The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 1[illegible]. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER 1058.

DIRECTORS:

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.
J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't.
O. T. ROEN, Cashier.

G. ANDERSON,
JACOB GREISEN,
JOHN J. SU[illegible]
P[illegible]
[illegible] ROE[illegible]
ANDERSON,
HENRY RAGATZ,
[illegible]LLIVAN.
[illegible]SON,
GREISEN
JOH[illegible]

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2[illegible]
U. S. bonds		[illegible]
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		11,[illegible]
Due from other banks	23,772 22	
" " U. S. Treasury	675 00	
Cash on hand	15,478 45	39,92[illegible] 67
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	8[illegible]
Undivided profits	10,[illegible]
National bank notes outstanding	1[illegible]
Rediscounts	1[illegible] 21
Due depositors	1[illegible],18[illegible] 05
	2[illegible]

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT.
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus Nebraska. 29

SULLIVAN & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 50-tf

R. L. ROSSITER.
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Parties desiring surveying done can address me at Columbus, Neb., or call at my office in Court House. 5may86-y

L. J. CRAMER,
CO. SUP'T PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
I will be in my office in the Court House the third Saturday of each month for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, and for the transaction of other school business. 15jan88

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BLACK HILLS BLAZE.

BURNING OF A REGION TWENTY MILES IN EXTENT.

The Fire Now Spreading in All Directions—The Same Caused by a Stroke of Lightning—Destructive Prairie Fires Also Burning—How Some of Them Originate.

In the southern hills, within sight of Rapid City, dark volumes of smoke are arising from a region understood to be twenty miles in extent. The wind at one time cleared the atmosphere of smoke between that point and the city, which enabled a good view to be obtained. There are two fires between the city and Rochford. The first is four miles east of Rochford, in dead timber. It originated from lightning, which struck ten days or more ago. The fire is spreading all the time in every direction, and consumes everything in its way. The old timber and underbrush is as dry as tinder, making it impossible to check the flames. Wagon roads in no manner impede its progress. A dead tree, blazing its full length, falls across the road, and the fire is soon leaping with the wind ahead and on each side. There is no serious loss in this. The dead wood is valueless, but green trees, of which there are many, succumb to the flames, and when the fire reaches the forest of fine timber, as it has in many places, that will share the same fate. Not far from Pinkerton's saw-mill another fire has been raging a much longer time. The fire has destroyed a great deal of good timber and the end is not yet in sight.

Last week some person, it is supposed, in passing along the road near Frank Lockwood's ranch, threw the contents of a pipe on the dry grass, close to Lockwood's house. It soon caught and a dangerous prairie fire resulted. Word came to town and Mr. Howe, Frank Lockwood and many others hurried out to protect their property. They organized and went to work systematically to extinguish it by back-firing. All night long they worked—fifty men at least—and by daylight had shut it out. One man, a milkman, came to the rescue with his wagon loaded with milk cans filled with water, dippers and grain sacks to be used in smothering the back fire. He proved a godsend to the party, as the heat was intolerable and they were famishing with thirst. As it is hundreds of acres of pasture land were burned over, which will be a serious loss to the settlers living near it. It was several miles in extent, but the loss was confined to the grass entirely.

When the men who brought the press association through from Pierre, were returning home, and had arrived at Elk creek, one of the drivers threw away a match after lighting his pipe and set the grass on fire. Mr. Baldrige, a rancher, saw it and ran as fast as he could towards it. He called on the men to stop and help him put it out, but instead of doing so they whipped up their team and left as rapidly as possible. Mr. Baldridge and his neighbors did everything possible, but it was of no avail. He lost all his hay and grass.

Confession and Flight of a Pretended French Count.

Pierre Monwell, an adventurer who has lived at Kansas City for some months in grand style, and had become a social favorite from the fact of his supposed great wealth and the assertion by him that he was a French count, has disappeared. He was engaged to be married to the daughter of a rich contractor, and after his sudden departure she received a letter from him in which he declared that he was not what he had represented himself, but instead was of common origin and had negro blood in his veins. He had meant to settle here and live up to the character he had assumed, but enemies from Paris, made in consequence of a duel he had fought, had followed him to expose him, and flight was his only recourse. The young lady who figures in the affair is prostrated by shame and grief.

Theatrical Rates Can Be Made.

The decision of Judges Jackson and Sage, of the United States court, in Cincinnati, throwing the inter-state commerce commission out of court in the suit against the Baltimore & Ohio, is a complete knockout for the commission. It is held that party theatrical rates are just and proper, and subject alone to the provisos that rates must be just and reasonable, and that no unjust discrimination be made against persons or traffic similarly circumstanced. The inter-state commerce act leaves common carriers just where they were under the common law, the judges say—free to make such contracts as are for their interests, and to classify and scale their charges as to them seems best.

