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BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bus Purmishing Comeany, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of-Circulation. State of Nebraska, i.s. s.

County of Douglas. ( S. 8. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub Bahing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 19th, 1886, was as

Sunday, 4th. 12,875
Sunday, 5th. 13,150
Monday, 6th. 13,280
Tuesday, 7th 12,000
Wednesday, 8th. 12,000
Thursday, 9th. 12,700 Thursday,9th... Friday, 10th... 

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. Feil., Notary Public.

ISEAL. 1

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Dully Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for Auril, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,429 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies.

GEO. B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

"One by one the roses fade." One by one the anti-Van Wyck booms drop from the stems chilled by early political frost.

4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886.

HANCOCK county's endorsement of Jim Paul has a ghastly ring when read in connection with the disclosures printed in this issue of the BEE.

Brown, Holt, and Keya Paha counties are the latest to swing in line for Senator Van Wyck. Northern Nebraska will not be behind the South Platte country in work for the senator's interests.

HARRY WRIGHT, who invented the chestnut gong, has cleared \$25,000 from his invention. The man who invented the chestnut minstrel joke is not named, but several managers have cleared a number of hundreds of thousands from noted. Human life, in most his discovery.

THE appointment of a new French ambassador o Germany is a chief topic of interest in the current political discussion of Europe. It is construed as a move looking to a France-German alliance, and the reasons given are such as to render this view not entirely incredible.

It is a very remarkable fact and one without a precedent in the history of this country, that not a single seat in the republican convention was contested by anybody. There is not a shadow of shade on the title of the candidates to the nominations which they have re-

Last week was one of exacting work in the English house of commons. Nearly every day the sessions, beginning at 4 o'elock in the afternoon, lasted until 3 and 4 o'clock, and in one case until 6, the next morning. This all-night work as a great strain upon the mental and physical forces of the average English statesman, and hence his partiality for good roast beef, cognac and plum pud-

WASHINGTON CITY is overrun with dogs, and the Critic of that city cries out for relief from the pests. It says the howlings and yelpings of the curs in some localities at night are positively excruciating. Washington is a beautiful city and an attractive piace to visit, but with its host of office seekers and dogs always present and congress in session half the year, it is not without disadvantages as a place of steady residence.

THE veracious Lincoln Journal takes great comfort in Omaha advices which are to the effect that Van Wyck was downed by the working men in the primaries, and only succeeded in securing one senator and four members out of the Douglas county republican convention. We should like to know which of the two senators is against Van Wyck, and who the four members are that propose to vote for Van Wyck's opponents.

"Curses like chickens come home to roost," The action of the Douglas county republicans, which has so sorely disappointed our amiable contemporary, is in part at least the natural result of the Republican's bolt of the late Mayor Murphy and the lukewarm support which that wishy-washy concern gave to the county ticket last fall. While the Van Wyck issue was predominant there was also a feeling, among the city delegates at least, that the services which the BEE has rendered to the party in this city and county should be recognized.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Tilden was esteemed a very thorough and astute lawyer, and therefore was supposed to have drawn his will so as to avoid all chance of contention, it seems likely that events will prove that he did not do so. The action of the executors in ejecting his sister and granddieces from Graystone is probably only the beginning of a series of events bordering upon scandal to result from the peculiar will of Mr. Tilden, of drain is may be surmised from the fact which the New York Herald says that it was the crowning example of a procrastination which always perplexed and often alienated his associates, both in business and in polities. He possessed a mind of extraordinary ingenuity, capable of profound thought and intricate plotting, but sadly lacking in executive determination | to be breaking down under the great load ateritical moments for action. He planned of poverty heaped upon them. The worka beneficent disposal of the bulk of his great property for public uses, but never ing. out-door relief is more general than was resolute enough to put the plan himself into operation, and died shifting it to the discretion of three gentlemen whom he took especial pains to fortify against his own kindred, but took no pains to constrain to carry out his purpose at any ing to discuss financial conditions, but definite time or in any definite way."

