THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Oct. 25, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 19	20,290
Monday, Oct 20	20,744
Tuesday, Oct. 21	20,734
Wednesday, Oct. 22	20,724
Thursday, Oct. 23	20,735
Friday, Oct. 24	20,793
Saturday, Oct. 25	20,826
Average	20,685

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of October, A. D., 1890.

(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of October, 1890, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,316 copies; for December, 1889, 19,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,753 copies; for May, 1890, 20,186 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,162 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October, A. D., 1890.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

"I am tired of hearing about laws made for the benefit of men who work in shops."
—W. J. BRYAN.

THE shortage of crops in the west did not extend to politics.

THE rise of David B. Hill foreshadows the decay of the mugwump.

MEN who have failed at farming are not necessarily cut out for statesmen.

SQUATTING BULL and Kicking Horse are gradually approaching the point of Uncle Sam's boot.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S reckless demands for reform ruin his prospects for future favors at the hands of the democracy.

THE secretary of the interior refuses New York's demand for another recount. And New York is howling mad. Grow on, Chicago!

BILL NYE has at last taken a hand in politics. In his latest photographs he is depicted as pleading with Reed "not to be a great, coarse czar."

THE men who work in shops have only four more days to wait. They can settle that little affair with the free trade orator of Lincoln on Tuesday next.

A HOUSE in Gibbon bears the legend, "This the house that Jim built," meaning Jim Boyd. There is no such inscription on the state house at Lincoln.

TWO democratic lies fell down yesterday. Mr. Blaine has spoken in Indiana and he has said a good word for Benjamin Harrison. It is a hard season on fakes.

ACCORDING to the jackass battery, Boyd and Bryan are cock sure of election. For some unknown reason the assertion is not supported by a volley of blank affidavits.

MR. MCKEIGHAN wisely refrains from explaining his record at the eleventh hour. The voters are already sufficiently enlightened to keep the bibulous William at home.

DAN LAMONT is still alive and filling his old place as keeper of democratic aspirations. He says William C. Whitney will not be a candidate for senator in New York.

THE republican governor of Vermont has appointed his late democratic opponent chief of his staff. There's a pointer for Governor Richards and a possible opening for Mr. Boyd.

THE free trade organ says Mr. Connell comes out of the joint debate "with Bryan quite demoralized and effectually knocked out." Well, Bryan provoked the encounter and his organ ought not to whine over the consequences.

TWO years ago the republican party was arraigned because the government had a surplus. Now it is arraigned because the surplus is reduced. Some people are bound to arraign some other people under any and all circumstances.

THE sum of five thousand dollars speaks louder than blank affidavits or reports of overheard conversations. Mr. Dorsey's speech at Norfolk throws the burden of proof squarely on the shoulders of the *Fake Herald*. If that newspaper wants the mystery cleared up it has an opportunity. It has sizzled down now to a matter of put up or shut up.

MR. BRYAN has plucked up courage to refer again to "that tired feeling" and the "men who work in shops." In his speech at Superior, Wednesday evening, he admitted to his Weeping Water effort and did not deny that he had been correctly reported on that occasion. But he said he was opposed to class legislation. This makes the offense against the "men who work in shops" a little more serious. For the same reason Mr. Bryan would doubtless oppose all legislation for the benefit of workingmen and leave them wholly at the mercy of capital and combinations. He is evidently not the man that the laboring men of the First district want in congress. They will vote very unanimously to let him vegetate in Lincoln for the next two years.

THE PARTY OF INTOLERANCE.

There is nothing new in the experience that the prohibition party is the most unfair and intolerant organization that ever had an existence in this or any other country, but perhaps never before has it anywhere manifested this characteristic so freely and arrogantly as in Nebraska during the present campaign. From the very outset it was made apparent that it was the programme of the leaders and managers of the prohibition party in this state to attempt to deceive the people by false statistics and cooked-up statements of facts, just as was done in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other states where a similar contest has been waged, and that when their misrepresentations were met by indisputable facts of official record they would seek refuge in abuse and in the exercise of the spirit of intolerance. This having been their universal and uniform practice, there was no reason to expect that it would be abandoned or its offensiveness mitigated in the Nebraska campaign. But the prohibitionists here have gone much farther in this respect than their frenzied and fanatical prototypes of any other state, even of Maine in the most heated period of prohibition contests. There has been nothing since the days of slavery, when the supporters of the right of one man to own his fellow man refused to listen to any argument against such right, and mobbed and murdered men who denounced slavery, to parallel the unfair, unjust and intolerant course of many of the Nebraska prohibitionists in the present campaign toward the opponents of their views and policy.