Married in the Saddle.

Cowboys from Tonto cattle range, who arrived at Phœnix from Payson, gave details of a unique double wedding between Thomas Beach and Maggie Meadow, and Charles Cole and Julia Hall. At the appointed time the guests assembled on the main street of Payson to the number of fully 200. Every one, man or woman, was mounted, and when all was ready the two couples rode up on spirited bronchos to the center of the gathering. The brides were dressed in riding habits and the grooms in big hat, leather leggings and spurs. A justice of the peace, Judge Birch, also astride of a horse, was awaiting them, and in the briefest of legal ceremonies joined them as fast as the law could do it.

Almost Eaten by Sharks.

Raymond D. O'Dell, of New York, who is spending the summer with his family at Phipp's resort, Green's farm, on the sound, had an exciting experience with sharks. While he was raking for clams an immense man-eating shark made a rush for him. It was followed by seven others of the same variety. He fought the sharks with his iron clam rake, at the same time retreating to shoal water. One shark made a dash from the rear and closed his jaws on O'Dell's arm. A man who was watching from the shore and was armed with a rifle put a ball through the shark's head and went to O'Dell's rescue in a boat just as he was fainting and about to become a victim to the rest of the monsters.

Many Christians Murdered.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Turkish authorities to enforce peace a desultory warfare is raging on the boundaries of Albania and Montenegro, and is attended by much barbarity. The Montenegrins recently beheaded four inhabitants of Gussigne, in Albania, and the Albanians promptly attacked the Montenegrins and marched into Gussigne with twelve Montenegrin heads stuck on pikes. By the latest accounts a band of Montenegrins were hunting for more Albanian heads. The peasants on the Turkish side of the border, who are mostly Christians are not allowed to carry arms, are victimized by both parties, their families maltreated, and their children carried off, to be disposed of in some slave market. Forty Christian families near Ipek determinded to immigrate to Montenegro. Before getting across the frontier they were attacked by a large party of Albanians from the mountains. About half of the peasants were killed.

Will Kill Their Own Whales.

The application of Capt. Whitelaw, a United States citizen, to the dominion government for permission to kill whales in the Gulf of George will be vigorously opposed by parties in Westminster. The finishing touches are just being made to a steel vessel which has been specially built for whaling in the gulf, and the owners will protest against the privileges being handed over to an American citizen. The object for which the steamer was built was kept secret until the present for private reasons, but now that the Whitelaw application is in the enterprise could no longer be concealed. A protest will be sent to Ottawa in a few days.

A Strike in New Zealand.

A general strike of the men employed in the general shipping trade and on the railways is imminent. The trouble arises from the action of a firm in Christchurch, which employs a number of women. A discharge of the women was demanded by the unions and upon the firm's refusal to accede to the demand, a boycot was declared against them. The shipping and railway companies continue to handle the goods of the firm, and the men declare that if this is not stopped a general strike will be inaugurated.

Tried to Swindle Russell Harrison.

An attempt to swindle Russell B. Harrison, son of the president, by means of the "green goods" game, made about six weeks ago, resulted in the arrest of three men, who gave their names as Charles Morton, Joseph Barnard and James J. Daly. They are locked up in default of $2,500 bail each. These men had been sending circulars to all parts of the country and their arrest was brought about by a circular sent to Russell Harrison, who placed it in the hands of Chief Postoffice Inspector Rathbone.

Yielding Better Than Expected.

The report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for July indicates that growing crops in every portion of the state have been seriously injured by severe drouth, intense heat and hot winds. It is safe to say the corn crop this year will not exceed 75,000,000. The yield of wheat is found to be better than expected. Thirty to forty bushels per acre is reported, and the aggregate yield will be about 23,000,000 bushels. The oat crop, although short, is yielding better than expected.

Bitten By a Mean Skunk.

Moses Moore, a prospector, arrived at Preston, Ariz., from Jerome Camp, suffering with a bite inflicted on the right foot, while asleep on Saturday, by a skunk. The animal imbedded its teeth so firmly in the foot that it extricated itself with difficulty and took part of the foot with it. Two cases of the bite of this animal has proved fatal in this neighborhood, one of them developing a case of hydrophobia. Mr. Moore has left here for the Pasteur institute, New York, for treatment.

Made to Eat His Own Flesh.

