do before the matter of tariff revision can be brought before the house in the form of a bill. Some delay was caused by the illness of Mr. Mills, chairman of the committee, but the chief obstruction comes from the numerous local interests which demand consideration. Our Washington dispatches state that wrangles occur almost every night in the room of the ways and means committee, and the men who were selected to work harmoniously find themselves as badly split up as ever the republicans were. Chairman Mills is quoted as saying that the majority of the committee is going slow with the idea that when their task is completed it will be of such a character as will commend it to the full support of the democratic majority in the house. A very commendable purpose, but one that it is to be feared will not be realized, however carefully and worthily the committee may do its work. It is perfectly certain that there are democrats in the house who will not be fully satisfied with any bill the ways and means committee shall report, and who have already determined to oppose in part whatever measure shall come from the committee.

Local interests have always been an obstacle to tariff revision and will continue to be so long as they are not made to yield to considerations for the general interest. At present they are probably more formidable than heretofore, for the reason that the south has developed many such interests that want tariff protection. In half a dozen of the southern states manufacturing industries that have been started within a few years demand to be regarded as infants that require government nursing, and from sections of the south the clamor for a high tariff is as loud and earnest as ever came from Ohio or Pennsylvania. And it is likely to be more effective with the majority of the present committee on ways and means than a similar demand from the northern states. It will take a good deal of courage, in view of the political possibilities, to deny the demands of local interests coming from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia for special consideration, and yet manifestly no fair revision of the tariff in the general interest can be made without denying these demands. It may be desirable and proper that these interests should be heard, but if the committee is laboring with the idea that it can frame a measure that will satisfy all or the greater portion of them it is pursuing a vain course. The plain, straightforward course to be pursued, and the only one by which a satisfactory result is to be reached, is to revise the tariff with reference to the general welfare and regardless of local interests. No plan or system that could be devised by human wisdom would meet the demands of these interests and at the same time do justice to the whole people.

## The Jail Investigation.

The report of the grand jury on the condition of the jail will be something of a revelation to the people of Omaha, who had not conceived that we had here a place of incarceration almost as bad as the infamous "Black Hole of Calcutta." The grand jury, after carefully investigating the jail and taking ample time to deliberate upon its report, is constrained to use the strongest adjectives in describing the condition of that public institution. The presentation is disgraceful to the authorities and humiliating to the community. There is no reasonable excuse or palliation for such a condition of affairs, and its existence shows simply that there has been a gross neglect of duty. It is true that the jail is not provided with adequate facilities to secure thorough cleanliness, and it is continually overcrowded, owing to the incarceration there of city prisoners, but it is evident that the jail authorities have not made the best use of the facilities they have, and as by reason of neglect the difficulties to be overcome grew steadily greater it would seem that the authorities became at last content with simply a surface appearance of decency, while below the surface and away from the public view there was a condition of things revolting to humanity and dangerous to the public health. Of course there must be immediate steps taken to remedy this. Before summer comes the jail must receive a thorough overhauling and such facilities must be provided as will enable the jail authorities, if they are disposed to do their duty, to keep that institution in such condition that it will not be a plague spot in the heart of the city and a disgrace to the community. The county commissioners must proceed to the business of reform without a day's delay. There is not more time than will be required between now and the opening of summer to cleanse this Augean stable and provide it with whatever shall be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the present condition of affairs. The intelligent recommendations of the grand jury should be promptly carried out so far as practicable, and we do not see why they cannot all be in time adopted. At all events reform in the jail administration should begin at once and be continued until it is made thorough and adequate. The grand jury merits hearty commendation for its fearless statement of the results of its investigation.

