

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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TWON STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the week ending January 17, 1891, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, Jan. 12, 35,285; Monday, Jan. 13, 35,921; Tuesday, Jan. 14, 35,153; Wednesday, Jan. 15, 35,149; Thursday, Jan. 16, 35,149; Friday, Jan. 17, 35,149; Saturday, Jan. 18, 35,149.

Average, 30,692.

Printed for me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of January, A. D. 1891.

J. P. F. Notary Public.

Five of Nebraska, a law.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

He deposes and says that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of January, 1891, was as follows:

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THE plumbing superintendent has the floor.

DR. KOCH confesses that he smoothed his way to fame with glycerine.

THE United States senate worked 80 hours Saturday. Even the heathen Chinese will take off his hat to that performance.

THE hatchet is buried on the frontier. It is to be hoped that it will never be dug up again this side of the happy hunting grounds.

FAIRWELL, loth to say farewell, is said to have an optic on the Chicago mayor-ality, a place for which the supply already exceeds the demand.

THE news of ex-Governor Thayer's serious illness will be learned with regret by all the people of the state, without distinction of party.

MINNESOTA claims the biggest landslide of recent years. If it is bigger than the landslide of a certain cold day last November we don't want to see it.

THE legislature should not forget that it is an expensive luxury at \$2,000 a day, and that it would be becoming to give the people something for the money.

IT is a grievous waste of energy for Omaha to send missionaries to China while the state capital affords such a vast uncultivated field for human endeavor.

SIDNEY DILLON is at Washington, working for the extension of the Union Pacific debt. There is some probability that Mr. Dillon will find that he has fallen upon evil times.

THE prohibitionists have decided to publish a daily newspaper in Boston. It is to be feared that even free coinage will not increase the currency fast enough to meet their demands.

THE fact that every corporation in the railroad syndicate carries a keen-edged toothpick in its sleeve foreshadows a spirited cutting match before the pool becomes a thing of life.

IT is a wise political party that cheerfully bows to conditions as they are, and actively works to fulfill the pledges made to the people. Any party which attempts to override law and the popular will is doomed to early death.

THE honors and attentions paid to ex-Lieutenant Governor Melickjohn are the more gratifying because they evidence public regard for the official who fearlessly upholds the law and faithfully defends the will of the people legally expressed.

THE proposition to increase the district judges to thirty, instead of twenty, should be carefully considered in all its bearings. It would add \$25,000 to the expense account of the state, but it would furnish relief to suitors that is undoubtedly demanded. Nebraska courts are crowded with business, and the people refused to increase the number of supreme judges at the last election. The present measure deserves to be well debated, however, before it is accepted.

CONCIDENT with the encouraging news from France that there is promise of an early modification or removal of the restrictions upon the importation of American meats into that country comes the statement that the pork packers of Canada are demanding an increase of duties on pork products from the United States. The packers of Canada claim that under the existing tariff rates there they have no protection whatever from the competition of the American packers, and that as a consequence the latter practically control the Canadian market. They will therefore bring all possible pressure to bear at the coming session of parliament for a higher rate of duty on all pork, and there will also be an effort made to put some restrictions upon the competition in mess beef, which is largely in favor of American shippers. In view of the strong sentiment in Canada in favor of a policy of tariff retaliation, it would not be at all surprising if the packers succeeded in obtaining the protection they want, with the result of materially reducing our Canadian beef and pork trade.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

The two houses of the legislature will meet in joint convention tomorrow to determine the contest over the various executive offices. Under the law governing contests for executive offices the speaker of the house will preside, and the members are to act as judge and jury in rendering their decision.

It is proposed and urged by the lawyers who have carried on the contest for the independent that the depositions in the contest case be referred to a special committee and that this committee shall report its findings to the joint convention for ratification.

In other words, it is proposed that the legislature shall delegate the duty devolving upon its members, individually and collectively, to a packed jury of 15 men, organized from the outset to return a verdict which has been agreed upon by a caucus of one party only, and possibly only a domineering fraction of that party, under whip and spur of paid attorneys who have recklessly misrepresented the testimony adduced.

