COULD NOT ABIDE QUESTIONS

South Omaha Voters Too Inquisitive to Suit Judge Scott.

HE GETS ANGRY WITH A CROWD OF THEM

Asked to Explain Several Things About Himself and His Record, but Chose Not to Do So.

Judge Cunningham R. Scott was billed to speak at South Omaha Friday night at Blum's hall. He spoke, but is still in considerable doubt as to whether he ought to feel delighted with the results of his efforts. The audience he met was something of a surprise to him. He had expected the usual dervish contingent that has been hippodroming the county with him, but he did not see it. He met a lot of loyal men, many of whom have been lifelong republicans, and who objected to Scott blackguarding and slandering the republican party, of which he is not a fit representative. He met a lot of men who are interested in the success of good government and are more concerned in the character of the men who are candidates for office than in the success of any party or party nominees.

Scott had made a speech in Omaha earlier in the evening, and did not reach South Omaha until 9 o'clock. He found waiting for him an audience of about 200 people, well divided as to their political affiliations, and all interested deeply in the issues of the campaign. Scott was introduced by the chairman of the meeting, Patrick Hughes, who referred to him as the republican candidate for judge of the district court.

SOME POINTED QUESTIONS PUT.

Then the trouble started. Jerry Howard, who has been a republican and an active one for years, wanted to ask a question. He arose in the meeting, near the platform, and said he wanted to ask if Judge Scott was a republican or simply a member of the A. P. A. contingent of the republican party. He wanted to know positively if Scott was a member of the A. P. A. or "Amoreans," as had been charged.

People who have seen Scott crossed know about what happened then. He was simply livid. After trying unsuccessfully to blast the questioner with his glittering eye he demanded: "By what right do you ask that question? Are you a republican?"

"I ask it by the right of a republican," replied Howard. "I ask it because as a republican I am tired of seeing my party slandered and traduced by men who have no right to claim allegiance to its principles."

"Are you a republican?" repeated Scott. "I want to know. Did you vote the republican ticket last fall?"

THEIR CITIZENSHIP COMPARED.

"I am a republican," replied Howard. "I voted the republican ticket last fall. I voted it from Jim Allan to Al Sutton, and swallowed Timme. I did that knowing they were not fit men for the positions, but because I was interested in the selection and election of a republican to the United States senate. This year I am more particular about the men for whom I shall vote, as there are no great issues involved in which the republican party is interested. I will vote for no man who is a member of the A. P. A., and I want to know whether you are a member or not, and what you have to say about that order and its principles."

"You are an Irishman," said Scott.

"I am by birth," replied Howard. "I am a citizen of this country by choice, while you are one by compulsion."

"You could not get naturalization papers in my court," said Scott, who was getting badly rattled.

"Well, I know that," replied Howard. "I got my citizen's papers long before you had done anything to bring you into public notice and disrepute."

Then Scott talked about calling in the police to suppress the disturbance and Commissioner Sutton came to his relief by asking that his friends allow the honorable judge to proceed uninterrupted in his address. That quieted matters for a minute and Scott started on his stereotyped tirade. He was sailing along nicely until he said that people of all nationalities were always given equal consideration in his court.

M'NULTY REMEMBERED IT.

"Yes, I know all about that," called Jack McNulty, from a seat in the center of the hall. "I was on the jury in your court once and two men, O'Brien and Olsen, were convicted of burglary. You asked the county attorney what the limit was, and when he replied 'fourteen years' you gave O'Brien fourteen years in the penitentiary and sent Olsen up for two years. I know all about your equality business."

That started the fun again, and another appeal for police protection was sent up by Scott. He finally proceeded again. He got patriotic and told what he wanted done with the flag. He wanted one on every school house in the land and wanted to be buried with the stars and stripes for a winding sheet.

"What did you ever do for the flag?" asked a listener in the center of the room. "Did you fight for it or did you have the heart disease about the time the war broke out?"

This was the last straw. Scott could stand it no longer and called for police protection. Officers of the law were called in and Scott finished his talk to such members of the audience as cared to listen to him. He talked until 11 o'clock, but never explained a word about the A. P. A. or his connection with the order. He explained everything else, however, and occupied the time in offering excuses for the judicial outrages he has been guilty of during his first and last term on the bench of the district court of Douglas county.

SECOND DAY OF REGISTRATION.

Partial Report of Number of Names Put Down.

When the registrars closed their books Friday night it appeared that more than half of the voters of the city had registered. The registration for Friday is partially given as follows:

First Ward—First precinct, 110; Second precinct, 57; Third precinct, 80; Fourth precinct, 72; Fifth precinct, 68; Sixth precinct, —; Seventh precinct, —; Eighth precinct, 75. Second Ward—First precinct, 97; Second precinct, 81; Third precinct, 142; Fourth precinct, 85; Fifth precinct, 71; Sixth precinct, 40; Seventh precinct, 70; Eighth precinct, 101; Ninth precinct, 56; Tenth precinct, 71; Eleventh precinct, 91. Total, 905.

