THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL:

One Year	$10.00	Three Months	$2.50
Six Months	5.00	One Month	1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID.

One Year, with premium	$2.00
One Year, without premium	1.25
Six Months, without premium	75
One Month, on trial	10

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All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PAT FORD was put up to be butchered. His left handed friends will be promptly accommodated.

IF the Douglas county democracy had gone out gunning for defeat they could not be more certain of their game.

THE harps of Prichett, Gallagher and Herman are still hanging, so to speak, on the weeping willow tree of long deferred hope.

MR. POINTS should withdraw from the ticket. He cannot afford the sure defeat which he will experience if he keeps his present company.

"IT is evident," says the New York *World*, "that public opinion in Wyoming is hostile to the Chinamen." Slightly so, we should judge.

THE enthusiasm of Judge Beneke's friends for the democratic nominations cannot be discovered with the largest sized magnifying glass.

MRS. LANGTRY refuses to pay her English dressmaker's bill. The Jersey Lily is leading fashionable society in this as well as in other respects.

FIFTEEN cigarette factories have been lately started in the City of Mexico. A decrease in Mexico's population may be confidently looked for in the next census.

THE name of George Washington appears upon the Omaha registration lists. We violate no confidence in saying that he will vote the republican ticket this fall.

"MY policy," in the case of President Cleveland, is creating almost as much division in the party ranks as Andy Johnson's did eighteen years ago among the republicans.

SERVIA has crossed the Bulgarian border and will probably be met by Bulgarian troops. It looks as if the band were really about to strike up on the Balkan frontier.

NEW YORK republicans are united and New York democrats are divided. The return of the mugwump adds new interest to an already interesting canvass in the Empire state.

FORD or Coburn? It won't take the average voter long to decide the question. Even the "men of influence" will to deliver their usual slim number of votes on such an issue.

NINE-TENTHS of the butter sold in Chicago is oleomargarine. This is one of the resulting benefits from stock yards and large packing houses, which is not generally appreciated by the public.

ONE by one the official heads are dropping into the basket, but the groans which come from the democracy over the slowness of President Cleveland's guillotine are enough to draw tears from a statue.

THE county nominations paralyzed the *Herald*. It wants two days to think it over and promises to discuss them in detail Tuesday morning. Like a dose of castor oil, the longer the doctor looks at it the harder it will be to keep down.

"ONE of the most prominent defects of our graded system," is the heading of an editorial in an eastern paper. One of the most prominent defects of Omaha's graded system is a deficiency in pavements, which will be somewhat removed when spring opens.

DOUGLAS county democrats made a desperate attempt to match the republican ticket, but it was a failure after all. The republican nominees will be elected even without the split in the democratic camp which will break wide open the chances of several of the candidates.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is reported by his brother-in-law as predicting republican success in New York. Administration organs will now have an opportunity of explaining to the Jacksonian democracy how this latest attitude of the president is in the line of the best and dearest democratic aspirations.

JUST at present, Carl Schurz is praising the administration for its devotion to civil service reform. If that vacancy in the civil service commission is filled by a man whose last name does not happen to be Schurz, Carl will get down from the fence in double quick time and once more join the ranks of the straight-outs.

THE decision of the supreme court at Lincoln that mutual insurance companies must comply with the general insurance laws of the state settles once and for all the business of wild-cat insurance in Nebraska. Other states have been worse swindled than Nebraska by bogus insurance sharps, who can only ply their trade in the absence of regulating laws Nebraska's insurance law has now been found competent to deal with this evil, and companies who wish to do business on the assessment plan must show up their capital and system or skip to more congenial climes.

A Roaring Farce.

THE railroad commission has been making fifteen minute stops along the Elkhorn Valley to receive complaints from citizens. They were accompanied in their travels by the editor of the *Republican*, who notes with surprise the universal impression that the commission "is a roaring farce." In almost the same breath in which he records the pleasures of the junketing trip in a palace car and the complaints of the people that they were given no time to formulate and present their complaints.

Of course the commission is a farce, "a roaring farce," and an expensive farce. It was not the reply of the republican party to the demand for railroad regulation as the *Republican* insists. It was the means adopted by the attorneys and political cappers of the railroads to block any effective railroad regulation by placing pliant tools under the guise of popular servants, in the hands of the great corporations. Corporation managers and editorial hirelings need not be surprised that the people of Nebraska were quick to see through the sham. They knew enough to know that redress of the grievances which the people have against corporate monopolies would never be secured by commissioners appointed at the dictation of the railroad managers. They had enough sense to understand that this much advertised method of taking the railroad question out of politics was nothing more than taking away from the people the power to regulate corporate abuses, and placing it in the hands of the railroads themselves. The luxurious trips of the commission in special cars, in which railway officials assist them in fifteen-minute investigations, have not assisted in ringing down the curtain on this "roaring farce."