Paul's Villainy. The astounding revelations which we

present elsewhere of the monstrous villamy of J. N. Paul will arouse a sense of indignation in the breast of every honorable man in the state. It is the story of a foul wrong committed upon the family of an aged elergyman, whose heartbroken statement affords conclusive and danning testimony against this seducer of innocence and suborner of perjury. It shows this man Paul to be one of the most despicable wretches that ever trod the soil of Nebraska. Not only has he been guilty of all that has been charged against him by this paper, but he has added to his crimes a deliberate subornation of perjury. By a most cunning and devilish device he made his victim believe that she could only save one of her near relatives from the penitentiary by signing a false affidavit exonerating her seducer. When the decent republicans of Howard county read the pathetic story of Rev. Mr. Lewis as it appears on another page of this issue, they certainly must feel keenly the disgrace which attaches to them and their county through the endorsement which their convention, packed by General Kendall and Paul, has given to this infamous scandal. Such a shaineless exhibition of indecency could only be made under the leadership of a man like General Kendall, whose record is smirched all over.

It remains to be seen whether the delegation from Howard county will dare, in the face of this damning disclosure, to present the name of J. N. Paul to the great state convention that will assemble at Lincoln next week. It remains to be seen whether this man Paul will have the audacity to put in an appearance himself. For our part we feel fully justified in the exposure we have made for the purpose of preventing the republican party from committing itself to the candidacy of a man with Paul's record.

Hap Hazard Railroading.

There has been a shocking frequency in railway accidents recently, both east and west. Scarcely a day passes but the wires bring news of loss of life and property through collisions, misplaced switches, broken coupling or imperfect rolling stock. In most instances the cause has been found to be due to the eriminal negligence or carelessness of those intrusted with the details of management. Orders were either misunderstood or disobeyed, or employes were lacking in vigilance, inspections were hastily made or signals carelessly cases, was the sacrifice made on the altar of human carelessness. It is natural under such circumstances for railroad managements to shift the blame upon the shoulders of their subordinates. But there is often, too often we fear, another side of the story than that which comes out before committees of investigation and coroner's jury. At a recent accident, where the engineer was sleeping, the fact was brought out that the overworked employe had been on duty for fifteen hours, without sleep. In another case where a defect in the track caused a spread of the rails, the section force had been reduced a half only a few weeks previously. The blame for results in each of these cases rested in all justice on the heads of a careless management, which failed to appreciate the fact that there are limits to human endeavor and bounds to human capacity for good work. An overworked body and an overtaxed brain are meanable of the best performance. Carelessness is the natural consequence.

Such catastrophies as those at Silver Creek, on the Nickel Plate route a few weeks ago, ought to be impossible. In England, with a dense population and an incessant rush of travel, but one person out of every 6,000,000 passengers was killed on railroads last year. It is quite possible to reach this standard of safety in the United States, but it will not be attained under the hap-hazard system of management that is prevalent in many sections of the country.

London's Poverty. The chorus of opposition raised by the London press to the action of the lord mayor in opening a subscription for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, has directed attention to the abounding poverty of the English metropolis as excusing opposition to charitable contributions to be sent out of the country. The London papers undoubtedly state the truth in saying there are more people nomeless and hungry in that great city than in Charleston. The paupers of London reach the enormous total of 100,000, and every day the number increases. Furthermore, it is asserted that there are probably half a million people in London who would be better off physically were they to accept the hard conditions of the poor house, from which they are deterred by a feeling of pride that revolts against wearing the brand of panperism, or of horror at the lot of the poorhouse

The truth is that the industrial condition of England at present is altogether desperate, and there does not appear to be anything reassuring in the outlook. The widespread destitution is making extraordinary demands upon the charitable institutions, to meet which it has recently been found necessary to put forth special efforts in soliciting contributions, partieularly in London. These were only partially successful, the constant drain upon the sources of charity having apparently almost exhausted them. How great this that in London alone there are more than one thousand distinct organizations devated to charitable work which are more or less dependent upon popular contributions. Yet it is said that all these agencies for the relief of destitution, vast as a whole, are unequal to the task and seem houses and hospitals are full to overflowever before, beggars haunt the streets in multitudes, and the cry of want and wretchedness is heard on every hand. Government commissions are investigating the causes of depression and propossteadily the tide of poverty flows higher

and the cry of want grows louder. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the London papers insist that charity should begin at home. And in view of such facts no American will desire that a single shilling shall come from England as alms to his countrymen.