Third Ward—First precinct, 90; Second precinct, 85; Third precinct, 87; Fourth precinct, 115; Fifth precinct, 87; Sixth precinct, 51; Seventh precinct, 65; Eighth precinct, 57; Ninth precinct, 70; Tenth precinct, 61. Total, 768.

Fourth Ward—Third precinct, 62; Fifth precinct, 101; Sixth precinct, 61; Seventh precinct, 70; Eighth precinct, 69; Ninth precinct, 95.

Fifth Ward—First precinct, 104; Second precinct, 77; Third precinct, 100; Fourth precinct, 94; Fifth precinct, 83; Sixth precinct, 101; Seventh precinct, 67. Total, 627.

Sixth Ward—First precinct, 110; Second precinct, 77; Third precinct, 120; Fourth precinct, 80; Fifth precinct, 107; Sixth precinct, 82; Seventh precinct, 72; Eighth precinct, 146; Eleventh precinct, 98.

Seventh Ward—First precinct, 92; Second precinct, 142; Third precinct, 119; Fourth precinct, 105; Fifth precinct, 90; Sixth precinct, 82.

Eighth Ward—First precinct, 103; Second precinct, 93; Third precinct, 107; Fourth precinct, 54; Fifth precinct, 114; Sixth precinct, 82; Eighth precinct, 101.

Ninth Ward—First precinct, 79; Second precinct, 90; Third precinct, 98; Fourth precinct, 84; Fifth precinct, 85.

Total registration for both days in the Second ward was 1,240; Third ward, 1,605; Fifth ward, 1,261; Seventh ward, 1,150.

Walker Gets Off the Ticket.

Yesterday was the last day on which places on the county ticket left vacant by the withdrawal of candidates nominated by petition could be filled. There were, however, no such certificates of nomination filed with the county clerk, as all the vacancies had previously been filled.

There was, however, yesterday filed the certificate of S. M. Crosby, who will take the place of V. B. Walker, as republican candidate for justice of the peace for Omaha. By the statutes, both the withdrawal of Walker and the appointment of Crosby were barred, but this was overcome by an order from Judge Baxter. It is no secret about the city republican headquarters that Walker was induced to withdraw, as it was shown to him that his record was too unsavory to draw votes.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF REFORM.

Meetings to Be Held Each Night from Now Until Election.

During next week the campaign of reform will be vigorously pushed throughout the entire city. Speakers who are in earnest will address the voters, who are waking up, at the following meetings:

October 28, Monday 7:30 p. m., Muller's hall, Eighteenth and Vinton streets. Speakers—James B. Sheean, F. A. Brogan and E. W. Simeral.

October 28, Monday 7:30 p. m., Fortieth and Leavenworth streets. Speakers—C. J. Smyth, C. S. Elgutter and H. C. Miller.

October 29, Tuesday 7:30 p. m., Twenty-ninth and Walnut streets. Speakers—E. Rosewater, W. S. Poppleton, Lee W. Spratlin and Thomas I. Flynn.

October 30, Wednesday 7:30 p. m., Wolf's hall, Twenty-second and Cuming streets. Speakers—J. B. Sheean, D. Clem Deaver, H. C. Miller, I. J. Dunn and George O. Calder.

October 31, Thursday 7:30 p. m., Forest hall, Sixth and Pierce streets. Speakers—J. B. Sheean, E. Rosewater, D. C. Deaver, Frank T. Ranson, W. D. McHugh and W. S. Poppleton.

October 31, Thursday 7:30 p. m., Erfling hall, Sherman avenue and Corby street. Speakers—F. A. Borgan, I. J. Dunn, E. W. Simeral, W. S. Shoemaker, George Bertrand and Silas A. Cobb.

November 2, Saturday 7:30 p. m., Patterson hall, Seventeenth and Farnam streets. Speakers—J. B. Sheean, F. A. Brogan and J. Burns.

November 2, Saturday 7:30 p. m., Saunders hall, Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets. Speakers—E. W. Simeral, George W. Doane, W. S. Poppleton and Ed P. Smith.

Other meetings and speakers will be announced in time. At these meetings the local situation will be canvassed thoroughly and all classes of citizens are invited to attend.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward Citizens' Reform league at Mars' hall, North Thirtieth street, near Fort Omaha, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Several prominent speakers will be in attendance.

MONSTER MASS MEETING.

Hear the Prominent Speakers at the Coliseum Friday, November 1.

Arrangements have been made by the committee in charge of the campaign for reform in our judicial, county and city governments for a huge mass meeting of all the citizens of Omaha interested in securing clean and honest local officials, to be held in the Coliseum at 8 o'clock Friday evening, November 1.

