OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (witnest Sunday) One Year..... Daily and Sanday. One Year.....

Paily Months.

His Months.

Three Months.

Fonday Bee, One Year

Katurday Bee, Che Year

Weekly Ree, One Year

OFFICES. Omabs. The Fee Fullding.
South Omabs. corner N and 20th Streets.
Conneil Hinfs. 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office. 317 Chamber of Commerca.
New York, Rooms 18, 14 and 18, Tribuna Building.
Washington. 518 Fourteenth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE.

communications relating to news in matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS.

mAll business letters and remittances should be addressed to T he Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made prysbje to theorder of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nobraska. (
County of Douglas, (
George B. Essehnek, secretary of Tota REE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
actual circulation of The Datis Bes for the week
ending Cetting 15, 1822, excepting the extra 3
o'clock edition was as follows: Sunday, October D .....

Fuenday, October II Wednesday, Cetober III. Flursday, Cetober II. Friday, October II. Saturday, October II. .24,453 Average .... Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-mee this lith day of October, 1892 N. P. FRII. (Seal) Notary Public

Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

Mgs. LEASE denies that she said it. WHEN shall we have a sidewalk inspector who will inspect sidewalks?

HE WHO has plenty should not forget his obligations to the worthy poor. Help the Associated charities.

SOME of the democratic nominees on the county ticket have resigned. The others may be resigned after election.

"By their fruits ye shall know them is good logic to apply to the last legislature and to guide one's vote on the question of its return this fall.

THE alliance legislature did its best to kill the beet sugar industry. Let the voters do their best to encourage the industry. "WILDCAT banks" should be brought

down from the democratic tree by the votes of honest men. And, while they are at it, they might as well bring the tree down too. WE HEAR very little these days about

the democracy carrying Illinois and Wisconsin. Somebody has evidently hit that wild flight of fancy a hard blow with a stuffed club.

It is announced that Paderewski may visit this city next spring. His ha'r will be then as long as normally, and all our musicians who dote on longhaired melody will be delighted.

IF WE are to divide the land for the benefit of all the people, how long would such a system endure? Law cannot make men rich or thrifty; labor and intelligence only can bring about wealth.

Ir is freely admitted by democratic thinkers, like G. Cleveland and Cal Brice, that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton knew nothing about the constitu-

A FREE silver law would mean a legal and gentlemanly daily procession of highway robberies in which the silver bullionaires would be the robbers and the rest of the people would be the

How any sensible Irishman can vote for the party which is led and fed by England, after Blaine's sturdy and strong exposition of the subject, is one of the great mysteries of American politics.

AS BETWEEN Peffer and Weaver in a dispute, people will side with the latter. He was a brave general and is a man of some reputation, while Peffer is "a skulking poltroon," as Mrs. Lease

IT is expected that all the republican candidates for congress in Nebraska will be elected this fall. But the one who has the election already safely stowed away for keeps is E. J. Hainer in the Fourth.

THE populists deny the declaration made by republicans that the people of Nebraska are prosperous. Every country merchant and every wholesale jobber is in a position to prove the claim made by republicans.

Is a man justified in slaying the despoiler of his home and happiness, is the burning question uppermost in the minds of Lincolvites just at this time. It is a question that juries have on many occasions decided justly and equitably.

MRS. VICTORIA-CLAFLIN-WOODHULL-MARTIN has been repudiated as the woman suffragist candidate for president by the Woman's Journal of Boston, which has thus added to its already large reputation for sense and discre-

FROM every locality where Crounse and Van Wyck discussed the political issues in this state comes the report that sentiment favorable to Judge Crounse has grown. That Van Wyck has been badly worsted in the combat is admitted on all hands.

REPUBLICAN party managers in Dakota county must see to it that every man who votes November 8 must have been a resident of that county long enough to entitle him to vote there. Citizens of Sioux City cannot legally vote in Nebraska.

D. H. WOOLEY, a prominent alliance man of Kaesas, has come out for the republican ticket. He says: "When I read that Georgia went democratic by 70,000, I at once went republican by a large majority." And a great many alliance men in this state are going the same way.

FLAGRANT MISREPRESENTATION.

ever been attempted in this state is the bogus mortgage record of Nebraska which is being circulated broadcast by the third party papers. The figures are beld fabrications. The mortgage records have only been kept for the last eighteen months and nobody in this state can come within millions of guessing correctly the actual mortgage debt on real estate and personal property.

