

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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NOT GOOD AUTHORITY.

Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh of Des Moines, an authority on the decrease of crime in Iowa on account of statutory prohibition, quoted by ex-Governor Larabee at the Grand Island debate, granted, on Saturday last, nineteen permits to nineteen of the druggists of that city to sell whisky and other intoxicants which the "trade" of the capital city of the Hawkeye state demands. It is granted, of course, by the court that not one of the nineteen licensed men will violate the laws of the state by illegal sales, but not a man who is familiar with the liquor trade of that state but knows that each and every one of them expects to violate them, and will violate them. Inasmuch as the prohibitory laws of Iowa provide that a permit cannot be granted to a firm, at least the law has been so construed by the courts of the state, it is very evident that Judge Kavanaugh violated the laws himself in granting the permits. Why then should not the recipients of his judicial favors follow suit and violate the laws in fact as well as in spirit? Following is a list of the druggist-allowists granted permits by Judge Kavanaugh:

- John C. Loper, C. E. Harlan, H. W. Huegel, D. B. Barnes, Harry Coe, A. O. McMichael, E. C. Lawrence, Webb Soeners, Walter Scott, Norman Lynch, George F. Polt, John A. Johnson, C. C. Hayden, G. W. Baker, John A. Sandholm, Alf Hammer, James H. Loper, Alvin G. Hammer, C. H. Ward.

It will be noticed that all the permits are granted to individuals. Not one of them is an incorporated company or a firm, yet a careful examination of the druggist advertisers in the Des Moines newspapers reveals the fact that not only firms but incorporated companies will reap a benefit from them. Was not Judge Kavanaugh cognizant of that fact before and at the time he granted them? Most assuredly he was, but he whipped the devil around the stump just as all other officials have done who are charged with enforcing prohibition in Iowa.

The internal revenue law requires that every person's name who will be interested in the profits arising from the sale of intoxicants shall be written in the application for a special tax stamp, and it is very safe to conclude that at least thirty persons are, and will be, interested in the profits of the above named nineteen druggists, and that the application for special tax stamps on file in the revenue collector's office at Des Moines will bear THE BEE out in its conclusions.

Judge Kavanaugh's action in granting the permits may not be an infraction of the prohibitory laws of Iowa, but in view of Supreme Court Justice Given's ruling, he gave the permit beneficiaries the benefit of all doubts as to the real meaning of the law, and set an example of prohibitory violation that wholesale and retail dealers in Des Moines will not lose sight of nor soon forget. It is an open secret in Des Moines that Judge Kavanaugh's brother has for years been running a bar room where you can buy whisky by the drink or bottle in the second largest hotel in Des Moines and has never been disturbed, for reasons best known to the vigilant prohibition officials.

ACCOMPLISHED EXAMPLE.

A notable convention was held at Fort Worth, Texas, on the 25th inst. It was a gathering of representative manufacturing and business men, brought together for the purpose of devising ways and means to promote the manufacturing interests of the state. Over the door of the convention hall was the significant motto: "God gave Texas the raw material; let Texas use it."

The importance of this convention lies in the fact that it sets an example which may be followed with profit and permanent benefit by the states of the west. Texas produces wool, cotton, beef and hides in enormous quantities. The bulk of this raw product is shipped to other states hundreds of miles distant, where it is reduced to a manufactured product, after which it is saleable in the markets of the world. A considerable portion of this manufactured product is brought back to the state and consumed by the people, thus imposing a double burden—the cost of shipping the raw material and the return of the manufactured product. In a state possessing all the essential elements, this double burden is needless and onerous, and the convention declared in favor of such changes in the organic and statutory laws of the state as will exempt the leading and most important manufacturing industries from all state, county and municipal taxation for a period of ten years.

Nebraska produces corn, wheat and other products which are sent to market in their natural form. There is no reason why the state should not follow the example of Texas and reduce the bulk of its products to a manufactured form before shipping it out of the state to market. The advantage of reducing bulk and saving large sums in the case of transportation is well illustrated by the Omaha stock market. Until the yards were established and operated, stock growers were compelled to ship to Webster county, and found the charges made against him fully sustained. But Mr. McKelghan is not running on his personal record. He claims to embody a great principle and will continue to feed the voters of the Second district on visionary promises.