There has been no excuse for this, as there can be no justification. Those who are opposing prohibition have uniformly pursued a fair, frank and straightforward course. They have sought a thorough inquiry and a candid discussion. The facts were equally accessible to both sides, and they have demanded only that they should be honestly and truthfully presented. They have been satisfied to rest their case upon the testimony of practical experience. They have planted themselves upon recorded evidence and have freely referred the prohibitionists to their sources of information. Whenever they have met in debate any of the defenders of prohibition they have treated them with every courtesy and consideration which should mark discussion between people who are honestly seeking enlightenment and truth. We challenge the citation of a single instance during the campaign where an opponent of prohibition publicly engaged in combatting that policy, was not entirely fair, just and tolerant toward those whom he met in controversy, and we have heard of no case in which an anti-prohibition audience has failed to give respectful attention and treatment to prohibition speakers. In every way the contrast between the conduct and spirit of the prohibitionists and those opposing them has been conspicuously creditable to the latter.

The people of Nebraska who believe in the fair and frank investigation and discussion of all public questions, even such of this class as are not unfriendly to the principle of prohibition, will not support a party which in addition to falsification and misrepresentation, to unwarranted disparagement and defamation, resorts to personal abuse and gross discourtesy toward its opponents. No class or party that refuses to permit the free and fair discussion of any question affecting public interests and welfare can get the confidence and support of the intelligent and fair-minded people of Nebraska.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Nebraska has never had a democratic governor, and, in spite of the loud claims of Mr. Boyd's friends, there is no reason why one should be chosen this year. There never was a time when the republican party had better reasons for desiring a republican in the executive chair, nor a time when the party had an abler or purer man for its candidate.

No man who has been a republican should vote against Hon. L. D. Richards, directly or indirectly, unless he knows of better reasons than have been advanced in this campaign. His defeat is not necessary to accomplish the reforms for which the independents are contending. Such reforms must come through the legislature and Mr. Richards stands on a platform which pledges him to co-operate in achieving them. Mr. Powers could do no more, and probably not as much, as Mr. Richards in helping to this result. This has been the history of such movements in other states.

Men have sometimes been carried into the governorship by third party movements, organized to meet a temporary issue. They have always worked at a disadvantage and have generally gone out of office to see the real object of their election accomplished later by the dominant party, which had learned the lesson of the hour from its own rank and file. A governor who has a great party behind him can do things. A governor who has only an unorganized following, which may fall to pieces before his term is half served, and who has but uncertain support in the legislature, has never yet accomplished in any state substantial and lasting reforms. The way for the republican farmers to get what they want, and make sure of it, is to elect Richards and back him up with a strong legislature. They have already seen their demands become the platform of the republican party. If they follow this programme they will see them become the achievements of the next administration.

While the republican farmers have everything to hope for from the election of Mr. Richards, the party as a whole has the greatest interest in his success for other reasons. The report of a democratic victory in Nebraska would be a hard blow for the republican party throughout the country. It would be a setback for the party in a national sense. It would be misunderstood and construed as a permanent break in the republican lines of the west. Closing their eyes to the peculiar local conditions which brought it about, the democratic press would claim that Nebraska had turned against republicanism on national issues, which have no real bearing on the campaign for the governorship.

Moreover, the next governor will appoint two new justices of the supreme court and will have power to influence the new apportionment of congressional districts. The party which gerrymandered a shoestring district for Major McKinley in Ohio is not wanted for a similar service by the republicans of Nebraska. For these and other reasons, of state and national importance, every republican should desire to see Mr. Richards' election placed beyond question.

The republican candidate is equally deserving of loyal support on personal grounds. He is a type of the strong, earnest, successful men who are developed from honest material by western life. He has made his way from the bottom of the ladder to distinction without the aid of fortuitous circumstances. He has been true to every trust imposed in him, public and private. There is nothing in his career to call for an apology, from the time he went to war as a boy of fourteen to the time when he became the candidate of the republican party for the highest office in the gift of his state.