We need only point to the first item in the tabelated exhibit of mortgages to prove its utter worth essness. The first county quoted is Adams, with a total mortgage debt in force of \$1,342,877, and an increase since January 1, 1800, of \$265,586.

The records of Adams county for the period of fifteen months ending September 30, 1892, show the total amount of mortgages filed to be \$514,230, while the amount of-mortgages released for the same period was \$630,564. The farmers paid on their mortgage debt \$116,325 more than they borrowed.

The record of city mortgages is fully as good. Of these in Adams county there were fired mortgages amounting to \$230,-592, and the mortgages paid off and released amounted to \$293,228. While this is a most gratifying exhibit, no account has been taken of the part payments made upon mortgages whose releases will not be recorded until full payment is made. On the farm and city mortgages together the amount paid on released mortgages in excess of the amount of new mortgages filed was \$178,960.

The above statement is based on the records of Adams county alone, yet no one will claim that Adams county is the most favored of all the counties in Nebraska. On the contrary, the record of Adams is to a great extent only the counterpart of most of the others.

The misrepresentation of the people's party in this matter is the most flagrant feature of the policy of defaming and discrediting Nebraska by which it hopes to attain political power in the state. and it shows a wanton disregard of the interests and welfare of Nebraska that must be everwhelmingly rebuked. It would manifestly be the most damaging blow that could be inflicted upon the state to intrust to such a party the administration of its affairs, for if it will deliberately and persistently falsify in order to secure power it is impossible to say to what extreme it might not go in order to retain control. The populist party has already done much to injure Nebraska. It must not be allowed to put a stop to the progress and prosperity of the state.

A TWO-EDGED WEAPON.

One of the dangers resulting from closely organized labor unions received a sternly practical illustration at the expense of the Santa Fe railroad system on Monday. Operator Barker, who had charge of the night telegraph office at Dodge City, Kan., conceived the highty humorous idea of writing a bogus strike order, signing the name of Chief Telegrapher Ramsay to it and leaving it where the day manager would find it in the morning. The result of his exquisite bit of fun was that the railroad company suffered the suspension of all business for an entire day, the net loss reaching many thousands of dollars. Grand Chief Ramsay is an autocrat among the members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers before whose power the unlimited authority of the ezar of all the Russias dwindles to insignificance. Ramsay says to an operator "Come," and he comes, "Go," and he goes, and no questions are asked. So when a strike was ordered in the name of the grand chief the operators left their keys, willing that time should inform them of the occasion for the unexpected order. The Santa Fe company had an agreement with the operators, for whom Ramsay had signed his august official name, and the strike of Monday amounts in effect to the abrogation of this contract. But that this was considered by the men when they quit work

is hardly probable. The lesson is the same as that taught by the rise and fall of Martin Irons six years ago. It is dangerous, even to labor organizations, to put in the hands of one man the power to stop the work of an entire railway system or any other branch of industry. The men themselves can not afford to be the puppets of an autocrat's whim.

OMAHA IS DOING WELL, . The census buildin devoted to Omaha shows a remarkable increase in the manufacturing industries of this city during the decade covered by the re-The growth indicated places Omaha in the front rank in the matter of industrial advancement, the percentage of increase in the number of establishments, the amount of money invested and the number of hands employed being conclusive evidence that this city is making rapid progress as a manufacturing center. During the ten years the number of establishments increased 256.49 per cent, the amount of capital invested increased -746.89 per cent, the number of hands employed 328.50 per cont and the wages paid

543.15 per cent. The industrial growth of this city has kept pace with its remarkable growth in population, and it would be impossible for one who had not seen Omaha since 1880 to realize that it has become since then a city of more than 140,000 population, with many manufacturing industries which were not so much as dreamed of ten years ago. The record shows that this city has advanced in respect to manufacturing more rapidly than most of the older cities which are ranked as leaders in manufacturing enterprises. Omaha is no longer a mere depot of supplies: the eastern manufacturer can no longer look upon this city as a mere distributing point for his products. Year by year our factories are increasing in number and capacity to meet the requirements of a wide market peculiarly our own, and the eastern competitor