Russia in Better Temper. The petition of the Bulgarian sobranje to the Czar, praying for his friendship and protection, was responded to by the Russian agent in the most pacific and conciliatory terms. He said that the departure of Prince Alexander had removed the obstacle to the good relations between Russia and Bulgaria. That obstacle had been dangerous to the prosperity of Bulgaria, which Russia has at heart, and if it shall not be restored, the mere idea of which Russia will not admit, there is in that fact aguarantee of the happiness and independence of Bulgaria. After this very pronounced declaration of Russia's hostility to Alexander, if the prince still has any supporters who desire his return they may as well abandon their wish as hopeless. It is evident that under no circumstances would be be permitted to resume the functions which he surrendered, and in the choice of the assembly which is to elect the new prince, the Bulgarian people will consult their peace and security by leaving Alexander wholly out of consideration. The assurance of the Russian agent

that the other guarantees of happiness and independence for Bulgaria are in moderation and concord implies also shrewd advice which the Bulgarian people will find it good policy to heed. They may as well understand that in the existing exigency they have nothing to gain by extravagant demonstrations of feeling and factional contentions. The fact they have to face is that they are at the mercy of powers which are not to be moved from the line of policy they have marked out with respect to Bulgaria by any action or expression on the part of the people of that country, and that they have more to hope for from well-behaved acquiescence in what seems to be inevitable than from a policy of dissension and discord. In order to do this it will undoubtedly be necessary to concede almost everything to Russian influence and desire, but in any event it appears certain that these wili ultimately prevail, and it is obviously better for the Bulgarian people that they shall do so with as little friction as possible. Hence moderation and concord are the qualities which that people should at this time especially cultivate, and they seem disposed to do so. The present

aspect and promise of the Bulgarian sitnation is entirely peaceful. A Mark of Progress. The colored people of Washington City are getting ready an exposition intended to illustrate the progress made by the race since the close of the war in intellectual, mechanical and other lines of achievement. The colored pupils in the public schools will exhibit their attainments; skill in needlework, painting and cookery, in earpentry, plumbing, brickmaking, shoemaking and other artisanship, and so on, will be shown. A cannon made by a colored man in Boston, and a working model of a locomotive made by a colored machinist in the Baldwin works, are instanced, and a colored band will perform music by local colored composers. It will be seen that a considerable range of work is covered. And the projectors have accepted no aid from white people's money in getting up the affair. This exhibit will doubtless attract and deserve widespread attention, and there is reason to expect that it will prove a most conclusive argument in refutation of an opinion still entertained by many, that the colored people generally have not improved the opportunities which emancipation and the equality of citizenship resulting therefrom, brought them. It will prove, we have no doubt, not only that the colored people have made substantial advancement where the conditions have been equally favorable to them with those enjoyed by the whites, but that in most directions their average capacity and aptitude are quite on a par with those of the

whites Indeed, candid and unprejudiced people long ago gave the old idea that the negro race of this country is fettered by limitations of intellectual capacity and adaptability which would keep it perpetually in a position of more or less abject inferiority and dependence. In slavery, where every aspiration for improvement and elevation was crushed out as a menace to the institution, and where every condition that might contribute to such an aspiration was denied him, the negro went along from generation to generation without developing any traits or qualifications that gave a hope of advancement. It was largely upon this fact that the institution was defended, and belief in the incapacity and helplessness of the negro race, when thrown upon its own resources, was as general outside as within the limits of slave territory.