The people of Nebraska have not been deluded for one moment by this device of the transportation companies to stifle the public demand. Complaints of railroad discrimination and extortion are as frequent to-day as they were before the creation of the commission. Producers and consumers alike demand an effective weapon against their oppressors. They will never be satisfied with a packed jury before which they can humbly lay their complaints—if they happen to catch them before the train leaves the depot—and whose sole province is to give a verdict and not to supply a remedy. The surprise of the *Republican* over its discovery, that the people have no use for the railway commission, is well feigned but will not create half so great an impression as the discovery, long ago made by everyone else, that the railroad commission has no use for the people.

Legalized Manslaughter.

Last week recorded a fearful railroad disaster on the Hackensack meadows. A west bound express on the Pennsylvania line, without a moment's warning, crashed into an emigrant train standing in the fog at a local coaling station. A second later an express on the adjacent Lehigh Valley road drove furiously into the wreck. Nine lives paid the penalty of some one's blunder. The signals on each end of the "block" announced "a clear track," and the engineer piloted his engine to the scene of death in the assured confidence that he would meet with no obstructions. The next day a telegraph operator was arrested, and the papers announced that the responsibility was fixed where it belonged. The employe whose business it should have been to give the warning of danger failed in his duty and now lies in jail on the charge of manslaughter. He made no complaint upon his arrest, admitted his fatal error and in "a half dazed way gave as his only excuse, "I was tired." He had been on duty sixteen hours that day on the magnificent salary of sixty dollars a month. He was too tired to think clearly over the situation of the emigrant train on the "block" where, since early daylight, he had been signalling the movements of more than 250 trains freighted with human lives. He was perhaps not the man for the position, but which of his high salaried superiors in the employ of the railroad company could have filled his place successfully? With faculties benumbed by long and exhausting labor, it is not surprising that the tired slave of a great corporation made his terrible blunder. But who should, in equity, be held responsible: the tired operator, Pratt, or the grinding greed of his employers? Which is more to be condemned, the blunder of an aching head that sent nine souls into eternity or the soulless selfishness of men who, through overwork and underpay, are committing legalized manslaughter every day in the year?

Let the responsibility be placed where it belongs. Whatever the verdict of courts of alleged justice, popular opinion will decline to permit the consequences for such accidents to be entirely shifted to the scapegoats of friendless employes.

The safety of hundreds of thousands of lives must not be allowed to be hazarded by the lapses of memory and the careless unconcern born of an overtaxed nervous system. It is a criminal mistake to keep operators and dispatchers employed for so many hours beyond the average day's labor. Public efforts must come to the relief. In England the agitation has already begun to prohibit extraordinary service on the part of railway employes. Catastrophes like that of last week in the United States should arouse our people to demand a like remedy. Short hours make good work. Heavy strains as surely impair the results of labor. An enlightened regard for the public interest, as well as for the bodies and brains of workingmen, demands the prompt removal of the opportunities for such legalized manslaughter.

OFFICIALS in Cuba have a frank and free way of feathering their nests which makes the eyes of average New York office-holders bulge out with envy. A collector of customs at Havana had to give all his salary to the political boss in Spain who appointed him, yet he lived well during his two years' term and took $60,000 back to Spain. A leading physician was appointed to represent Cuba at the Washington medical congress, but declined on the ground that he could not leave his practice. When next the captain general saw him, he questioned him on the subject, asking if the grant of $2,000 for his expenses was not adequate. "Two thousand?" said the doctor; "it was $200;" and he drew out the official letter. The clerks in the captain general's office had agreed among themselves to cut down the grant and divide the $1,800.

The West and Honest Money.

The charge made by some of the advocates of the demonetization of silver, that opposition to what they call "honest money" invariably springs from the west, is unjust and ungenerous. The differences of opinion as to which of the proposed plans is the best for restoring silver to a closer approximation to its old value among the metals are as numerous in the east as in the west. The utterances of the New York press, which writes under the shadow of Wall street, are as little to be taken as a reflex of public opinion on the coast as the wild ravings of some of our western small bore editors are to be supposed to reflect the honest opinion of sensible and intelligent citizens of this section.