What is true of stock, applies with equal force to the manufacture of corn into various mercantile commodities and wheat into flour. It is not necessary for the state to offer bounties, as it has for the production of best sugar. The several enterprising cities of the state may be depended on to give the necessary encouragement. The question of manufacturing enterprise, however, has not received the consideration it deserves. Its importance to the state and communities is incalculable. Every factory designed for the consumption of the raw material raised in the state not only opens a home market but establishes a permanent source of employment for labor, thus doubly contributing to the prosperity of the community. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. An institution which reduces the weight of the raw product without reducing the market value benefits the producer, the manufacturer, the workingman and the community.

As the chief duty of Nebraska, Omaha is in duty bound to exert itself. What has already been accomplished in establishing markets for the products of the state should stimulate efforts in other directions. And the most essential of these is a trebling of elevator capacity. A grain market is a vital necessity. We should not depend on Chicago either for the grading of grain or the regulation of prices. Both should be established here, with factories and mills to create a permanent demand, and elevators of sufficient capacity to receive all grain offered. This condition firmly established, kindred industries will follow as certainly as day follows night.

APPLYING THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The first application of the anti-trust law enacted at the present session of congress is to be made at the October term of the United States circuit court at Nashville, Tennessee. The plaintiff is the United States and the defendants the coal companies doing business in Nashville and the dealers who sell the products of their mines to the people of the city. The action is brought by authority of the officials at Washington, and it will serve as a test case under the new law.

There are fourteen companies, doing business in Tennessee and Kentucky, and as many dealers, involved in the case, and the charge is that the defendants formed a combination or trust in order that the price of coal for the local market might be agreed upon and the trade thereby controlled; that the trust fixes the rate to be charged for coal sold in Nashville; that the dealers pledge themselves not to purchase coal from any mining company not a member of the coal exchange, and that the mining companies will not sell to any local dealer who is not a member of the combine.

Interest in this case will be general for the reason that similar combinations exist in various parts of the country, so that if the law is sustained against the trust at Nashville it can be effectively applied everywhere, and it is probable the immediate effect of a result favorable to the government would be the dissolution of such combinations wherever they exist. If the law is good against the combine of coal companies and dealers in Nashville, it should be equally so against the formidable anthracite trust of Pennsylvania which lays the whole country under tribute. This great combination, which does infinitely more injury to the general public by its insatiable greed than is possible to the trust operating at Nashville, works practically upon the same plan as the combine against which it is proposed to enforce the anti-trust law. It regulates absolutely production and price, and it does business only with those who support its processes. It is clearly illegal under the terms of the law, and if the law is sustained will have to succumb. Such a result would be an immense gain to the consumers of an anthracite coal throughout the country.

For the sake of the larger benefits to be secured it would have been well if the government had made the first application of the anti-trust law to the Pennsylvania combination, but it is a welcome fact that a move has been made to enforce the law. The case brought at Nashville will afford an ample test, and the result will be regarded with universal interest. If the anti-trust law is declared constitutional by the courts, no legislation of the present congress will be more fruitful of good to the people.

A MORE PROMISING OUTLOOK.

President Palmer of the Columbian exposition national commission talks enthusiastically of the prospects and possibilities of the enterprise, and the country will be very glad to accept his assurances and renew its interest in the fair. He has no doubt that the site agreed upon will be fully occupied, that there will be no trouble in getting together a display of the world's products as yet unequalled, and that there will be no lack of European visitors. He states that the Chicago people have about twelve million dollars in sight, and if the subscriptions are pushed and everybody pays up, "if the right sort of promptness and enthusiasm is shown," he thinks the sentiment for the success of the fair will be so great that congress will make an increased appropriation. This cheerful view of the situation is the proper one for those charged with carrying out this great and important project. Of course so far as congress is concerned it will not be well to rely upon any further appropriation, for the obvious reason that the revenues of the government for the next two or three years are not likely to warrant it, but the people of Chicago must be impressed with the necessity of promptly meeting the obligations they have entered into in connection with this undertaking, and the greater the enthusiasm they manifest from now on the better the effect will be in reawakening the general public interest. There can be no doubt that this has suffered a very great decline by reason of the contentions and consequent delay for which the Chicago people alone are responsible, but there is still faith in the energy and enterprise of Chicago, and if her people will from now on do their whole duty in advancing this great national project there will be no difficulty in restoring interest in it throughout our own country and doubtless creating abroad a much more favorable sentiment toward it than has yet been shown. The feeling that should everywhere prevail among our own people is expressed in the following observations of the Philadelphia Ledger: "Whatever assistance Chicago's citizens need to make the fair successful should be cordially given them. The advantages to the country accruing from a fit exposition of the arts, science and agriculture cannot be overestimated. The material growth of the entire United States received from the centennial fair of 1876 an impetus which still affects it, and which has added incalculable wealth to the nation. The country seemed to have a new birth of development, energy

DEVELOPED BY PERSECUTION.

