

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

The new theater at Plattsmouth is nearing completion.

Senator Marcus Aurelius experienced a severe frost at South Omaha.

Mrs. Mari Randa of Niobrara has brought suit against Max Randa and wife for \$50,000.

Burglars entered the residence of William M. Reigel at Ashland and obtained \$15 in cash.

The proposition to issue bonds for improving a school building were defeated at Clay Center by two votes.

Cloud Severan, an employe of the B. & M. at Plattsmouth, had his right knee crushed between the cogs of two large wheels.

Oliver Shepherd of Dixon, while loading stock, fell from a car and fractured his skull and broke his leg in several places. He will die.

North Loup, Columbia, Norfolk, Gobbens, St. Paul, Clarks and Red Cloud all experienced a heavy, steady rain for forty-eight hours last week.

Tramps broke into the Adams bank at Adams and partially demolished the bank, but were probably frightened away, as they got nothing.

The suit of Charles Tipps of Tecumseh against Quincy Norton for breach of contract resulted in Tipps being awarded \$50.

The musical department of the Plattsmouth Woman's club held a meeting at which two new members were received and an excellent musical menu served.

Lester Johns of Neligh married 14-year-old Cora Swift, whose age he gave as 18, and after the ceremony the bride was kidnapped by the father. The marriage will be annulled.

Fred Ward, Will Mable, R. W. Ames and Thomas Kelly, who were convicted at Plattsmouth on a charge of highway robbery, were sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary by Judge Wheeler.

Fred Goehner of Seward went into the cellar of his store to examine a rat trap, and when he returned, bumped against a burglar. The fellow took a hammer at Fred and beat a retreat. Goehner escaped being hit.

Howard Johnson, who lives ten miles south of Franklin, drank a dose of carbolic acid and died within twenty minutes. Johnson was a highly respected young farmer, married about a year ago, and leaves a widow and a baby daughter three days old.

George W. Martin, for seventeen years a resident of Norfolk, died last week. The deceased was well known in the vicinity of Omaha, having for many years owned the farm called "Robbers' Roost" on the old Military road. His wife and several children survive him.

Attorney General Smyth last week received two checks from Receiver McDonald of the defunct Capital National bank, one for \$26,624.18 and the other for \$11,818.09, representing respectively 20 and 5 per cent of the amount on deposit to the credit of the state when the institution failed, January 23, 1892.

Requisition papers have been issued for the return of J. F. Kelly to Nebraska. He is wanted in Douglas county on the charge of larceny as bailee, and is under arrest at Kansas City, Kan. He is said to have walked off, on or about August 12 with \$500 belonging to the Metz Brewing company and the Packers' national bank.

The district to be covered by the new rural delivery route from Hastings is twenty-eight miles in length, extends throughout Blaine and West Blue townships and accommodates 650 people. J. W. Stevens will be the carrier. Mail boxes for this service have been ordered and people living along the route will obtain them by calling on the Hastings postoffice.

WHEAT STRONGER.
The wheat market showed a little more strength last week, the chief reason for which was good export buying. Receipts are still liberal in the west, and the northwest has marketed wheat surprisingly in view of the shortage in the crop this year. But probably northwestern receipts will hereafter compare unfavorably with those of recent years when the crop was good. The chief obstacles to a substantial improvement in wheat are the supply in sight and the great outpouring to the west. The country has not so much wheat in view that its influence is unimportant. No marked improvement can be anticipated while the visible stocks keep piling up.

It has happened but once in the history of the nation, that both father and son have won the high honor of presidency over the affairs of the nation. John Adams was the second president of the United States. His son, John Quincy Adams, his son, the second president of the United States. The Adams family has a record in the history of the nation. Without doubt, the Adams family has a record in the history of the nation. Without doubt, the Adams family has a record in the history of the nation.

THE RECORD

FUSION STATE OFFICIALS MADE A GOOD RECORD.

MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Remember When You Vote This Fall What Fusion Has Done For The State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 23.—Before you vote this fall do not forget the record the fusion state officers have made for honesty and economy in the management of the state's business.