For some time after the race had been given its freedom it seemed not improb able that this belief would be justified. It did not adjust itself readily to the new conditions, and those most interested in its welfare made the mistake of imbuing the negro with the notion that book learning was the one desideratum, disregarding the no less essential requirement of practical knowledge. A few years' experience, however, effeeted a change of view in this regard, which the more intelligent and discriminating among the colored people saw the necessity for as readily as did the whites. The negro began to learn and adapt himself to practical trades and occupations, and at this time he is making his way gradually but surely into most of them, promising at no very distant time to compete on equal terms with the white man. Meantime intellectual training is not being neglected. The colored childran of the land are taking full advantage of the schools that are free to all, and there is abundant evidence that they are not lacking in the qualifications of good pupils. As yet, for the great majority, the opportunities are somewhat circumscribed. The race is poor. But it is quite generally making the best of what it has at command, and there is assurance in what has been achieved that another generation will find the negro much farther along the road of progress in all directions, having fully demonstrated his ability to take care of himself, and to enjoy and improve the privileges and opportunities of freedom.

THE democratic organ of Omaha

party that the republican county and legislative ticket nominated on Saturday has many "elements of strength." "Many elements of strength f" We should say

so. The ticket placed in nomination by the republicans of Douglas county is the strongest, taken as a whole, ever presented to the party in these parts. It represents all classes, all factional elements, and voices through honest and able men the sentiment of the masses on the vital questions of the day. Headed by such honored and widely known citizens as W. Lininger and Bruno Tzschuck, life long republicans and men of stainless honor, it will poll the largest republican vote ever east in Donglas county.

This week is to be Irish week in the iouse of commons. Gladstone will be on hang to assist Parnell with his land bill and weld together the nationalists and home rule liberals in support of a measure which will put an end to heartless evictions.

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Neligh has declared for waterworks. Norfolk has no ambition in the county

Jackson's new school house is a commodious daisy.

The prohibs of Plattsmouth have organized a campaign club. Battle Creek is a fighting candidate for

the Madison county seat. The Hartington Democrat is a tidy infant, with a strong pair of lungs. The number of residences built in Hastngs this season is estimated at 375.

The public schools in Weeping Water opened up, with 300 pupils enrolled. Hon, Chas. Willard has invested largely in Hebron real estate during the

A Catholic church is to be built at Homer, Dakota county, and another at Chadron. The grand jury of Otoc county has in-

dieted D. W. Simpson for embezzlement and forgery. Anselmo, a new station on the B. & M. xtension, is just 100 miles northwest of Frand Island.

York fair was a success in every way but financially. Bad weather demoralized the show-goers.

A Syracusean mourns the loss of a \$350 span of horses. The thief successfully covered his tracks

By the close of 1886 the B. & M. company will have 1,500 miles of railroad in peration in Nebraska. Hebron now has two steam printing

ouses and the two weeklies have a circulation of about 2,800. The advance agent of the Kansas City & Omaha railroad has arrived at Sutton, to secure right of way for the road.

The three-year-old son of Henry Borders, living near Plum Creek, was crushed to death by a seeder falling on him last M. H. Weiss, the Hebron banker, is

erecting a \$3,000 brick building, which will be occupied by the new democratic postmaster for a postoffice The Schuyler Herald is forging to the

front rank of country weeklies. It is a typographical beauty and its contents are in keeping with its tasty appearance. J. W. Adams, an insurance agent who has cut a large swath in business circles in North Bend, is in jail in Fremont for obtaining money under false pretenses. Cherry county corn will yield sixty bushels to the acre, and is above the reach of Jack Frost. This officious, white bearded foreigner camped in Sarpy

county last week. Mrs. Biffer, wife of a farmer in Washington county, while doing the Maud Mueller act in a hay field, was kicked by a vicious horse. Her skulled was cracked, but she is recovering

A pair of burglars called on J. G. Tivoss, of Wayne, and demanded his money or his life. J. G. Tivossed out his purse, containing \$27.50, and the burglars cheerfully departed.

The five-year-old son of James Wear, of Grand Island, died of hydrophobia last week. This is the second death caused by the frightful disease, both cases produced by the same animal.

Nebraska City is now threatened with a deluge of railroads. They are coming from the east and west sides of the town The residents are keeping in pairs. open house" for all comers.