The misrule of county and city government will be fully discussed and the remedy new in the hands of the voters plainly pointed out. The able speakers who will address the audience are:

HENRY D. ESTABROOK,
EDWARD ROSEWATER,
WILLIAM S. POPPLETON,
WILL F. GURLEY.

Remember that the meeting is called for good citizens of all of Omaha and vicinity. It is called for Friday evening, November 1, at 8 o'clock. It is called for the Coliseum, which is large enough to accommodate every one. It is called in the interest of good government and every taxpayer and citizen must be interested in the cause of good government. To show that interest be sure to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you.

COLORED VOTERS FOR REFORM.

Sentiment Expressed at a Meeting of Three Hundred Last Night.

Three hundred colored voters met last evening in Hartman hall and endorsed the citizens' ticket.

The first speaker was D. Clem Deaver, who plainly put the cause of the colored men in the coming election.

Thomas Flynn denounced the A. P. A. candidates as the representatives of "that old party of slavery. They have today in religion ostracized both you and me, you because of your color and me because I worship at a different altar. But they are no more willing than I to fight for that banner of freedom."

W. J. Kierstead then spoke, telling the way in which the Citizens' ticket was nominated. "I have always been a republican," said he, "I am today a republican, and I expect to be a republican so long as I live; but I cannot by my vote permit the pure principles of my party to be prostituted to a religious organization. That is the issue today. We are for reform in city affairs. We are for downing the principle of religion in city politics, and you as much as we are interested in honest government."

The closing speeches were made by colored men. Mr. Alexander plead for the citizens' ticket, and Claus Hubbard said he would vote for Mr. Swobe, Mr. Kierstead, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Magney and for Mr. Doane, for the republican party was better represented by such men than by those who use the grand old party name as a cloak for public plunder.

CITIZENS' RALLY AT BENSON.

Speeches by the Advocates of Better City and County Government.

Under the auspices of the Citizens' league a rally was held at the town hall at Benson last night. There were 100 voters of the town and precinct present, and they evinced a deep interest in the discussions of the issues of the campaign as presented by the different speakers.

The meeting was opened by I. J. Dunn, who discussed at length the work of the A. P. A. organization in the control of the offices of the county and city and its abuse of the power in its hands. He made a strong plea for the nonpartisan judiciary.

Mr. E. Rosewater spoke for half an hour, reviewing the work of the Douglas county delegation in the legislature in neglecting all issues and measures that were for the benefit of the people and devoting its entire energy to the furtherance of the schemes of Council 125. He told of the failure of the county and city officers to discharge the duties devolving upon them, and urged the voters to vote honestly for the ridding of the county and city of the gang that has misruled affairs for the past four years.

The meeting was closed by an address by J. J. Points, who compared the candidates on the two tickets before the people, and asked the support of the voters for the Citizens' ticket that was pledged to better government.

Ignores the Court's Decision.

LINCOLN, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Regardless of the decision of the supreme court, the county officials of Lancaster county propose to print the tickets with some kind of designating marks to show the party affiliations of the various candidates.

RAISED HIS VOICE IN PROTEST.

Negro Orator Objects to the New South Carolina Scheme.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.—In the constitutional convention today Whipper, a colored delegate, addressed the convention for two hours, contending that the negro never had been responsible for the frauds committed in South Carolina, when they were in power, but that it was the work of the designing white men, for which the negroes were not responsible. He declared that the scheme of disfranchisement before the convention was gotten up by designing men for their own interest and thought it would be passed. The negroes, said Whipper, would fight it in the supreme court of the United States and in congress and, if these failed, before the people of the country.

He was followed by Robert Smalls, also colored, who contended that the negro was here to stay and that it was to the interest of the white man to see that he got all of his rights. Debate was then adjourned over until Monday.

Attend the monster citizens' mass meeting at the Coliseum Friday evening, November 1, at 8 o'clock.

WOULD TURN THE GANG DOWN

South Omaha Tired of the Administration of the A. P. A.

CITIZENS' MASS MEETING LAST EVENING

Speakers Find Themselves Backed by an Audience of Representative Character—Addresses of Messrs. Mahoney, Gurley and Others.

Young Men's Institute hall was crowded last night with business and laboring men to listen to speeches by candidates on the democratic and Citizens' league ticket. On the platform were: Colonel C. M. Hunt, W. F. Gurley, Harry Miller, O. C. Campbell, W. A. Reddick, F. J. Lange, John C. Drexel, Thomas Nolan, William De France, Major Davis, Ed P. Smith, W. B. Wood, T. J. Mahoney and Charles A. Coe.