passed out of his control. Those who profess to believe that Omaha is not prosperous should take note of this industrial development. If they are shonest they will be forced to a democratic majority besed on the last acknowledge that the census figures ut- election that would have caused many a

has already begun to acknowledge that

the field which he once claimed has

terly disprove their statements concern. The most gigantic imposture that has ling the present and discredit their groomy predictions with respect to the future. As the prosperity of the city depends upon that of the country of which it is the commercial center, it is a logical inference that the region in which the trade of Omaha is carried on cannot be suffering from depression. The figures given in the consus report are very encouraging to the wage earner. They show that there has been a wondorful increase in the number of workingmen employed in Omaha, and that their earnings have also been increased. When it is considered that the cost of living has been greatly reduced in this city during the past ten years the significance of this advance in wages beomes more ovident.

The census report concerning Omaha is commended to the consideration of political demagogues who are assecting with wild vehemence that prosperity can only come through the new fangled notions which they are advocating. It is worse than idle to say that the policies and principles upon which the prosperity of the present has been built must give way to new and strange theories which not only have not been tested, but which do not commend themselves to the intelligent judgment. We do not believe that the city of Omaha nor the state of Nebraska is a proper subject for experimental treatment. The facts prove the contrary.

. A PROSPEROUS NEUTHBOR. A recent bulletin from the census bureau relates to the city of Denver. The industrial growth of the Colorado city is shown by the following percentages of increase: Number of establishments reported, 181.08; capital invested, 533.01; number of hands employed, 223 85; wages paid, 380.23; cost of materials used, 131.62; value of products at works, 189.22; population of city, 199.51; assessed valuation of city, 311.41. "A striking feature of these returns," says the report, "is the satisfactory increase in the number of establishments reported. Still more gratifying is the increase during the decade in the number of hands employed and the amount of wages paid. The wages have increased not only actually but relatively, the average wages per hand increasing from \$535 in 1880 to \$793 in 1899, or 47.29 per cent."

There are plenty of calamity people in Colorado who will be profoundly grieved to see these significant figures. With the issue of the Omaha report the populists of Nebraska will be pained in like manner, but the silver state has a larger assortment of calamity dervishes than we have. The Colorado democrats. like the populists, declare that the financial policy which they oppose has brought ruin upon the state. The prosperity of Denver does not bear out their gloomy statements.

THE Deaf and Dumb institute at Council Bluffs, Ia., has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most thorough and systematic institutions of that sort in the United States. Its graduates are often employed in that school as well as in other schools and many of them enter the National College for Deaf Mutes at Washington and graduate. One of these graduates from Council Bluffs and Washington is now head tutor of the institute at Baton Rouge, La., and edits the Pehcan, published and printed by the pupils. He paid his Iowa alma mater a visit during vacation and writes an excellent article describing the improvements and perfeeted systems now in vogue in that school. Nothing can be more gratifying to any institution than the compliments paid it by its graduates who have gone to higher and critical fields.

WHEN Billy Bryan paraded the old First district two years ago he told the people that the new tariff law would bring disaster upon the state: that iron nails would soon sell for a dollar each and plowshares would be beyond the reach of the average firmer. On this line of argument he won a seat in congress. But two years of tariff experience have shown the people the utter tallacy of Beyan's position and that instead of commedities becoming dearer, they have become cheaper. In short, the tariff has justified itself and the people of the First district know it. Judge Field has ably defended the provisions of the tariff law, until its detense has become popular throughout his district. Reports from that quartor point to a certain victory for republicans. Bryan's tail feathers are trailing the dust.

OMER MADISON KEM was elected to congress in the Big Sixth district twoyears ago by anti-monopoly votes. He was sent to Washington at \$13 a day and mileage with instructions to exert himself to down the corporations and to oppose the money bags of Wall street. The record Kem made in Washington was not very brilliant. He seemed at ence to court favor with corporations. Before he fairly had time to warm his sent he discovered that Washington needed more gas light and voted for a bill to appropriate \$1,000,600 to a com pany to supply that new found want. Later on he supported other measures which were utterly unworthy the support of any honest man. He has not represented this state in congress but has disgraced it. The chances are that he will not be returned.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE BEE recently made the statement that many democrats in the Fifth district were deserting McKeighan and had avowed their intention to vote for Andrews, the republican nominee. Certain democratic papers dispute the statement. A Hastings democrat in a private letter assures THE BEE that seven out of ten of all the democratic voters of Hastings will support Andrews. This is encouraging. It will be greatly to the credit of the intelligent people of the Fifth district to know that they have spewed McKeighan out. He should be laid away on the political shelf.

