THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bec Bild's Farmam and Seventeenth Sts FWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska. | 58 County of Bouglas. | 58 Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing commany, does solemniy swear that the netual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending Sept. 6, 1800, was as follows: Sunday, August 31...... Monday, Sept. 1.... Fuesday, Sept. 2... 20,726 Saturday, Sept. 6......

State of Nebraska. State of Nebraska. State of Nebraska. Ss.

County of Douglas, is S.

George B. Tzschuk, being daly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Boalty Bee for the mouth of September, 189, 18,710 copies; for October, 189, 18,997 copies; for November, 1880, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,018 copies; for January, 189, 19,35 copies; for February, 1990, 19,761 copies; for March, 189, 20,815 copies; for April, 1893, 20,514 copies; for May, 1890, 20,189 copies; for June, 1890, 20,201 copies; for July, 1890, 20,62 copies; for August, 1890, 2,750 copies.

George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to be fore the and subscribed in the Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this inth day of September, A. D. A. P. Fett.
Notary Public.

Now that Allen Root is nominated for congress, the compaign will proceed without further friction.

THE vigorous opposition of shippers to the uniform bill of lading which the railroads attempted to put in force, successfully strangled the scheme.

WITH the cyclone of the Pappio in the congressional race, Mr. Bryan will save considerable expense and mental exertion by promptly retiring from the field.

THE Minnesota democratic platform outwinds the famous Indiana productian. The Minnesota contingent work on the theory that the slimmer the chances of success the longer the plat-

A GREAT republican rally, with speeches that will give the key note to the campaign, is the proper thing. The time is about ripe, and the republicans of the state are awaiting to fall into

In response to local pressure the Canadian authorities decided to reduce its way into popular favor at home and

MR. McKeighan's attempt to adjust the affairs of the government goes merrily along. His own business affairs, however, grow more sadly mixed as the days lengthen. It was his misfortune, in his congressional race, that he was ever county judge of Webster county.

PORTLAND, the queen of the Columbia, is one of the few cities profiting by a census recount. The first enumeration gave a population of sixty-one thousand. A recount by competent men brought the population up to seventy-five thousand, again of fifty-eight thousand in ten years.

NEW YORK is soon to have a monument erected to Horace Greely. It is to consist of a statue which is about to be erected in the front doorway of the New York Tribune, the paper he founded. The monument is the result of public enterprise, and will be sacred to the memory of the greatest American jour-

THE Lincoln newspaper which could not sell itself for fifteen hundollars still insists that some of the democratic boodle editors should have "blood money." If will be eminently proper for them to come out for home and native land with a string tied to their proposition.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertions of chronic croakers, the country is getting along pretty well. During the past decade national and state debts to the amount of one billion dollars were wiped out, while the wealth of the country increased forty per cent, reaching the splendid total of seventy-one and a half billion dollars, or an average of one hundred and eleven and a half dollars for every man, woman and child in the

THE final footing of the election in Maine shows a republican plurality of nearly nineteen thousand, the largest in any "off year" since 1879. The total vote Is twenty thousand short of that east in 1888. Compared with the vote of 1886, the republicans show a loss of five thousand, while the democratic vote fell away twelve thousand. Evidently the democrats of Maine were not satisfied with the record of the national party and either stayed at home or voted the republican ticket as a means of rebuking the obstructionists,

IT was a sublime piece of crystalized gall for Chaffee and Davis, the two gang that had controlled and debauched leaders of the council combine to ask Treasurer Rush for an endorsement of Vandervoort as postmaster of Omaha in view of the notorious fact that both of them as well as Vandervoort had sup- riots. Judges of election were violently ported the democratic opponent of Rush at the last city election. It would seem that the combine wants to control not only the city patronage, but the postoffice, the custom house, the school board, the superintendency and minor appointments on the new federal building, and everything else in and out of sight. There is nothing small about the council combine.

THE LESSON OF TWO ELECTIONS.

Vermont at the recent election was a democracy than it has derived from any other political event of the year. The reduced, but this fact was not allowed to mitigate the enthusiasm of the party organs over what they coaone hitherto impregnable stronghold of republicanism was weakening, and upon this apparent fact these organs harped for days in merry chorus. The were less interested in political affairs in this off year than usual, and the party managers had made comparatively little effort to arouse an interest. The campaign was one of the quietest in the history of the state, and the confidence of the republicans in their ability to win conduced to widespread apathy in the party ranks. sort of thing is always to be reprehended, because the duty of a man to his party demands that he shall at all times when called upon give it the support of his vote, but it is a common experience in years immediately following a presidential election. In the case of Vermont it furnishes no good reason for assuming hat the republican vote is really any less in that state now than it was two