Remember that all the institutions under the fusion governor have been run incomparably better and at a great deal less cost than they were under republican administrations. Everybody knows this to be true.

Remember that before a fusion state treasurer took charge of the state's money that warrants were selling at a heavy discount. They are now selling for more than their face value and they bear one per cent per annum less interest.

Remember that the people of the state of Nebraska were robbed by republican state officials out of countless thousands of dollars.

Remember that all the school money is now invested in state warrants. Heretofore it was used in private deals.

Remember that never in the history of Nebraska were the school lands of the state handled in the interest of the school children until the fusionists took charge of the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings.

Remember that during ten years of republican control of the office of secretary of state only \$13,322.09 were turned over to the state treasurer, while under a fusion administration for three years and nine months \$41,906.72 were turned over to the state treasurer.

Remember that the candidates on the republican ticket are members of the same old political gang who aided Bartley, who aided Moore, who aided Hilton, who aided Hill, and other republican officials in robbing the taxpayers out of \$500,000.

Remember that the republican candidates were nominated by the same ring and by the same men who nominated the defaulting republican officials.

Remember that William Stuefer, republican candidate for state treasurer, when a member of the state legislature reported that Bartley's bond was good and sufficient and that Stuefer is a close friend of Bartley, Moore, Hilton and other defaulting officials.

Remember, should a republican deny that Stuefer made such a report on the Bartley bond, that it can be found on page 706 of the senate Journal of 1895.

Is there any reason, when we remember all these things, for the people to change the present state administration? If you had a good man on your ranch or farm and you knew him to be honest, would you let him go and hire a man whom you knew to be in sympathy with men who formerly robbed you of your cattle or grain? You know you would not. Therefore be true to yourself and your state and vote for the fusion candidate.

Remember, if you cast your ballot for a republican candidate for the legislature you will be indirectly voting for D. E. Thompson for United States Senator. For D. E. Thompson, a man who is the head of the gas trust in Lincoln, a man who is the candidate of the Burlington railway, a man who is backed by all corporate interests, both in and out of the state, a man who is a bitter enemy of organized labor, a man who, according to the sworn testimony of fourteen reputable citizens was willing to turn traitor to and renounce all the principles he had advocated for a position in the senate, a man who is now advocating all the vicious things of the national administration—an increase in the standing army, imperialism, trusts, government by injunction, opposing labor unions—a man who was willing only two years ago to oppose all these things for office.

Will the people of the great state of Nebraska be guilty of such a thing? But remember if you vote for republican candidates for the legislature and that body is republican Thompson will be your senator. Remember that the leading republicans of Lincoln are fighting Thompson. Men who have the esteem and confidence of their party. If you doubt it write to Hon. F. M. Hall, C. O. Whalon, Frank M. Tyrrell, Judge J. B. Strode, G. M. Lamberton and A. L. Field. They will tell you why they are opposing Thompson. Not because they believe in fusion principles, but because they prefer them to electing a man like Thompson who, it is said even by his party associates, is devoid of principle.

PARNELLY'S FLIGHT AT AN END.

London, Oct. 24.—John Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, has issued a manifesto to the nationalists, in which he says he feels that the results of the election show that the Fenian split is ended and that there is a universal desire for a united movement, based on Parnell's policy of holding aloof from all national parties.

ROCKEFELLERS LAZY ON THE STUMP.

(From Omaha Item, April 22, 1900.)
The Bee in receipt of the following open letter sent to it by one of the signers of Major Killian, formerly of the First Nebraska regiment, which explains itself:

Columbus, Neb., April 21, 1900.—To My Friends of the Third Congressional District: My name has been mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for congress from this district. Some of you have been working to secure me this honor. While I feel grateful for these kindly notices and services I have decided not to enter the race, and I trust it may not be out of place to assign my reason in a public letter.

Permit me to say I am a republican. I believe in the republican party and have stood by its principles ever since I became a voter. But these facts do not blind me to any of its defects, nor do they compel me to accept a republican doctrine whatever a few self-constituted leaders dictate.