## THE banquet given Senator Sherman

by the Home Market club of Boston seems to have been a memorable affair. As the name of the club implies it is an organization devoted to the preservation of the tariff, and the banquet to Mr. Sherman was designed to attest the club's approval of his position. The significance of the occasion was in the very large attendance and the enthusiasm that greeted the distinguished guest. Some days ago a Boston alder-

man was banqueted, and the opportunity was taken advantage of to commit the republicans of Massachusetts to Mr. Blaine. The addresses on the occasion and the private expressions of prominent republicans in attendance were widely accepted as convincing testimony that Massachusetts republicans were marshalled under the banner of the Maine statesman and would be found in that position when the national convention assembled. It would seem, however, that there is at least a good deal of respect felt by a large number of influential Massachusetts republicans for the Ohio statesman, and it may transpire that the Bay state will not be found wholly in the Blaine camp when her representatives in the republican national convention are called upon to act. The fact is that the effort of certain politicians to create the impression that the republicans of entire states are unalterably committed to one man is not proving a great success. It has met with several defeats, and none more significant than that contained in the reception and enthusiasm accorded Senator Sherman by the Home Market club of Boston.

## Other Lands Than Ours.

The opening of the British parliament was signalized by no event more interesting than the speech of Mr. Gladstone, drawn out by a statement of Salisbury that he had misrepresented the conservative party. The reply of the great liberal leader was strong and spirited, declaring among other things that the diminution of crimes of an agrarian character in Ireland was due to the progress of self-command among the people rather than to the policy of coercion. He promised that the opposition to the government would assist in forwarding beneficial legislation, but clearly indicated that efforts to impose additional burdens upon Ireland would be combatted. The question as to the administration of the crimes act is expected to be raised by an amendment to the queen's speech to be brought forward by Mr. Parnell. Through travail and pain, through civil strife and party discord the Irish question is gradually working its way to a solution. The parliamentary recess which the managers looked forward to with pleasure as a period in which the new crimes act could be put into untrammelled operation, has only added new fuel to the flames of the burning popular excitement. Mr. Balfour's cruel and vindictive persecution of men whose names, on both sides of the Irish channel, have been for years synonymous with uprightness, patriotism and statesmanship has made thousands of votes for the cause of home rule in Ireland. With a maliciousness and vindictiveness unparalleled in all the history of the unhappy struggle between the two countries, the home secretary has ferociously carried on his policy of attempting to suppress free speech, free thought and free institutions in Great Britain. The imprisonment of Editor O'Brien, and lately, of Sir Wilfrid Blunt, were mistakes so momentous and so far-reaching that their results have amazed and astounded their authors. If the Irish patriots themselves had laid down a plan of campaign which would most thoroughly and most rigidly arouse the honest thinking people of Great Britain to the enormities which have been practiced upon Ireland, they could not have more thoroughly fallen in with their policy than that which Mr. Balfour has been putting into operation. Liberty, the freedom of the individual, the right of the citizen in his own home from unwarranted assault on the part of the government, the privilege of free speech within the bounds of reason, the rights of public assembly and of petition and of remonstrance, have all been ruthlessly trampled under foot. The men who, in defiance of all that is most respected and most revered in the traditions of English law, with packed juries, perjured witnesses and a court room encircled with bayonets, have been thrown into Irish prisons and treated with all the indignities to which the commonest felon could have been subjected, have by their silent endurance and patient fortitude done more to awaken the people of Great Britain to the real issue involved in this contest than an entire session of parliament could possibly have secured. At the opening of the session Lord Salisbury's ministry will be assailed and harassed by charges of gross inhumanity, of the subversion of popular liberty and of the inauguration of a policy repugnant to all that is most dear to the freedom-loving people of Great Britain. For the first time in the history of the struggle English homes and English liberties, which have been invaded by the ruthless application of the crimes act, will be defended upon the floor of parliament, and the men who hold their offices at the hand of English voters will be called to a rigid account for their action. The Tory ministry have been given the full length of their rope and they have stupidly used it to hang themselves. The eight years' struggle for home rule and the right of self-government is approaching its culmination. Six years ago, in an editorial on the subject, the BEE boldly predicted, at the very height of the popular indignation against William E. Gladstone, that the banner which would be carried in front of the victorious hosts of Ireland's friends would finally be found to be inscribed with his name. Time will verify the prophecy. The grand old man, who sacrificed his political prospects two years ago for what he believed to be the cause of justice to Ireland, has made a more brilliant fight in the opposition than he ever did while at the head of the ministry. He has rallied around his standard the great middle class of England, of Scotland and of Wales, and month by month, since he boldly threw down his gauntlet in front of the treasury bench, he has added new recruits to the cause of free government and fair play. With a resolute heart, and with a mind refreshed and invigorated by the parliamentary recess, he is found at his old place at the opening of parliament, ready to do valiant battle for the cause upon which he has staked his all. The brave, conservative and brainy leaders of the Irish