Colonel Hunt was chairman of the meeting and after several selections by the band he introduced W. F. De France, who said that every good citizen should do what he could to help the Citizens' movement. The candidates on the Citizens' ticket were pledged for reform and retrenchment. On the other side they were pledged to nothing. He said that the A. P. A. used to deny that the organization was a secret political one, but Adam Fawcett, one of the head men, had been compelled to admit that it was a secret political order and that members were pledged not to employ Roman Catholics. According to the constitution of the United States religion was not made a test for citizenship. Speaking of Cunningham R. Scott, he said that a man must be a perjurer who took the oath to sustain the A. P. A. and the constitution of the United States at the same time. "Which oath will he stand by?" asked De France. "Why, the A. P. A. of course," shouted some one in the audience. Mr. De France then cited the case of Eller, who was discharged by Scott after he had been arrested for stealing not only from the county, but from widows and orphans, because he had not stolen all of the money at once.

SOME PREDICTIONS FULFILLED.

T. J. Mahoney was then introduced. Said he:

"A few years ago when those who are now so fittingly dubbed 'howling dervishes' made an assault on the liberties of one class of our citizens, we who were at the time perhaps the most directly interested protested that they were not honest. We knew that they were lying about us and believed they would not hesitate to lie about others. We also thought that a man who would lie would steal, and we, therefore, tried to warn our fellow citizens not to trust such men. But they were trusted. They were put into power. Men who never before could gain public confidence were boosted into office by a lot of dark lantern conspirators and passed over the heads of men who had always had the confidence of their parties and the public.

"We predicted that the war then made upon one class would soon be extended to all who would not aid in the unamerican conspiracy against the spirit of our constitution. We also predicted that men who would take an oath to violate the constitution by making a religious test a qualification for office and would then for the sake of getting a salary take another oath to support the constitution would not have sufficient respect for the latter obligation to obey either the law or the constitution. Have our predictions been verified? Have you not seen the best men in the republican party in this county excluded from the conventions of that party? Have you not heard the editor of the leading republican paper of the state denounced because he refuses to be guided by the narrow minds of bigots? Have you not found Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles alike proscribed when they refused to support confidence men and embezzlers for public office? I think our predictions have been more than fulfilled. Men like Charley Greene, Henry Estabrook, Will Gurley and hosts of others who would not surrender themselves to the dictation of Council 125 are ostracised, boycotted and relegated to the rear, while Eller, Pyburn, Israel Frank and Scott are made the patron saints of the new political dispensation. But our prophecy has been verified in another way. We were right in assuming that a man who would lie would steal. When Eller embezzled the money of the widow and the orphan he was doing just what we anticipated he would do. When Bennett's conduct of the county jail became a disgrace to the community he was only illustrating his little regard for the obligations of his official oath. When Irey dated tax certificates seven months prior to his receiving a cent of money on them, and thereby gave tax sharks thousands of dollars of interest that they were not entitled to, he was simply following the instincts we should expect to find in one who was lifted from obscurity by falsehood and sworn defiance of the laws and the constitution. And when Scott, the greatest rascal of them all, discharged the embezzler Eller and the thief Jardine, and perpetrated upon the defenseless Raker one of the grossest acts of tyranny known to history, it was only an illustration of the depths of infamy to which conspirators against civil liberty will sink.

SHOULD BE HURLED DOWN.

"They have defamed our best citizens; they have violated their official oaths; they have heaped unbearable burdens upon the taxpayers; they have robbed the defenseless widows and orphans; they have plunged their hands into the public coffers and stolen the money wrung from your sweat and toil, and now they strut about with their thumbs thrust into the armholes of their waistcoats denominating every one who favors good government as a tool of Rosewater, and a stoolpigeon for what they are pleased to call Simroggenwaterism and then brazenly ask: 'What are you going to do about it?'

"What are you going to do about it? There's the rub. Will you continue bad men in office simply because Mr. Rosewater wants to get them out? Are you content to have your pockets picked, provided the pickpocket will tickle your ears with profane and obscene denunciations of Simroggenwater? Or will you exercise your rights as free citizens and hurl the whole gang down to the depths of a bottomless pit of a political hell?

"Party government is perhaps a political necessity, and when there is no extraordinary condition to demand it a man ought not to desert the political principles that he believes to be right, whether his party be in the majority or a hopeless minority, but when a supreme effort is necessary to get rid of bad men we should make it, even if we have to vote for our worst political enemy. When normal conditions prevail we will vote our party convictions, but when the conditions of local government become desperate we cannot consider party."

SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Frank Lange said that he had been all over the county and had seen just such meetings as last night. "We want you to help us," said Lange, "to get the rotten politicians out of office."

"We are with you," shouted the audience.

W. F. Gurley was greeted with cheers, and as he stepped to the front of the platform he said that he had not left the republican party; no man could question his republicanism. The platform of the Citizens' league was the only platform accorded him upon which he could preach the gospel of liberty. "It is the A. P. A. issue which has caused me to take a part in this campaign, and I will not cast my vote for any party which designates what religious body I shall belong to." This statement of Mr. Gurley's was greeted with cheers. "Where would Olsen, Westberg and Winspear be if the A. P. A. insisted upon all members being American born citizens?" "They would be in the soup," shouted some one.