IT WAS conceded at the outset that George D. Meiklejohn had a fight before him in his race for congress in the Third district. He was confronted with

man to hesitate, ... But no candidate in

Nebraska is making a more determined fight than is Meiklejohn. His friends claim that he Will positively be elected. Their judgment is based on the fact that hundreds of democrats have declared for Meiklejohnan He is a popular man with the masses and his public record in this state entitles him to the support of every good cityen

IF THE tariff is m tax, then the Me-Kinley law has lessened the tax. In 1890 the duty collected per capita was \$3.62. This year it is \$2.67, the lowest it has been since 1863. Genuine "tariff for revenue only" men ought to be satisfied with that showing.

Dozs Mrs. Loaso really know where she is at in this campaign? Satisfictorily Explained.

Philadelphia Times,

There should be no surprise expressed that

no two pictures of Columbus look alike. Catching sight of a country like this for the first time is calculated to make any man The Trath Harts.

New York Tribune. How careful the democratic organs are not to print George Tickner Cartis' views touching the tariff plank of the Chicago platform

And yet, herotofore, in mentioning distinguished jurists they have always given Mr

Curtis a place high up on the list. Have a Care. This wielshit Press. Bituminous coal is produced in many states, and its production is capable of in-definite expansion—facts which would seem to make "a bituminous combine" impossible But should one be formed bituminous coa would be in danger of sharing the fate of

A Waste of Votes.

anthracite in going on the free list.

Chicago Inter Ocean, if republicans in the west and northwest brow away their votes upon Weaver and Bidwell they will righty deserve the punishment they will receive during the coming four years. Either one has a better prespact of translation, like Elijah, than of being elected president of the United States in

James G. Blaine. "Generally administrations in a presidential election ere challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the republican administration of President Harrison can triumphantly en-dure such a test. I doubt if, since the goveroment of the United States was instituted anybody at any time has seen what we call good times' so general, taking in so many interests and spreading prosperity through out the whole domain of trade."

> Crowding Serrows. Detroit Pres Press.

President Harrison has a private grief in winch all the nation shares. The shadow of death hovers over the white house. Steadily and surely the end approaches, and the first lady of the land, beloved for her charms and virtues, must soon obey the final summons. The sympathy of every heart goes out to the president in these days of his affliction, and sorrow is universal that the coming of the grim messenger

> Computing the Profits. Detroit Free Press.

The English papers persist in doubting whether the discovery of America by Columbus was of any special benefit to Great Britain. She has had some rather discouraging experiences with the powerful young nation that sprang up on this side of the Atlantic, but she alone is responsible for that, and it is anything but complimentary to the British possessions in America to raise such a question as that suggested. Even if England be disappointed, the world has profited beyond computation, and this should soften the regrets of the mother country.

BLAINE'S BUGLE CALL.

Washington Star: Mr. Biaine's participa tion in the campaign will strengthen the party to which he belongs. The time will G. Blaine will not be a power in American

Chicago Inter Ocean: The magnetic states man of Maine was ever a loyal republican, and certainly when the central principles of republicanism are at stake for a final effor as they are today, he above all other chief tains should be staunch in support of them as his brief speech proves him to be. His lovalty to President Harrison is as touching in a way as his sturdy devotion to republic anism in general is decisive and magnetic.

New York Recorder: in telling words Mr. Blaine struck the keynote of this cam paign, and tersely presented a condition against which all the theories of fatuous free traders and timorous tariff reformers shall not prevail. This is the golden age of the republic. We are surrounded on every side republic. We are surrounded on every side by a prosperity such as the United States has never known before - a prosperity cherished, fostered and develop d under the wise and patriotic administration of Benjamin Har

New York Commercial: Mr. Blaine, ninthe opposition down to their own chosen is-sues, and exposes the folly and dishonesty of their claims. He disposes of their charges against the tariff by ready reference to familiar facts and figures newly marshaled in his own inimitable way, challenges enemy to make a single criticism upon Mr. Hffrrison's administration, and startles a great number of the democratic rank and flie with a pertinent question as to why they are