These considerations should make the election of Hon. L. D. Richards certain in a state that has a natural republican majority of nearly thirty thousand.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Four states, Vermont, Maine, Wyoming and Idaho, have elected representatives, all republicans, to the Fifty-second congress. The other states will make their choice next Tuesday. Never has there been a contest for the control of the house of representatives of greater interest, and in the view of the leaders of both parties of greater importance.

The present house consists of one hundred and seventy-nine republicans and one hundred and fifty-one democrats, a republican majority of twenty-eight, ten of which were obtained by seating republicans on contests from districts in the south. If all the districts now represented by republicans should be held by them in the coming elections, their majority in the next congress, with the addition of the representatives from Wyoming and Idaho, would be thirty. It is an interesting fact in our history that an administration party has never maintained its former strength in the popular branch of congress in the elections midway in a presidential term. If the republicans succeed now in keeping control of the house, though by a reduced majority, the victory will be most encouraging.

Recent reports from Washington represent that the democrats are counting upon a majority of from twenty-five to thirty in the next house, while republicans expect a material reduction from their present majority, though hopeful of retaining control. The situation generally is less favorable to the democracy than it was a month ago. For one thing, the gerrymander in Ohio promises to be far less profitable to the democrats than they have expected. The redistricting of the state was planned to give them at least fifteen out of the twenty-one representatives, and the indications are that they will not get to exceed ten. In Indiana the democrats are being hurt by the farmers' movement, and there is a very good prospect of the republicans gaining two or more representatives in that state. In several of the southern states there is a chance of a few districts now represented by democrats going republican, by reason of the drain made upon the democracy by the alliance movement, and a number of democrats will be succeeded by the alliance candidates. On the other hand, there is danger that the republicans will lose at least two districts in Pennsylvania and as many in Virginia, while there are several uncertain districts in New York, Massachusetts and other eastern states now held by republicans. A republican loss in Missouri is probable.

As the situation now appears, if the western and northwestern states remain faithful to the republican party it will retain control of the popular branch of congress, and this fact ought to inspire every western republican with a keen sense of the duty and responsibility that rests upon him. No section of the country has a deeper interest in republican success than the west, whose progress and prosperity the republican party has always sought to promote, and by its legislation and policy has promoted. There is not a single sound reason why any western constituency should send a democratic representative to congress, and no man who can take at once a practical and patriotic view of his duty as a citizen of this section will vote to do so.

HARLAN SHOULD BE ELECTED.

The fight in the Second district is very animated, as it ought to be when such a man as W. A McKeighan is pitted against such a man as N. V. Harlan. Under such circumstances the fight should be kept up until the last ballot is deposited. Not only political questions, but the credit of the state are at stake in the Second district in a sense not true of any other portion of the commonwealth.

The contrast between the character and record of the two candidates could not be greater. McKeighan has proved false to every trust committed to him as a public official. He has attempted no worthy answer to the charges preferred against him by his opponents. Numerous committees of the members of the alliance, and others, have gone to Red Cloud during the campaign to examine and report upon these charges, and in every instance they have reported that the charges were true. And they deal not only with his standing as a member of the Grand Army and with his personal habits, but also with his administration of the affairs of the probate office in Webster county, than which nothing could be more sacred.

Without attempting the impossible task of setting himself right on these grave accusations, McKeighan still asks the Second district to send him to Washington to represent the state of Nebraska.

Hon. N. V. Harlan is not only an able man with a clean record, but he has always been consistently and aggressively in sympathy with the demands of the present farmers' movement. His record on those questions is better than the promises of a demagogue, even if the issue of personal character did not exist.

The people of the Second district cannot afford to countenance such a man as W. A. McKeighan. Republican members of the alliance cannot afford to smirch the record of their movement by supporting him. Nebraska cannot afford to be represented in the councils of the nation for a single term by a character of such proved unworthiness.

The credit of the district, the state and the alliance itself demands the defeat of McKeighan and the election of Harlan. Good men of all parties should lend a hand to prevent such a disgrace as McKeighan's success would involve for all concerned in it.