vears ago. But the happiness of the democracy over the result in the Green Mountain state was of brief enjoyment. The verdiet of Maine swept it away completely and now these democratic organs are endeavoring to explain the splendid republican victory in the Bay state by charging that it was the work of money Yet it is unquestionable that for every dollar spent there by the republicans the democrats put out one hundred cents, and especially was this the case in the First district, represented by Speaker Reed. Never was there a more vigorous and determined effort to defeat a candidate than was made by the democratic managers to defeat Mr. Reed. The chairman of the national committee, Senator Gorman of Maryland, sent thousands of dollars into that district, a single millionaire democratic senutor being credited with having given over twenty thousand dollars to be used entirely against Reed. There is reason to believe that so far as the First district of Maine is concerned the democrats spent more money there than the republicans. But the republicans were well organized and their distinguished leaders did not permit their interest in the campaign to flag. The result attests the value of their efforts.

There is an obvious lesson in these recent political events which appeals to the consideration of republicans everywhere. The chief danger to the party in the republican states is from either apathy or over-confidence. So far as the principles to be contended for are concerned, the claim of the republican party to confidence and support is as strong as it has ever been, and there is absolutely nothing in the recent conduct the tariff on pork from three to half a of the leaders of the democracy, or in cent a pound. The persuasive influence the promises to be inferred from the of the American hog continues rooting | course of the representatives of that party in congress, to warrant any change of opinion regarding its ability or its willingness to conserve and promote the interests of the people and the welfare of the country. The course of the party in congress has shown that it has no sincere concern for the general good, and especially that its professions of regard for the great farming class are meaningless and dishonest. The duty of republican leaders is so plain as not to require particular elucidation, and if faithfully performed the column of republican states will remain intact.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM. It goes without saying that the pres ent primary election law is defective in many points. We doubt, however, whether the regulations proposed by the Seventh ward republican club can be egally enforced before the present law s amended so as to accord with the proposed reform. It is doubtful whether any republican can be legally disfranchised at a primary election because he is not a member of a republican club, unless indeed that should be made a prerequisite qualification by the republican state and county central committees. For instance, the republican state central committee issues a call for a state convention to composed of a given number of delegates they fail to boodle Roggen and Rum it in the respective counties. All republicans, irrespective of faction, are invited to send representation, and it is expected that free access will be given to all republicans to participate in the primaries.

If the county or ward committee should take upon itself to exclude republicans who are not members of clubs, they would do so in violation of the state committee's call and lay a foundation for a contest in the courts and in the convention.

The object of all primary elections is to give free scope to members of the party for an untrammeled choice of candidates, and after a free ballot and a fair count is had to proclaim the choice of the majority, and exact adhesion to this choice at the election. The only conditions that can be prescribed under our primary law must relate to the political standing of the voter and his past and future support of party candidates.

Years ago before any primary law was enacted, THE BEE advocated a radical reform of primaries by registration of the present session of congress termithe members of each party. When this reform was adopted by the republican county central committee, it provoked the opposition of what was then known as the railroad our primaries by promiscuous voting and organized repeaters. The result was that the first primary under registration was a series of rowdy raids and assaulted, ballot boxes were smashed and peaceable voters were driven from the polls by rowdies. Finally a sufficient number of committeemen were bought outright with corporation boodle and the registration system was overthrown

and revoked. Such outrages can no longer be perpetrated now that primaries are under legislative control, but the

registration of vaters would in our opin-The decline in the republican vote of ion effect the reforms sought to be accomplished by the Seventh ward repubsource of greater encouragement to the licans. It is within the power of the county committee to appoint a registration board and require all republicans to democratic vote in the state was also enroll themselves before they acquire the right to vote at a primary election. The board of registration could be clothed with power to examine into the ceived to be substantial evidence that political standing and qualifications of each voter. Membershipin a republican club would be prima facie proofof his right to participate in the party's primaries, But the failure to join a club would not trath is that the vote in Vermont shows deprive him of his franchise if he can simply that the republicans of that state establish his republicanism. The same rules would of course apply to members of other parties.

Such a system would effectually stop promiseuous voting and repeating at

OUTLOOK FOR SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The senate has passed two bills providing for ship subsidies. One of these proposes a tournage bounty and the other makes provision for subsidies in the form of mail contracts. The first applies to all classes of vessels above a certain tonnage, while the other measure calls for the construction of steamships of a specified character, which could be made available in an emergency as war vessels. Both of these bills received a good majority in the senate, and their supporters were sanguise that they would pass the house, where they have new been for nearly or quite two months.