Such a scheme is revolutionary and at variance with the plain letter of the law and spirit of the constitution. The law directs that the legislature shall hear and determine every contest over an executive office.

How can the legislature hear unless every word of the testimony is read within the hearing of its members.

Will it take any longer to read the testimony before the legislature than it would before the committee? Would any man of honor feel justified in voting away the right of any man who has received a plurality of the votes cast in November without hearing the evidence?

Twenty years ago, when the legislature of Nebraska impeached the governor and auditor for malfeasance in office, the final verdict was only reached after a five months' session. Every word of testimony, verbal or otherwise, was heard by the senate before it came to a vote, and nobody even dreamed of proposing that a committee should usurp the functions devolving upon the whole body acting in the capacity of a jury.

The anarchists who are prompting the legislature to revolutionary proceedings have not only urged that the hearing and findings of the contest shall be handed over to a packed jury of fifteen but that the committee shall dispense with the reading of the testimony, and in its stead take the garbled and perverted briefs prepared by the lawyers who at the outset of the session advised them to trample the constitution under foot, ignore the law and set at defiance the orders of the supreme court.

This is the most audacious as well as the most infamous proposition that has ever been made to any representative body sworn to obey the constitution and discharge its duties faithfully and impartially.

What are those pretended briefs which the prohibition lawyers are trying to substitute for testimony? A tissue of falsehoods and an ingenious suppression of facts. These lawyers know very well that they are imposing upon credulous men not versed in the trickery and jargon of the unprincipled attorney. They would not dare to attempt such a perversion of facts in a court of justice, and they know that if they attempted such a downright falsification of testimony before the supreme court they would be disgraced and driven from the profession in disgrace.

Take, for instance, their "briefs" as regards the alleged bribery of naturalized citizens. They declare unblushingly that 3,000 voters were bribed to vote for Boyd and the republican state officers, except Richards, by an agreed payment for their papers conditioned that they should vote for these candidates.

Now there is not one scintilla of testimony to sustain any such charge. They cannot cite a single witness who swore that he made any agreement with any foreigner to furnish him free naturalization on condition that he would vote for or against any particular candidate.

The same shameless perversion of the truth characterizes the entire pamphlet of the mercenary lawyers who are laboring so hard to have their garbled version of the testimony take the place of the real evidence.

Such a course would not only be revolutionary but a travesty on justice.

THE INTER-STATE BRIDGE.

The arbitrary action of the Union Pacific in repudiating its contracts with the Rock Island and Milwaukee roads has awakened Omaha and Nebraska to the absolute necessity of a bridge that shall be owned by a company whose interests are identified with the growth and prosperity of the city, and will be a guarantee that the bridge shall be accessible on equal and reasonable terms to all railroads that are willing to make use of it.

THE BEE has insisted on the incorporation of these conditions in the bridge charter, and demanded that no charter be granted which does not contain them. We are pleased to note that the amended charter, which we are informed is satisfactory to the Interstate bridge company, embodies these provisions. To the amended bill THE BEE can and does give its hearty support.

Among several provisions of particular interest to Omaha the following is explicit and fully covers the demand of our citizens: "All railroads reaching the Missouri river near said point shall have unobstructed approach to and passage over said bridge for engines, cars and trains at reasonable charges."

Another excellent section of the charter provides that "in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring its use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the secretary of war."

This precludes the possibility of discrimination for or against any road or roads and provides a tribunal for sum-

CAUCUS OR CONSPIRACY.

The right of the independents who constitute a majority of our legislature to follow in the footsteps of the old parties in enforcing discipline among members cannot be called in question. It is true they have often and bitterly denounced and opposed the party caucus, but it is their privilege to change front and become ardent supporters of methods which they and the people who elected them have heretofore condemned. It was a matter of military necessity when they organized the legislature, to hold their members together by caucus rule. It may be necessary and will be eminently proper for them to invoke the power of the caucus in the future whenever they deem essential to the welfare and prosperity of the state, or to the political advancement of their party.