New York Tribune: When Mr. Blaine warns his western friends not to be tricked into opposition to the protective policy, he well knows that his personal well knows that his personal popularity in the great agricultural states will give add tional weight to his suggestions. Mortgage on western farms, which democrats pretend are vast in amount and all the result of protection, have been largely paid off since the McKinley bill was passed and were, in fact, given in more than three cases out of five, in part payment for farms purchased and not because o' losses in agriculture. It is a pity that democratic congressmen did not dare to supply the census bureau with funds enough to make public before this time the complete record of mortgage indebtedness. But the partial reports already printed, with the record of release mand reduction of such ndebtedness in many western states, suffice to justify Mr. Blame's advice that, before accepting democratic statements regarding indeptedness, people should demand

OUR CHRISTOPHER. Written for The Bee.

What little razgy-midle sat While combing wood this way, then that, And with his na held friendly chat, Four hundred years ago?

What little fellow on the wall. With bits of coal made homely scrawl. Of each known country, great and small, Four hundred years ago? And what small tad sat on the floor, Near some rush 1.2ht, and studied o'er About the lands he'd like to explore, Four hundred years ago?

And what young man conceived a thought, Which never could be sold or bought. Of this new world, his fancy wrought, Four hundred years ago?

And who embarked upon a craft. With joily tars both fore and aft. When all the wise nen at him laughed, Four hundred years ago? And when they'd sailed for many a day, And nought but water round them lay. Who thought our Christopher to slay, Four hundred years axo?

But when they saw the longed-for land, Then stood upon its solid strand. Who worshipped low and kissed his hand, Four hundred years ago?

"Tall oaks from little acorns grew."
So this vast country which we view.
From that one thought, so fresh and new.
Four hundred years ago. "Hurrah for Christopher today!" A bundred million voices say:
'Hurrah: we're glad he came this way
Four hundred years ago."

He Had No Intention of Killing the Maa Who Ruined His Wife.

FIRST KNEW OF THE CRIME IN JAIL

Expert Testimony on the subject of the Prisoner's Sanity-One Prominent Student of the Question Thinks Him Temporarity Crazed.

LINCOLN, Nob., Oct. 18 .- Special to THE Bre. |- Today has been the most interesting day in the Irvine trial since the case was called in court one week ago yesterday. Irvine was placed on the stand again this morning to continue his story from the point where he was interrupted yesterday afternoon. He finished his direct testimony at 11 o'clock, and the cross-examination by Judge McCullough continued until 2:30. The defense then introduced its expert evidence, the first witness being Dr. Eastman of Topeka. Dr. Eastman was followed by Dr. Knapp, who was for five years superintendect of the Nebraska bospital for the insune at Lincoln

While Dr. Knapp was giving his testimony late this afternoon Irvine's little daughter came into the court room and a noticeable incident took place illustrating the character of the accused, Mrs. Strode was addressing an hypothetical question to the witness in which he re viewed the circumstances connected with Mrs. Irvine's infidelity. While the attorney was talking the father, sitting but a few feet away with his daughter on his knoe, placed his hands over the little girl's cars in order that she might not hear the story of her mother's shame. It was but a little incident entirely unforeseen and done entirely without estentation, but it showed the delicacy with which Irvine has considered the case as it affected the little girl ever since he first felt the suspicion of his wife's indiscre-

Irvine Continues His Story.

When he went to his wife's room at the Welliegton hotel, she greeted him cordially and happily. At this point the state objected but the court overruled.

She threw her arms about his neck, but he said, "Sceeter, wait a moment, I want to talk with you." Witness explained that "Scooter" was a net name for his wife. He told his wife that he wanted her to tell him the truth about her journey from Salt Lake City to Chicago. She told him of meeting Mr. Stull and a gentleman from Omaha and an old lady, and that they all played cards. Arriving at Chicago she said she went to the Grand Pacific, registered and stayed all day and all night. In the morning she paid her bill in person and went to the depot where she took the train for Marion.

Witness asked her if she was sure she stopped at the Grand Pacific and told her that he had the proof in his pocket to show that she did not stop at that hotel. She

then turned her face away and said:
"Well, I'll tell you the truth. We did not stop at the Grand Pacific but had rooms at the Grace hotel. Ed said if we had rooms at the Grand Pacific some one might see us that knew you and that would make trouble."