There has been no intimation, however, that they are likely to get through at the present session, and the indications are that they will be allowed to go over. It is necessary that something shall be sacrificed if the national treasury is not to experience a deficit, and it is quite probable that the leaders of the majority in the house have decided that it is the most expedient thing to do to postpone the subsidy bills. They would require somewhere from three to five million dollars within the next year, and afterwards a considerably larger amount, and even socomparatively small a sum as this may just save the revenues of the government from falling below the expenditures. It is evident that the treasury is going to have a very close shave as it is, unless the president should as a matter of safety veto the twentyfive million dollar river and harbor bill, and under such circumstances the adoption of a ship subsidy policy would be rather hazardous from a party point of view. Besides, many of the members of the majority in the house may hesitate, and very reasonably so, about giving their approval to a system which they would find no little difficulty in justifying to their constituents, particularly those of the west and northwest, who would not be easily convinced that it would be in the general interest to use the public money in this way. It is quite likely, therefore, that the advocates of ship subsidies have been induced to abate the pressure for this legislation and await a more auspicious time for renewing it.

The longer the subsidy schemes are delayed the less chancethey should have of succeeding, but it must be confessed that their promoters have secured a very decided advantage in cetting the through the senate. If the house does not act upon them at the present session, which seems probable, it is very likely to do so at the next. Meantime those who are opposed to the policy, as wrong in principal and certain to place a large and growing burden on the national treasury, should not be inactive.

THE September crop report of the department of agriculture does not show any improvement in the crop conditions in the country. The belief that recent favorable weather had materially improved maturing grain and mitigated the effect of drought, is not sustained by the report. On the contrary, a decline of two points is noted in the condition of corn. The average is now placed at seventy per cent, the lowest since 1881. Favorable rains during August came too late to do any great good, and the bulk of the crop needs frostless weather during the present month to fully mature. This is hardly probable, and a further reduction in the average is expected. Every corn growing state is more or less affected, with Kansas at the front of the list. The agencies affecting corn caused like damage to all cereals and root crops, particularly potatoes, the average this year being the lowest in twenty-three years. Increased prices for all grain will, however, more than make up the deficit in quantity. In actual value the reduced crop of 1890 exceeds the enormous crop of 1889,

THE latest order of business agreed upon by the republicans of the senate includes a bill for the relief of the supreme court of the United States. This matter has occupied the attention of congress from time to time for a number of years, and the urgency for some legislation has steadily grown. The rate of this growth is shown by the fact that between October, 1885, and the same month in 1889, the cases on the docket increased from nine hundred and four to eleven hundred and eighty. The clear remedy for this practical denial of justice is to organize a new intermediate appellate court, or to define rigidly and restrict the class of eases in which appeal may be made. A bill designed to give the needed relief has passed the house and a substitute for it has been reported in the senate. There ought to be a practicable way found to settle the long-pending question before nates.

THE offer of Secretary Windom to prepay one year's interest on four per cent bonds resulted in the disbursement of nearly a half million dollars in one day by the sub-treasury at New York. The government would certainly be in hard lines if it were unable to find a number of self-sacrificing individuals willing to relieve it of a portion of the surplus.

THE comparative business activity in municipalities of Nebraska and Kansas is well illustrated by the prospective building of public works. According to the manual of American Water Works for 1889-90, water works are projected in eleven Nebraska towns with a fair outlook for their construction-Ainsworth, Arapahoe, Atkinson, Cozad, Crawford,

Harrison, Hayrsprings, Hooper, Hum- | FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. boldt, Winden and Syracuse. In Kansas, on the other hand, in only five towns-Baxter Springs, Osage City, Phillips-burg, Richfield and Wallace—have similar expenditures for public works been proposed.

THE legislature this winter will be called upon to pass some laws on usury, The callow-faced young man who has been in the habit of holding up the sturdy farmer for sixty per cent will be called down. And it is eminently proper that he should be.

WITH Van Wyck out of the race for congress, the proper thing for the democratic nominee to do is to retire and make the election of Connell unanimous. Young hopes and ambitions should not be blasted in a fruitless chase.

THE apportionment bill introduced in the house gives Nebraska and Minnesota an increase of three congressmen each, being the only states in the union whose growth in population justified the in-

DESPITE a majority of forty-five thous-

and against the amendment, the prohibi-

tionists of Massachusetts placked up sufficient vitality to nominate a state THE police force is sadly in need of a digerous overhauling. The number of

ilance and efficiency. THE pickle packers are getting together to organize a trust. Wherefore consumers should be prepared to sour on the product.

burglaries committed within the past

ten days clearly show a lack of vig-

Not to the Point. Slowe City Journal.

The talk about an extra session of congress is what the lawyerscharacterize as irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.