No one is, admittedly, in favor of "dishonest money." Capital and labor alike, wherever the subject is intelligently discussed, desire a stable and solid basis for our circulating medium. The fogs which envelop the subject have been raised largely by dishonest discussion of the currency question by men whose interests lie either on the side of an undue inflation or an unnecessary contraction. The people at large are less concerned about theories than they are about results. They recognize that a depreciated currency in the end helps no one. They have intelligence enough to understand that fluctuations in the value of any circulating medium are injurious alike to producer and consumer through unsettled values and the stimulus given to unhealthy speculation. The charge that the west demands the unlimited coinage of silver because it is the silver producing region is not true. The best intelligence of the west protests against the demonetization of silver because it believes that such a course is unnecessary, and that the relative value of the two metals can be so adjusted as to permit them to circulate in harmony. At the same time there is no demand for the continued coinage of the depreciated Bland dollar. Public opinion in the west, as well as in the east, is largely a unit in favor of an increase in the weight of metal needed to restore the dollar to a nearer approximation to its old relation with gold. Just what the increase should be and what measures should be taken to protect the interest of holders of old issues of coin is a question upon which many are divided What is most needed is intelligent discussion of the question in all its bearings upon home interests and industry, international policy and the probabilities of the future. Bankers and demagogues will not be allowed to monopolize the public rostrum, Intelligent business men and students who have given the subject earnest attention must be heard as well. The coming season of congress will be the arena upon which the various contestants will display their abilities in debating the silver question and there the public will be able to learn whether all the financial heresies of the country are produced in that section which produces, with about everything else worth producing in the union, a sense of national honesty and good business methods included.

The Country Postmasters' Union.

A large convention of country postmasters will assemble next month in Chicago to take action regarding various injustices to which they are subjected by the government. The meeting will consist entirely of third and fourth class postmasters, and every state in the union is expected to be represented in the gathering. The call for such a convention is proper and timely. For years past, as the BEE knows from personal experience as well as universal complaint, all the legislation pertaining to the management and expenses of postoffices has been directly in the interest of first and second class postmasters, while those of the third and fourth grades, who are by far the hardest worked, have been neglected and treated with positive injustice. This list of complaints made by the country postmaster against the department is a formidable one. It may be summed up briefly as follows: Every third and fourth class postmaster is compelled to pay his own rent and furnish his own fuel, light, pens, ink, paper, mucilage, pencils, a number of books in which to keep his accounts with the government, and, in a word, all his incidental expenses, whilst every dollar for such purposes in all first and second class offices are paid by the postoffice department. They are not only loaded with these unjust expenses but they are virtually robbed of their legitimate incomes, being compelled to turn over to the government a large percentage of their box rents, although the boxes are their own private property. If the postoffice happens to be a distributing point for other offices, the income is in a large majority of cases eaten up by clerk hire, for which the department makes most niggardly allowances. We know of offices in Nebraska whose maintenance is a source of actual expense to the incumbents. This accounts for scores of the resignations which have been hanging fire for so long in Washington, because it is a difficult matter to find any one who is willing to accept the thankless office.

The country postmaster is made the subject of many jibing paragraphs, but he is often the hardest worked official in the department while he is certainly the most unpaid. The smallness of his office and the little amount of patronage which it controls have made congressmen careless in regard to his demands for relief. There are fifty thousand postmasters of this class in the country and they now propose to unite in demanding a hearing.

THE board of trade railroad committee has held a meeting and discussed plans. This is a move in the right direction, which ought to be promptly followed by the organization of a local company and the filing of articles of incorporation. Our business men are thoroughly aroused in the matter, and there should be no difficulty in securing enough subscriptions to stock to make the preliminary surveys at once. One result of this agitation of a direct line into northwestern Nebraska is seen in the reported decision of the Elkhorn Valley road to build at once from Bell Creek into this city. This will materially shorten the distance to Fremont and to all points in the Elkhorn valley and save the long and roundabout trip by way of Blair. But the Omaha road must be constructed, no matter what outside enterprises are heralded as "about to accomplish the same end." No other road under the control of managements whose interests center on the lakes or the Atlantic coast can accomplish the same end for Omaha as a road controlled by home capital and built in the interests of Nebraska. The completion of such a line will speedily adjust rates from the present exorbitant and discriminating tariff to a basis on which business can be done on the live-and-let-live principle. There is ample room in northwestern Nebraska for all the various railroad enterprises which have been originated during the past month with Omaha as their terminal point east.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Story will sell the Chicago Times.