The following dispatch has been received in London:

An engagement has taken place between a force of rebel Arabs and the army of the sultan of Morrocco. One hundred and twenty prisoners captured by the rebels were massacred. Among the captives was a son of the governor of the province in which the uprising took place. Portions of his body were cut off while he was alive and toasted. He was then compelled by the leader of the rebels to eat his own flesh.

Findlay Glass Factories Resume.

All the flint glass factories of Findlay, with the exception of the Dalzell, have started their fires and the Dalzell will begin operations soon. All the factories have enlarged their capacities during the shut-down and opened their fires with about 2,500 hands, an increase in employes over last year of 300. The Salem wire nail mills, which have been closed for the past three weeks, have also began work with a full force of 500 men.

Lucky Mike Kelly.

Mike Kelly, the famous base ball player, has been formally presented with the $10,000 house and lot which his friends have purchased for him, together with $500 worth of furnishings. A horse and carriage, billiard table and bowling alley are included in the gift. About twenty-five gentlemen and ladies were present at the house-warming.

Manitoba Wheat Crops.

Joseph MacDonald, the expert sent by the Chicago board of trade to inspect the grain crop throughout Manitoba, reports that the province will this year have the largest crop known in its history. He estimates the yield of wheat at over 20,000,000 bushels, and says the barley and oat crops also very large.

Fatal Wreck.

A freight train on the Louisville & Nashville was derailed on a bridge near Sulphar, Ky., by a horse caught between the ties. The engineer and fireman jumped, and the engine fell upon the latter, George Barker, killing him instantly, the engineer escaping with both legs broken. A brakeman was seriously injured.

Gold in the Olympic Mountains

A sample of gold-bearing rock from the Olympic mountains assayed at Tacoma over $200,000 to the ton in gold, and nearly $6,000 in silver. It runs higher than any rock ever found in the northwest, and there is tremendous excitement in mining circles.

Farmers Boycott Studebaker's Wagon.

The Farmer's alliance, of Putnam county, Indiana, voted to boycott the Studebaker Wagon Works because the company has refused to answer their correspondence. The alliance will try to make the boycott national.

Slit His Throat.

J. Harry Ward, a well known member of the corn and flour exchange, committed suicide in Baltimore by cutting his throat with a razor. He has been suffering from melancholia.

Killed by a Mallet's Blow.

In a saloon row at St. Joseph, James Gaston, a boy 19 years old, struck Jesse Yocum in the back of the head with an iron mallet, killing him.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

THE republican congressional convention of the twentieth Ohio district has reached its 268th ballot without a choice. It is one of the longest deadlocks ever known in the state.

BENTLEY, the editor of the Azusa, Cal., *News*, was taken out by armed men and tarred and feathered for publishing an article reflecting on the conduct of C. E. Frazier, a school teacher.

A FLOOD prevails in the Ganges, India. The river has overflowed its banks and the surrounding country is inundated to an extent never before known. There has been great loss of life.

AT Vincennes, Ind., three drunken roughs attacked Henry Draper, a young farmer, and in the presence of his wife and the crowd of people cut his throat. The main will die. His assailants escaped.

MURDER IN NEBRASKA.

A FARMER NEAR ARLINGTON CRUELLY SHOT DOWN.

His Daughter Also Shot With Probably Fatal Result—Vigilantes Quickly Take the Murderer From Jail and Hang Him—History of the Crime.

One of the most deliberately planned as well as most cooly executed lynchings in the history of the state was carried out about a mile from Blair shortly before midnight of the 15th.

It was just 11:30 when a crowd of mounted farmers rode into the town, and were speedily joined by fully 200 citizens. No time was lost and they proceeded to the jail, where the sheriff and about fifteen deputies were keeping guard over Charles Pratt, the murderer of N. R. Towne.

The sheriff ordered them to stand back and positively refused to turn over the prisoner. The mob was heavily armed, but made no demonstrations with their weapons. The parleying was of short duration and the sheriff was overpowered and his keys were taken from him.

A rush was made for the cell room and in an incredibly short time Pratt was jerked outside the jail. He was surrounded by the lynchers, who at once started with him for a small grove about a mile from town. The lynching party was led by Harry Towne, son of the murdered man. Arriving at the scene of the intended lynching, Towne was given the privilege of tying

The Rope About the Murderer's Neck,

and also of having the first pull on the rope.

Towne was not bashful about accepting the honors offered, and tied a knot that would have done credit to a professional hangman. The end of the rope was thrown over a limb and hauled taut.

Pratt was then told if he had anything to say he had better say it quickly. He replied that he would say a few words if the rope was loosened a little, and then they might pull away

"Just as Hard as They D—d Please."