Mrs. Irvine excused berself by saying that thousands of other ladies did the same thing and mentioned the names of well known ladies of their acquaintance who had done the same. Mrs. Irvine begged that Flossie she wasn't fit to have charge of her. ness asked her if she sent Flossic out of the room while Montgomery was there. She said they did not and that Flossic woke up and cried, saying: "Mamma, you con't love that man, do you! If you'd be good to papa, he'd be good to you."

They Talked of Saicide.

He asked her if she wanted him to send for her mother or her brother. She said not to send for anyone but to kill her. She said she wanted to die and asked him what he s going to do. He said he did not know what would become of him, away and she followed him. He started She said she was going to the drug store. Witness then went to the Grace hotel where he secured the page from the record showing that C. E. Montgomery and Mrs. J. H. Miller had oc-cupied rooms 119 and 120. He recognized the latter signature as being in his wife's He then returned to the handwriting. He then returned to the Wellington hotel and found his wife almost unconscious on the couch, with a strong smell of chloroform about her. He roused her and in answer to his questions she said to send for her mother. He telegraphed her mother to come at once. In the meantime he resumed his conversation with her in regard to ner intimacy with Montgomery. She told him that Montgomery had made love to her and hugged and kissed her, both at her home and while riding. Montgomery had written her letters in which he addressed her as "sweetheart," and had made her his confidante in regard to all his business affairs.

The arrangements for the trip to Chicago were made by Mrs. Irvine and Montgomery or the German National bank in Lincoln Mrs. Irvine notified Montgomery when she was to leave Omana, by telephone. How the Confession Was Made.

Witness finally asked his wife if she would make a written statement. She said: "Wel if I tell you the truth will you take me back: le told her he would make no promises, but wanted her to tell the truth anyway. Irvine was !ving on the couch at the time and arose and commenced to write. She would write awhile and they would talk it over and she would lie on the couch and cry and then get up and write some more Finally she left the statement unfinished. Mrs. Irvine's mother arrived in the after nother asked what was the matter. nable to tell her on account of his feelings. Mrs. Irvine and her mother remained alone together for two hours. He then joined them. The mother said that she would rather have found her daughter dead and in her coffin than to have found that she had been untrue to her husband. They talked together until after midnight and the mother knelt down and prayed. Witness and his wife also joined in the prayer.
Witness did not sleep, but got up at 5 o'clock, went to the room where his wife and her mother were. His wife's mother begged him to take his wife again. He asked her how he could when she had been intiher how he could when she had been inti-mate with another man. His wife threw her arms about his neck and said: "Oh, Will, I'll never do it again, I'll never do it

again, The mother renewed her entreaties in her daughter's bohalf and advised him to move daughter's behalf and advised film to move away from the west and return to Marion, Ind., where, in a few years, they would be-come reconciled to each other, and Flessie would forget all about what she had seen. Irvine's Strange Visions.

Witness left Chicago at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, having caten no breakfast or din-ner. He ate no supper and walked the cars until long after every body had gone to bed. At that time he began to be conscious of accing things entirely foreign to his sur-roundings. He first saw the picture of his roundings. He first saw the picture of his wife holding his daughter in her arms in the room in the hotel. Then he saw the forms of Faust, Margurite and Mephisto, the characters from the opera of "Faust." He also saw a vision of a beautiful lawn with a white cottage in the background and saw a hand-some girl dressed in white come out of the cottage and walk down to the gate, followed by an old man. Then again he saw his daughter Flossie, grown to be a young lady, walking east on the north side of O street walking east on the north side of O street toward the German National bank, where she passed Ed Montgomery, and as she passed him she hung fler head in shame. All of these things he saw while walking backward and forward in the vestibule between the sleeping cars. He finally went to bed, but aid not sleep at all.

He arrived at Lincoin at about 5 o'clock in the morning and tried to get a room at the

He arrived at Lincoln at about 5 o'clock in the morning and tried to get a room at the hotel, but could not. He then wanted to find his friend Aobott. His only thought was to throw his arms about his friend's neck and ask him what he should do. He then thought Abbott was the only friend he had left in the world. He found it was too carry to see Abbott and then went to his old home at Eighteen and G streets, where the visions returned to him. He saw his little

IRVINE'S STORY CONTINUED | sirl at a window in the house. She smiled at him and beckened him and tried to get out of the door.