But there is a broad line to be drawn between political action and the discharge of judicial duties. A party caucus may pledge members to support certain candidates and they may pledge members to oppose or support certain measures. But King Caucus has no right to swing a club over any man's conscience. A caucus that would seek to bind members of a legislative body to expel any member or convict any officer on trial before it when sitting as a court of impeachment would be a conspiracy. And the same is true of any attempt to lodge or bind members to unseat any state officer whose election is contested.

Such a thing as a caucus forestalling the verdict of the United States senate or the house of representatives on the admission or unseating of any member of either body has never been heard of. The republican party as a body was bitterly opposed to Andrew Johnson but no caucus ever dared to dictate to republican senators how they should vote on the articles of impeachment preferred against him.

It is highly creditable to the independents of the legislature that they resist the attempt of interested outsiders, who intend to filch thousands of dollars out of the state treasury for lawyers' fees, to pledge them in advance through the caucus as to how they are to vote in the pending contest cases regardless of the evidence or the law.

The highest prerogative of the lawmaker is his right to vote according to his honest convictions. Around each member the constitution has placed the most ample safeguards. The lawmaker is free to say what he thinks about any man or measure and cannot be made accountable in any court for his utterances. He is exempt from all civil process and all criminal prosecution except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, not only during the session but 15 days thereafter.

No self-respecting member will surrender his prerogatives and obey the behest of any caucus on questions that are to be determined by him when he is called upon to act both as a judge and juror, nor can he do so without violating the obligations of his official oath.

SOUNDING THE SILVER POOL.

After many weeks of delay a committee of the lower house of congress has begun to sound the depths of the silver pool in which it is alleged that congress men were interested.

The first day's testimony brought out little of real importance. The future developments will be watched with interest. All that the public knows is that the men who were heavily interested in creating an inexhaustible market at a fixed price for the products of their mines sent a large lobby to Washington to help the bill through. A few weeks ago there was the gravest doubt about its chances in the house.

It is claimed now that the tide has turned. If it has certain men and interests will profit largely as a result. Members of congress who knew the fate of the measure had a chance to speculate advantageously on the strength of their information, and it is claimed that the expectant millionaires helped them to do so.

A few newspapers and members boldly claim that it is perfectly proper for a congressman to buy silver if he wants to. The people do not think so. They want a grave public question like this settled by men who have no speculative interests involved in the result. And they want to know now just how far this interest influenced them in their votes.

Congress can turn the present investigation into a success or a farce, as it chooses. If it finds an honest investigation its findings will be cheerfully accepted, and the more so if they are creditable to the country. If it is merely a process of whitewashing it will neither remove the suspicion that exists, or silence the demand for a knowledge of all the facts.

GEORGE BASCROFT.

George Bancroft, one of the most distinguished Americans of this century, is dead.

The life of this venerable man had been coeval with the development of the United States in the period succeeding the establishment of the union under the presidency of John Adams. He was about to enter Harvard university when the war of 1812 broke out. He was already prominent in public affairs when the second Adams became president. He published the first volume of a monumental work while Andrew Jackson was in the white house. He served as secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Polk. He was minister to Great Britain in 1846, and was successively accredited to Prussia, the North German confederation and the German empire in 1867, 1868 and 1871. He pronounced the eulogy upon Abraham Lincoln before congress in 1866. He has been the spectator at close range of every national event that has occurred since the close of his active public life.

Thus George Bancroft, for nearly the whole of his great age of 91 years, was personally acquainted with every im-

PORTANT PUBLIC MAN.

portant public man, every historic event, every national epoch. He could say of almost the whole of the present century, "All of which I saw and a part of which I lived."

But the great service of this remarkable man was not rendered as a statesman or diplomat, though he won laurels in both of these exalted fields. He will be remembered as the historian of the United States above and beyond all comparison, as Macaulay was the historian of England and Gibbon of Rome. This was the chief work of his life, and it is his true title to fame. No man ever approached the great undertaking with better preparation or carried it out with better opportunities. The splendid education which he had gained at Harvard and the people who elected them have heretofore condemned. It was a matter of military necessity when they organized the legislature, to hold their members together by caucus rule. It may be necessary and will be eminently proper for them to invoke the power of the caucus in the future whenever they deem essential to the welfare and prosperity of the state, or to the political advancement of their party.