DESPERATE PLOTTERS.

The prohibition campaign furnishes the people of Omaha a practical illustration of the villainies which afflict Iowa and Kansas. Readers of THE BEE have been made familiar with the operations of spies, blackmailers and the horde of fee sharks reared and fostered by hypocritical laws, but all accounts fall short of the actual facts brought to light every day in this city.

No depths of infamy are too low for this desperate gang to stoop to accomplish the ends for which they are hired. Without character or conscience, adepts in rascality, professional forgers, expert sneaks and liars whose vaporings would make Ananias blush for his laurels, they force themselves into the presence of respectable people, and with falsehoods on their lips and treachery in the souls, brazenly parade among those they malign. Robbery, trickery and deception are resorted to, and bribes offered or the commission of crime. And yet this gang of penitentiary birds receive encouragement from a handful of misguided purists, who while denouncing evil in others, employ a horde of foreign ruffians to assail the city and to plot and procure violations of law.

The people of Omaha are fully prepared to meet these sneaks at every turn. The hirelings have overreached themselves, exposed their rascally schemes and aroused the contempt of every honest man. Citizens who have heretofore treated the free whisky campaigners with respect, are now compelled in self-defense to protect their homes, their characters and the credit of the city from vicious assaults. The procurers and supporters of the prohibition Hessians must not mistake the temper of the people. They are desperately in earnest, and any attempt to prevent a free election and a fair count next Tuesday will be met with such prompt and effective measures as law and justice and liberty demand.

Toleration must not be mistaken for indifference.

WHAT THE EFFECT WOULD BE.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 27.—To the Editor of THE BEE: What would be the effect upon local option if the license amendment should carry. Please answer through THE BEE.

T. J.

The proposed license amendment provides that the manufacture and sale of liquor shall be licensed and regulated by law. In other words, regulation must go hand in hand with license. This is precisely what the Slocumb law does. Nobody can secure a license to sell liquor until he has complied with the conditions imposed by the law. This is regulation.

If the license amendment is adopted the legislature can prescribe such conditions upon each liquor dealer that would practically continue local option. For instance, each applicant for a license may be required to procure a petition signed by a majority of the freeholders of his village or of the ward in any town in which he desires to locate. If a majority of the freeholders refused to sign such a petition the license could not be granted.

Another regulation that would operate the same as local option would be to give the town board of any city or village the right to fix the amount of license from five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. In Ashland the town license is fifteen hundred dollars and yet they have no saloon. The city of Lynn, Mass., has fixed its license at eight thousand dollars, which is practically prohibition.

It is manifest, therefore, that the adoption of the high license amendment would not wipe out local option. License would not be compulsory until all the conditions imposed by the laws and local boards were complied with, and wherever a majority of the people are adverse to the open saloon, they could readily prevent its establishment.

THE ferocious raids of the colonels and majors on Nebraska have but one parallel in the recent history of the country. Six years ago the present collection of shouters of both sexes, under the leadership of St. John and the late John B. Finch, spread themselves over the country districts of New York. Prohibition was a dead issue in the Empire state, but the astute Boss Gorman rekindled the smouldering fires with democratic cash. As the golden fuel was piled on the blaze spread like a prairie fire, beckoning hither the entire army of agitators, and in less than a month the democrats collected the whole horde, and worked their jaws to the merry jingle of the coin. They were hired to defeat James G. Blaine and performed the task. Today their tactics are precisely the same. They have swarmed into Nebraska solely to revel on the boodle collected from credulous outsiders, and to bring about by every means in their power the defeat of the republican party. This is the guiding hope, the animating spirit of the crusade. Prohibition is merely the club swung to knock down the dollars first and republicanism afterward. The record of the crusaders is plain; the duty of every loyal republican is equally clear.

DOUGLAS county republicans are in the fight to win. With a superior ticket uniting all elements, and issues appealing as never before to party fealty, it is no longer a question of placing Douglas county in the republican column but a question of majority for the entire ticket.

NOT less than twelve thousand names should be added to the registration lists during Friday and Saturday. An active round-up of negligent citizens should be inaugurated at once.