Irish home rule is again being dubbed into prominence. Mr. Powderly, Take a Rest. We can think of nothing that would do Mr. Powderly more good just now than a nice long vacation. Mr. Powderly needs rest. Why Not All the Year Round. A Boston man wants the schools to be used during the vacation months for teaching manners. Can Boston be so badly off as to need that? Keep Your Seat and Your're Safe. An officer of the Reading railroad makes the important point that up to the accident of last week no passenger on that road had ever been injured who kept his seat. The moral is clear. If you are a passenger on the Reading railroad, no matter how the train rolls down an embankment, rotah your presence of mind and your seat.

THE FARMERS SEE IT.

If McKelghan should be elected an alliance man, unless he was known to be an anti-monopolist and a fearless worker for the people's interests, and who kicked the hardest because he was not nominated, are this year fighting him and calling him a railroad hireling and other equally consistent names. Others who touted the republican ticket and refused to support Laird because he was a drinking man now swallow McKelghan without a murmur. Some men are to be seen who their idea of consistency when they get into politics.

PUNISH THE SECESSIONISTS.

Common sense tells us that congress must possess the right to stop such outrageous proceedings (democratic obstruction) with a stronger hand. There is hardly any imaginable limit to the mischief that may be done if the history of the past fortnight is allowed to be repeated indefinitely. It would be in the power of a malignant minority, at a time of nearly equal balance between the two parties in congress, practically to break up the government by stopping legislation an cutting off all supplies. We say, unless there is an immediate evidence of returning sense on the part of the obstructionists, let Mr. Moore's resolution (to fine the absentees each \$500) or some similar measure be adopted without delay and enforced without hesitation.

NEBRASKA'S DEMAGOGUES.

As a general rule the fellows who go about the state telling the people what to do are saved, here, because they are failures themselves. They all have some pet scheme to make money plenty in everybody's pocket, but somehow have never been able to make it work in their individual cases. But if the people, the dear people, will only give them an office they will make everybody rich. The falsehoods sent out over the country by these men is doing our state more injury than all the lies told by the leaders of either of our parties. The growth of our state in population and wealth during the past ten years gives the lie to all these demagogues, and proves to the world that our people are prosperous. No state in the union has made such progress in everything that goes to make a great state during the past ten years as Nebraska. The figures of the last census is the proof, and every sensible, thinking man knows it.

AN INVULNERABLE ARMOR.

The republicans of Nebraska in the opening of their campaign in the First district at Plattsmouth, erected a vigorous and healthy condition. With the alliance on their right hand and the prohibitionists on their left hand and mugwumps in the rear, the representatives of the people battling for God and the right, the fundamental principle of true republicanism, proscribed an undaunted front to their democratic opponents, who, but once in a third of a century have tested of general victory in national politics and represent in state politics an unknown quantity; but a quality that will not bear the searching light of truth. The democracy with all their adjuncts, posing as the friend of the honest republican farmers of Nebraska, cannot hope to find a single vulnerable point in the republican armor for the voters of the First district of Nebraska. The entire republican ticket, state, congressional and county, will be elected in November next.

HARD LOGIC AND FACTS.

The facts and figures given by Messrs. Rosewater and Webster in favor of high license and against prohibition at the Grand Island debate is hard logic for imported, highly paid prohibition orators to contend with. Nebraska is composed of very practical business men. For the past two years the producers of Nebraska have been holding their own and shoring up the board. But from now until after the 4th of November the business men and farmers of Nebraska will be heard from. This state will not discard the best high license system in the union for a mere sentiment, that only works in theory and not in practice. There are several thousand conservative men in Nebraska who know from observation and experience in Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, etc., that prohibition does not prohibit, notwithstanding the fact that a prohibition order made the following statement in the Congregational church of this city a few weeks since. Said he: "Any man who says that prohibition does not prohibit is a liar." He will doubtless come to the conclusion after November 1st that either he was mistaken or that about one hundred and fifty thousand voters of Nebraska are liars. For fully that number will vote against his pet hobby—prohibition.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Lincoln's New Electric Street Railway About Ready for Operation. GAMBLERS COMPROMISE WITH A VICTIM. Suspect Sherman Sent to the Penitentiary for Eighteen Months—Skipped With Mortgage—Properly-City Notes.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Blaine county fair has been postponed to October 9, 10 and 11. There is no lawyer in Oxford, a town of 700 people in the Republican valley. The West Point city council has ordered three car loads of granite for sidewalk crossings. The city council of Lexington have ordered plans drawn for a \$20,000 system of water-works.

