

NEBRASKA NOTES

Glanders has appeared among some of the horses at O'Neill.

A charter has been granted at Lincoln to the Farmers' bank at Bennett.

The Cortland Telephone company has filed articles of incorporation at Beatrice.

The plant of the Beatrice Poultry & Cold Storage company is completed and ready for operation.

Chicago parties have secured a franchise to run a gas plant in Beatrice.

Mrs. Lambert, relict of Fritz Lambert of Schuyler, died recently aged 51 years.

Mrs. Mary Palmer aged 66 years died at her home in Beatrice recently.

Henry Harold of Plattsmouth has given a bill of sale of his stock of general merchandise to his brother-in-law.

J. A. Reuling and O. P. Philbrick of Wymore, have applied for a franchise to operate a gas and electric light plant.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Swan of Beatrice, were given a surprise party by the members of the United Brethren church.

The list of delinquent taxes, which is now running in the papers at Fremont, is the shortest ever published there.

Reports from various parts of the state are to the effect that apples are going to waste for the want of a market.

The Hawthorne Musical club gave the first entertainment of the season at Wilcox under the auspices of the Wilcox Improvement league.

The Hayes-Eames elevator at Rockford, which was recently rebuilt after being destroyed by fire, has resumed business again.

The scholars of the Plattsmouth schools are taking a free will silver offering to assist in building new school houses in San Francisco.

Books containing a list of the words spelled according to reformed method have been circulated among the pupils in the University of Nebraska.

Following an inspection of the new library building at the state normal school at Peru the building was formally accepted by the state board of education.

The work of repairing the big reservoir at Blair has been stopped because it has been found necessary to put in new side walls. Work will not be resumed until spring.

Will Rothman, of Plattsmouth, has gone to St. Joseph hospital in Omaha for treatment. While out hunting some time ago he accidentally put a load of shot in his right arm.

A laborer employed with the Union Pacific gang near Pickrell, had his right hand badly crushed by a maul in the hands of one of his co-workers. Two of the fingers may have to be amputated.

The Northwestern Railroad company has brought condemnation proceedings at Fremont to gain possession of the Turner property, on which it is expected to erect a new freight depot. The residence is one of the oldest and most palatial in the city.

The hazelnut crop in the vicinity of Lashara this year has been large and has attracted many people from Fremont and elsewhere to gather them. Walnuts are also plentiful and are being gathered by those who enjoy eating them in winter.

Farmers east of Beatrice are improving the roads by the use of the King drag. Many farmers throughout Gage county are gradually getting in the habit of improving the highways and it will not be a great while before the roads leading to Beatrice will be as good as can be found anywhere in the west.

The Burlington has its passenger depot at Fremont under roof and work of finishing the inside is progressing rapidly. The building is somewhat of a disappointment in regard to size, but is a well built and convenient one. Mail service, it is expected, will be installed on the new line between Ashland and Sioux City this month.

The Columbus National bank is pretty well satisfied with the verdict rendered by Judge Holmes, of Lincoln the other day in the case of the Columbus National bank against the State of Nebraska. The bank sued the state on a note it brought against the late Warwick Saunders. It amounted to \$178.16 when sued. The bank got a judgment for \$451.57, the principal and interest and costs.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Emancipation of Nebraska From Railroad Domination Depends Upon Republican Victory This Fall.

The state campaign is now well under way. An impartial view of the situation shows the republicans courageously moving along the bold lines laid out in their platform with the prospect of a splendid victory for their entire state ticket.

The republicans, in their state convention, made a platform consistent with the progressive instincts of the party and of the public mind. They nominated as leaders of the state ticket men who matched the platform in their characters and reputations. They then proceeded to plan, and are now carrying out, an aggressive campaign in harmony with the promises of both the platform and the candidates.

The republicans are thus logical and consistent in every step so far taken and are in perfect accord with the progressive trend of public opinion. From such a situation it is natural that the republican state committee should feel confident of a favorable result.

On the other hand, the democrats, in getting themselves before the people, have failed along the same lines where the republicans have succeeded. Their state committee is therefore practically without hope for the election of their men.

The democratic committee is disappointed with the attitude of public sentiment toward their state candidates. They hoped that the nomination of Shallenberger for governor would be greeted with some enthusiasm.