Charles A. Coe remarked that if Fred Sackett had a chance to count the votes he would count all of the A. P. A.s in, as he counted Tracy out at the last election two years ago. Mr. Coe asked: "Are you going to cast aside Tom Hoctor for a man like Jim Walsh?" A good word was said by Mr. Coe for all of the candidates on the Citizens' ticket.

H. C. Miller, John Drexel, W. A. Redick and others made short addresses.

North End Republican Club.

The meeting of the North End Republican club last night was characterized by a lack of enthusiasm. There was only a small number present, and those in attendance took small interest in the proceedings.

Dr. Ricketts stated that all republicans must show more interest in the coming election or the Citizens' candidates would be victorious.

Lee Estelle admitted that the prospects for the election of the republican candidates this fall was rather slim, but thought that all members of the party should nail the colors to the mast and go down with the bunting flying.

Speeches were made by Jim Allan, S. I. Gordon, John Jenkins and Carr Axford.

JACKSONIAN CLUB FOR REFORM.

Will Support Citizens' Ticket—Repudiates Alleged Democratic Organ.

Eighty members of the Jacksonian club were present at the meeting at Patterson hall last evening.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The democratic party in all its history has favored the honest and economical administration of the affairs of government and has stood unalterably opposed to religious intolerance and secret political organizations and has ever been opposed to the union of church and state, and

Whereas, The rule of those in power in this city and county has been fraught with outrageous extravagance and the perversion of public funds, without excuse or censure, and secret unamerican political societies control the affairs of the people, and

Whereas, The Jacksonian club would be unworthy of its name did it not do its utmost to right these wrongs and point out to every democrat in the city and county his plain duty, therefore be it

Resolved, by this club, That it most heartily endorses the efforts being made to accomplish these needed reforms, and pledges its earnest support to every candidate named on the democratic-Citizens' reform ticket, and declares that it is the duty of every democrat to heartily support each candidate on said ticket, irrespective of his former party affiliation. As he loves the past and is concerned for the future, every democrat is urged to co-operate to this end.

The resolution was prepared by Messrs. C. J. Smyth, Euclid Martin and W. S. Shoemaker. To practically carry it out the following campaign committee was appointed: First ward, A. L. McKenna; second, John Murphy; Third, A. B. McAndrews; Fourth, W. S. Shoemaker; Fifth, P. E. O'Donnell; Sixth, J. E. Reagan; Seventh, Philip Smith; Eighth, J. P. Dugdale; Ninth, Euclid Martin; South Omaha, Miles Welsch.

The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 79 to 1:

Whereas, A publication known as the Omaha World-Herald assumes to speak for the democratic party of Douglas county, and for many years past has received some recognition and patronage therefrom, and

Whereas, Said publication has proven itself recreant to every trust imposed and an ingrate to every favor shown, and has wantonly and stupidly betrayed the party and its nominees, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Jacksonian club of Nebraska, That this sheet does not represent the democratic party of this county and has forfeited all claims to its confidence; that democrats should beware of its libels and falsehoods and should know to a certainty that it belongs to the tribe and speaks the language of the dervishes and defaulters.

ASK THE EDITORS TO HELP THEM.

San Francisco Making a Strong Bid for the Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—The California Press association met here today and adopted the following address:

To the Members of the National Editorial Association Throughout the United States: The California Press association, the Southern California Editorial association and delegates from the states of Nevada and Arizona, seconded by the members of the press of Oregon, Washington and Utah, in convention, assembled in San Francisco, hereby address the members of the National Editorial association personally and individually, recalling the recent date when they were our guests, and earnestly request and solicit each of you to urge upon the member of the republican national committee from your state to vote in favor of holding the next national republican convention in the city of San Francisco. We authorize you in the name of the people of California to pledge their broadest hospitality and their earnest endeavor to render the session of the convention in San Francisco one of rational pleasure and the highest good to the people of our common country. We ask you to present the matter to your committeemen with such urgency and persistency as comports with the sincerity of our invitation and the guaranty of our hospitality, believing that the common good of all the people will be conserved by the assembling of the national convention in the western shores of the republic. E. B. Willis, president California Press association; W. D. Pennycook, secretary; T. G. Danicls, H. Z. Osborne, Allen B. Lemmon, committee.

ELECTRIC POWER ON THE CANAL.