That the republican party in the past has grievously blundered, to call it nothing worse, is admitted by its best friends. It has permitted itself to be led by a handful of railroad cuppers and corporation tools until its magnificent majorities have melted away until today there is but a single elective office filled by a republican. That the chastisement of the republican party in this state is just goes without saying.

I have confidently hoped that these self-constituted leaders would learn wisdom by repeated disaster and that reformation as to party methods and leadership would come from within the party. In this belief and upon his solemn assurance that he would sever his connection with the Union Pacific railroad immediately upon his entering into the United States senate, I loyally supported John M. Thurston. How well he observed those assurances it is not necessary to mention. To emphasize his corporation affiliations and his utter disregard of public sentiment, but a few weeks ago, while drawing his salary as senator, he appeared in the supreme court of this state as the paid attorney of the Standard Oil company, the most gigantic trust that ever cursed the public and debauched its servants.

With a record of broken pledges most solemnly made to the voters of the state, his supercilious disregard of public opinion, he now thrusts himself forward as the dictator of the party in this state. Already his emissaries and every recipient of his patronage, either in possession or in prospective, are at work to control the nomination and fasten his leadership on the party.

Such leadership would mean nothing less than that the old gang that in the past disgraced the party in the state and overwhelmed it with disaster is again in the saddle. Under such leadership party success is out of the question, nor is it best that it should succeed, for it deserves defeat. Whether the element I have mentioned will be successful in their efforts to bestride the party at present no man can tell. If they do it will be only after I have exerted my best energies to prevent it. But if they are successful I do not desire to be hampered with a nomination for congress or any other office. These are my reasons for not standing as a candidate, and I trust that they will meet with your sanction and approval, and that you will join with me in my efforts to rid the party of the political Jonah to whose presence all the leaks in the old ship in this state may be attributed. Very respectfully,
J. N. KILLIAN.

(John M. Thurston was successful. He was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention and this attorney for the Standard Oil company is now on the stump in Nebraska pleading for votes for McKinley.)

TACTICS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In 1876 Zach. Chandler (then chairman of the republican national committee), sent his famous dispatch: "Concede nothing; claim everything." The result was the theft of the presidency by the republican party.

Today the republican managers are adopting the same policy. Their campaign for the past ten days has been one of bluff and bluster. Every political incident has been favorable to Bryan, but every day the republican claims are noisier. Last week Chairman Payne announced in the papers all over the country that he would bet \$1 to \$1 that Bryan would get fewer electoral votes than in 1896. Repeated efforts have been made by democrats to get Mr. Payne to bet anything from \$500 to \$50,000, but he won't put up a cent. His purpose was served when his bluff was widely heralded, for he knew that the fact of his backing down would not get as wide publicity. Now the republicans are claiming Missouri and Kentucky, not because they have any expectation of carrying them, but in the desperate hope that a show of confidence may reanimate their despairing voters.

Mr. Bryan will carry every state he did in 1896, with the possible exception of Wyoming. He will carry New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana. In California, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and Delaware conditions favor the democrats. The situation cannot be changed by the fulminations of Perry Heath and H. C. Payne, nor can the states which Bryan will carry in either hand or under this year. The democratic organization is systematic, its members alert in every state where there is any vote to be secured.

THE 1896 ELECTORAL VOTE.