The rope was slacked and Pratt then stated that he killed Towne and meant to kill the whole family. He declared that he came up from Missouri purposely to do the job, and firmly intended to kill every one of the Towne family. He was sorry that he had failed. He said he had owned a farm near the one owned by the Townes, and worked hard to make a living, but the Towne family imposed upon him to such an extent that he could not save a cent.

At this juncture some one in the crowd wanted to know what that had to do with the girl. Before Pratt could respond the rope was given a pull, and he was

Jerked Into the Air.

He struggled frantically for a few seconds, but the lynchers grimly held his neck tightly against the limb, and in two or three minutes the lifeless corpse of the murderer was swinging lightly to and fro in the night wind.

The rope was made fast to the trunk of the tree and the crowd of vigilantes came quickly back to town. In about fifteen minutes the farmers left for their homes, but little knots of citizens gathered on the corners and discussed the event.

No one was heard to regret the occurrence and the general verdict was one of satisfaction.

The sheriff, Frank Harriman, followed the crowd to the scene of the lynching and was a witness to the hanging. None of the lynchers make any effort to conceal their identy.

Not a mask was worn, and no endeavor was made to keep the affair quiet. The lynchers were determined, and it is not believed that a company of militia could have saved Pratt's life.

Pratt stated in jail in the afternoon that he had no regrets for what he had done, and public indignation ran so high that it would have been possible at any time to have raised a crowd inside of five minutes to have done the work that was done at night.

The body of Pratt was left swinging until this morning.

It was just ten minutes before midnight when Pratt was lynched, and at 1 o'clock the town was almost as quiet and peaceful as if nothing had happened.

Why the Crime Was Committed.

When asked why he did it he said: "I am even now. I expect to go to hell and may as well go now as any time."

Pratt talked freely, said he came all the way up from Kansas City to kill Towne and was not sorry he did it. He claimed he had an old grudge against Towne for the way he was used when in his employ in 1886.

Three doctors examined Pratt and they all thought he was sane. Pratt said he came up to Blair on the Sioux City passenger, got to Blair at 2 p. m., walked during the night out to Towne's residence and reached there in the morning; saw Towne and his daughter out doors, inquired if that was Towne and then shot him; said the girl started to run and scream and he shot her; said he didn't know why he shot the girl, as he had nothing against her.

It is not known yet whether the girl will live or not. The doctors fail to find the ball. An Omaha physician has been sent for.

History of the Crime.

N. R. Towne, a wealthy farmer whose home is six miles from Arlington, was drawing water at the well about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, assisted by his daughter, Miss Hattie, who is a school teacher. Mrs. Towne and the other children were in the house. On the platform beside the pump stood a small reservoir, used in storing the cans of cream. While Mr. Towne was stooping over arranging the milk cans his daughter stood beside him assisting him. While thus employed a man whom the daughter did not recognize, but who looked like a tramp, came through the gate leading into the yard and approached within a few feet of the well, and, addressing Hattie, said: "Is this Mr. Towne?"

Before she could reply Mr. Towne, on hearing his name spoken, turned toward the party, who immediately fired upon him with terrible effect, the ball entering the region of the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. Miss Towne screamed and started to run toward the house, when the murderer turned his weapon on her and shot her in the back, inflicting a serious and perhaps a fatal wound. Seeing that an alarm would be given the family, and doubtless fearing that the hired man would attack him, the tramp did not follow Hattie, but ran.

A farm laborer at Mr. Towne's kept him in sight until a team could be hitched up to a light wagon, when several of the neighbors joined in the pursuit. They followed the flying murderer and overtook and captured him two miles away from the scene of the tragedy. He was recognized as a former employe of Mr. Towne, who had worked on the farm for a time up to two years ago. The prisoner was put into the wagon and taken to the county jail at Blair.

The prisoner was identified as Charles Pratt. When he was discharged four years ago by Farmer Towne it was because he was making love to Hattie, who was then a girl of 15. Whether or not she cared for him does not appear. Pratt had not been seen since until the day of the murder, when he marched upon the premises and deliberately killed the father of his former sweetheart and sought to kill her, either to save himself from capture or to complete his revenge.

Little is known about Pratt. He is not a bad looking young fellow in the eyes of the average girl. No one knows who his family is or where their home is, and Pratt is accounted a young man without means.

Towne was formerly a resident of Omaha, and resided with his family in Arlington before he went to the farm. He leaves a wife and seven children.

AS BAD AS SLAVERY.

The Native Labor Traffic in the British South Seas.