Successful Experiment Conducted at Tonawanda.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—After several more or less successful private tests, the new system of operating canal boats by electricity was publicly demonstrated today to be feasible and progressive. The system is the invention of Richard Lamb of Norfolk, Va., the designer of the Corliss engine made famous at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia. It is an electric cableway and was first used in hauling logs out of North Carolina swamps. The experimental posts, cables and brackets were put up here along the line of the Erie canal. The power used was generated at the falls by the Niagara Falls Power company. Thus the waters of the great lakes furnished both the medium and the motive power for transshipment. Everything moved like clockwork and there was not a hitch to mar the event. A speed of four to five miles an hour was developed. The first part of the test consisted in drawing two boats loaded with sand down the canal toward Buffalo. Afterward five light boats were attached and drawn back to the starting point as easily as the two.

CANNOT BE BUILT AT DETROIT.

Treaty Stipulations Prevent Constructing War Ships on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary Herbert today decided not to award the contract for building two of the proposed gunboats to the Detroit Dry Dock company, notwithstanding their bid was the lowest made.

Discussing the decision, the secretary said: "My determination of the matter was controlled wholly by my interpretation of our treaty with Great Britain, prohibiting either nation from building war vessels on the great lakes. Secretary Tracey about three years ago rendered a similar decision in a case very much like the present one. I have examined his decision carefully and have adopted it as a precedent. I did not take this course, however, until I had thoroughly investigated the question."

It is supposed from the way the bids range that the contract for two of the vessels will now go to the Union Iron works of San Francisco and for two more of the vessels to the works at Bath, Me., and for one each to Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., and Dialoge of Camden, N. J. Many department officials think this would be an equitable distribution of the building.

AFTER A DERELICT CORPORATION.

New York Insurance Companies Must Obey the Law.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Justice Patterson in supreme chambers today granted leave to Attorney General Hancock to bring an action against the New York Mutual Fire Insurance corporation for the purpose of obtaining an injunction perpetually restraining the company and each officer therof from exercising any of their corporate rights, and also for the dissolution of the company and for the appointment of a receiver to distribute the property of the company between its creditors and stockholders.

The attorney general in his petition says that the company has failed and neglected to pay in cash for its capital stock the sum of $40,000 as required by law.

Reformed Church Synod Election.

ABILINE, Kan., Oct. 26.—The Reformed church synod today completed the office districts for next year, selecting D. S. Fouse of Lisbon, Ia., for treasurer nad D. B. Sharey of Emporia, Kan., for clerk. It was voted to continue the publication of the Church Herald at St. Joseph, Mo. The Synodical Missionary society elected Mrs. L. C. Summers of Lisbon, Ia., president; Jean Love, Kansas City, vice president; Jennie Erb, Lincoln, Neb., secretary. The synod decided to meet next year at Edinburgh, Ill.

Advanced the Price of Plate Glass.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The plate glass combine held a secret meeting here last Wednesday and advanced prices averaging 4 per cent on all sizes. The outlook is reported better than for two years. Of the nine plants in the combine eight are working full time and the ninth, the Duquesne, is preparing to resume in all departments.

HOLCOMB ON THE LEGISLATURE

Governor Pays His Respects to the Late Lamented Lawmakers.

PARTISANSHIP IN ALL ITS ACTIONS

Measures Intended to Give Appointive Offices to Republicans the Chief Aim of the Session—For a Nonpartisan Judiciary.

At 8 o'clock last night when Governor Holcomb arose on the stage in Washington hall he faced an audience of republicans, democrats and populists which occupied every chair in the capacious hall. When he spoke he discovered that every man in the audience, whether republican, democrat or populist, appeared to be in sympathy with the remarks which he uttered and which consisted largely of a stricture on the last legislature.

The meeting had been called together under the auspices of the populist party of Douglas county, but despite that fact there were many in the large audience who were members of other parties. Its object, as Chairman Elmer E. Thomas announced when he called the meeting to order, was to give the people of the city an opportunity to have the state judicial situation discussed before them, and for that purpose two speakers of prominence, Governor Holcomb and ex-Congressman McKeighan, were present. Without more ado Chairman Thomas introduced Governor Holcomb.

Governor Holcomb began his remarks by saying that he was glad that a wave of reform had not only struck the whole country, but also Omaha, and hoped that it would permeate throughout the state in order to make the people happier and better. He said that he was not competent to speak of the local situation, and therefore intended to confine his remarks to matters which interested the people of the whole state, and especially to the doings of the republican party during the years past, with the purpose of convincing if possible the audience that the party had not banded together for the purpose of assisting the people, but for the purpose of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the people.

LASHING THE RAILROAD GANG.

"Six years ago," continued Judge Holcomb, "a republican convention was held for the purpose of nominating a judge of the supreme court. There was then one on the bench who had the confidence of the people, who had all the abilities of a lawyer, who had performed his judicial duties properly and who it was admitted would certainly be re-elected. His name was Judge Reese. When his name was presented to the convention he was not nominated, and by that one act the republican party demonstrated that it had lost its interest for the people and were seeking to remain in power for purely selfish purposes.