Mr. Bancroft lived far beyond the allotted age of man and passed away while in the enjoyment of all the comforts and satisfactions that wealth, friends and fame can bestow. Like Emerson, "he died first at the top," but his marvelous mind lived in full vigor until less than a year ago. His name will endure as long as his work, which is immortal.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Postmaster General Wainmaker recently addressed a letter to Congressmen Evans, chairman of the sub-committee on postal telegraphy, in which he urges that early action be taken on the question of reporting to the house the bill in the hands of the committee, and suggests that any decision will at least let the people know where postal telegraphy stands. The postmaster general says that communications to the department evidence a widespread public interest in the subject, and he contributes to the strength of his own position by submitting a report made by Mr. Birmingham, at present chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, to the forty-seventh congress favoring postal telegraphy. This report presented a very strong argument for the proposed system and was especially vigorous in its arraignment of the Western Union telegraph company for persistent hostility to the establishment of a postal telegraph system controlled by the government in connection with the postoffice service of the country, and its use of agencies and influences to defeat every attempt to establish such a system. The reference to this report made eight years ago is pertinent and valuable.

The bill of Mr. Evans, which is under consideration by the sub-committee, is not a radical measure. It is limited in scope and experimental in its provisions. It does not propose anything that cannot be shown to be entirely feasible and practicable. It has been favorably passed upon by the chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, who is high authority. It is acceptable to the postmaster general, whose views of how postal telegraphy should be inaugurated are eminently safe and conservative. It is unquestionable that the great majority of the American people are in favor of the establishment of the system. The weight of argument is overwhelmingly on that side. The people want a cheaper and more efficient telegraph service, and they can be assured of getting it only by the plan proposed. The telegraph has become as much of a public necessity, by reason of the methods and exigencies of modern business, as the postal service is, and it should be made more largely available to the public both by extending its facilities and cheapening its cost. This should not wait upon the will or interests of a private corporation. It is the duty of the government, for the promotion of the general welfare, to provide a telegraph system in connection with the postal service which will enable the people to employ more freely the more rapid method of communication on terms that will warrant its larger use, and there is no good reason why the performance of that duty should be postponed. The present congress is thoroughly informed as to what it is desirable to do now, public sentiment is in favor of the proposed policy, and there is no necessity for delay or for leaving this matter to be settled by a future congress. There is promise that the postal telegraph bill will be reported at an early day, but what the action on it will be cannot be predicted with certainty. There is believed, however, to be a better prospect of a favorable result than ever before. At any rate it will be well, as the postmaster general has suggested, to let the people know where postal telegraphy stands.

THE phenomenal mildness of the weather this season gives force to the belief that the climatic conditions of the west and northwest are undergoing a radical change. It is needless to seek causes or discuss theories. It is enough to know that the people of the trans-Missouri region have been especially favored. Had the winter been one of average severity the distress resulting from a partial failure of crops would have been intensified and the consequences little short of calamitous. These are strong reasons for congratulation and thankfulness. Our good fortune is rendered more conspicuous by contrast with less favored regions. The north Atlantic states have been ravaged by a succession of blizzards, in many places the mercury registering 40° below zero, and great damage inflicted on business. The winter in Europe is a record breaker. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall its equal, for no winter since 1818 can approach it in severity and extent. From London to Vienna and from St. Petersburg to Marseilles, empires are in the clutch of the north king, rivers are frozen, traffic suspended, incalculable damage inflicted on trade, and the miseries of the poor intensified. What little distress exists in this region of the footstool is insignificant compared with the acute suffering

OF THE PEOPLE IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE WORLD.

of the people in other sections of the world.