Horrible accounts are received of slave labor traffic by British planters in the south seas. The Presbyterian mission synod in the New Hebrides has passed a resolution to the effect that "The Kanaka labor traffic had, to a great extent, depopulated the New Hebrides and adjoining islands, upset family relations among the natives, and has been and is the cause for much sorrow, suffering and bloodshed." A missionary named Paton reports that he had himself seen white men in their boats taking Kanakas to a labor vessel—forcibly lifting them on board, and when they tried to swim ashore they were knocked down again and again until they lay stupefied on deck and were thus carried out to sea. Those thought likely to escape are fastened with chains on board. A chief was shot dead by the crew of these vessels while attempting to protect his daughter and a native christian teacher was also shot dead. This slave trade is carried on under the protection of the British flag for the benefit of planters in Queensland and the Fiji islands.

The discontent prevailing among the home regiments has spread to Ireland, and it is feared that an emente will occur in the garrison at Belfast. The pickets have been doubled and every other precaution against a revolt has been taken, but the likelihood of trouble is still very great. The discontented feeling among the troops in Ireland is similar to that which obtains so generally in England, and the clamor for an official investigation of the cause of the trouble and redress of the grievances of the men is increasing.

The railway employes throughout Wales, without regard to class occupation, have intimated through chosen representatives their willingness to submit to a weekly levy upon their wages for the support of the men on strike, and the collection will begin with the present week. This offer is entirely voluntary on the part of the men at work.

An English syndicate operating in Austrian Silesia has found an enormous field of coal, extending through a vast tract of country, offering excellent facilities for marketing the output. The deposit is declared by experts to be almost inexhaustible. Work will be begun at once to mine the coal, for which purpose thousands of men will be in demand.

A plague of worms has extended over the forests of the north and west of Germany. The Bavarian forests have been devastated by the pests and the government is paying a bounty on their destruction. The vineyards in Rhudesheim, Bingen and Geisenheim are also infested with phyloxera, and the crop is in danger of total destruction.

RAILROADS VS. MERCHANTS.

The Baltimore Flour Men at War With the Roads.

The committee appointed by President E. C. Heald, of the Baltimore corn and flour exchange, to confer with the general freight agents of the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and Maryland Central railroads in reference to the demurrage proposed to be charged on freight arriving by various railroad lines on and after Sept. 1, met at the corn and flour exchange yesterday afternoon. The railroad companies claim that they have been driven through the unwarranted delay in unloading cars by the merchants to whom goods were consigned to establish a rate for storage, and in their joint circular they say that all flour arriving at Baltimore over any of their respective lines at the various railroad stations or warehouses, will be held free of charge at the owner's risk for four days, Sundays and legal holidays not included. If the flour is not removed within four days after arrival, it will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners; if stored in the railroad company's stations or warehouses the charges for storage will be 4 cents per barrel per month, or fraction thereof, and 1 cent per barrel for labor. All flour on hand at stations or warehouse on Sept. 1 will be considered as having arrived on that day. The only article mentioned in the circular of the railroad companies on the subject of demurrage is flour, but it is understood that the rule will be made to apply as well to hay, corn, wheat, oats, and all similar products. It appears to be reasonably certain that the enforcement of this order will lead to a war between members of the flour and corn exchange and the railroads. The merchants claim that the railroads, not having the proper facilities for taking care of the goods after bringing them here, they have no right to charge demurrage, and merchants will probably refuse to pay if a charge is made. Then if the companies refuse to surrender the goods upon demand, the person to whom the goods are consigned will sue out a replevin to recover.

CLOUDBURST IN COLORADO.

A Damage of $200,000 by a Storm Lasting Less Than Half An Hour.

A disastrous rain, which resulted in a cloudburst, occurred in Colorado Springs on the afternoon of the 15th and the result is that two lives were lost, and it is feared that a family who were camping on a dry creek, were swept away. A black cloud seemed to bear down on the city, and as it approached it grew denser. It broke, and for a few moments a solid block of water poured down, which was followed by hail. Roofs were beaten in, signs hurled to the ground and walls undermined by the water and hail. An unknown Swede who lived in the flats below town was swept away, and a woman who resided among the poorer classes, who went down toward the creek, cannot now be found by the party of searchers. Twelve miles of railroad track was washed away on the midlands, and all trains are delayed in consequence. The duration of the storm was twenty-five minutes and its path was a mile wide. The cloud came from the northwest. The damage will amount to at least $200,000 in the city and vicinity. At Rock Ford all the irrigation ditches were overrun and broke, doing great injury to the surrounding country.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP has been renominated for congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the Third Georgia district.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

JAMES E. BOYD THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

His Nomination Practically a Walkaway—Dr. Bear, of Norfolk, Named for Second Place—Balance of the Nominations—The Platform Adopted.