The proud people of York refused the hospitality of the B. & M. in the shape of flat ears to transport them to the state fair. Come to think about it, York held its primaries a week too early. B. & M. engineers are examining the ay of the ground at Nebraska City for a

bridge over the Massouri river, whether permanent or a winter bridge has not developed. Fred Stinson, a boy of thirteen, is missing from Weeping Water. He is large for his age, round full face, light curly hair, had on a pair of old cottonade pants

patched at the knees, a striped blue shirt and a brown hat. Work has already begun on the big feed yards at South Papillion. Eleven ieres of the Beadle farm has been leased for that purpose. J. E. Hunt & Co., the

owners, propose to set up the pens winter business. Several Plattsmouthers have been offered fives, tens and twenties at reduced rates by a generous New Yorker, but they were too flush to waste postage on the The only suckers in the neighbor

hood are in Missouri.

The school board of McCook has de vised a plan to encourage thrift among the scholars, and instill in their minds the value of money. A public school savings bank has been started in connection with one of the town banks, where 6 per cent will be allowed on all posits made by the youngsters. The scheme is a commendable one.

The twelve-year-old daughter of J Stewart, of Blair, was severely scalded by a boiler of hot water, which she was nelping to lift from the stove. The handle of the boiler slipped and the water enveloped her person from the waist down. Both limbs and one arm were completely blistered.

The Pawnee City band was presented with a purse of \$180 by a generous citizen, on their return from the Grand Island reunion. The purse will be du plicated readily if the band locates out side of town permanently. The Pawnees appreciate a good thing at a dis

O'Neill boasts of a printer who throw a slice of his lung at the quod box every time he strikes a paragraph. His weakness for phat is so great and unprofessional that slugs are taken around the corner to prevent him tossing up his liver. Great is O'Neill and her double breasted consumpt.

The new town of Huntington on the Aurora branch of the B. & M. is starting out with a loud flourish, determined to cut a dash in the upbuilding of the state. Dr. Brown drew his scalpel on Fred Gosner, gashed him in several places and all but faid him out. The town people pre scribed namp, but the doctor saved him neck by harrying to Aurora and surrendering.

For a prohibition town Hebron takes the cake, and is often mistaken for a Kansas town. The very word saloon causes some people to raise their hands horror, but judging from the number of drunken men seen rolling about the creets one thinks Bachus holds full sway. Various deceetions are sold at the drug stores which would cause a man sounds the note of alarm and warns its I to vote for Church Howe at a thousand

yards. It is time the fair-minded people regained their senses and either grant a cense or else shut down on bitters.

The following unique sign graces one of the cells in the Thayer county jail: "God is love," and some quick-witted prisoner has added, "but this is L." The last half is by long odds the most truth ful. The sheriff complains of the insecurity and unitness of the place, but to no avail. An effort is to be made by special election to build a \$10,000 jail.

Just beyond the Nebraska line a Colorado ranchman has uncarthed a mine of wild fowl, an underground hatchery of lucks of the mallard and teal variety e cavern is a succession of lakes, duals ighted by erevices in the rocks over lead. The lakes are fringed with grasses. The entrance to the hatchery is three y six feet and is located behind a min isture waterfall. The male order of the Forty Liars are recruiting rapidly. A genual son of O'Neill, an editor whos

name is withheld out of professional courtesy and family regard, was a temporary sufferer from drought in the inter-ior of Iowa recently. His painful gulp-ing of water attracted a good Samaritan from St. Louis, who proffered him a re-vised edition of the Bible, warranted to fill him with comfort and consolation and spiritual exhileration. Let him tell the "I slid around the corner, slipped the cover of the intellectual treat and presto change, the inner man was com-forted. Oh, let us be joyful, Iowa Bibles are raw and rare."

Mrs. John Mefford, of Greenwood, is a woman of nerve. While picking berries recently a rattlesnake bit her fingers. Instead of getting frightened and rushing off to a neighbor and the hot sun, she went to the house, took a pint of sweet milk mixed in some soda, and then held her finger therein until the milk had turned green from coming in contact with the poison being drawn from the poisonons wound. Except feeling sick for a few moments she experienced no illness, and was soon able to go about her household duties as if nothing had happened.