"Later, in 1891, when a populist legislature was elected, the republican party, which had before been inactive, came out as the champion of the railroads. The party favored the railroads more and more, and when a bill some years later was introduced to regulate railroad rates it was opposed by the leaders of the party, although it finally passed. Instead of being enforced, it was carried to the courts, where the state was represented by a state's attorney in sympathy with the railroads. The opinion in the case was held back until after election in order that it might not lose votes for the party. It was adverse to the state, and the case was carried to the United States supreme court, where it is allowed to hang undecided, although of such vital importance to the state.

"I intend, however, to speak particularly of the overwhelmingly republican legislature elected last fall. Many of its acts are interesting. They show that the legislature, instead of entering upon its proper duties, spent the larger portion of its time in passing laws of special interest and benefit to the republican party.

"As governor of the state I had certain appointments to make, among others that of an oil inspector, who had the appointment of a few deputies. About the first bill that was introduced into the legislature was to abolish this office and to allow the state auditor to appoint four inspectors, at a salary of $125 per month, instead of five at $100, as it had been. Another bill was introduced by Hon. Jim Allan, instituting a new office, that of the boiler inspector, who was to be appointed by the secretary of state and the attorney general. These bills did not pass, but one was introduced for the purpose of taking appointments out of my hands, in order that only republicans might hold office, and the other showed that the republican party desired to create offices for the purposes of campaign work.

ONE BILL AFFECTING OMAHA.

"There was another bill introduced, in which you probably felt some interest. There is in your statutes a law providing for a Fire and Police commission, a nonpartisan board, two members of which I, as chief executive, had to appoint. As soon as the legislature got together it began to devise plans to take the appointments out of my hands. It was urged by some that the board was corrupt, and that, therefore, the law ought to be changed. This furnished the excuse, and the bill was passed which transferred the appointments to other hands. The old law was not corrupting. If it was the condition of your city has not been bettered by the new law.

"When the bill was being considered some of the legislators told me that it was not directed against me, but that it was necessary to pass it because there was a man in Omaha with whom the people were agreeing too much, and whose wings it was, therefore, needful to clip. Think of a body of men who are supposed to be of the cream of the state gathering together, talking, legislating, because one lone man among 129,000 people needed a little chastening. It is simply another evidence of a vicious legislature, whose sole purpose is to strengthen its party and not work for the people.

"That is not all. The history of the bill has been vicious. The two commissioners duly appointed by law challenged the constitutionality of the new law and suggested a speedy determination of its merits by a republican supreme court, wishing to allow it to remain in statu quo until the case was decided. There was nothing wrong in that because every one has the right to test the constitutionality of a law. Yet the republican party proceeded to get immediate possession of the offices, irrespective of the decision of the court and the rights of other parties. If there was a violation of the law it was guilty of it, because it sought to deny a right to the legal appointees."

Governor Holcomb also spoke of the bill which was introduced to redistrict certain judicial districts, not to lighten the work of the judges, but in order to enable more republicans to get into office. This was shown by the fact that no bill was introduced to redistrict western districts, where judges of other politics were overburdened with work. He also instanced the change of venue bill, introduced to transfer the murder cases of Holt county to another county. If this bill had passed, the speaker said that the republican party might have made a little political capital and would have taken away from the accused the sacred right of being tried among their friends.

PLEA FOR MAXWELL.

In contrast to the work of the legislature Governor Holcomb then spent a little time in telling of how the populists who had been elected had succeeded in cutting down the expenses of the state. He then turned his attention to the state judicial situation. He said that there were few state officers to be voted for this fall, but that among them was one of the most important, judge of the supreme court, which should certainly be a nonpartisan office. The legislature desired it to be nonpartisan because in appointing commissioners it chose one from each party.

"The populists have nominated a man, Judge Maxwell, who has shown to the people that he is worthy of confidence," said Governor Holcomb. "Judging his future by his past, he would make a jurist whose acts would not be flavored by partisanship, and who would dare express his honest convictions, irrespective of effect. He has been on the bench for twenty years, and during that time he has handed down more decisions than two other judges combined. He has also been called to teach in the law schools of the State university and of Ann Arbor, and has written law books and text books which are considered standard works. Some people say that Judge Maxwell is an ingrate because the republican party has paid him $40,000 or $50,000, and he is now running on another ticket. The republican party does not give him that money. He received it from the state. If he has not earned more than that there are other judges on the bench who certainly have not earned their salaries.

"The citizens have nominated in this judicial district a ticket of judges selected for their ability, fitness and impartiality. I have heard that this ticket was nominated at the instigation of a person of sinister purpose, who could no longer affiliate with his party. It is not so. It shows that the people believe that the bench should be elevated, and those who aspire to the full measure of citizenship should vote for it from top to bottom."

FOR PURITY IN COURT.