party, headed by Charles Stuart Parnell, have done much to make the coming victory possible. Their conservative counsels have paved the way for success. The friends which they have raised up in America for Ireland's cause, the funds which have been so liberally contributed by Irish-Americans to furnish the sinews of war for the battle, the steady and gradual support which has been given to the movement by the press of free America—all have had their due effect in forwarding the great movement. Constituencies may waver, but the power of caste, the pride of insular prejudice and of aristocratic traditions will all yet be broken down when the honest, untrammelled and unbiased expression of British opinion is given its way at the polling places. The British people during their struggle have learned, often to their surprise, that the cause of freedom in Ireland is, after all, only the cause of freedom in England, Scotland and Wales. They have discovered that laws which deprive the citizens across the channel of those prerogatives dearest to all freedom-loving people may be applied equally well to deprive the people of England and Scotland and Wales of those rights and cherished traditions which are to them most dear; and when the time comes for passing upon the actions of a ministry, bolstered up by the traditions of aristocracy, they will not be slow to plant themselves firmly, and shoulder to shoulder, behind the banner whose onward progress is only the advance of the ideas of liberal government and of the fullest expression of the popular will through the channels of constitutional rule.

The speech of Bismarck had a reassuring effect upon Europe, chiefly for the reason that it was a declaration that the efforts of Germany would be directed to maintaining peace. So far as that it did so it indicated that the German government was in possession of Pacific assurances from Russia, and that it had confidence in them. It also with sufficient explicitness announced that there were no present differences between Germany and France that could result in hostilities, and that under the present government of the latter country there was no reason to apprehend any serious differences. At the same time the duty of Germany to be prepared was pointed out, warranting the inference that even Bismarck believes war to be probable at some time in the future, though farther away than those who want war profess to think. The publication of the Austro-German alliance is regarded as evidence that these powers believe Russia to be entertaining designs more or less hostile to the peace of Europe, and that it was expedient to let the world know, and Russia in particular, what that power must encounter if she enters upon a war. This alliance is purely defensive in its character, to take effect only in case either of the parties to it is attacked by Russia. Coupled with the vigorous declaration of Bismarck, enthusiastically received by his countrymen, that Germany fears nothing but God, and the assurance that she will be prepared to defend herself and to conserve the welfare of Europe, it must cause the czar and his statesmen to gravely doubt whether Russia, even could she be sure of the assistance of France, which at present she is not, could have any hope of success in a war with Germany and Austria, assisted by Italy, Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania. The evident fact is that Bismarck is master of the situation, and as he has declared that he detests war, being in this full sympathy with the aged emperor of Germany, there would seem to be very little reason to apprehend war in the near future. Such reason as there is will perhaps be found chiefly in the tremendous pressure there is on the czar to gratify Russian ambition for conquest, which grows less likely to be quelled the longer an effort to do so is postponed.