Mr. Tilden is again experiencing a violent attack of good health.

Roscoe Conkling threw a boquet of roses to Judie the other night.

Senor Valera, minister of Spain, is the handsomest diplomat at Washington.

Miss Murfree, the novelist, is coaxing the muses in the Great Smoky mountains.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will celebrate her seventieth birthday on November 12.

Rev. John Rankin, eldest of the old abolition leaders, still resides at Ironton, Ohio.

George W. Childs has been pall bearer at the funerals of thirteen distinguished men.

New York critics have discovered that Mary Anderson has an exceedingly ugly foot.

United States Senator Gray, of Delaware is one of the handsomest men in the senate.

Miss Cleveland will not return to the white house until fall house cleaning has been done.

Col. Tom Ochiltree is abnormally quiet. He must be suffering from ossification of conscience.

A grandson of Henry Ward Beecher is a rusher on the Yale football team. The old gentleman is a kicker himself.

His Celestial Upness the Sultan of Turkey is said to be failing mentally. Sunset Cox should propound simpler conundrums.

Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-minister to Turkey, has gone back to that country on a mysterious business mission for eastern parties.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, will never be in danger of getting run over by a railroad train so long as he carries his red bandanna with him.

Mr. Busted is the name of a Maryland editor who recently retired from the publication of his paper. His cognomen is reason enough.

Tohamakoff Hodgipetroff, who went from Bulgaria to see the sultan, probably did so for the purpose of disposing of his name in job lots.

Walt Whitman is in such bad health as to be hardly able to take his usual Monday ride. His eyesight is also failing, and on this account he worries constantly.

Mme. Modjeska's pretty little niece is engaged to her Cousin Ralph. Modjeska's only son, who has just graduated from the highest scientific academy in Paris.

Dr. Talmage has figured it out that people who go to heaven will each be given a room sixteen feet square for his lodgings. Many of our millionaires will feel cramped—if ever they get there.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, soldier, Arctic explorer, artist, doctor and lawyer, has also proven his title to literary honors. He is a stalwart, powerful, tough-looking man, with a pleasant face and a head as big as a walrus, and is a brilliant taker and story-teller.

JOSH WAS SHREWD.

How the Dead Humorist Turned His Humor Into Cash.

Inquiry of the several publishers of Josh Billings' humor, since his death, elicits the fact that he rivaled Mark Twain in turning his output of humor into cash. Carlton, of New York, says: "As soon as Mr. Shaw found that he had made a hit with his fonetic pieces, he made a careful study of the question how to get the largest money return from his work. He said to himself, 'What book has the largest and steadiest sale in America?' and his answer was, 'the almanac.' So he resolved to make almanacs. He came to me with the idea, and I told him that I would only publish his 'Farmers' Almanax,' as he called it, under a guarantee against loss. He was perfectly willing, for he had the utmost confidence in the project, and consequently he got a very liberal share of the prospective income. He was not a wHit astonished, but everybody else was, when the first year's sale reached 120,000 copies. I believe that in ten years the publication yielded altogether over $60,000 clear. Francis S. Smith, survivor of the firm of Street & Smith, relates that Shaw came to them for a page advertisement for the cover of the first almanac, but they had no belief in a heavy sale, and were willing to offer only $50 for the space. "So you think it won't sell 500 copies?" he exclaimed. "Well, sign a contract to pay 10 cents a copy for your advertisement and I'll be satisfied." The bargain was made on that basis, and he got more than $1,200. His shrewdness was also shown in his solicitation of bids from the story papers for his contributions, for he obtained $100 a week for an average of 500 words. He lived well, but not at all extravagantly, and leaves an estate worth $150,000.

A Brass Foundry Burned.

A fire alarm sounded at 4 Saturday morning from box 13, Eleventh and Dorcas streets, called the department to Vinton street, hear South Thirteenth, where Winterleck's brass foundry was afire. The 4's, 3's and hook and ladders responded, but before they could get to work the flames had gained a headway which it was impossible to overcome. The building burned completely down, and all the machinery will be pretty nearly a total loss. The damage cannot yet be estimated, but it is roughly placed at between $1,500 and $2,000. This includes a stable which burned down. Two horses narrowly escaped perishing in the flames, and would undoubtedly, but for the efforts of Mr. Cinderman, who rushed out of a neighboring house and took them from the burning stable.

Slugged and Robbed.