A Warning to the Octopus.

Before it has gone too far the Standard oil ompany should be informed that "the piping times of peace" frequently procede an unpleasant season of war.

The Only I feetive Prohibition.

Louisville Courier-Journ at.
There was a time when prohibition was complete in Kentucky. It was in the very early days when the entire state was 5,000 feet under water.

McKeighan Needs a Rest. Histings Nebraskan.

McKeighan's set speech is becoming so much of a chestnut that he fails to attract

an audience. He should take a week off and

learn a new one. Without a Remedy. Norfolk News. Mr. Kem's speech reminded one forcibly of a physician who, when called to see a sick person, would talk dolefully of the dangerous

existence in the patient and then go away without suggesting a remedy. Turn Out and Be Educated.

nature of the malady, assign a cause for its

Kearney Hub. When the campaign opens every voter should turn out and hear the respective platforms discussed. It is through open, fair discussion that the merits of parties are brought out. When the announcements are made, turn out and hear all phases of the

What Good Can it Do?

Philadetphia North American. It is far from clear what good the panrepublican congress proposed by some enthusiasts would do. There was definite work for a Pan-American congress, but the plans for this congress of the world's republics are too vague to seem practical. What good it will do to "discuss the varied problems which confront republics" is hard to see. Such problems are discussed very freely as it is, and just about as effectively and to as much purpose as by a congress.

The Surplus Couldn't Stand It.

Philadelphia Record, A moral plague spot has been discovered within a stone's throw of the capitol at Washington, and congress has been petitioned to buy the properties and destroy them. If the government should go into the business of buying up such plague spots the chances are that the supply of spots would so tax the resources of the surplus that the plague would assume epidemic form. There ought to be sufficient criminal law in the District of Columbia to do all the wiping out that such spots require. Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

Washington, Sept. 11. - Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |- Pensions were granted today as follows to Nebraskans: Original invalid -Isaac Huyck, Liberty. Restoration and increase-Charles Eanor, Red Cloud. Original widows, etc.—Minors of Samuel S. Corby, Clearwater; Julia A. McCole, former widow of Henry R. Blanchard, Salem, issue of August 19, 1890. Iowa: Original—George W. Liddeck, Red Oak; Martin K. Whitsett, Macedonia; Charles H. Knapp, Siducy. Increase— Joshua F. Bishop, Des Moines; Ell A. Kerschner, Centreville, Reissue—Ezekiel Sankey, Leon; Theodore Herbert, Stiles-Sankey, ville; Charies Johnson, Villisca; Covert Scheffers, Nobleton, Original widows, etc.—Mary A., widow of Enos C. Hob-son, Richland; minors of Moses Lockhart, Marion; Mary M. Rose, former widow of Moses Lockhart, Marion; Elizabeth M. Smith, mother of John W. Thursten, Cedar Rapids; Mary E., widow of George R. Mil-

South Dakota: Original—James Thomas, Clark; David B. Breckhorn, Lebanon. In-crease—George E. Trumbo, Tyndall. Senate Order of Business.

Washington, Sept. 11. -The republican senatorial caucus to decide on the order of business concluded to limit the programme for the remainder of the session to the following bills, to be considered in the order named after the report of the conference committee on the land grant forfeiture bill shall have been disposed of Phe anti-lottery mail bill, the bill to repeal the timber culture act; to establish private land claim courts; for the relief of the supreme court; for the adjust-ment of claims of laborers, etc., under the eight-hour law; making eight hours a day's work; to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy department; the Paddock pure food bill; for the settlement of claims arriving from Indian depredations; the Torey bankruptcy bill; the bill to place telegraph companies under the operation of the inter-state commerce law; the District of Colum-The question of adjournment was Outside of iscussed only incidentally the caucus the opinion was freely expressed that after the tariff bill was disposed of a quorum could be had only for a short time.

This is as it Should Be. Washington, Sept. 11.-Senator Plumb today reported favorably from the public committee the bill declaring that railroad land grants shall not be held to include land containing valuable deposits of gold,

iron or other metals unless

Two Killed with One Bullet. GAINESVILLE, Tex., Sept. 11 .- Last night in a saloon a quarrel occurred between Henry Nogel and four young men. Nogel drew a revolver and fired a bullet which killed both Lee Bashum and John Wilkey.

specified in the grant.

Three Highwaymen Hold Up a Strangerat the Muzzle of a Rifla

THE POLICE CAPTURE TWO OF THEM.

Several Gambling Establishments Running Wide Open and Doing a Land Office Business-City News Notes.