If the action of the British government in approving the appeal of the supreme court of the Canadian minister of justice for a writ of prohibition in the case of the decree of forfeiture against the vessel seized three years ago in Behring sea was derogatory to the dignity of the government and people of the United States, congress should promptly express its judgment to that effect. Resolutions have been presented in both the senate and house declaring that the action of the imperial government of Great Britain is not in consonance with the dignity of the government and people of the United States, and if there is good ground for this view there ought to be no hesitation in giving it the strongest possible proclamation. The proceeding, it is generally admitted, is without precedent; but, on the other hand, it has the appearance of a very important concession which this government could hardly reject without having the most conclusive reasons for doing so. Doubtless the judicious course is to allow the matter to rest where it is, subject to the decision of the supreme court regarding its jurisdiction. Denunciation of the action, in the event that the court assumes jurisdiction, would not be altogether creditable to congress or the country.

THE old guard is gradually resuming control of the operating departments of the Union Pacific. There is an element of retributive justice in the change. Many of those called back to their old positions were dismissed under former managements merely to make room for favorites. Their return is a tribute to their ability and faithful service.

GOES BY THREES.

Washington Post. Nebraska gains three congressmen under the new census. Everything seems to be running in three's that way.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Boston Globe. \$5,000 apiece to eight different churches. This should help towards building a bridge across the bloody chasm that separates church and state.

OUR HONORABLE.

Denver Republican. Confidence in Secretary Blaine's ability to cope with British diplomacy appears to be unlimited. Even Blaine's democratic enemies concede that he can be trusted to maintain the honor of this republic.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Tokamah Burtocan: THE OMAHA BEE increased its circulation over six thousand last week.

Grand Island Evening: Nebraska can boast of one "defacto governor" (ex-convict governor) and a quartette of ex-convict governors.

Keasney Hub: Speaker Elder continues to show the right kind of mettle. While not up to parliamentary usage he has honesty and good sense, and is not in the least disposed to put his foot in any mess before knowing that he is right. The Hub repeats that Speaker Elder is all right.

Hastings Nebraska: Of all the correspondents on the Pine Ridge battle ground the one representing THE OMAHA BEE is head and shoulders above the rest. His pen pictures of the situation show the master's hand. He is certainly the Archibald Forbes of the western war correspondents, and THE BEE's enterprise in securing a man of his capacity for this work cannot be too highly recommended.

Seward Reporter: Hon. William Lesca has closed his six years of service as attorney general, in which he has done very much that is entitled to credit. Nebraska never had a more faithful or energetic public servant. In his long term of official life Mr. Lesca has made many warm friends, and necessarily many enemies also. But his worst enemy cannot point to an official act that was not inspired by an earnest desire to do what was right. His work may be criticised, but the people of the state, irrespective of party, unite in pronouncing him an honest man.

Beatrice Democrat: As might have been expected, the passing of the Union Pacific railroad into the hands of Jay Gould has impressed the people of Nebraska with the necessity of immediately reforestation the government mortgage upon that concern. The Nebraska legislature is considering a concurrent resolution asking the delegation in congress from this state to take immediate steps to have this foreclosure pushed, and our congressional delegation can in no way better serve their constituency than by having that road sold and operated upon its actual valuation.

PASSING JESTS.

The Indian takes a government ration view of existence.

Texas Sittings: The actress who is "wedded to her art" gets a divorce as soon as the rich man comes along.

Manhattan: He (deeply in love) but proud as Lucifer)—Do you love me? She—No. He—Well, I fancied you did, you know, and I wanted to tell you I'm already engaged.

Milwaukee Sentinel: "Look out," howled the impatient victim in the barber's chair. "Do you think you're carrying in wood?" "No, sir; more like eating on brass."

Epoch—Taxpayer (shivering)—I can't afford to buy sufficient underclothing at McKinley prices and I'm all in a chill.

Great Statesman—Get a chill, eh Well, there's no duty on quinine.

Harpers Bazar: "Cousin Ethel, I want you to be my wife." "Family history establishes quite another precedent. Henry's mother was a sister to your father. I think we'll follow the precedent."