After the applause which greeted Governor Holcomb at the conclusion of his speech subsided, Chairman Thomas introduced ex-Congressman McKeighan. Mr. McKeighan said that there was no power in the state as great as that of the supreme court, and that it was therefore essential that it should be kept pure. It made no difference what the politics or the religion of the aspirant to the bench was, the only thing to be considered being whether he was the right man for the place. Such a man was Judge Maxwell. Mr. McKeighan prophesied that the voters would elect him because they were sure to rebuke a partisan judiciary and stand by a nonpartisan one.

Mr. McKeighan occupied a goodly portion of his time by entering into a discussion of the money question.

Insurgents Take a Terrible Revenge.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 26.—Letters from Cuba state that insurgents have taken an awful revenge on Rogue Corrall, whom they suspected of treachery. Corrall was mayor of a town near Cienfuegos, and professed devotion to the patriot cause. The insurgent leaders used him as a medium of communication with friends in the United States. Recently the insurgents learned that Corrall had been corrupted by Spain and had been playing traitor. Tuesday morning the corpse of the mayor was found outside the gates of the town. He had been hacked to death with swords and decapitated. Pinned to his breast was a card reading: "So perish all traitors to Cuba."

Hill Takes the Stump for Campbell.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26.—Senator Hill spoke four times with ex-Governor Campbell today at Fostoria, and Findlay and Lima this afternoon and at Dayton tonight. In discussing the democratic tariff law at Findlay, Senator Hill said it would finally work out for the good of the country. If a mistake was made in collecting taxes that could be remedied. At least the money which had been collected was still in the pockets of the people, and not piled up in the treasury as a surplus. Times began to improve, he said, as soon as the McKinley law was repealed. That measure had caused a deficit of $59,000,000 the last year of its life. The senator's speech, however, was mainly an exhortation to the democrats to stand together and an eulogy on Governor Campbell.

Turned Cold Water Into the Boiler.

FAIRHAVEN Wash., Oct. 26.—By an explosion in the mill of the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling company today two men were killed, another fatally injured and three more severely hurt, besides wrecking the mill property. The fireman had just started to get up steam in three of the boilers, and it is supposed, having allowed the supply of water to get low, turned cold water into the already heated boilers. Two boilers exploded with terrific force, one being blown 500 feet, passing through the dry house and dropping through a railroad trestle into the water. W. A. Armstrong, the fireman, and J. W. Whitmore were killed outright, and W. Newkirk scalded beyond hope of recovery.

Russia Buying American Locomotives

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—It was stated in shipping circles today that the operators of the transcontinental railroad, now in course of construction from the Black sea across to Vladivostock, had placed a large order here for locomotives for service on that road, and that the British steamship Turret Bell had been chartered to load the first cargo here in December. The Turret Bell will take a full cargo of these locomotives to Novorossisk, Russia, and this shipment will be followed by others equally large. The Turret Bell at present is engaged in the coal trade between Sydney and Montreal.

Passengers Escaped Serious Injury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—An eastbound passenger train on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway was wrecked today by running into a burned culvert near South Bend, Ind. Four trainmen and a number of passengers were more or less seriously injured. The following are the names of the injured trainmen: Conductor Muir, Engineer Beattie, Baggageman Patterson, Express Messenger Sharp, all of Battle Creek, Mich. But two of the passengers were hurt and their injuries were not serious. Rice of Saginaw was cut over the right eye and Graves of Fawn Lake, Mich., was bruised about the head.

Direct Pike's Peak-New York Wire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—General Thomas T. Eckert, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, with Colonel R. C. Clowry, vice president of the same company, were on Pike's peak this afternoon with a party of friends. A direct wire circuit was made up, connecting the office at Pike's peak and the general office of the company in this city. Thus the officials here and those at Pike's peak had a half an hour's talk. In his conversation, General Eckert said it was his observation that in every section of the west there were evidences of improving and prosperous business conditions.

Murdered by His Grandson.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 26.—On her death bed Harriet Lewis, a colored woman of Glasgow, Newcastle county, declared she had been killed by her grandson, David Grinnage, aged 17 years. Mrs. Lewis was 55 years of age. She said that last Thursday night Grinnage came to her home, and after she admitted him he attempted to feloniously assault her. She resisted. Whereupon he struck her in the face with a club and beat her into insensibility. She was found lying unconscious on the floor of her bedroom yesterday and died last evening. Grinnage is in jail at Newcastle.

Chance for a Race War.

CARROLTON, Mo., Oct. 26.—Word came here this afternoon that a woman living ten miles south of here had been assaulted by a negro. A later report stated that an armed negro appeared at the house and the woman made her escape. A posse immediately started out, and the latest news from the scene says the negro is surrounded in a cornfield and his capture is assured. The negroes of this city are up in arms and will resist any attempt at mob violence.

Warrant Out for a Bank President.

WASHBURN, Wis., Oct. 26.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of A. C. Probert, president of the Bank of Washburn, charging him with receiving money on deposit when he knew the bank to be insolvent. There is in