Governor	JAMES E. BOYD
Lieutenant-Governor	DR. ALEX. BEAR
Secretary of State	FRANK W. SPRAGUE
Auditor	R. B. WAHLQUIST
Treasurer	W. H. CUSHING

The Nebraska democratic state convention convened at Boyd's opera-house, Omaha, at 7 p. m. of the 14th inst. After the usual preliminary work of a state convention nominations for governor were made, which resulted as follows:

Boyd	440
Shervin	109
Brown	92
Scattering	11

Other nominations were then made as given in the above ticket.

James E. Boyd, in accepting the nomination tendered him, addressed the convention as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—You have conferred upon me the highest honor within the gift of the democratic party of Nebraska, and for this very great mark of your esteem and confidence I am truly grateful, and sincerely thank you.

"On account of the present political situation, the distinction you have shown me may not be, as heretofore, a barren compliment, for I believe that, by hard work and united effort, our hopes will end in full fruition and the entire democratic ticket can be elected. [Applause.]

"The duties of a governor of a state are mostly executive and but little more is expected of him except to see that the laws are faithfully, impartially, honestly and economically administered, and, if elected, this shall be my earnest purpose. But, should occasion require my advice or co-operation in the shaping of new legislation or my interposition to prevent dangerous or detrimental legislation, my endeavor shall be to do the right and act on all matters for the best interests of the people.

"As most of you personally know, my life has been one of acts and works, not one of words; one of practice, not of theory, and if my fellow-citizens show their confidence in me and choose to place me in office all I can promise is, that I will do all in my power to give to the state an honest and fearless administration of affairs to the best of my abilities.

"Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon me."

Biographical.

Hon. James E. Boyd, nominee for governor, came to Omaha in August of 1856, and engaged in the business of carpentering. Anyone well acquainted with the city can point out several old buildings still standing as monuments of his skill as a mechanic. In 1858, soon after being married he went out to Wood river and near the town of Gibbon, located on a ranch and for nine years busily interested himself at the very lucrative points of stock raising. These is where he laid the foundation and commenced to build up a comfortable fortune. At the same time he engaged in merchandising to some considerable extent at Kearney. In 1866 he took a contract and graded about 300 miles out in that country of the Union Pacific road. Two years later Mr. Boyd returned to Omaha and in 1872 started the Boyd packing concern. In the meantime he held successfully several positions of trust, such as county clerk, councilman, mayor, representative and delegate to the constitutional convention. He was a member of the first state legislature from Buffalo county and in 1857 was elected clerk of Douglas county. His first election as mayor was in the spring of 1881, and his administration of city affairs that time proved so acceptable that when the people desired to inaugurate a great system of public improvements and boom in Omaha, they, in 1885, again put him to the front as the safest man for that office. During all these years he has been one of the most enterprising, go-ahead, always for Omaha and Nebraska, men in the state. His energies, influence and money have been expended liberally in the upbuilding of both. This is proven in the fact that he helped along the gas company in its struggling infancy, assisted in organizing the Omaha & Northwestern railroad, was its first president and presided until the line reached Blair. He was also one of the founders of the Nebraska National bank, and ten years ago built the splendid opera house in which the convention was held, and is also building the new Boyd at the corner of Seventeenth and Harney streets, planned to be one of the finest theaters in the country. Mr. Boyd has always been a stanch democrat and is one of the best known leaders of that party in the state. He is an uncompromising anti-prohibitionist.

Mr. Boyd is an Irishman, having been born on the 'auld sod, in County Tyrone, Sept. 9, 1834. He came to America with his father in 1847, settled at Zanesville, O., and resided there until the western fever brought him to Omaha.

The Platform.

The democratic party of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, declares its fealty to the century-old principles of its founders, and emphatically endorses and reaffirms the platform of the National democratic party at St. Louis in 1888, upon which were nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for president, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for vice-president.

The party takes occasion to express its admiration for the honesty, courage and good faith of Grover Cleveland in his manly and straightforward fight against those principles enunciated by the republican party which democrats believe to be subversive of liberty and cruel and injurious to the agricultural interests.