A man named Wm. Badger, living in South Omaha, was found Friday evening in an unconscious condition on the Burlington & Missouri tracks, near the Seventh street bridge. His scalp was badly cut and bled profusely. Upon being taken to Bell's drug store and revived, it was discovered that his pockets had been rifled, his watch and some small change being taken. Badger was sober, and said that the last thing he remembered was the receipt of a rap on the head as he turned on hearing a light step behind him.

It is understood that Gov. Dawes will preside at the mass meeting of Irish citizens to-night at the opera house.

CALLING ON THE CONDEMNED

A Visit to the Cage of Quinn Bohanan at Otoe County's Jail.

THE CRIMINAL AND HIS CAREER.

Every-Day Life of the Doomed—His Opinion of Nebraska's Penitentiary—Gere's Vote in 1882 Analyzed—City Briefs.

(FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.)

Quinn Bohanan, the condemned murderer, was visited last Saturday at the Otoe county jail, at Nebraska City, by a BEE reporter. The cell occupied by Bohanan is on the south side of the building, and the cell in which he is confined is what may be called an iron cage within a cage. The cage is 6½ feet one way by 7½ feet the other, and is about 7 feet high. It is enclosed on three sides with heavy boiler plate, with only one side grated. The atmosphere is close, and when asked, Bohanan said he suffered a great deal from a lack of fresh air. In appearance Bohanan is a man weighing about 145 pounds; he has dark hair and beard, with a slight tendency to baldness; his features are rather sharp cut, and his actions are nervous and at times quite animated.

The crime for which Bohanan now stands convicted by the judgment of the supreme court of the state was the killing of James Cook, at Waverly, Neb., in February, 1882. During a discussion over a trivial matter, the spelling of a word, a quarrel arose between the men. Without apparent provocation Bohanan pulled out his pistol and shot Cook, killing him almost instantly. His first trial occurred at Lincoln in June, 1882, when he was prosecuted by John C. Watson, and defended by O. P. Mason, who has since been his attorney. Bohanan was convicted of murder in the second degree, and his attorney moved a new trial and change of venue to Otoe county on account of prejudice. When the second hearing occurred the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Legal technicalities arose and the case was further heard in the supreme court and judgment affirmed. During the progress of the second trial it was found difficult to get a jury, but finally one was secured which comprised some of the best citizens of Otoe county.

Bohanan's life has been written by nearly every paper in the state and it is only necessary to say that he was born in Kentucky at a small place called Bagdad in the eastern part of the state. According to Bohanan's statement his father owned a small farm, but in his own words he asserted that "he never saw the old man do a lick of work in his life." Bohanan said that he had always liked fat men and that had been his reason for thinking of Judge Mason.

The BEE reporter asked him whether he would rather be in the cell he is now confined in or at the penitentiary where he had been incarcerated for horse stealing. When the question was asked him Bohanan started up and in an excited manner said: "There is but one worse place than the Nebraska penitentiary, and that is hell; there is only one place that I can conceive to be worse that hell and it is the penitentiary, hell is the only place that can be worse than the penitentiary."

After Bohanan had finished this rather incoherent statement he uttered a short, dry laugh, and commenced talking about something else.

When asked why he had such an aversion to the penitentiary, he said he had a good many reasons but would give no particular one.

For some time past Bohanan has been reading the record of the celebrated case of the State of Missouri against Charles Kring, who murdered his wife about fourteen years ago in St. Louis. That case was hotly contested, and during its pendency Kring lay in the city jail at St. Louis for over eight years. Kring's case was taken to the supreme court of the United States, and it was there several years before final hearing. It was finally determined that Kring had been guilty of manslaughter, and judgment was rendered accordingly. Bohanan studies this case with great eagerness, although competent lawyers say that there is no similarity between the two cases. Up to the present time Bohanan claims that he has given $925 to his attorney. Of this amount his sister, Betty Potts, of Bagdad, Kentucky, has furnished him $650. The remainder was sent to him by relatives in Missouri. When asked whether he could raise any more money from his friends Bohanan shook his head and said no. He said he would rely altogether on his attorney for an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. That gentleman, he said, had told him it would require at least a thousand dollars to further prosecute the case. He could not raise it.

While speaking upon this subject Bohanan said he blamed the commissioners of Otoe county for not allowing him the right to work for himself while in jail. At the penitentiary, he said, knitting machines were used which would turn out from five to eight pairs of stockings per day. He had tried to have the commissioners allow him to have one so that he could make money enough to continue his defense. The commissioners had refused, although he said he had offered to pay them for the services of a guard and his own board besides. He believed that he could have made at least $300 per month at the work, and this would have allowed him to take the case to the supreme court of the United States.