THE threatened investigation into the political antecedents of the democratic local candidates is wisely frowned upon. The ticket is as fluent in political complexions as it is poor in character and brains. It is hardly worth while to agitate a corpse on the morning of the funeral.

THE county coroner is needlessly anxious concerning the democratic ticket. To facilitate the inquest on the 5th, however, it might be well to take the ante-mortem statements of the doomed at once.

PRAYERS have been offered in Chicago for the salvation of Nebraska. Nebraska would cheerfully reciprocate if Chicago was not past redemption.

THE list of judges and clerks of election can be materially improved. The services of several incompetents should be dispensed with.

COURTS are not constituted to prevent citizenship. They are created to protect the rights of citizens from imported desperadoes.

BALKED at every turn, the free whisky gang is convinced that they cannot prevent a fair election and an honest count.

ALLEN ROOT threatens to surpass the jackass battery in exploding blank cartridges for the amusement of groundlings.

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT PORTER writes falsehood on the face of the prohibition attacks on Omaha and Lincoln.

THE fact is painfully apparent that the democratic legislative ticket is too poor for any organ to do it honor.

THE supreme court gave the cold shoulder to the plotters against a free and fair election.

THE assaults of hired mercenaries on foreign-born citizens will be remembered at the polls.

THE *Voice* of Ananias cries aloud for more boodle. Put up or we perish.

REGISTER early and avoid the rush.

One Thing Raised by the Tariff.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The new tariff law hasn't raised anything also so much as it has increased the democratic habit of willful and persistent misrepresentation.

Portentious "If."

Indianapolis Journal.

If every republican in twenty-six republican congressional districts in the south could vote as safely as can every democrat in a republican congressional district in the north, and have his vote as surely counted, the next house would have a republican majority of sixty at the outset.

Does it Mean War?

Chicago News.

"Carmen Sylva," queen of Roumania, is going to dedicate a poem to Queen Victoria. Pending the latter lady's declaration of war it behooves the powers to hustle around and get their armies in the field at once. This matter is altogether too serious to admit of delay. Victoria has had too much to try her patience of late to take this last injury in good temper.

Their Stories Do Not "Consist."

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The stoppage of the sugar refineries in New York is very plainly a political move in the interest of democratic congressmen in Brooklyn. But the assertion that it is caused by the McKinley bill does not harmonize very well with the declarations of the democratic organs that the sugar trust will get more out of the change in the sugar duties than any one else.

LICENSE VS FREE WHISKY.

Hypocrisy flourishes under prohibition; it nourishes lying, perjury and disrespect of all laws.

The Slocumb law of Nebraska is recognized by fair-minded men everywhere as the best possible foe of drunkenness.

The bootleggers of prohibition states know no Sundays. Their vile adulterations are retailed on the Sabbath as they are on other days.

There are thousands of people in Iowa who sell whisky and beer. Do the people of the state pride themselves on its army of lawbreakers?

The revels and carouses of the drunkards in Iowa are not stopped at midnight. That state does not regulate the liquor traffic. It is free whisky everywhere.

There are no laws in Kansas or Iowa to close their drinking places on Sunday or at any specified hour of the night. They are "wide open" at all hours of the day and night.

High license reduces the number of saloons and drinking holes; prohibition multiplies them ten-fold, as the history of prohibition in Iowa and Kansas fully substantiates this statement.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that no state can make laws against the importation of intoxicants into another state. What folly then for Nebraska to close up her distilleries and breweries by constitutional law.

The proud spirited youth of this country will not enter a saloon, but very many of them who are bibulously inclined will buy whisky at a drug store. The drug store is the Iowa saloon; the "registered pharmacist" is the bar keeper.

The saloons of Omaha will be closed on election day out of respect and fear of the license laws of the state. In the cities of Iowa and Kansas the drinking places will be open on that day, as they are on all days of the week—unrestrained by any law.

A law forbidding the use—not the sale—of beer or spirits has never been and never will be enacted by any state in the union. If liquor can be sent into a state from another state, how then will a prohibitory law keep a drinking man from securing his favorite beverage?

Only moral education and training can fit a man to so live in this world as to resist all the temptations of vice. Rob the youth of Nebraska of free school books by enacting prohibition and you rob them of much that goes toward a proper moral education and training.