A W. C. T. U. drummer in Fremont is charged with a bold, bald fib and publishing it, concerning the late firemens' tournament. In a letter to a temperance paper she stated that gambling was earried on, beer was free and drunken-ness was horrible. In reply to this, Chairman Frahm and Secretary Marshall. of the tournament committee, say the first charge is an exaggeration, the last a malicious falsehood, and close with a curtain lecture as follows: "The author knows well no one individual in this city resorts to more frequent devices for gleaning a nickel from the boy or a dollar from the man than she does to sus tain the many schemes which her want of occupation at home enables her to conand the only excuse we can surmise for this outburst of slander and falsehood is that her scheme for feeding people at the Reynolds block was not a success.

Iowa Items. The countersign of Des Moines saloons is "Sedgwick.

The area of Dubuque is within a small fraction of eleven square miles. Public improvements in Des Moines this season will foot up \$1,000,000.

A tri-state old settlers' reunion of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, will be held at Keokuk October 13. D. N. Richardson, editor of the Daven-

port Democrat, has returned home from distrip around the world. A Davenport cook has recently discovered that he has great talent for painting,

and has recently produced some very fine pictures. He has given up the gridiron for the easel. A 10-year-old daughter of Mr. Pearson, of Miles, Jackson county, while playing

with her two younger sisters in the upper department of their father's elevator, was rawn under the oats and smothered. A Deadwood paper explains that the name "'Council Bluffs' originated from

the favorite play of the early city fathers in poker. In later days the council bluffs, but the contractors get there just the same. Mrs. Miller, wife of a farmer living twelve miles south of Creston, suicided by hanging. She called her husband,

who was plowing, to supper about dusk, and when putting his horses in the barn he found her hanging dead. No cause for the action is given. John Natchway, the son of a widow iving in Delaware county, found a dyna-

mite cartridge left by employes, used in blasting on the Dubuque & Northwestern railroad, and took it home, put it in an iron box and touched it off. A piece of he iron struck him in the breast, killing him instantly.

Immediately following the murder of Rev. Haddock the Sionx City Tribune started a subscription for the benefit of the family. Last week the money thus collected, with other funds, was handed to the widow. The Tribune's collection was returned with a note from Mrs. Haddock declining to receive it because the paper opposed the temperance cause.

Des Moines is badly rattled over a de heious bit of scandal. Mrs. Lewis Me Henry, one of the leading society ladies. and Mr. L. Saulsbury, leader of the Foster orchestra, have been discovered to have been intimate. Upon being charged with the crime by her husband Mrs. Mc Henry took poison, and only by great efforts was her life saved. Two divorce suits are now on the docket.

Dakota. The flax crop in Hanson county is de cidedly short this year. A gang of juvenile thieves are success

fully operating in Deadwood. The corner stone of the new Dickinson county court house was faid tast week. The corrected assessed valuation of Rapid City is \$1,501,810, and of Pennington county \$2,334,387.

J. J. O'Connor, of New York, has lately purchased twenty-three quarter sections of land in La Moure county. Six years ago the Northern Pacific Rail-

road company sold to the school board of Mandan three lots for \$5 each. The three lots are now worth \$400 apiece. Large quantities of catawba and con cord grapes are marketed in Springfield by the Mennonites, who grow fruit ex-

tensively at their ranch near Bon Homme. The Black Hills Salt company has been organized at Deadwood with a capital tock of \$125,000. This company 640 acres of land near the well known salt springs. Deadwood the trial of Man-Who

Kills-His-Enemy is attracting considera ble attention, as it is the first tried under Indian criminal law. Afraid-of-His-Jaw is defending him. The total rate of taxation for city purposes in Fargo is 12 mills, on a total valuation of \$3,600,0000, against 15 mills on

a valuation of \$ 1,400,000 last year-a reduction in taxes this year of \$13,000. A sad accident occurred at the Excel sior mill at Yankton on the afternoon of the 14th inst., by which John Campbell was fatally injured. While engaged in putting a belt on one of the driving rods, he was drawn into the machinery and horribly mangled. He lived but a few minutes after the accident.