Saw a Bright Red Light. At this time witness was conscious of secting a bright rod light. It looked as large as the upper half of a large window light followed him at all times. He impression that when he started away he was going out into the country. He took a street car, thinking it would take him to Ab-

He had no recollection of anything that transpired after he took the street car. He didn't know when he left the street car. He had no recollection of anyt ing that occurred at the head.

curred at the hotel. He was conscious of walking about all the blood red light. He recollected that that light had exploded and disappeared. He did not recollect going into the dining room of the hotel with his hat and overcoat on. Did not recollect shooting Montgomery. He had not the slightest idea of killing him. Such a thought had never entered his head. He first learned that he had killed Montgomery at the city jail. After being re-moved to the penitentiary he fell, that after-noon, into a deep slumber, which lasted several bours.

This closed the direct examination of Mr Irvine. The examination was very painful, and several times he nearly broke down. The jury watched him very attentively, and at last one was seen to brush the tears from

Irvine Cross-Examined.

Judge McCullough subjected the witness to a most searching cross-examination. In response to the attorney's questions Mr. irvine stated that he had always made a prac-tice of carrying a revolver. He admitted that he might have seen some of the visions he had referred to after he had gone to bed, but was positive that he had seen them while he was wide awake. He declared positively that he had never had any hatred or id will toward Montgomery, not even after his wife had told him of her relations with Montgomery. He certainly felt no desire to kill him. He insisted that he bore no ill will and said that those words did not describe his feelings. He did not think of Montgomery at the time. His mind was filled with his own grief.

of the questions out to Irvine not once did he deviate from the plain, straight-forward story he had told on his direct ex-

Irvine stated that the last time he had fired his revolver was on a fishing trip, when ne emptied is twice, once at a snake on the Big Cottonwood river and once on the Weber. He did not take the revolver out and practice with it in Chicago. He didn't know where Montgomery sat at the table at the hotel. He had no recollection of shooting the revolver, of holding up the papers containing the proof of his wife's infidelity or of being taken to the city fail.

On redirect examination Irvine stated that he had no harsh feeling toward Montgomery. His mind was entirely taken up with his wife and child. His thoughts were Ed, how could you have runed my wife after we have been such good triends.

Expert Testimony Offered.

Dr. Eastman, superintendent of the state asylum for the insane at Topeka, Kan., stated that he had made insanity a special study for more than thirty years, and had been superintendent of the asylum at Topeka for the past thirteen years. He described mania transitoria as a condition of impaired consciousness, caused by some intense mental excitement and characterized by delusions bordering upon hallucination. Mania transitoria was generally of brief duration, seldom lasting for more than from twelve to twentyfour hours. The person suffering from mania transitoria might retain possession of his powers of locomotion and speech, but not his memory of what took place while under swered the usual preliminary questions, Judge Powers put to the witness a hypothetical question. This question was very lengthy and included the whole history of all the causes leading up to the tragedy. It required causes leading up to the tragedy. It requires thirty-five minutes to read the question To the question Dr. Eastann replied that in his opinion Irvine was insane at the time and that he had no control whatever over his actions toward C. E. Montgomery. was also asked whether or not, in his opin-ion. Irvine was responsible for his action in killing Montgomery. To this question the state objected on the ground that it was a question of law to be determined by the jury instructed by the court. The objection

Dr. Eastman Exammed. On cross-examination Dr. Eastman stated case of mania transitoria and that he had never seen such a case. He admitted that many authorities denied the existence of the disease known as mania transitoria. As a rule the face of a man so afflicted would be flushed, but it might be palled. If his face was palied it would be an exception to the rule. An insane man laboring under a fit of anger or passion would be likely to be excessivel 7 rate. A man might act with a motive that an under the influence of mania transitoria acts without a motive. He may be incoherent or coherent without knowing