The democracy of Nebraska does not believe in tariffs upon the necessities of life and scouts as delusive and hypocritical the plan of aiding the farmer to pay off the ever-increasing burden of his mortgages by increasing the tax upon his clothing, wool, tin plates and crockery, and denounces the hypocrisy of the republican platform of this state in saying that "we favor a revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and laborer," while the majority of the national house of representatives is gagging free speech in the interest of the manufacturers, out of whom "the fat was fried" in 1888, and for the purpose of passing the measure which fosters trusts, combines and monopolies, which strangles commerce and destroys ship building, which increases taxes while it reduces the revenue; imposes additional burdens upon the laborer and farmer, while it confessedly fails to open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork.

The democratic party has ever been the friend of the farmer and laborer and pledges itself on all questions of mortgages, usury, railroad discriminations, extortionate freight rates and kindred subjects, and particularly in favor of a stringent usury law to lift, so far as it has constitutional power, the burdens from the wearied shoulders of those who toil.

The republican party patronizingly in this state by its platform recognizes "the right of labor to organize for its protection;" the democratic party, standing upon its whole history, does more. It encourages the masses to organize and under the law to fight capitalistic encroachments by widespread organization and patient sacrifice.

The democratic party denounces the republican party for its gifts of more than 195,000,000 acres of the public domain to railroad corporations, and sends greeting to Allen G. Thurman and his patriotic associates who redeemed 70,000,000 acres of it for the people. The public domain should be sacredly held for the actual settler and intending citizen, and this party protests against alien land holding in the United States.

The war was ended twenty-five years since, and as patriotic citizens, glad that the curse and blight of slavery has been banished from the land, we can not but deplore the attempt to revive sectional issues by the introduction and passage of the force bill, by which it is intended to place the ballot under the control of partisan officers appointed for life.

We thank God for the preservation of the union and glory in the achievements of our citizen soldiers, and express ourselves as heartily in favor of pensioning every wounded, needy and deserving veteran and giving him such a pension as shall secure him against want for the remainder of his days, and asking like provision for the widow and the orphan.

We favor the Australian or some similar system of balloting which will insure to every citizen the right to cast his vote according to his own judgment, free from corruption and intimidation.

We are opposed to all trusts formed for the purpose of increasing the cost of the commodities of life, and believe the reduction of the present iniquitous tariff to be the best means to destroy and impede their growth.

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution which will take the election of United States senator from the state legislature and place it in the hands of the people, where it belongs.

We favor the placing of the silver dollar on its former footing with gold coin in our coinage law, with equal legal tender qualities, and we denounce as unjust and dishonest the law recently enacted as a discrimination in favor of the gold coin for the benefit of the money power, and we further declare ourselves in favor of the free coinage of silver.

We roundly denounce the maintenance of the state militia as an expensive republican luxury of no benefit in any respect, and demand its immediate repeal by the next legislature.

The democratic party has a record of opposition to all sumptuary legislation. It does not believe that the social habits of the people are proper subjects for constitutional provisions. High license and local option, however, have been tried in Nebraska and have given satisfaction to a majority of the people. As between them and prohibition, the democratic party is unreservedly in favor of the former, and attention is hereby called to the hypocrisy of the republican party, which, having caused the questions to be submitted to a popular vote, thereby creating uncertainty, injuring business, unsettling values and depressing trade, purposely dodged the issue in the last convention and neglected to say where it could be found as a party on these questions in the coming election.

State Central Committee.

The following are the members of the central committee, the numbers being the districts they represent.

First—Robert Clegg, Falls City.
Second—M. T. Connor, Auburn.
Third—G. I. Bleudhorn, Nebraska City.
Fourth—W. B. Shryrock, Louisville.
Fifth—W. H. Madden, Ashland.
Sixth—Euclid Martin, Julius Meyer, George E. Pritchett, Omaha.
Seventh—John Conton, Banero.
Eeighth—F. F. Zeigler, Randolph.
Ninth—
Tenth—John Shervin, Fremont.
Eleventh—T. F. Memminger, Madison.
Twelfth—James E. North, Columbus.
Thirteenth—Patrick Fahey, O'Neill.
Fourteenth—A. W. Crites, Chadron.
Fifteenth—S. B. Thompson.
Sixteenth—S. M. Taffie, Litchfield.
Seventeenth—J. G. P. Hilderbrand, St. Paul.
Eighteenth—George West, Osceola.
Nineteenth—R. E. Dumphey, Seward.
Twentieth—William McLaughlin, Lincoln; J. E. Davey, Malcom.
Twenty-first—Julius Newman, Wymore.
Twenty-second—T. B. Parker, Dorchester.
Twenty-third—J. D. Hubbell, Fairbury.
Twenty-fourth—George F. Corcoran, York.
Twenty-fifth—E. W. Hulburt, Aurora.
Twenty-sixth—A. F. Moore, Bloomington.
Twenty-seventh—A. S. Campbell, Hastings.
Twenty-eighth—James I. Rhea, Holdrege.
Twenty-ninth—E. C. Ballen, McCook.
Thirtieth—M. A. Leftwick, Lexington.