If an Omaha man must have whisky on Sunday he is obliged to cross the river into prohibition Iowa to get it. Iowa is the paradise of the rumseller; no license to pay, no law to regulate his business. Who in Nebraska, save an irresponsible saloon man, would have such a situation prevail here?

Where the prevailing sentiment of the people is in favor of prohibition it can be partially enforced at enormous cost, as is evidenced by some towns in Kansas and Iowa. Where the prevailing sentiment is against it, it cannot be enforced at any cost. It is either a high-priced bauble or a complete failure.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mr. J. B. Miller Meets With a Serious Accident in an Elevator.

A BRIDE OF SIX MONTHS DESERTED.

Conklin Completely Exonerated of the Charge Against Him—One of the Ways to Hold Prohibition—Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. J. B. Miller, the builder of the city of Jerusalem, the automatic wonder, now at 140 South Eleventh street, met with a distressing accident last evening at his place of business. A brick in the chimney on the second floor fell out and allowed smoke to penetrate to the floor beneath. An automatic elevator, propelled by a weight, and which is capable when released of carrying one person, is the only means of reaching the second floor from the rear. Mr. Miller by some means allowed the elevator to ascend before he had fairly gotten upon it, as a result it ascended, and when his daughters, Misses Emma and Clara rushed in, attracted by his cries, they found him pinned to the second floor by the elevator, which had caught him across the chest. They were unable to release him, but Manager H. Cooke came in and did so. A physician was summoned, when it was found that two of his ribs were broken, but no internal injuries sustained. Mr. Miller is nearly seventy years of age, and the shock therefore is more severe. His home is in Warsaw, Ill., whither he will be taken as soon as the engagement is completed here—Saturday.

ONE WAY TO HELP PROHIBITION.

The report has reached your correspondent that some of the professors in the state university who are avowed prohibitionists are using their influence over the students that vote to cast their ballots in favor of the prohibition amendment. That as the professors carry the powers of an autocrat in final examinations the adult students were swayed thereby to vote for the amendment for fear the professors asking them so to vote might get angry if they did not do so and so fix their final examinations so that they could never pass.

As the professors of the university are employed with the understanding that they are to instruct the students in science, language and mathematics, and not to meddle with their political views, your correspondent interviewed a number of the young men.

It was astonishing to notice the effect upon these future statesmen and moulders of public thought. They invariably shut up like clams and declared that they dare not say a word, for if they did they would not pass their final examinations. It was learned, nevertheless, that one or two were red-hot prohibitionists, who were working for the cause. Prof. Hodgman, tutor in mathematics, was named as one, but when individual cases were asked for where the professor had brought his influence to bear to cause a student to vote his way there was a general evasion of the subject. One or two cases were cited, but on interrogating the fellows referred to the answer was:

"Now, look here, Mr. Bee-man, I know you are all right, but I don't dare to say anything, as 'Old Times and Manners' would make it hot for me in the final exams. He would then just as leave mark me four as anything."

This is all that could be gotten out of the bright young fellows. It appears that "Old Times and Manners" is the nickname for the professor.

Prof. Hodgman was then seen. He denied that he had brought any influence to bear upon the students in the class room to get them to vote for prohibition, but claimed it as his privilege so to do individually if he chose. He said further that none of the other professors had so used their influence as far as he knew. Other professors seen corroborated this.

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

A comely young German girl, not more than nineteen years of age, applied to Judge Foxworthy this morning for advice and aid. She said her name was Christina Wogel, and that she has been employed at the Central house, a boarding house on N street, near Thirteenth, for nearly a year. Some six months ago she was married to a young German boarder at the house, named Wogel. He does not appear to have been very industrious or kind to his wife. He permitted her to continue her work at the hotel, by which means she obtained enough to pay for her board, and get what little necessaries were demanded. Wogel was also working all the time, and paid his own board up until about ten days ago.

The husband appears to have wearied of his young wife, and a few days ago, she says, deserted her and left the city without the formality of settling his board bill, which amounted to some $5 or $6. No sooner did the landlord, whose name is Benjin discover that he was out the board bill than he took the woman's trunk and refused to let her have it. The poor girl was without any money, since she received nothing more than her board in return for the work and to make her condition more pitable she is about to become a mother. The hard hearted landlord resisted her entreaties and she appealed to the law.