Instead of this, they see on every hand a general enthusiasm for Sheldon, the republican candidate, and a general turning away of the populists from Shallenberger, the democrat. Mr. Shallenberger's nomination was not only resented by the populists at the time of the state convention, but this resentment seems to grow as the impression spreads over the state that he is not quite square on the railroad question.

There are practically no party lines among the voting masses on the proposition that the railroads should be driven out of political control in Nebraska and that freight charges should be readjusted and materially reduced.

The disappointment of the democratic politicians is very keen. It cuts like a knife into such of them as hoped for a renewal of their party vigor from the home-coming of Bryan and from what seemed to them a division among the republicans.

Their state committee, in order to shift the responsibility for the embarrassed condition, are trying to charge it to the misrepresentation of the republican press. That old charge that their candidates are misrepresented and misunderstood has always been the refuge of shifty politicians. Over-greedy for office at any cost and by any means, they are forever looking down at the checkerboard of the political game, and they never see the higher lights that are shining out from the great public conscience to make the way plain for them if they would but look up.

The fact is, the democratic candidates have not been misunderstood by the people nor misrepresented by the republican press. The republican press has never been so free from party bias and so independent of party dictation as now. Many of the prominent republican newspapers are announcing boldly that they will not now nor in the future support pass-holding men for office, even though they be regularly nominated by the party. There never has been a time in the history of the state when a democrat or populist in line with public thought could get as fair treatment from the republican press as now.

Take, for example, the case of George Berge. The republican press, especially of Lincoln, gave Mr. Berge as the fusion candidate for governor two years ago every possible opportunity for the promulgation of his views, because his views were in line with public sentiment on the railroad question. The railroad question was then coming to be what it is now, the uppermost issue in this state.

The republican press at that time did more for the democrats than they were able to do for themselves. It made itself a vehicle through which the higher instincts of the party could have expression.

Again, prior to the recent democratic convention, the republican press tried to raise the trend of democracy. It warned the democratic managers that the railroad question was the real issue in this state. It showed them that this issue was more in the public mind than the advancement of any political party. It pointed out that George Berge and his nomination for governor by the democrats would be accepted as a sign that that party had divorced itself from the control of railroad influence.

Berge had stood up like a man for the things that Nebraska people wanted. He had carried the fusion flag to a higher point than it had ever occupied before. He did this in such a splendid way that the people of the whole state understood it, and now before the late fusion convention, the people, remembering what Berge had done two years ago, waited to see if the railroad influence working among the democrats could pull that fusion flag down by pulling down George Berge.

The republican press at this point again warned the democracy that Shallenberger was the man picked out by the railroads to defeat Berge. The populists of the state understood it. They saw into the heart of the situation. They saw that the pass-holding leaders of democracy were in a tie-up with the railroads and that they would, if they could, betray both the populists and democrats into the railroad camp.

The democratic voters also saw the situation. They knew that the struggle against Berge and for Shallenberger meant the same thing to their party that the nomination of Parker meant two years before. There was really no sentiment among the democratic voters for Shallenberger. His friends were among the railroad politicians of the party. The rank and file of the democrats understood that their party needed to be set free from railroad influence, and they knew that Berge's nomination would mean that, and they would rather have Berge nominated for governor and follow him with his honest anti-railroad populism than follow Shallenberger, surrounded by pass-holders and railroad lobbyists.

And so they came in large numbers to the state convention, both democrats and populists, with their hearts set on Berge and with a feeling of distrust towards Shallenberger. The republican press pointed out at the time of the convention this situation, but the democratic convention fixers either would not see or could not see, and went right on with their program to pull down Berge and put up Shallenberger for governor. But the pass-holding democratic leaders were in the saddle. Their hate for populism made them hate Berge more than they loved Bryan. They would rather have the fusion ticket defeated at the election than to have it succeed with Berge, the populist, at its head. And so they see-sawed and rattle-dazzled the convention this way and that way, on this minor point and on that, with all the convention tricks they knew, for twelve hours, until they finally forced the defeat of Berge and the nomination of Shallenberger.