Bohanan has a patent for a corn sheller which he invented during his term in the penitentiary. He has, he said, made nothing out of it, although he believed the simplicity of the invention would have proved very profitable.

Bohanan's religious belief seems to be that of a future existence, but he seems not to have any faith in orthodoxy.

Bohanan has his small cage fixed up in grotesque form. Cut tissue paper depends from the ceiling, and upon the walls he has made frames of the paper, into which are set pictures of his sister, Betty Bolts, himself and a number of other friends.

Bohanan does not seem to have given up hope, but depends upon his counsel, Judge Mason, whom he thinks will bring his case to a favorable issue for himself.

GERE'S VOTE IN 1882.

Among the other foolish things done by the republican state convention was the nomination of C. H. Gere for the regency of the state university, if for no other reason than that he already holds an office under the state government. The last legislature created the railroad commission, and under the law the three members of the body were each allowed a secretary at a salary of $2,000 per year, the position being a sinecure in every sense of the term. The work is nominal, and the position pleasant in the extreme. When the commission travels it is furnished with the best the market affords by the railroad company over whose lines the commission travels, for the supposed purpose of showing defects, discriminations and otherwise lightening the unjust charges made by the companies against business men at certain points in the state. Mr. Gere was immediately appointed one of the secretaries, although he was then regent of the university, having been elected to that position in 1883. It is a plain violation of the law for Gere to hold two positions under the same government, but this fact was entirely ignored by the officers and Mr. Gere, who seems entirely willing to take every thing he can get and sigh for more.

The BEE reporter has looked over the vote for state officers in 1882 and finds that Mr. Gere's vote was next to the smallest of the list, Loran Clark having the least number. The next smallest was that received by Dawes for governor The vote will be here given: Dawes, for governor, received a total of 43,495; Moreau, democrat, 38,562; Ingersoll, prohibition, 16,991, making Dawes vote less than a majority over his opponents of 2,038. Gere received 43,221; J. H. Burks, democrat, had 38,216, while the prohibition candidate only received 4,769 votes. In Lancaster, his own county, Gere ran behind his ticket to a considerable extent. For instance his vote in that county was only 2,653, while that of E. P. Roggen, for secretary of state, was 3,447, a difference of nearly 800 votes. The vote is only given to show Gere's unpopularity and the unwiseness of the convention in nominating him for a position contrary to law and for that matter common political decency.

CITY ITEMS.

Two of the penitentiary guards were in the city Friday night in a terrible state of intoxication, shouting and making a terrible noise at a very late hour. The officers notified them to desist or be taken to the cooler. The bums then went their way homeward.

A night or two ago the police were notified that an attempt would be made to rob Hurlbut's clothing house. The officers accordingly called upon Mr. H. and informed him of the little scheme and he immediately placed one of his clerks in the store in company with Policeman Kelley, and then awaited the coming of the crooks, but they failed to put in an appearance. Whether they got wind that the authorities were aware of their intentions or not is not known, but they failed to put in an appearance and the guards kept watch all night.

The city has too many men lying around doing nothing, and always on the street corners days and nights. These persons should be ordered to leave the city at once. All the prisoners turned loose from the states prison usually make Lincoln their home, and it is a great wonder that more crimes are not committed. The citizens are agitating the question of having a law passed providing for the expense of having the prison officers take convicts, one day before their time expires, and escort them to the counties from whien they were sent. This, it is thought by many, will free the city of a large per cent of its criminals.

The Lincoln water works are proving a good financial investment. They have been in use but four and one-half months, and yield an income at the rate of $5,000 per annum. At first many citizens thought that the water works would prove a burden to the city and a source of expense, but this is now proven to be a mistake. In a short time the income from them will not only sustain the expense, but pay the interest on the water bonds.

C. J. Ernest, of B. & M. land department, is the father of another little baby and exceedingly happy. Sei Linderman, associated with Mr. Ernest, was feeling very jolly over C. J.'s latest addition.

Mr. Campbell, the father of the notorious Ed Campbell, came to Lincoln a few days ago, and while at his son's house was robbed of $50. He immediately informed the police, but shortly afterward requested them not to say anything about it, as he had reason to believe that Mrs. Campbell, his daughter-in-law, had taken it. The old gentleman felt very bad orer his loss.

Quite a number of fine stock sales have taken place around Lincoln in the past few weeks, and two more are to come off in a few days.