Judge Foxworthy, Constable Kauffman and a reporter held an indignation meeting at which it was decided to furnish the sinews to carry the war into the enemy's camp, the replevin papers were made out and the constable soon had the trunk in his possession.

PROHIBITIONISTS SQUELCHED.

Just as the supreme court was on the point of adjourning yesterday the members of that august tribunal were temporarily paralyzed by an attorney named John O. Yeiser rising and asking for an injunction against 600 certain citizens of Omaha to restrain them from voting on election day and to restrain the judges of election from allowing their votes to be cast. Yeiser said he was acting as attorney for E. E. Thomas. Later it was learned that Thomas was the figure-head for the prohibition plotters. Yeiser declared that the 600 citizens referred to had all been naturalized since the election and emphasized the assertion that the expenses of naturalization had been paid, not by the applicants themselves, but out of a fund provided by the personal rights league. Yeiser tried to persuade the judges that this was nothing more than bribery or the purchase of votes for the cause of anti-prohibition, but the judges, after listening to him, told Yerser that it was useless for him to urge the matter, as their powers applied only to deciding what votes were illegal after they were cast. In a polite manner Judge Cobb intimated that the court would take jurisdiction in the matter.

The papers were not filed. The affair had been managed with the greatest secrecy and spring at an unexpected time, when the court room was empty. Subsequent to the failure to work the scheme the same secrecy was observed and no one but Robbins and a number of other prohibitionists were allowed to see the list of intended victims.

WANTS THE LOT.

Michael McCauley filed a petition in district court yesterday against Charles Oberstein et al wherein he alleges that he is the owner and in possession of lot 1, block 200, City of Lincoln, but that the defendants J. B. Tricky & Co., claim an interest or estate therein adverse to plaintiff. That the claims of said defendants are without any right whatever, wherefore he prays that they be compelled to set up the nature of their claims, and that the court declare the title, ownership and possession of said real estate to be in the plaintiff, and that the defendants be barred from claiming any interest therein and for such other and further relief as is just and for costs.

BURNED OUT.

The two frame cottages on M street between Tenth and Eleventh, occupied by Nellie Roberts as a bagnio, were partially destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. Some delay was experienced in getting an alarm in. The greater part of the furniture was gotten out, but in a more or less dilapidated condition. The loss on the contents is estimated at $1,000, partially insured. The buildings are owned by Gettier Brothers, whose loss of $1,000 is only partially covered.

CONKLIN EXONERATED.

The trial of John R. Conklin on the charge of committing a criminal assault on Mrs. Mary J. Reed of Yankee Hill precinct, resulted in a complete exoneration of Conklin as far as the charge is concerned.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Joseph Devitte will pass the next thirty days in jail for stealing a clock.

L. C. Griffin, who runs a store at Eleventh and O streets, reports at police headquarters that some thief has relieved him of $80 worth of clothing.

In the case in which Messrs. Boyer and Reynold, stock dealers, sued the city to recover fees paid for cattle inspection amounting to $80, Justice Brown decided the case in favor of the plaintiffs. The money was paid for inspection outside of the city.

NEBRASKA NEWS JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

The foundation walls of the West Point city hall are nearly completed.

The members of the German Lutheran church near Lyons contemplate building a church next spring.

Superintendent Rackus of the government Indian industrial school at Genoa will shortly go to Pine Ridge agency for more pupils.

It is hoped by Kearney people that Bishop Graves, who is now in the east, will bring home with him good tidings respecting the Episcopal college at that place.

The farmers' elevator plan is constantly gaining ground at Hooper. About three hundred shares of stock, amounting to $7,500, have already been subscribed for.

Tobacco has been raised in Colfax county this year, and the crop has turned out to the satisfaction of the raisers. Next year an additional number of acres will be planted.

Nebraska City people are making an honest and desperate attempt to raise a sufficient bonus to secure the location there of one of Oxnard's beet sugar factories, and they have hopes of success.

Mrs. Dr. Mercereau of Broken Bow broke her leg by stepping in a hole in a sidewalk in that city. She commenced suit against the city for $5,000, but compromised for $250 and cost of medical attendance.