The effect of this was like a deadly frost on the populists. There was some sort of pretense of technical fusion, but it was not real, and the populist delegates went home feeling that Shallenberger did not represent them or anything that they wanted in the state government, and that he was not their candidate. Such independent editors as John Sprecher and Willis L. Hand at once announced that they would not support Shallenberger, and they called upon the populist voters to stand for George Sheldon, the republican candidate. Sheldon had made an open anti-railroad fight before the republican convention and won it with his party united around him. His nomination was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of approval from all parts of the state.

When the democratic committee saw all this they were disappointed. They said the republican press was to blame. But they had had their opportunity. The nomination of Berge would at least have held the fusion between the populists and democrats. If they have lost the fusion with the populists, lost the enthusiasm of their own party voters and failed to attract respect or confidence from the general public for their state ticket, they cannot blame the republican press. They have no one to blame but themselves. If they are without hope they are also without excuse.

Some things that they desired have happened. They have failed to get public confidence for their ticket, but they have succeeded in their revenge against Berge. Their hate for Berge was very strong and there is no doubt a good deal of satisfaction to them in the thought that they pulled him down. His rising career was a threat that aroused the jealousy of the democratic leaders, especially in view of the fact that he stubbornly refused to become a democrat.

There was something in the old reputation of populism for which the proud democrats felt called upon to apologize, and there was generally a sneer coupled with the apology.

The democratic politician, like the haughty southerner, seemed forever haunted with the fear that the working relation between his party and populism would ultimately evolve into social equality.

Why could not populism turn its political assets over to the democracy and then die? It could easily merge its voters into the rank and file of democracy and leave the democratic leaders in command of the consolidated forces all under one name and one leadership. The democratic leaders thought they had a right to expect this. Their waiting for populism to die made their hate for it accumulate into a ruling passion. This was stronger with them than any other feeling at the recent state convention.

If the state committee is now without hope for the election of the democratic state ticket, there is at least some consolation for it in the defeat of Berge and in the death-blow they have given to populism.

KILLED IN TUNNEL

AN EXPLOSION UNDERGROUND AT LONG ISLAND CITY

Workmen Rush for Shaft

THE WOODWORK IN THE TUNNEL CATCHES FIRE

Twenty of the Men Engaged in Excavating for the Pennsylvania Road—Rescue Work Made For a Time

NEW YORK.—Three men were killed and a dozen others rendered unconscious by an explosion and fire in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under Long Island City.

The dead men were said to be a superintendent named George Chapman, a lock tunnel named Michael Daly and a foreman named Joseph Pearce. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It took place under the Long Island railroad station in a lock at the end of the four tubes which are being dug to connect with tubes running under the East river to Manhattan island to connect with subways leading to the proposed Pennsylvania railroad station.

There were twenty men at work in the lock and three of them were rendered insensible either by the concussion or the smoke of a fire which followed it. Elsewhere in the tunnel there were more than thirty men at work.

Woodwork supporting the tunnel caught fire instantly and great clouds of choking smoke poured into all parts of the tunnel. A wild rush for the shaft, a thousand feet away, and which was the only means of exit, followed the explosion.

The bucket by which the men were taken from the shaft to the street above could carry not more than six men, and there was a desperate struggle among the frightened workmen to be the first to be taken out.

When the last of the conscious men was brought to the surface of the shaft they declared that several men were lying unconscious at the bottom of the shaft. There was a call for rescuers and a dozen or more of the tunnel workers promptly responded. Two of them were lowered into the shaft and those at the bottom were quickly brought up to the street.

Body Wrongly Identified

COLUMBUS, O.—Harry Bishop, a Wheeling boy, who was supposed to have been murdered on the wharf a week ago returned home and his father fainted when he appeared. A body supposed to have been Bishop's was found in the water and buried in the family tomb after the coroner had returned a verdict of murder and after the insurance company had paid the insurance on Bishop's life. Bishop says he was at Kittanning, Pa., when the supposed murder occurred.

Crushed to Death at Fire

MARSHALL, Mo.—In the destruction by fire here of the home of F. W. Miles, a grocer, Gentle Irwin, aged eighteen, was crushed to death while attempting to save the inmates and Oscar Page another boy, barely escaped death. It is believed that two others persons are buried in the debris.

Minister to Take Vacation

WASHINGTON.—Viscount de Alentejo, the Portuguese minister, will leave Washington soon for Portugal, where he will remain on leave of absence for several weeks. In his absence Mr. Amaral, the Brazilian charge d'affaires will look after the interests of Portugal in the United States.