Judge McCuilough then put an hypotheti cal question to Dr. Eastman embracing substantially the same matter as was included in the hypothetical question put by Judge Powers, but tending to establish a well defined motive in all of Irvine's actions from Judge McCullough sought to establish the fact that Irvine had been so careful to preserve opies of all the telegrams be had sent, se curing a page from the hotel register con taining the names of his wife and Mont gomery, asking his wife for a written state nent of her relations with Montgomery then bought a ticket to Lincoln, came to this city and walked to the hotel where he new Montgomery lived, checked his baggage, asked for a room and

upon being informed that the house was full, went away, visited different parts of the city, returned to the hotel, wanted for Moutgomery, sheeting him as soon as he found him, etc. He asked Dr. Eastman, under those circumstances was the defend-ant, in his epinion, responsible for his actar The doctor thought he was, and in response

to further questions be said that in his opin ion the defendant was sane and in a condition to control his own actions Dr. Knapp also took the stand for the purpose of giving expert testimony. His evidence did not differ materially from that offered by Dr. Eastman. Dr. R. E. Giffen of this city was another expert introduced b the defense. He was emphatically of the opinion that Irvine was insane at the time he shot Montgomery. He was for two years commissioner of insanity in New York, and while officiating in that capacity he treated a well defined case of mania transitoria. He described the case at length and the details

markable minuteness. A Request Cheerfully Granted. New York Recorder.

corresponded with Ireine's case with re-

Take New York out of the column of doubtful states. It will go, as it went four years ago, for Harrison and protection.

Will Meet Thursday.

The members of the bar committee, ap pointed to investigate the differences that exist between Judge Cunningham R. Scott and the lawyers of Burt county will held the first session at Blair on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Gregory has been elected chairman of the committee and an official stenographer has been appointed to take the testimony. Both sides have employed Omaha nttorneys to look after their respective in-terests and a lengthy light is predicted.

A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN Ringhamton Republican: A colored belle is not a black crook because she is bert on mattmony.

Onio State Journal: The next thing a long-suffering public learns will be the fact that gas companies are putting pneumatic tires on their gas meters.

Philadelphia Record: It is an odd fact that he duty of most missionaries is to go to the

Atchison Globe: Don't kick about every thing you don't like. It will take all you time.

New York Herald: "Are you a temperance man?" asked the revivalist of a man in the hotel corridor. "Sir" replicit the Kentuckian, "my seconds will wart upon you in half an hour." Philadelphia Record: Columbus was the first patron of a coast resort in October.

Somerville Journal: When a young man has succeeded, after patient toll, in accumulating a targe moustache, he can't keep feeling con-fident that, barring cyll unforescen, he may

Detroit Free Press: Teacher-Does heat ilways expand and cold always contract?" Tommy Taddles-Cold expands sometimes, "Indeed? What does cold expand?" "Coal bills."

Washington Star: "I should like to know," said Eve one day, "whether you consider yourself of more importance than I am," "Well, my dear," replied Adam, mildly, "I don't know as I would put it just that way, but you must admit that you are a side issue."

Texas Siftings: McGinnis-I say, Gus, I wish you would lend me a dollar.
Gus de Smith-What do you want to do with

"You see Vanchump over there?"
"Yes, I see him."
"Well, I want to lend the dollar to him."
"What will he do with it do you suppose?"
"He will give it back to me. He owes me a WROUGHT A CHANGE.

Boston Courier.

He said he was a self-made man And often made his beast of it. For as he'd had a lowly start. He thought he'd make the most of it. But when he married. 'Its believed lits wife condemned the plan of him. For when a year had passed t' was said, She'd made another man of him.

A DITLY HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald.



A STREET DRESS. The above jaunty tollette de matin consists of a black felt hat, trimmed with a butterfly bow of Scotch plaid ribbon. The short cutaway vest is of havane cloth, worn over a white shirt, with a standing collar and black to be short and the standing collar and black tie. The ceinture is of yellow leather, and the skirt of silk Scotch plaid, with a havane

BROWNING, KING

In your eye



Reports are coming in now of snow blocades, snow 5 feet deep, ulsters, big heavy ones-we've got 'em when wanted. In the meantime, while the selection is creamy, it would be just as well to lay in your fall suit. \$10

to \$20. White shirts, laundered or not are as serviceable now as ever and neckties of all sorts and descriptions at 25c up, are not to be found in as good qualities as we carry. Always in style. Fall underwear and hosiery in endless variety awaits your inspection. If we sold hats at hat store prices and sold as many as we do, we'd get rich fast, but as it is, we sell a good service-

## able stiff hat for \$1.65 and others better for more money. Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- [S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St days, when we close at 10 p. m.