The report that Italy intends to withdraw her Abyssinian expedition, to be prepared for an emergency in Europe, is hardly creditable. The troops in Abyssinia form only a small part of Italy's war effective, and while they would undoubtedly be withdrawn on the outbreak of a European war to which Italy should be a party, their present recall would properly be regarded as a retreat and failure. This loss of prestige Italy cannot afford, however she may wish herself well out of the Abyssinian business. The forward movement to Saati, where the troops are intrenching, and the recent dispatch of a balloon corps, point to a campaign of aggression. It is true that a threatening demonstration to mask a retreat is a most familiar device, but it was not for so feeble a conclusion that Italy assembled 20,000 troops, of whom three-fourths are now on the plains lying between the Red Sea coast and the African highlands. Nor can the Italians afford to wait long in inaction at Saati. They must soon attempt to ascend through the mountain passes to the plateau where the present season is the one most favorable for this operation. They would probably like first to be attacked on the plains below, but the king may wait on the defensive in the hope that heat and dust fever will soon be his most effective allies.

Asiatic Turkey is the scene of a sad state of affairs. People are starving to death there by the thousands, and the American board, which has been trying almost single-handed to allay the suffering, has just received word that its relief fund is exhausted. There are two famine centers, one in Central Turkey at Adana, about 400 miles southeast of Constantinople on the shores of the Mediterranean, the other at Mardin in the mountainous district of Eastern Turkey, 300 miles further east. In the Adana district, which includes Kars and the site of ancient Tarsus, the suffering is occasioned by the drought; in Eastern Turkey the destruction is caused by locusts, which have devastated 10,000 square miles of territory. Within a few weeks word came from Mardin that 10,000 people were in a starving condition, and the relief

afforded since that time has been wholly inadequate. The latest cry of distress comes from Adana. Under the most favorable conditions no relief can be looked for from crops before June, and in the interior great loss of life from starvation is apprehended.

The statement made at St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, has submitted to the council of the empire a proposal to abolish the provincial assemblies confirms the fear that the czar has fallen into the hands of the reactionaries. Perhaps the two most conspicuous acts in the reign of Alexander I. were the founding of seven great universities and the introduction of provincial assemblies. It looks as though Alexander III. was bent upon sweeping away these monuments of his famous relative. The universities are practically silenced for the time being, and the provincial assemblies, or zemstvos, seem doomed.

## PROMINENT PERSONS.

President Cleveland tips the beam at 234 pounds.

The widow of the late Rear Admiral Nicholson is in destitute circumstances and it is proposed to raise \$20,000 for her benefit.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, is so much an invalid this winter that she is obliged to stay indoors very closely in her Andover home.

Jacob Sharp, the New York boddler, who was so near death's door while in prison ten days ago, is now in the country enjoying life and his dinners immensely.

Mrs. Reid, widow of Mayne Reid, the novelist, is engaged in writing her husband's life, and is searching for information of his life and adventures here before and after the Mexican war.

John W. Mackay has for some time been laid up at the Pacific hotel in San Francisco with an acute attack of rheumatism, which has no more respect for his millions than for the rags of the mendicant.

Isham White, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, says that he was born in 1770, that he was a soldier in Jackson's army at New Orleans, that he shot the bullet that killed General Jackson, and that he is the oldest man in the Keystone state.

Mr. Meisner, who has completely recovered from the partial paralysis of the thumb which affected his painting, has just finished a large water-color drawing of an incident in the wars of the first empire, and a picture in oil, both destined for England.

General Ben Butler walks the streets of Washington in a big, fur-lined overcoat and leaning on the arm of his colored valet. He shows signs of having nearly reached the border of the shadow land, where the lawyer's occupation will be gone, but he still keeps his place in the ranks.

"Colonel Richard M. Johnston, who has become prominent," says the New Orleans Picayune, "in the new school of southern writers, is sixty-five years old and was a leading lawyer in Georgia before the war. After Lee's surrender he became a schoolmaster in Baltimore, but of late years he has devoted himself entirely to literary work."

Chaplain Milburn, of the house of representatives, continues to deliver remarkably pertinent prayers. The day after Congress adjourned he delivered a prayer for the championship of the democratic state committee of Pennsylvania, the blind chaplain asked that divine comfort and aid be granted all who were suffering disappointment and defeat. Mr. Randall sat with bowed head during the delivery of the prayer.