It is beginning to be a common practice for the churches to employ and pay choir singers, and the result is that church-going people are entertained with nice quartettes and duets every Sabbath.

The democrats are beginning to work their campaign in Lancaster county, several speakers having made arrangements to speak to the precincts. But Lancaster county has 2,000 republican majority on a straight vote.

The Knights of Labor of Lincoln are said to be taking a sort of hand in politics.

They are Doing Quite Well.

Newspaper men at Washington appear to do very well in a worldly way. T. C. Crawford, a well known writer, has just bought a handsome residence. The chief of the associated press, McLee, owns a fine house on Connecticut avenue. Murray, of the Philadelphia Times, owns and lives in an elegant residence. John McCarty, of the San Francisco Chronicle, saves money and puts it into houses. Gen. Boynton has a fine residence. McBride, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, lives in his own house, and it is a good one. Correspondents Ogden, Young, Nordhoff, Lightner, Lyman, Scott, Smith, Truesdall and Richardson are among the newspaper men who own their residences at the federal capital.

Left for the West.

Gens. Howard and Dandy left for the west Saturday to be gone a week or ten days. They will inspect Fort Robinson and Niobrara.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1.00.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one improved inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—[Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—[Rev. E. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh, the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—[Rev. S. W. Munroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—[Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

HOW'S YOUR RHEUMATIZ? is a question that appeals to every tortured victim of Rheumatism, who finds the ordinary plasters and liniments powerless to relieve him. To such the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is an elegant and never failing source of relief, banishing rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains as by magic. New, original, speedy, safe. At druggists, 25c.; five for one dollar, mailed free. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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Drawn at Havana, Cuba. Every 10 to 14 Days.

Tickets in Fifths. Wholes, $5. Fractions pro rata.

Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing in the nature of chance in existence.

For tickets apply to SHIPSEY & CO., 1212 Broadway, N. Y. City; M. OTTENS & CO., 19 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements under this head 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 7 cents for each subsequent insertion. Seven words will be counted to the line; they must run consecutively and must be paid in advance. All advertisements must be handed in before 2 o'clock p. m., and under no circumstances will they be taken or discontinued by telephone.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in envelopes.

TO LOAN—MONEY.

MONEY—To loan. The Omaha Financial Exchange, 1506 Farnam street, up-stairs, makes loans on all classes of security from a $10 chattel loan to $10,000 on real estate. We make loans to suit all applicants on long or short time on improved real estate, land contracts, leases, buildings on leased land, secured notes, collaterals, chattels, or good security of any kind. Low rates; easy terms. Omaha Financial Exchange, 1506 Farnam street, up-stairs. 863

MONEY LOANED—Bemis, 15th and Douglas. 528nov7o

MONEY TO LOAN—O. F. Davis & Co. Real Estate and Loan agents, 1505 Farnam St. 547

MONEY TO LOAN—On good securities. A McGavock, room 7 Redick Block, 1509 Farnam St. 377

MONEY TO LOAN—On chattels, Wesley & Harrison, room 20, Omaha National bank building. 548

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate and chattels. D. L. Thomas. 550

MONEY LOANED—On chattels, cut rate, R. R. tickets bought and sold. A. Forman, 213 S. 13th St. 551

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of $200 and upwards on first-class real estate security. Potter & Cobb, 1515 Farnam St. 552

MONEY LOANED at C. F. Reed & Co's. Loan office, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons personal property of all kinds and all other articles of value, without removal. Over 1st Nat'l Bank, corner 13th and Farnam. All business strictly confidential. 553

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!!!—Money to loan on chattel security by W. R. Croft, room 4, Withnell building, N. E. corner 15th and Harney. After years of experience and a careful study of the business of loaning money on personal property, I have at last perfected a system whereby the publicity usual in such cases is done away with, and I am now in a position to meet the demands of all who become temporarily embarrassed and desire to raise money without delay and in a quiet manner. Housekeepers, professional gentlemen, mechanics and others in Omaha and Council Bluffs, can obtain advances from $10 to $1,000 on such security as household furniture, pianos, machinery, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, secured notes of hand, etc., without removing same from owners residence or place of business. Also on fine Watches and Diamonds, one of the advantages I offer is that any part of any loan can be paid at any time which will reduce the interest pro rata and all loans renewed at the original rates of interest. I have no brokers in connection with my office, but personally superintend all my loans, I have private offices connected with my general office so that customers do not come in contract with each other, consequently making all transactions strictly private. W. R. Croft, room 4, Withnell building, N. E. corner 15th and Harney, Omaha, and 32 Pearl St., Council Bluffs. 554