KEMMLER AFTERMATH.

The Effect of the Electric Current on the Blood and Brain.

Dr. George E. Fell, one of the physicians present at the autopsy on Murderer Kemmler, filled a jar of fragments of Kemmler's body to take to Buffalo for scientific purposes. That jar was stolen by somebody. Kemmler's skull was sawed into four pieces and thoroughly scraped. Dr. Daniels took one piece, which shows the effect of the electrodes. Dr. Daniels thus describes it:

"The blood channels within the circle where the electrode touched are all colored a dark blue, while outside of it they are red. The blood vessels lie between a thin membrane, which has been removed, and when we sawed the skull open we found that the blood within the circle of the electrode was like charcoal. The application of the current had absorbed all the waters of the blood. Between the two layers of bone which compose the skull is a spongy substance which, acting as a cushion, protects the brain against blows on the head. Within the compass of the electrode this disappeared, being dried up by the electricity."

The doctor has two vials, one filled with blood taken from the right side of Kemmler's heart. It is somewhat darker and a little thicker than that taken from the left side, which is in the other bottle. The peculiarity of the blood is that it has remained in the same liquid state as when it was taken from the heart. This has been noted in persons who have met an electrical death and is called electrolysis. The blood of a person who dies a natural death quickly coagulates, and, when placed in a dish, the serum rises to the surface, while the fibrine forms a substance of the consistency of liver at the bottom of the dish.

"Theoretically," said Dr. Daniels, "the electrical current has destroyed the fibrine. The examination of the blood may reveal whether this is the real cause, or it may give us no light on the question. I have given the analyzation of the blood to a chemist. In this large bottle is a piece of the brain, taken from beneath the electrode, where it had something of a buff color. Here also is a piece of the cerebellum in the back of the head, and the first section of the spinal cord beginning at the base of the brain. There is enough material in that bottle, if properly used, to make 10,000 microscopic slides. This in the fourth bottle is a portion of the skin at the base of the spine which was burned."

MONTANA CATTLE.

Thousands of Steers Being Rushed Into Eastern Markets.

Cattle shipments are coming very thick at present, and thousands of steers are being rushed into the eastern markets. East of Helena, on the Northern Pacific, the cars that have been ordered for the rest of this month are as follows: John Holt, 13 cars, at Fallon; Iky Myers, 75 cars, at Minguesville; Reynolds Bros., 45 cars, at Dickinson; Crosby, 12 cars, at same place; Stoddard & Howard, 35 cars, at Miles; Jack Andrus, 38 cars, at Dickinson; Hubbard & Sampson, 36 cars, at Glendive. These will be the cars used up to Sept. 1 that are now ordered. It is probable that others will be ordered in time to use this month. The Murphy Cattle company shipped a short time ago 300 head of steers that averaged 1,057 pounds. Mat Murphy was offered at the landing place in Montana $32.50 per head. This he refused, asking $35 which he could not get. On the arrival of the cattle at Chicago they struck the lowest market, bringing only $2.65 per hundred, amounting to about $28 per head. The shippers claim that they were a fine lot of steers, but happened to get in on a very bad day.

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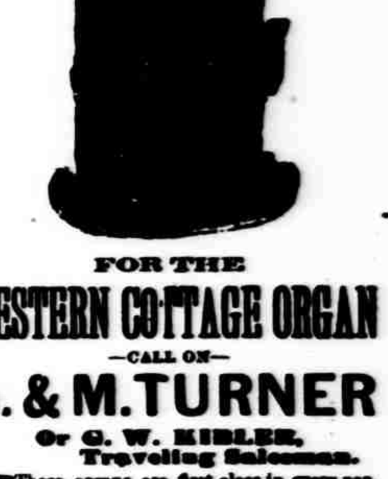

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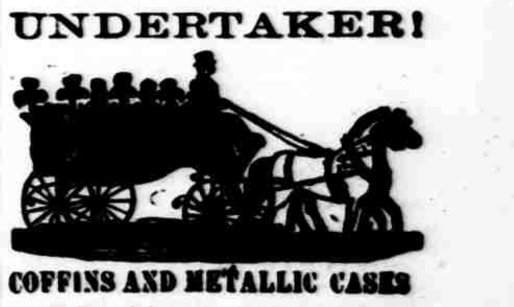

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