LINCOLN, Nob., Sept. 11 .- [Special to Tax. Baz.] -As a stranger who claims to be a justice of the peace, but refuses to give his name was passing up Eighth street between P and Q shortly after H o'dock last evening, he was suddenly confronted by three highwaymen, one of whom hala rifle and thrust it in his face with the command to throw up his hands. He had quite a roll of money on his person and objected to parting with it, A fierce struggle ensued but the dispenser of justice was finally everence and thrown down. He velled-

"Murder, murder, police" Officer Harry heard his cries and rushed to the scene. At the approach of the policeman the robbers jumped up and fled, two running east through the alley just south of the Opelt and the other darting through the alley opening on the west side of the street. Officer Harry chased the two up the alley toward the Opelt. and seized the fellow with the rife. The other thug escaped. The porteeman sent a special officer after the fellow, who fled toward the B. & M. depot, and a few minutes later that robber was captured. The fellow with the rifle gave the name of Ed Williams, while the other was registered as James Mc-

Koenler Millord narrowly escaped being killed shortly before so clock this morning. He got on an eastbound car at Twelfth street and suddenly remembered that he had forgotten some parcels in a store he had just left. He was on the front end of the car and in attempting to get off fell directly in front of the car, with ms neck on the track. The oriver, with great presence of mind, yelled "Whoa!" threw his weight backwards on the lines and gave the breakbeam a terrific twist. Fortunately the car was stopped just in time to save Milford's life, as the wheel left its dusty imprint on his throat. Had the cargone six inches further it would have killed him.

THE GAMBLERS' HARVEST.

All the gambling establishments were run-ning in full blast last evening and all report a profitable business with moneyed suckers. The greatest crowd seemed gathered in El-dredge & Webb's establishment, on the secdredge & Webb's establishment, on the second floor of the Quick block, on Tentra and P streets. Among the other places reported as being run in full blast in defiance of the ordinances were: A gambling establishment over the lvy Leaf said to be run by one Bradeen. Another at 122 South Tenth. Another over the tough joint run by Tom Nooman. Another over Hood's timbling place on South Eleventh. over Hood's tippling place on SouthEleventh street. Nearly every gambler from Omaha is in the city trying to get a whack at the suckers. Why in the world the police should be so vigilant in arresting some two or three negroes shooting craps and close their eyes to the wholesale robbery of the city's guests has been a matter of considerable comment.

THE HASTINGS ASTLUM CASE. Your correspondent inquired of Governor Thayer as to the allered conflict of authority between him and the board of public lands and buildings. The governor replied: "There has been no conflict whatever between us, and I am greatly surprised at the appearance of such statements." appearance of such a statement, as well as at the action taken by the board. There has een an unfortunate state of affairs in the Hastings asylum, and I was taking measures o remove the causes. Three members of the board were cognizant of my action in the matter. Especially was this true of Mr. Steen, the president of the board who had expressed his views to meas fully in accord with mine touching the case of Mr. Beatty! ie and two other members of the board as sented to the date named by me when his pay should cease, without any objection whatever. I did not remove any one, but required Dr. Stone, the superintendent, to do so. This is all there is in the matter."

TENNIS TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Nebraska awn Tennis association will be held at Hastings, September 16, 17 and 18. The con-

ests will be as follows: Men's doubles, championship class. 2. Men's doubles, second class.
3. Ladies' doubles.

4. Mixed doubles.

Tournament open to members of any club in Nebraska. Prizes will be given in each

A BLOODY FIGHT.

Lindsey's restaurant was the scene this norning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, of avery

ively fight, which came near ending rously for one of the combatants. It was difficult to ascertain the true facts in the case owing to the reticence of those who knew of it. It is learned, however, that soon after 3 o'clock Charles McCarrer, a well known traveling man, came into the restaurant, considerably under the influence of liquor, and called a colored waiter, who is known by the name of "Frank," the other part of his cognomes not having arrived yet. something to est. The waiter told him rould attend to his wants as soon as he had finished his present occupation. This did not suit McCarger, and he spoke harshiy to the man, who replied in kind.

According to the bestevidence obtainable McCarger grabbed a glass goblet and let it fly at the negro. It caught Frank along the side of the head and drew the blood copiously. He returned the Caucasian's fire by throwing a goblet and a spitteen at him, cutting a deep rash in the man's head. The waiter fol-owed up his advantage by clinching with his antagonist, and it required the united services of a half dezen spectators to untangle the mixture of races. McCarger came out of the afrayin bad shape, and was assisted to a room, the exact location of which diligent maquiry failed to establish by his friends. It was reported this morning that he was dying, but owing to the thrown over the affair his condition could not be learned. It is serious, however as the anxiety displayed by the waiters indi-

THE CASE DISMISSED. The rather chestnutty criminel libel suit brought by the now celebrated Dr. Slominski late of Lincoln against H. L. Dorbins manag-ing editor of the News, because of certain articles attacking the character museum of snatomy which played a engagement here, was finally disposed of in Judge Brown's court yesterday. The heard but a portion of the defense but a portion clined togo any further with it giving the tion a week to dismiss the case, which

M'KEIGHAN'SNEIGHBORS TALK Members of his Alliance Denounce the Congressional Candidate.