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in restaurant doing largest business of any place in town. For particulars address T. U., Bee Office. 340-23*

FOR SALE—Or would trade for good city or farm property, a first class stock of millinery and fancy goods, in good locations and doing good business C. E. Mayne 15th and Farnam. 459-26

CURLEY & DOANE—Real Estate Agents, S. W. cor. 15th and Douglas, are now offering for sale business, residence and suburban property. Some of the most advantageous bargains now in the market can be obtained by calling on them. Improved and unimproved property, corner lots and desirable sites in the best located additions can be had at reasonable prices and easy terms. 32nov15

FINE improved farms, will trade for improved city property. W. H. Green, over 1st National Bank. 558

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Medium platform wagon and box newly painted, perfect repair. Milton Rogers & Sons. 654

FOR SALE—Cheap, furniture of an eight room house, suitable for boarding house or roomers; Also house for rent, at 1204 Howard st. 618-27*

FOR SALE—Almost new base burner hard coal stove, cheap. Inquire 807 S. 13th St. 493-23

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A No. 1 Photograph gallery, established 11 years, doing a good business; everything in complete order, in a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants. For particulars address Photographer, Lock Box 2001 Nebraska City, Neb. 44-26p

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Car lots or less to suit trade, in barrels or sacks. Our "No 1 Ready Raised" buckwheat flour, warrented best made, ask your grocer for it. Highest price paid for buckwheat grain. W. J. Weishans & Co., City Mills Omaha. 147

FOR SALE—Furniture complete of a ten-room house, ½ block from postoffice. House for rent, $45 per month. Apply at 1513 Dodge st. 145

FOR SALE—A No. 1 driving or work horse for cash or on time. W. R. Croft, Room 4, Withnell Building. 743

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—Furniture for sale and hotel for rent. Call at Occidental for information, corner 10 and Howard St. 625

FOR SALE—Buckwheat bran, 25c per 100lbs. W. J. Weishans & Co., City Mills. 412*

FOR SALE—Two lots in Pelham Place, one block from street car track. Inquire 218 S. 13th street. 555

FOR SALE—Or would trade for a good horse and buggy, 80 acres in Gosper county. Apply to 218 South 13th street. 556

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Business chance, in a small town, a general stock of merchandise; Capital required, $3,00. Store for rent. Address H. S. P. care Bee office. 616-26*

FOR SALE—First class paying business, well established and paying large profits. Reasons for selling satisfactorily explained. Good opportunity for you. Call, or address, Kern & Dill, 1014 O street, Lincoln. 575-4

FOR SALE—A general merchandise business in a rapidly growing town not far from Lincoln. Best trade and location in town. A splendid opportunity for a party wishing a good opening, and having from seven to ten thousand dollars in cash. Will sell for cash only, or part cash, balance real estate in Omaha. Address Merchant Bee Office. 467-24

FOR SALE—Complete outfit for banking house, consisting of large fire and burglar proof safe, iron railing, cherry counter, etc., all new. Would trade for Omaha city property or wild lands. C. E. Mayne, 15th and Farnam. 657

FOR SALE—Retail stock of drugs and fixtures, all in good order; good location and trade. Address X. Y. Z., Clark Drug Co., Omaha, Neb. 525

BOARDING.

ROOM and board, $5 per week; very best location. 1814 Davenport St. 165nov18*

WANTED—Day boarders at 719 North 16th, near Burt. 165nov8*

ROOM with board, 613 Capitol ave. 440-26*

LOST.

STRAYED—Wednesday, Oct. 21st, small light red cow. Suitable reward for her return to C. E. Redfield, 18th and Williams. 566-24*

LOST—Red and white cow, blind one eye, straight horns. Notify Omaha Packing Co., 13th and Izard st., and get reward. 567-24*

STOVE REPAIRS.

THE W. C. Metzner Stove Repair Co., 111 South 14th St. between Dodge and Douglas.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A respectable young lady desires to correspond with a gentleman. A resident of Omaha preferred with matrimonial intention. Address Miss M. Kelley, 165 Bee Way Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. 651 6

RUPTURE CURED.

NO operation or useless trusses. Dr. M. M Moore, 344 Wabash ave., Chicago. Will be at Cozzens House, October 29, one day only.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1906 Fifth St. "THE CEDARS." A boarding and day school for young ladies. Delightfully situated on Georgetown Heights. Large grounds; address school as above.