Kills Son and Himself

CHICAGO.—Vincenzo Raymundi, a teacher of languages fatally shot his eleven-year-old son and then committed suicide. According to his wife, Raymundi had the idea he was being followed by the "Black Hand" society. His mind is believed to have been unbalanced.

Kills Himself in Hotel

NEW YORK.—William F. Milne, whose home is believed to have been in San Francisco, committed suicide in his room at Smith and McNell's hotel in Washington street by shooting. Milne had been living at the hotel since July 3 last. He was sixty-five years old.

Fire in Chicago Suburb

CHICAGO.—A fire broke out in the suburb of Lake Bluff, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, thirty-five miles north of this city. A large frame hotel, known as the Lake Bluff villa, was burned to the ground.

LIVE WIRE KILLS MAN

CHARLES HOLDSWORTH OF FREMONT IS ELECTROCUTED

Went Into Cellar to Start Furnace and Takes Hold of Electric Wire With Insulation Worn Off

FREMONT, Neb.—Charles Holdsworth, who resides at Sixteenth and Broad streets, met death by electrocution about 6 o'clock in the morning in the cellar at his home. Mr. Holdsworth, who was an engineer at the Morse & Haman sand pit, arose early to start a fire in the furnace. He descended the stairs to the cellar and fumbled for the wire that supported an electric light. He grasped the wire at a point where the insulation had worn off for about four inches, and when he turned the current on it passed through his body, stunning him.

Fifteen minutes later when Mrs. Holdsworth went in search of her husband she found his body smoking in the cellar. His left hand which grasped the wire was charred the clothing was burned from the upper part of his body; his hair was singed.

Aged Man Killed

HUMBOLDT, Neb.—Another shocking accident, the second in as many weeks, occurred here and resulted in the death of an aged and respected citizen of the city, William Lee, who made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Mattie Monesmith, of West First street. The old gentleman was coming up town in the evening with a wheelbarrow load of garden produce when he was run down by a team belonging to Charles Harshberger who with two companions was coming home from work in the country. When the victim of the accident was removed to his home a few blocks distant he was found to be suffering with several broken ribs and a fractured breast bone, the fracture work of the chest being liberally caved in. The wounds were dressed, but the patient had not sufficient strength to withstand the shock and died soon after coming out from under the influence of the stimulants given. Mr. Lee was seventy-seven years of age and was among the pioneers of southwestern Nebraska.

Heavy Fire Loss at Poole

POOLE, Neb.—Fire starting from the explosion of a gasoline stove destroyed fully half of the business portion of town at Poole. The fire broke out between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. and it was noon before it had spent its fury and was got under control. The buildings destroyed were the Moat's grocery and dry goods store; the new Alex Young building, containing the Poole Siding State bank; the postoffice and town hall; the harness shop belonging to Mr. Tisdale and restaurant, run by the Misses Robinson. The jewelry store was also destroyed and the loss is estimated at between six thousand and eight thousand dollars, only a portion of the buildings and stock being covered by insurance.

Hold In Virtual Slavery

WASHINGTON.—Fresh allegations of the existence of slavery in southern Florida below Tampa, have been made to the department of justice and it is alleged that hundreds of men in the state both white and black, are held in virtual slavery. It is declared that those responsible for this condition of affairs are mostly northern men and companies engaged in the turpentine and lumber business and in mining phosphate rock. It is further alleged that sheriffs in various counties in the southern part of the state are said to be parties to the enslaving of negroes in the phosphate mines, turpentine farms and lumber mills. The department's informant, who is a woman is to have an interview with Attorney General Moody, after which the department will decide upon the course it will pursue.

Engage In a Pistol Fight

DENVER, Col.—James Thornton and A. E. Hoffess engaged in a pistol duel in the offices of a brokerage company on Curtis street and Thornton received a wound in the abdomen which may prove fatal. He is now at St. Luke's hospital. Hoffess was shot in the right wrist. Thornton walked nearly a block to a drug store and fell exhausted in the doorway. Hoffess was recently discharged from the employ of the brokerage company and Thornton had succeeded him. Bad feeling resulted and when the men met it culminated in a duel. Both men are old timers in Denver and have families.