States and Territories.	Bryan.	McKinley	Palmer.	Pluralities.
Alabama	129,307	54,737	6,461	75,570 B
Arkansas	110,103	37,512	1,006	72,591 B
California	143,375	146,170	1,006	2,795 McK
Colorado	161,153	26,271	1	134,882 B
Connecticut	56,740	110,285	4,334	53,545 McK
Delaware	13,424	14,804	877	1,380 McK
Florida	32,736	11,288	554	21,448 B
Georgia	94,232	60,091	2,708	34,141 B
Idaho	23,192	6,324	1	16,868 B
Illinois	464,632	607,130	4,290	142,498 McK
Indiana	305,573	323,754	2,145	18,181 McK
Iowa	223,741	289,293	4,516	65,552 McK
Kansas	171,810	159,541	1,209	12,269 B
Kentucky	217,890	213,171	5,114	4,719 McK
Louisiana	77,175	22,037	1,824	55,138 B
Maine	34,638	80,466	1,870	45,727 McK
Maryland	104,735	158,559	2,507	53,824 McK
Massachusetts	106,711	278,976	11,749	172,265 McK
Michigan	236,714	293,582	6,870	56,868 McK
Minnesota	129,626	192,501	3,202	62,875 McK
Mississippi	63,859	5,130	1,971	58,729 B
Missouri	363,967	304,940	2,355	59,027 B
Montana	25,638	10,494	1,049	15,144 B
Nebraska	115,830	102,304	2,886	13,526 B
Nevada	8,377	1,928	1	6,449 B
New Hampshire	21,650	57,444	3,520	35,794 McK
New Jersey	133,675	221,367	6,373	87,692 McK
New York	551,369	819,838	19,959	268,469 McK
North Carolina	174,458	156,222	578	18,236 B
North Dakota	25,638	20,325	1	5,313 B
Ohio	477,494	525,591	1,857	47,097 McK
Oregon	46,962	48,779	977	1,817 McK
Pennsylvania	433,323	728,309	11,000	295,072 McK
Rhode Island	58,790	37,437	1,168	21,353 McK
South Carolina	55,788	9,281	828	46,507 B
South Dakota	41,223	41,042	1	181 B
Tennessee	166,265	148,772	1,961	17,493 B
Texas	374,588	367,536	5,046	7,052 B
Utah	84,517	13,484	21	71,033 B
Vermont	19,637	51,127	1,331	31,490 McK
Virginia	154,700	136,368	2,129	18,332 B
Washington	51,646	39,153	1,668	12,493 B
West Virginia	92,927	104,414	677	11,487 McK
Wisconsin	165,323	268,135	4,584	102,812 McK
Wyoming	10,652	10,072	1	580 B
Totals	6,502,925	7,104,779	133,424	
*In both California and Kentucky one Bryan elector was elected.				
Popular vote, McKinley over Bryan 603,514				
Electoral vote, McKinley over all 286,723				
Electoral vote, McKinley over Bryan 95				
Straight fusion vote for Bryan 5,857				
Total popular vote, 1896 13,607,704				
Total electoral vote, 1896 531				

MEMBERS OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE AS CHOSEN BY THE STATES.

While the people elect a president by their votes they do not vote direct for the candidate. The work is done through and Electoral College. In other words, each state puts up a ticket of presidential electors, and these cast the vote which finally decides who shall be president and vice president.

This ticket is made up so as to give one elector for each United States senator and one for each member of congress. The college, therefore, this year will contain 447 electors. The successful candidates for president and vice president will be required to secure not less than 224.

States.	No. of electors.	States.	No. of electors.	States.	No. of electors.
Alabama	8	Kansas	10	Tennessee	13
Arkansas	8	Kentucky	13	Texas	15
California	10	Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Colorado	4	Maine	6	Vermont	3
Connecticut	6	Maryland	6	Virginia	11
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Florida	4	Michigan	15	West Virginia	4
Georgia	13	Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Idaho	3	Mississippi	9	Wyoming	3
Illinois	24	Missouri	11	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	15	Montana	3	South Carolina	8
Iowa	12	Nebraska	8	South Dakota	4
Total 447					

HUGHES AND THE NOVELIST.

This American in Paris was Mr. Rupert Hughes, who writes athletic books for boys, and when our boys read his books they go out and punch each other's heads in the noblest way imaginable. He has just come from London and the fog was in his eyes and his hair was still full of smoke. He shook hands warmly, and even before he asked after my health he said: "Do you know X?" "No," said I. "I do not know him." "Not know X—, the English novelist?" Mr. Hughes said reproachfully. "I assured him that no one was as jarkly and desperately ignorant of said novelist as I was.

"Strange," said Mr. Hughes; "a man with a black silk hat, yellow gloves and a blue necktie—very pleasant man?" "No." "I'll tell you. On July 6, 1900, I was going up to London by the night mail from Glasgow. I met Mr. X—. When he told me he was one of the greatest writers of England; had Kipling and Miss Corelli, I was glad to hear him. As we were leaving the train he discovered he had forgotten his pocketbook. He thought he had left it on the night table of his room at the Phipps-Cockburn hotel in Glasgow. So he borrowed four pounds from me—twenty dollars, one hundred francs. He took my address, thanked me and went away, after borrowing an additional eighteen pence for his cab fare.