Good News—Scientific Guest—"What do you think of Prof. Koch's great discovery for the cure of consumption?" Hostess (who is not much of a newspaper reader)—"Well, tell me the truth, I haven't much faith in any of these cure patent medicines."

Washington Post: A man who was walking sideways, so as to be sure to see the moon over his right shoulder, stumbled against a young boy of the St. Nicholas tribe in New York city. The boy, who was carrying a medicine bottle, said to the man: "You should respect the gray hair, I should have had if I had remained single."

New York Weekly: Too Much Iron—Doctor—Did you get that mixture of wine and iron that I ordered? Deacon Waters—Yes, sir, I've had it. Never enjoyed a bottle of medicine better in my life. Drank it up without taking breath. But doctor, there was too much iron in it. Doctor—Humph! So I should imagine. Deacon Waters—The iron all went to my feet and made 'em so heavy I could hardly walk.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Condensed Happenings of Interest Transpiring in the Various States.

A CRAZY ATTEMPT AT CREMATION.

Brief Items From Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Utah and the Coast.

Nebraska.

There is talk of reviving the Arapahoe coronet band. The Sons of Veterans' camp at Hardy has been reorganized. The Crete creamery is turning out 450 pounds of butter per day. There are five prisoners in the Lincoln county jail at North Platte. An anti-high five club has been organized by the young people of York. Madison county will have a fair this year at Norfolk September 21, 24 and 25. An independent military company has been organized at Gandy with forty-nine members. The commissioners of Garfield county have taken steps to secure aid for the needy citizens of the county. Rev. John Power has been invited to remain another year as pastor of the Blair Congregational church. The creamery at Neligh made 60,000 pounds of butter from May to November and paid out \$10,000 of the same. The residence of Rev. R. O. Wood of Kenesaw was destroyed by fire which originated from a defective flue, but the household goods were saved. The Thayer county jail is again vacant. Dave Chapman, its last occupant, in for stealing a saddle and bridle, having served his term and been discharged. A crazy woman in the Wayne county jail pulled the straw from her bed and set it on fire, but the flames were discovered by the jailer and extinguished. Nelson & Co., general merchants of Bertrand, who were closed on chattel mortgage recently, will hardly be able to resume business and several parties are negotiating for the stock. Perkins county has never had a jail, but the town of Grant and the county commissioners have just leased the basement of the First National bank and will transform it into a jail. Thirteen inmates have been discharged from the Dodge county poor house during the year and two remain. The total expense of the farm was \$901.62 and the cash income was \$617.15. There was also on hand January 1, 1891, 1,500 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats and thirty tons of hay.

Iowa.

Dewey S. Doolittle, who resided near Webster City, Iowa, is dead. Andrew Quigley, a former lawyer of Dubuque, died recently at Denver, Col. A. A. Cooper is talking of building a new \$300,000 wagon factory in Dubuque. Farmer Bush of Silvan township, Cherokee county, has struck an artesian vein at a depth of seventy-five feet. A party of Fairfield hunters bagged 847 rabbits one day lately, and another party from the same town got 150 the same day. John Cox, who lately completed a term of eighteen months in the Fort Madison penitentiary, is again in jail at Onawa, charged with burglary.

Mrs. Mary Mell, aged ninety-five years, died at Des Moines. She was born in Pennsylvania, and had a distinct recollection of many of the events of the war of 1861-65. H. C. Wheeler of Odebolt shipped twenty tons of timber by last week to Cole Ambrose of Ely, England. Mr. Ambrose is an extensive farmer and a noted breeder of Shire horses.

Mrs. D. H. McDowell of Oskaloosa, began about a year and a half ago to save dimes, and all such change came into the family possession, was turned over to her and dropped into a little savings bank. A few days ago the bank was opened and the sum total was \$118.00. The following old residents of Tama county are recently deceased: William C. Howard of Chelsea, aged fifty-three years; came to Iowa in 1836; served in the Iowa cavalry during the rebellion. James Brown, aged seventy-six; came to Iowa in 1856. Isaac W. Graham, aged seventy-two.