Mr. A. S. Dunn, Washington, D. C. tured a severe cough with Red Star Cough Cure.

The grabbing season is now nearly over in Fair Haven, Conn. The sensor has been unusually good, and hundred of dozens of both hard and soft grabs have been caught. Many persons have made a business of crab fishing and have averaged from \$1 to \$10 or more every day for several weeks.

Halford Sauce is capital for dyspeptics.

PAUL'S DAMNABLE CRIMES.

The Cruel and Cowardly Work of an Unhung Wretch.

PILING WRONGS UPON WRONGS.

The Father of Paul's Victim Comes to Her Defense-The Villainous Methods Employed to Obtain the Republican Affidavit. A Pathetic Recital.

Sr. Paul, Neb., Sept. 17.-[To the Editor of the BEE. |-Justice to myself, to a deeply wronged and injured child, and to the interest of the republican party demand that I should reply through the columns of your paper to a part of the article of J. N. Paul. In July, 1880, that saddest of all misfortunes was visited upon myseif and family-the birth of an illegitimate child. Upon inquiring of its mother as to the child's paternity, she without hesitation declared that

J. N. PAUL WAS ITS FATHER, and with minuteness detailed all the circumstances of her seduction. Whereupon I sent a note to Mr. Paul requesting him to call at my house. He promptly opeyed the request. Seeing him coming I told my daughter that I did not wish to be present during the interview between him and her, and that if he desired to see me he could find me in the grove near the house. Within a few min-utes after being ushered into her room, he came to me, took me by the hand and exclaimed, "I have deeply injured you and your family. How can I make it right?" He voluntarily acknowledged his criminal intimacy, stated the place where and the time when it occurred, and took all the guilt upon himself, exonerating her from all blame or censure. He said that

HE WOULD DO ANYTHING in his power to atone for the cruel wrong inflicted upon my child. He begged me, however, not to make the matter public or prosecute him. He stated that if it should become known it would lead to the separation of himself and wife and the breaking up of his family relations I told him that I was not then in condition to talk over the matter or consider any proposition for its adjustment. stated that he could address me by letter and offer the terms and conditions upon which he would atone for his wrongdoing. Three notes passed between us and a basis of settlement fin-ally was agreed upon. A written agreement was entered into by myself and daughter and Paul,

by which we were to waive all cause of action against him and he upon his part Was TO PAY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

for the maintainance of the child. A one-fourth section of land situated in Polk county was deeded to myself as part of the consideration. He represented the land as being of the best quality and within three miles of Columbus, both of which representations were false the land being poor in quality and in the neighborhood of fifteen miles from the said city. The deed to said land made by Paul and wife, duly signed, scaled and acknowledged, is now a matter of record in the clerk's office of Polk county, Nebraska.

Four years ago when Mr. Paul offered himself as a candidate for the office of representative of this district, I felt that his misrepresentations, his bad faith, his alleged irregularities and his connection with other transactions of doubtful honesty had absolved me from the con-dition of secrecy. I therefore placed in the hands of a committee to be used by them as they thought proper, one or two of his before mentioned letters, and permps the deed to said land. In that political contest

HE WAS DEFEATED. and defeated by one of the weakest of opponents, and that, too, when the county was overwhelmingly republican. He was beaten simply because the evidence of his guilt was indubitable and damning. Two years ago I took no part whatever in the canvass. I desired that the caus of our great sorrow should not be revived. I earnestly hoped that the pall of an eternal oblivion should be thrown over the matter. My daughter, driven from home by a sense of dishonor and shame, had in the meantime found friends and home among strangers in a distant state. I therefore earnestly desired that in her struggles to retrieve a lost name she

SHOULD NOT BE DRIVEN TO DESPAIR by any revival of the matter, so that its publication should reach the ears of the community where she was located. I kept my lips scaled. If it was agitated during his candidacy for the senatorship, it was not done with my consent, or by my approval or ad-