Cowles, Neb., Sept. 8 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Thave been requested by several members of the Cowles alliance No. 984, to to which myself and the Hon. William A. McKeighan (alliance candidate for congress) both belong, to write you some of the facts in regard to the fitness of that gentleman for the position to which he aspires and the n which he is held by many of his neigh bors. There are forty or more voter alliance, and out of this number Keirhaa's supporters can be counted on one's fingers. His own alliance sent three dele-gates to the county convention, all anti-Me-Keighan men. We claim that Mr. McKeighan standson the records of this county as a defaulter, having held several hundred deliurs belonging to the

county, or his bondsmen, from the time he left the office of judge, January 1, 1887, thi the third Saturday in July, 1899, two weeks after he was commatted for congress.
We claim that he is addicted to the use of interiorating drink when he can get it, to such an extent as to incapacitate him for business, and that this was the main reason why he was not re-elected to the county

We believe that if elected he will be a tool of the railroads, because we believe that is uses railroad free plasses in traveling and electioneering in this congressional district, and that he has not denied using them since

January 1, 1890.

We claim that he was not the choice of the people of this coogressional district and would not have been nominated but for the assistance of Mr. Powers, It is a well known fact, and not dealed, that he and his friends, used fallows. used falsehood and deception to scure his delegates from this county to the congresonal convention.

sional convention.

Here is an example: Stillwater alliance sout to delegrate to the country on vention. It consides of about fifteen voters, over ten of which are unit-McKeighan. It was represented in the country convention by a McKeighan man. Is this the "new deat," "fair play" and "honesty" talled of three mouths ago: Several McKeighan men denied that they would support him when they were named for delegates to the congressional convention, but showed their colors only aftercention, but showedtheir colors only after elected. Do you wonder that we claim the ndependent party is a democratic bait to se-aire republican suckers : Some allierce men in Webster county will

ote the alliance tieget, some will "scratch" it all to pieces. Your L.C. BENNET. otethe alliance ticket; some will not and

NEWS OF THE MORTH WEST.

Nebraska.

A new fire and tightning insurance company as been formed at Keamey. The OakdalePenandPlow has changed hands, Mr. McComick retining and being succeeded by Kephart & Diltz.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck is boked to speak at the Pierce county fair September 16 and at Ponca, Dixos county, the 16th.

The date of the soldier's reusion at Heoren as been charged from September 30. October 1, 2 and 3, to one week later. The general mechanise store of Adam

on at Grant has been closed by the sheriff on an \$5000 chattel mortgrage. The eighth annual fair of Brown county

will be held at Long Pine September 17 to 20. All the promises effered are open to Bown, Rock and Keya Pata counties.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ham of Grand Island don't get along very well together. Mrs. Ham swere out a warrant charging herbusband with assault. John entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine of \$5 and costs. Tacsday Harmassaulted his wife and drow a re-volver because she refused to give some money that she hadenmed keeping boarders. Afterwards he swore out a warrant charging her with being too intimate with Henry Hamam and the two were arrested. We daythe case came up for hearing and Haun couldn't proven is charges. Then Mrs. Haun tooksteps to secure a divorce, charging ex-treme cuelty, druskenness and failure to support. The could have three children.

C. A. Bunnell, who has been in the Lincola county all at North Platta about a mouth on the churge of seiling mortraged property, played a shabby trick on Sheriff Baker and broke jall Tuesday night. Burnell became paralyzed in his lower limbs a fewdaysago and by reasonof his helpless condition the kind hearted sheriff gave him comfortable but not very secure quarters in an upstairs room in the county hotel. The only burrier between the prisoner and liberty was some lath and plaster, and Wensday morning wheathe sheriff weat to the room to give the poor cripple his breakfast the hale in the wall was then, but the prisoner had flown and Baker can find no trace of him.

lerwa. Clinton is talking of having a sawdust

nalice. The Universalists' state convention will be heidat Marshalltown September 21 to 26. The explosion of a coffee pot at Dubuque severely scalded Mrs. Lizzie Geiger about

the face and neck. Jennie Morris, a wormn who claims to be from Nebraska, has applied to the authorities of Codar Rapids for help to mach relatives at Davenport. According to her story she be-came separated from her husband at Webster