"Now listen," Mr. Hughes looked a little like the Ancient Mariner as he fixed me with his glittering eyes. "Yesterday, August 29, 1900, at 9:20 p. m. I arrived at Paris and drove at once to the Grand Hotel. After I had taken a room I went for a little walk on the boulevards before supper. The first person I met was X—, the great English novelist. He seemed to be very glad to see me. He explained that he had lost my address, and we laughed a great deal at his carelessness. Then he said that he had nothing smaller than a one thousand franc note, but if I'd come to supper with him he'd pay his debt—and the supper. We went to the Cafe Americaine. Mr. X— gave the waiter his silk hat and yellow gloves and ordered a magnificent supper. There were partridges, I remember; very good indeed. And after supper Mr. X— said: "The cigars here are not good—just wait a moment and I'll go to the corner and get some good Havanas." He took his silk hat and his yellow gloves and went out. And do you know," said Mr. Hughes with a pensive look, "I waited three hours and he didn't come back!" "Probably he lost the address," I suggested.

"It may be," said Mr. Hughes thoughtfully; "he certainly was very forgetful—do you know he even forgot to pay for the supper. It was eighty-four francs without the tip. You will pardon me for troubling you with this story, but I thought perhaps you might know him and, of course, you will understand I am anxious to get back my twenty dollars—not to mention the supper."

SUBMARINE OIL WELLS!

Drilling wells in the sea is the latest and most remarkable as well as the most picturesque feature of the great crude-oil industry. This new and radical departure, a difficult and expensive undertaking, to say the least, has been successfully carried out at Summerland, Cal., the only place where it ever has been attempted, and there the precious brown fluid is now pumped from beneath the Pacific ocean at the rate of about 100 carloads a month from scores of holes, while many more wells are being bored, say the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The development of this remarkable field was brought about by peculiar circumstances, and commenced but a few years ago, when the oil industry had begun to boom in the east. The first wells were drilled in the bluffs, where oil had been discovered twenty years previously in sinking for water, and where there are still many good producers. But Summerland was a beautiful place, a quiet little colony of spiritualists, and they opposed the advent of greasy and unsightly derricks on the hills. Besides it was observed that wells were better the nearer they were sunk to the ocean, and consequently the operators began to crowd each other toward the water line. Finally S. W. Knapp of Santa Barbara conceived a plan of getting ahead of all his competitors by building a wharflike structure along the beach and drilling out where the Pacific's breakers roll. The expense was heavy, but the well proved to be a "gusher," others followed Knapp's example, going farther and farther out, until today there are dozens of wharves extending 1,000 feet into the sea, connected by structures running parallel with the beach. And on these wharves, often so near each other as to be almost crowded, are the derricks—large ones for drilling and smaller ones for pumping—and all in use.

Operations are greatly facilitated by the fact that the oil strata, of which there are two, lie only from 125 feet to 250 feet below the surface. Drilling is carried on in practically the same manner as on land, the only obstacle encountered after the extensive preliminary work of building the wharves and getting the machinery out upon them is done, being the water. Until the hole is well begun that obstacle is great, but it is overcome by means of casing, and operations are carried on readily in twenty feet. The cost of drilling at the present time is about \$1 a foot, though some is done as low as 55 cents. When the shallowness is considered it will be seen that on the whole the total cost of these wells will compare favorably with those elsewhere and on land. But in the improbable event of a violent storm, such as sometimes travels along the Atlantic coast, all traces of this novel oil field—wharves, derricks and machinery—would be swept away in a minute, and the loss would be enormous.

It is generally known, asks the Chicago Journal, that a liquor man copyrighted the initials W. C. T. U. as a trade mark for his whisky, and won the result. Right is the course? Fact,

LADIES' COLUMN.

FRIENDS.