Too Much Imagination.  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Stanford's explanation of his vote in favor of the confirmation of Lamar is a good deal like his testimony in Pacific railroad investigation; it is sadly defective, that is to say, in the respect that it leaves too much to the imagination.

The Result of High License.  
Philadelphia Record.

A high license fee of \$1,000 has resulted in the closing at St. Paul, Minn., of 350 saloons out of 640. The most earnest advocates of the law are the saloon keepers who have paid the fee and those sincere friends of temperance reform who find in such a statute a promise of an improved social condition.

A Woman's Song.  
Conrad Scott.

She took her song to beauty's side,  
Where riches are, and pomp, and pride,  
There in the world, amidst the crowd,  
She found out hearts that sorrow bowed;  
And midst a dream of lights and dress  
She saw the pain of loneliness.  
Her voice's magic held a tear,  
She made the weary ones draw near;  
And all the passions of the throng  
Were melted into peace by song.

She took her song along the street,  
And hushed the beat of passing feet,  
And tired toilers stopped to fill  
Their hearts with music from her will,  
She sang of rest for weary folk,  
Of sea and moon and meadow sweet;  
Her voice's pleading stilled the stir,  
And little children went with her;  
So all their sorrow, grief and pain  
She softened into love again.

She took her song to those who rest  
Safe in the clasp of Nature's breast,  
And amid the waves, along the shore,  
When those who love shall love no more,  
And then she sang: How long! How long!  
Before we hear that perfect song—  
That angel hymn, that mystic strain,  
When those who love shall love again,  
When life's long struggle shall be biest  
With music of Eternal Rest!

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The price of coal has dropped \$1.50 a ton in Hastings.

John Bochtele, of Crete, has successfully deboned fourteen head of cattle, large and small.

The enterprising people of Schuyler have subscribed over \$2,000 towards a cannery factory.

Walt Mason, of Lincoln, the bard of Salt creek, has gone to Kansas to nurse an affectionate dose of rheumatism.

There were twelve deaths in the state insane asylum last month. The brass band of the institution is doing a flourishing business.

The body of an unknown man was found about a mile from Fremont, last Wednesday. It is supposed to be a case of suicide, and a dose of rhubarb and return a note reading: "I cannot live without her." Poor fellow!

The Seward Reporter says: "The Elkhorn Valley road contemplates putting another passenger train on the Seward line so as to allow people to go to Omaha, do their business and return the same day. This would be a great convenience and we hope to see it done as soon as the business of the road will warrant it."

One of the greatest mortgages on record was filed in the Clay county clerk's office. It is given by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company to the New England Trust company. There are four amounts in the mortgage as follows: \$11,784,400; \$6,824,000; \$4,000,000 and \$900,000, making a total amount of \$22,908,400.

The Blair Republican has released into a chronic grumbler in matters that do not affect the concern or its limited

prospects. The painfully humorous efforts of the sheet indicates a vacuity of intellect that deserves more sympathy than censure. The commissioners of Douglas county are thoroughly competent to take care of the interests committed to them and are not suffering for advice from the Blair bantam.

Monday evening of this week, after a slight family quarrel, some of the family, Mrs. Fedder, wife of F. Fedder, the grocer in Hastings, left the house unknown to her husband, and since which time she has not been heard from. She wore a green woolen dress and had on her feet a large red shoe and rubber over-shoes. The cause of the misunderstanding which led to her disappearance was a letter found in Mr. Fedder's pocket, which Mrs. Fedder insisted upon burning, and which Mr. Fedder desired to keep as a memorandum. The letter, from which she was in the act of burning it.

## Iowa Items.

Dubuque has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of watered or adulterated milk.

The coal miners at the mines near Des Moines have struck for an advance of 20 cents per ton.