The democrats of Thayer county have named Frank Decker as their candidate for the legislature. W. B. Heck of Kearney, the nominee of the anti-trust state senator, has been endorsed by the democrats. J. H. Watts of Greeley county has been nominated for the senate by the republicans of that county.

Day county has twenty-five alliance organizations, with a total membership of about eight hundred. Fred R. Kittle, the first male child born in Fremont during the week of consumption aged thirty-two years. Police Judge Harris of Madison has resigned his official position after having enjoyed an outing with the boys. Edith Gray of Grand Island Independent was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and was quite severely injured.

Adjutant General Cole of the state militia has issued an order permitting the organization of an independent company of infantry at Aurora. The Old Settlers' association of Blaine county has selected George W. Brewster president. More than fifty persons attended the annual gathering. William Wharton, a prosperous and respected farmer residing near Lexington, became dependent on account of heart trouble and an untimely accident suicide by hanging himself in his barn. While James Smith of Tobias was leading a horse along a road a drunken man drove a team against the animal with such force that the pole of the wagon was driven into the side of Smith's horse, killing it instantly. Otto Stock of Red Cloud has a hen which lays an egg that weighs 12 1/2 ounces. The egg measured 8 1/2 inches long and 7 1/2 inches in circumference. The integument was about the thickness of a rubber band and it would naturally feel good.

As special Union Pacific train was running between Lodge Pole and Chappell the car was derailed and the engine and train and train out of the front part of the train and sidetracked it, and then went after the burning car. By the time they got to the car it was on fire and the car was entirely consumed. The car was a two-decker loaded with sheep. Over three hundred sheep lay charred mass at the bottom of the car. Thomas Conroy, living three miles from Orton, recently hired a stranger, calling himself Jess Murphy, to work on his farm. The man accepted the job and then spent the evening at neighbor's, leaving the three men and children at home. In the morning the hired man was found to be missing, and also \$85 in cash, which had been in a bureau drawer. Mr. Conroy started in pursuit with an officer, but found no trace of the man or the money.

LOUISIANA.

Cedar Rapids has secured a canning factory. The state Christian endeavor society will meet at Grinnell early in October. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Palmer of Marion celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary Saturday.

NEW FEATURES IN LAW LECTURES.

The new law college of Lincoln is attracting great attention and several letters have been received by Dean Smith in regard to furnishing the lectures to students in various parts of the state who cannot attend the lectures in person. The dean has decided to make typewritten copies of the lectures for the benefit of such persons and send them to these individuals by mail. These persons may study these lectures carefully and on making such statement to the dean a year from now be admitted to the examination of the law school without examination. This arrangement will prove a boon to a great many ambitious law students who are anxious to enter the profession of law.

SKIPPED WITH MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

An elderly colored man named S. Wade was arrested shortly before midnight on the charge of running a gambling room, engaged horses from Concordia, Kan., over a year ago. Wade has escaped justice long that he was astonished with his arrest. He was pretty badly rattled and did not know exactly what to say. He admitted having Concordia with the loan and said that he disapproved of the law. He was taken to the coming of the Concordia authorities.

COVER IN ROCK.

The name of Fred Corey appeared Hovey in this morning's Bee. Corey is wanted for robbing a bank. He is a well known man, the same fellow that grabbed \$50 belonging to Captain Hyatt in a gambling room over Tommy Noonan's saloon about ten months ago and the same fellow who was so willing to settle with the Hickman farmer for \$25, and expresses considerable indignation at the fact that the farmer and his wife are expected to be allowed to locked up. Odds and Ends. Beatrice Smith, the colored woman who got into trouble a couple of weeks ago by attempting to run off the fourteen-year-old girl, Flora Felava, to a den of shame in Omaha, has been arrested last night for bringing an inmate of a bawdy house.

THE NEBRASKA PROHIBITION EDITOR WRITES OF DRUNKENNESS THERE.