The district court of Seward county convened last week. Some lawyer, who wanted a case postponed and couldn't get it, discovered that in drawing the names from which the jury panel was selected, the board had used only fifty-nine names instead of sixty, as the law provides. He kicked and this little technicality was the means of adjourning court.

There is a family in Sidney which has a daughter—a little thing of five years—which is subjected to the most cruel and inhuman treatment by its mother. It is suspended by a rope tied around its body, says the Sidney Journal, and left for hours in torment. Neighbors say that the woman has fastened a ball and chain to the little one's ankles and forced it to wear this instrument of torture for days at a time. She frequently vents her spite and anger upon the child in the most brutal punishment. The Journal gives no names. But the names are known and the matter has become neighborhood gossip. Now is the time for an investigation. If the law provides a penalty for such work the woman should promptly receive it.

Iowa.

Several large bones, supposed to be the remains of a mastadom, were found near Muscatine the other day.

The Business Men's association at Humboldt will celebrate a successful year's trade and a bright future outlook by giving a banquet on the evening of November 3.

Clinton county people will vote at the coming election upon a proposition to tax the county at the rate of 3 per cent for the purpose of raising $125,000 for a new courthouse.

Webster county beekeepers will hold a convention at Fort Dodge November 14. Bee culture is carried on quite extensively in the county, it being estimated that there are more than five thousand colonies of bees.

Bancroft is in a state of excitement over the elopement of George W. Skinner and Miss Lulu Clark. Skinner is a lawyer who recently moved to Bancroft from Fort Dodge, and who got a Chicago divorce but a few weeks ago from his wife. They skipped Saturday night.

The movement for Sunday closing, inaugurated by the clerks of Davenport, is moving on with favorable outlook. They have the promise in writing from the proprietors of every shoe store in the city except one, of every clothing store except half a dozen and of the grocers almost without exception, to close on Sundays provided others do so, and one progressive clothier has already promised unconditionally to close every evening except Saturday at 6:30 and remain closed on Sunday.

The Congregational church at Anamosa is divided in regard to the belief expounded by its late pastor, Rev. T. W. Beers. In his sermons the young minister ignored the existence of hades, and a number of his congregation, who are firm believers in a heated hereafter for the wicked, refused to hear him preach. The minister has a large following who are happy to believe as he does, and as a result a school council has been called to meet at Anamosa November 4, to decide as to whether or not his religious views are in accord with the Congregational creed.

The mutilated corpse of William J. Watson, a section man on the Sante Fe road, was found in the water closet of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot at Fort Madison Monday. His head was nearly severed from his body, apparently with a razor, and he was otherwise horribly disfigured. Watson had been on a spree, and as he had considerable money in his possession when last seen alive, and no money was found on the body, the indications point to murder and robbery. A fellow workman named King, who had been his partner in the spree, is held to await an investigation.

The Two Dakotas.

The Sioux Falls Tanning company has filed articles of corporation with the secretary of state.

The Congregational church at Grand Forks has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Wilcox of Alexandria, Minn.

The first flow of water in Mitchell's new artesian well was reached at a depth of 355 feet and is very strong.

A Grand Forks man sent all the way to Scotland for a hired girl, after having a varied experience with the native queen of the kitchen.

A gang of boys has been found at Pierre who make it a practice to steal everything they can lay their hands on. They had a cave where they stored their plunder.

A big invoice of blankets and other winter supplies for the Indians at Cheyenne agency arrived at Pierre the other day and were at once taken to the agency for distribution.

South Dakota can raise sugar beets. The Salem special of the 25th says: "A. C. Patheal left a sugar beet at this office yesterday, raised from seed sent him from the agricultural department. He raised 115 pounds of them from two rows about one rod in length. The sample left at this office weighs five and one-half pounds. Mr. Patheal says there is no question but what they can be very successfully grown here."

Wyoming.

Heavy snow falls have compelled a suspension of work in the Bald mountain gold mining district out from Buffalo.

The recent snows have driven a great deal of the stock down from Casper mountain.

Tracklaying is progressing on the Cheyenne & Northern at the rate of two miles per day.

Green River is ambitious to have a military company, and has applied for authority to form such an organization.