The piers for the new bridge across Cedar river at Waterloo are completed. When finished the bridge will cost \$32,300.

A hole-in-the-wall shanty near the Sioux bridge at Elk Point. A gloved hand hands out the pizen from an inner room.

Cedar Falls is to have a system of water works. The money is raised, the contract is made, and the work is to be completed by June 20.

Vinton's gas well has reached a depth of 1,500 feet. Work will be continued until a depth of 2,000 feet has been reached unless coal or gas in paying quantities is sooner found.

A large number of Sioux City girls met one evening last week for the purpose of forming a "Ladies Anti-Suffrage Society." The meeting was called to order and Miss Sadie De Pore elected president. Before taking her seat she said in a clear, calm, well modulated voice: "Really, girls, I am too much rattled by the honor of being chosen to give you much of my gift. It's the first time I ever tumbled to anything of this sort, and hardly I know just how to catch on. However, I'll try to be sufficiently up to snuff to let any flies light on my heels doing this president of the society. I'm with you in this move, and don't any of you forget it. All over our land slang words and phrases are multiplying like flies in sorghum time, and it is our duty to help knock this crying evil as silly as possible. Let our motto be, 'Shoot the Sling!'"

Monticello has closed a deal for a milk condensing factory. That the reader may get some adequate idea of the milk producing qualities of Jones county, it is stated that 5,000 pounds of milk are produced daily on the farm of Monticello to Cedar Rapids, where the condensing is now located. The 10:30 passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul takes the milk car west and returns it at night. This milk car is a really average thing, and has the honor so stationed that no other car or churning by the motion of the train is experienced. When this condensing is located at Monticello, Jones county will have two of the largest milk handling concerns in the state of Iowa, the other being the famous Haverhill creamery company, whose butter took first premium at the World's fair at New Orleans.

## Dakota.

A new court house is being agitated for Canton.

Clark county has voted in favor of issuing bonds for a new court house.

It is thought that the great Sioux Indian reservation will be opened up for settlement in a few weeks.

The Wessington Springs Republican says that cattle are finding good grazing on the prairies of Jerauld county, and fresh green grass is from one to three inches long.

A school teacher in Buffalo county, whose wife was one of his pupils, had occasion to punish a few of them. The next day the school house door bore this inscription: "School closed for one week, owing to the illness of the school teacher."

## Financial Difficulties.

Houser & Woodland, the Sixteenth street cigar dealers, gave a bill of sale to the Bank of Commerce yesterday for \$8,000, covering their stock and book accounts. Their liabilities are placed at \$15,000, with assets amounting to \$10,000, but principally in stock.

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Clark county has voted in favor of issuing bonds for a new court house.

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The Wessington Springs Republican says that cattle are finding good grazing on the prairies of Jerauld county, and fresh green grass is from one to three inches long.

A school teacher in Buffalo county, whose wife was one of his pupils, had occasion to punish a few of them. The next day the school house door bore this inscription: "School closed for one week, owing to the illness of the school teacher."

## A New Surgeon.

The new assistant to Dr. Galbraith, the Union Pacific surgeon, is Dr. C. C. Gibbs, who has entered upon the duties of his office.

Have You a Humor of Skin or Blood?  
IF SO, THE CUTICURA REMEDIES WILL CURE YOU.

I was induced, after all other remedies had failed, to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES on my boy four years of age, who had running sores on his limbs, and a terrible skin disease. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him, and he is now a healthy child. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him, and he is now a healthy child. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him, and he is now a healthy child.

I was induced to try them further, as my wife had been suffering for over twelve years, and in that time nearly every remedy had been tried, but without success. I tried everything that I could get hold of, and asked the advice of the most eminent of the profession, but all in vain. It was all over her body, and she was a miserable creature. She had a terrible skin disease, and she was a miserable creature. She had a terrible skin disease, and she was a miserable creature. She had a terrible skin disease, and she was a miserable creature.

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