The Tokemah Burtonian, whose editor has been a supporter of the prohibition amendment, prints the following editorial which is certainly interesting and instructive. The editor of the Tokemah recently made a trip through Iowa and saw some of the worst prohibition work there. The picture is not in the least overdrawn, and nobody will accuse him of having been sent over by the saloon interest. If other prohibition editors and agitators would do likewise, with reference to the other states, they would be more tolerable in their remarks concerning people who are not disposed to look to a prohibition law as a remedy for intemperance. The following extract speaks for itself: "The workings of prohibition viewed with our own eyes are considerable, and as to its success, it is purely a matter of opinion. Whether the methods pursued in Iowa are better than those in Nebraska is for each to judge. The facts are as follows: As we saw them and as given us by what we know to be reliable authority, the going thing in the state was a mob of intoxicated persons. At a small town just east of Atlantic, on the Rock Island railroad, our attention was especially attracted by a man who had been on the train, and it was with considerable astonishment that his companions and a train man could not get the man out of the car. At a town of 1,500 inhabitants, where we stop a couple of days, we found the law well enforced and the citizens were feeling jubilant over the fact that the saloon had been closed. At Muscatine, a city of 12,000, the saloon is still recognized institution, and it is also in that city. At a Rapids, a city of 1,000 people, in a large saloon, we found that drink was sold from over one hundred places in that city, and that no success was being made in driving saloons out of business. The prohibitionists lay this condition of things to the mayor of the city, who secured his election solely by the fact that he would not touch the saloon. At a city of 1,000 people, Sept. 14, Barnum's circus was in Cedar Rapids and the Republican, a prohibition paper, said that it was a fact, their city had not seen the circus for many years. As a result of the success of the prosecution of the liquor dealers we will cite the case which came off a few days before our arrival in Cedar Rapids. A man who had been in the city has persisted in his traffic nearly the whole time since the enactment of the prohibition law. Attempts had been made to close his saloon, but without success. In particular time they raided his brewery and captured a keg of beer. When the trial came up and the supposed captured keg and contents were produced in evidence, the witness had testified that the contents were beer and the same was manufactured by this brewery. The judge, however, has been found to have made nothing but water. The result of all the trials seem to be about the same.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The queen of Corea, who died last June, is still hailed down, and according to the custom of the country will remain in her brian body for a long time. Miss Tatt, daughter of the late archbishop of Canterbury, is one of the indefatigable workers among the London poor. She works incessantly, and is much esteemed by all classes.

Miss Mary Tillinghast of North Stonington, Conn., is an inveterate snail lover. Since July she has collected the tails of ninety snails and kept them in a box, peppered, oiled and rattled.

Sara Joannette Duncan is a young Canadian authoress who has been gaining a name for herself by her novels. She is a tall, thin, pretty woman, of slight figure, with brown hair and light-blue eyes.

Mrs. Deborah Powers of Lansingburg, N. Y., who has been a member of the National Association of Women's Suffrage, is a very active manager of the banking firm of which she is the head, D. Powers & Sons.

Miss Sallie Miller, of Virginia, is established in the school in the city for the purpose of teaching negro girls how to sew, darn and cook and giving them an opportunity to learn to read, write and make correct change.

Miss Elizabeth Gates is the richest unmarried woman in Buffalo. Miss Gates, by good business management, has accumulated a considerable fortune of \$1,000,000 left her by her father, at one time president of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad.

Mrs. Henry Gray of Prospect Hill, N. J., reached the age of ninety years. She is a very recently and received many callers, who congratulated her on her hearty appearance. She is the oldest widow in the city of Newark. Her husband was a rock in the way of her success and was also a cook for General Washington.

Miss Mattie Hester is the United States mail carrier over the route from Concord, La., to New Orleans. She is a very young woman, Georgia, a settled wife, who she traverses three times a week. She drives her own mail cart, carries out all her mail, and punctual as the sun at all seasons and in all weather. Besides transporting the mails, she manages a farm, gets out all her own flour, rais, and nutries to support a mother, while she is not yet twenty years of age.

On the testimony presented, Emerson was found guilty on all charges and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. Lincoln division No. 1 of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias met in Castle hall this morning to make arrangements for the St. Louis City Corn Palace exposition, October 2.

The fight of way of the new Rock Island road will be completed in about half of the northern part of the fair grounds. The consideration is \$100 per acre. Grandma Dilling, whose position for a divorce from her late husband of twelve years, was met with a most sensational crowd, being charged with her daughters with a number of young men, has fled another petition leaving all the charges made against her and insisting that a divorce and alimony be granted her.

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