We who have lived so many days and have had so many uneventful days to live, Glad that it, that we dare not give, Out of them all, just one, when I and you

Might meet as comrades meet with clasp of hand, And much to tell and to remember, and Much to be glad and sorry for—we two.

Shall we choose Sumer for our day to dawn— A day of sun and little winds that fleet Through woodland ways life touch of dryad's feet?

Shall we go wandering the paths we knew, Almight as trustful children, with the say, Glad talk that suits a stolen holiday? Idlest of happy vagabonds, we two?

Or shall our day come when the Winter snow slips at the pane and blurs the land from sight, And all the hearth is glorious with light That dances on old prints and tankards blue, And all the books we cherish overwell Shall lie beside us while we sit and tell

Old rhymes, old tales, and plan and dream—we two?

We who must live so many empty days, Let us have one that we can claim our own— A day that shall be made for us alone. Nay, friend, it is our very friendship's due, Our right divine to feel anew the free, Exquisite joy of camaraderie That binds the very hearts of us—we two.

—Theodosia Garrison in the Bazar.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

Probably few housekeepers know that in ordinary work may be made as serviceable as a glass bottle stopper by steeping it in hot sweet oil. Heat the oil in a little basin on the stove, drop in the corks and, drawing the basin back from the fire, let the corks lie in the oil for a few minutes.

To prevent your steel knives from rusting dip them, after washing, into a solution or thin paste of baking soda and water; then wipe clean and dry. To clean a carpet take a pailful of cold water and add to it three gills of oxgall. Rub this into the carpet with a soft brush. It will make a lather, which must be removed with clear cold water, and the carpet should then be rubbed dry with a clean cloth.

To clean wash leather gloves remove grease stains by rubbing with magnesia or cream of tartar. Prepare a lather of lukewarm water and white soap, wash the gloves in it, wring them and squeeze through a fresh lather. Rinse first in lukewarm water, then in cold, and dry on the hands. A tablespoonful of glycerin to every pound of fruit used in making jam will often do away altogether with the early crystallization which is the bane of the thrifty housewife.

Fruits which require paring should be immediately dropped into cold water to prevent discoloration. When ready to cook, drain by spreading on a dry towel and gently pressing another one over the top.

FASHION'S MIRROR.

Very handsome silks and velvets appear among the leading fabrics for smart costumes for day use during the fall, but the stylish cloth models are the ones with which to begin the season. The black cloths were never so velvety fine or so beautifully finished as they are this season, and they undoubtedly take the lead as modish gowns suitable to wear at any time of day or for any kind of demi-dress entertainment.

Some of these pretty heavy-napped ribbons have been made up effectively with toques, some delicate shade being used for the crown, while the edges are of a dull tone velvet, beaver, pommals, and pale blue or heliotrope, with castor or beige. The ribbons also trim the under edge of the hat with good effect.

Feather boas in all shades are now found in straight feathers, presumably those from the barnyard fowls made up fancifully, and they are quite as attractive and rather more stylish than those of ostrich feathers. Skirts continue to show the ripple bottom, and among the latest separate skirts sold in the shops the adjustable belt is noticeable.

Evening capes are forthcoming from Paris, most elaborate in their construction. They are circular in form, although they do not so appear when worn, as the right side drapes in a few graceful folds up on the left shoulder. Each cape shows long scarf ends in front and a butterfly bow at the back of the neck. The material is black or colored silk, voluminously trimmed with ruffles and frillings and spangles.

Pretty stocks are to be seen made of the good ribbons, and the tie ends go with these, or even with silk stocks, have gold ends, and there are gold ends and black velvet ribbons on gold stocks. These are attractive, though they have a little suggestion about them of Prayer Book marks. Some of these ends are in heavy flower designs of gold or in conventional patterns. Plain bands of gold and silver ornament hats and frequently form a cord at the edges.

Fine embroidered crowns for all purposes come in lace, velvet and cloth, and there are many who fancy thin goods for trimming. Fancy chiffons are to be found in different designs. Chiffon will also be embroidered in gold and silver, and with spangles, and the shops show that panne velvet will continue in favor for millinery purposes. The plain colors are preferred though fancy panes are to be found.