City while he was making a horse trade and she has been unable to find him since. Three prisoners, A. C. Wilson, Frank Cravens and Frank Carroll made their escape from the Corydon all Sundaynizh by cut-tingthrough the heavy brick wall. Wilson was awaiting trial for the murder of his father, Cravens for attempting to week a Rock Island passenger train, and Carroll for forcery. As soon as their escape was dis-covered the sheriffstarted in pursuit, but no

When the men at the Ilifnois Central other day they discovered an object in a corwhen brought into the sunlight ner which, proved to be a dirty-faced boy. He was nine years old, he claimed, and had stolens ride from Sheldon to Freeport, Ill., and was on his way back to Sheldon. bject intraveling was to see the country The precocious youngster was given his din-ner by the men and duly forwarded to Shel-

Wyoming and Colorado.

The first Wyoming state university graduating class toleavetheinstitution the coming year has three members. Thereis said to be a great demand for

don.

miners in San Miguel county, Colorado, at wares of from \$3.50 to 8 perday. Within the past few months \$100,000 has to the endowment fund of Colorado college at Colorado Springs.

Pueblo's new Presbytering church was formally declicated Sunday. This church h. the first pipeorgan ever erected in that city. An average of nine tons of ore aday is being hauled from the Florence mine in Albany county, Wyoming, to the Keystone starm

It is reported that the Sweetwater range, in former yearsone of the best in Wyoming. almost bare, and few cattle will be wintered in the valley.

Tom Adams, the defailting Wyoming man ager of the Milwarkee cattle commany, is still in Canada, and new has a Domision government position. The taxable valuation of Pueblo foots up

\$19,500,000, a gain of over \$3,00,000 in one year. This will reduce the taxes from 5 per cent to about thirty mills Cheyenne's improved water system with the new reservoirin use, will be in operation ina few days and Cheyenne will then have an abundant supply of the faest water in the

Charles Tredwell, son of a wealthy Ohio manufacturer, who went to Wvoming for his health, was thrown from a horse near Casper and dragged a long distance, receiving injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Newcastle's waterworks are completed.

The water is obtained from a spring some distance up Salt creek, and

ditches and piping is brought to Newcastle

There are fourteen miles of piping. About two thousand feet of six-inch mains are now The new land office at Lander, Wvo., will be opened for business Octobert. The district which will be tributary to the will comprise parts of Johnson, Unta and Sheridan counties and all of Fremont county. and will contain more land subject to settle

ment and filing than any other district in the Charles Miller, an old-time resident of Lander was killed at Owl mountain the other day. He was driving down a steep other day. He was driving down a steep guich and was thrown under the wagen wheels. His skull was crushed and he lived only a few hours after the accident. Miller was atone time a large cattle owner in Fre

port county.

Over 1,200 head of borseshasbeen shipped from this vicinity to the eastern market this sason says the Laranie Homenng. Horses have been adrugin the market here for the last two years, but buyers have begunte come here is considerable numbers. There are only a few hundred more in this section that are ready for the market. Horses prom-

ise to be very profitable next season.

A gang of thieves dida smooth piece of work in Leadville one night last week. They cut out a panel in the backdoor of the White work in Leadvills on enight last week Housesaloon and got inside, and then worked on theold-fishioned safe until they had the combination all right. The doorswung open and they abstracted \$50 and a check for \$5 on the American National bank. Payment was stopped on the check.

Juan F. Chaeco is known as the potato

prince of Careios county. Colorado. of the most wideawake Mexicans of San Lais valley and daring the growing sea sa employs a man tocach three acres of po tatoes who does nothing but care for this parcel of ground. The result is that a yield of 35 hishels to the mere all around has ained and this means over 80,000 pound which at \$1.50 a hundred, the present price m the valley, will return \$12,000.

Census Work. Washington, Sept. 11.-The census office

oday announced the population of the following name deities: Cedar Rapids, In.17.97; Dubuque, In. 30.147; population of the state of Mane, 650,261; herease in ten years,

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENTS .

Pailure to Vote for the Prohibitory Amendment Equivalent to a Vote Against it.

HOW THE RESULT MUST BE DETERMINED.

A Majority of All Electors Voting at a General Election Necessary to Carry the Amendmerat.

Aletter has been received by the editor of THEBERfrom Attorney General Leese in which its intimated that the votsupos the prohibition amendment would be based on the vote for representatives and sentors elected to the next legislature. This view is, however, at variance with the opinions held by all the pronincat lawyers city without exception. County Atteney Mahomeyhus just promugnted an opinion on the subject in the following tanguage:

"The supreme court has passed uponthat subject and the ruling of the courtsays "Theyoteancessaryto miopt an amend." ment to the constitution under the provision's of section 1, article 5 of the same must be a

majority of all those custin the state at that election for senators and representatives.