Walter Ford (Pocahontas county) was in town last week," says the Waverly Republican. "He has been employed by our board of supervisors. The past year as agent for the same board over to him and Iowa, and we are told, has disposed of 1,000 acres for \$12,000. Bremer still owns between six and seven hundred acres in Pocahontas county."

"The statement that a man could not endure to receive in the palm of his hand a quart of water falling drop by drop from a height of three feet was given a practical test by the employees of Bennett & Frantz's carriage works," says the Burlington Hawkeve. "The foreman of the trimming department volunteered to prove that the thing could be done and succeeded in his attempt. His hand was fixed immovably to the wheel started. The test occupied two or three hours, but the man endured no remarkable discomfort."

Dr. Lorenz B. Eley of Ilion, Ind., and Miss Katie B. Conroy of Kokook, were to have been married last week at the residence of the bride. The license was procured and the wedding guests were assembled, but the ceremony was not taken place. The prospective bride is a Catholic, the groom-to-be, a Protestant. He had neglected to fill out a blank form sent him and his answers were necessary to secure a dispensation from the bishop permitting the marriage. The guests, however, partook of the wedding feast, and the bridegroom, having complied with all other essential forms, the couple awaited with such patience as they can command the church's permission to be joined in wedlock.

Washington.

Port Townsend has issued bonds for \$100,000 for municipal purposes. A young bull of the St. Nicholas tribe in Washington recently stabbed a young squaw for whom he had conceived an affection.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Advertisement for Gillette's Safety Razor. Text: Gillette's Safety Razor. ABSOLUTELY PURE. NEBRASKA OMAHA National Bank LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Capital, - - - - \$400,000 Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890, - 87,550.00. THE IRON BANK. A General Banking Business Transacted. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

which was not returned, killing her instantly. He escaped.

A colony of fifty-eight persons arrived at Gray's Harbor from Arkansas last week. A recent rise in the Washakie and Chehalis rivers brought down 2,000,000 feet of logs. Garretts in Tacoma operate on victims at the railroad depot and no one dares to interfere. Five shingle mills at Chobals have been kept running for months, turning out 400,000 shingles a day. Frank D. Hughes of Tacoma committed suicide with laudanum. Unfortunate speculation was the cause. The growth of Fairhaven is phenomenal. Eighteen months ago where the city of 8,000 inhabitants now stands was a forest clearing. A branch of the Northern Pacific road from Tacoma to Olympia was to have been completed January 1. A bonus of \$50,000 is to be paid by Olympia. Captain U. B. Scott is to build a new steamer to ply between Seattle and Tacoma that will cost \$60,000. The vessel will be finished in about 45 days. The output of the Roslyn mine of Kittitas county for 1890 was 450,669 tons, against 338,441 tons in 1889. The pay-rolls for many months called for \$8,000,000. The vote taken on the proposition to consolidate Whatcom and Schome was decided by a great majority in the affirmative. The town thus formed is the fourth in population in Washington. The Washington Protective association, composed of colored citizens of the state, has been organized. The object is stated to be to encourage immigration of colored people and to improve the condition of the colored race. An organized gang of horse thieves is reported from Whitman county. They drive the animals of the range to the nearest railroad station and ship them east. Three car loads of horses were thus shipped from Spokane to St. Paul. Waite W. Webb, son of a prominent citizen of Tacoma, committed suicide at Coloe City. He had been drinking and gambling, and it was immediately after a loss of \$40 which he had borrowed from the bank that he shot himself. His father was secretary of Montana under the Cleveland administration. It turns out that the persons who strung up E. L. Burns at Dayton, Ohio, were not the same persons who were members of a gang of whitecaps who have committed murderous outrages in the neighborhood. The grand jury of Dayton is after them. Jack Conley, August Mills and two brothers named Van Cleave are under arrest on the charge of kidnapping and slaying a man and selling the meat in Seattle. For six months past hundreds of cattle have mysteriously disappeared from the ranches and ranges within a radius of fifty miles of that