"Section 1, article 15 of the constitution provides: Either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitu tion, and if the same be agreed by tifthe of the members elected to each such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals with the year and rays and published once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a mys-paper is published, for three months inmeliately preceding the next election for senators and representatives, at which the approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election alopt-such armodrants, the same shall become a

part of this constitution."
"It is true that in the case of the state vs Bascock, 17 Neb. 18, the courts that to carry an amendment the votes in affirmative must exceed one-half of the total of the votes cast forsenators and represent tives, but in that case it was not necessary f the courts to distinguish between the total number of electors voting at that election and the total number of votes cast for senators andrepresentatives; and since such a necessity did not exist the supreme court would certainly not be bound by this language in the event that the amendment should receive a majority of the whole number of votes cast forsemators and representatives and imperity of the electors voting at the elec-

"Is there any practical difficulty arising in determising the number of votes cut forse it aters and representatives?"

"There is avery serious difficulty. If there "There is avery serious difficulty. If there was but one senator of me representative to be chosen from each district, it would be quite easy to determine how many votes were cast for scenator and representative; but in Douglas county, for instance, there will be mine representatives to be elected from one district. In many instances a voter will strike the name of a candidate from his ballet without name of a candidate from his ballet without substituting any etter name therefor, and to for representative should be averaged by dividing by nine the result will be much less than the total number of electors actually

voting for representatives.
"To illustrate, two electors go to the polls each with a ticket in his hand, upon which appears the names of sine candidates for representatives. The first of these two voters strices out four names from his ticket and votes for only five representatives; the second strikes outlive names and votes for but four representatives. If you then try to determine how many persons better were voting for representatives by dividing the number of votes received by nine the result will be one, when as amatter of fact two

There is another difficulty where it is undertaken to determine the result by aver ages: there may appear a greaternumber of votes cast forsenators than for representa tives or vice versa, in which event if the sentatives is to be the guide, which will it be

the greater or the smaller number!"
"What then would be your opinion as to the proper coarse to pursue is regard to vot-ing upon the amendment question?"
"If an elector voting at the general election at which an amendment is pending falls

vote on the amendment it is equivalent to vote cast against the amendment "A majority of all electors voting at a geeral election is neessary to carry the amend-"What then would be the true way of de-

termining how many electors voted at the elections "It would be by taking the total number of names appearing upon the poll books as a basis upon which to establish the number of votes polled. An elector may vote at such in election and may strike from his ballot all the candidates for any office, but he is none the less an elector voting at that election. and under the language of the constitution should be counted as such.

SARPY COUNTY MORTGAGES.

Labor Commissioner Jenkins Gives the Result of His Investigations. LINGEN, Neb., Sept. 11.-To the Editor of THE BEE: The following is the result of my investigation of the Sarpy county mortgage indebtadness. A word of explanation may be necessary. The average indebtedness prace, \$1.74, simply refers to the number that are mortgaged. The assessors' valuation \$3.45 refers to the whole of the properties 141,109 acres. The valuation of owners taken from reports received from Individuals, and the highest one is \$75. It does not prove that other properties are not held at a higher fixere. The lowest is \$20. As a matter of fact, you cannot purchase farm land for that amount. In relation to percentages of the causes of indobtedness, under the head of "to layest in real estate," the sum is made from investments in cities and the purchase of land in other counties. Under the head of "personal obligations," several of the causes are stated as divorce by separation of the e-tate, debts incurred by the sous of owners, signing note to oblige a friend, etc. The full figures are as follows:

Area of Sarpy county, b. S. survey 150.70 st.

Area of farms asper assessor. 161.10 s.

Area of farms mortgared 10,00 s.

Farm mortrage indebtednes...... \$18,618 erage indebtednessper acre 11 sessors' valuation of county in 1889 #3.855 corage owner svaluation per acre. Owners' actual valuation as per return made to this office:

Sections 34, 4, 12, highest..... Cause of indebtedness: Per Cen

Parchase money archase of stock o met personaloblizations..... invest innercantile business . Average rate of interest less than 7 1 From January 1, 1879, to January

amounting to \$10,432.14. John Jenses. Deputy Commissioner OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST

forcioures were

1890. eight

SOXAL BAXOS

COMPANY. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital 1500. 110 connected paper; receives and electricists; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S ECorner 16th and Douglas Sta 5Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

Officers: A.U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wynan, treasurer. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nish, Thom. J. I. Kimball, George S. Late.