Some time during that campaign the story was conceeted and put in circulation that the allegation of his being father of an illegimate child was simply a blackmailing scheme upon my part, and was fiddled around the district through the various avenues of infamy and detrac tion by his supporters, if not by himself. Now he comes before the people of the state asking at their hands the highest office within their gift, the chief magis tracy of the state, and as he says, to forever silence this accusation, through the columns of the Republican what purports to be

THE AFFIDAVIT OF THE VICTIM of his cruel wrong-statements which he claims exonerate him and throws upon some unmar-Can the statement of guilt ried one. that affidavit retracting the former charge be true? Can it be possible that six years ago, while one event was of but recent occurrence, when Mr. Paul was confronted with the living, fadisputable fact of somebody's crime, that he, being innocent, nevertheless was so fully convinced that he was guilty that he freely and voluntarily confessed himself guilty and agrees and makes the agreement a matter of record, to pay \$2,000 as reparation for a crime which he never commit-ted but which he fully believed he had committed? Can it be that it took him

THE GREATER PART OF SIX YEARS to find out that he is free from the odium and taint of a crime which he so freely shouldered? If it take: him so long to solve so simple a question, surely he can-not be so desirable a stick of timber for governor of the great state of Nebraska. If the main statement of that that affidavit is true, Mr. Pau!, in the year of 1880, being innocent, yet believed and acknowledged himself guilty, or knowing nimself to be inno cent, he deliberately ned in confessing himself guilty. If he was innocent what could have been his motive for telling so strange a lie? Why would be fasten upon himself by lying the odium of a moral crime, which will cling to him to his dying hour, and like the ghost of Banquo will never down at his bidding? Let this promising candidate for natorial honors speedity enlighten his constituency by solving this mixed prob-lem. But if, when the history of that affidavit is known, Mr. Paul can derive any benefit from its publication, then I am mistaken in my estimate of the intelligence and moral worth of the voters of Nebraska.

THE RESTORY OF THAT AFFIDAVIT is this: Mr. J. N. Paul wrote it bimself, and wrote it just to suit himself, and a miserable tool by the name of Cultey wa secured as the agent to get it properly signed and verified. This Culley, by some strange freak of fate, or mysterious feature of divine providence, sustains a

sort of button hole relationship family-brother to my son's wife. clerk or cashier of the Loup City Sufficient inducement is offered cause him to leave his bank and speweek or ten days in doing this most and dirty piece of work. As a prelimin daughter and introduces himself to as a brother-in-law to her brother Ar and the friend of her father, tells her the pleasant visit he had with her peotells her all the items of home news, an then tells her that her brother Artic

HAS COMMITTED A CRIME or which he has becompelled to abscord from the state that he, unless something is tone to say is going to be taken back and made to suffer the penalty of his erin the matter is in Paul's hands and 1 only way to get him to let up, is for her to sign this affidavit; that he has been sent by her father to get her to do so and if she will do so Artie will be led alone, and her father saved great sorrow and trouble.

UNDER SUCH REPRESENTATION she signed the paper which he presented to her, but after the fated document had gone on its mission of evil, when calm ness and reason had resumed their sway, she, realizing that she had done wrong wrote to me telling me what she had done and the circumstances which influenced her to do it; that she was so ex-cited and alarmed by his rehearsal of the sad news; "that she hardly knew what she was doing, and that her contradiction of her first statement of Mr. Paul's guilt was a miserable lie. Such, Mr. Editor, is the substantial history of that affidavit. How much Culley was paid for his knavery we cannot tell, but all who know him, know full well that he performs no such services gratuitously and J. N. Paul is the last man on earth that he would accommodate without remuneration. He is a democrat and personally unfriendly to Paul and has been for years past. Mr. Paul states that the reason that he did not secure the affidavit sooner was the fact that he did not know the whomehouse of Mass. know the whereabouts of Miss Lewis. That statement

HE KNOWS TO BE UNTRUE.

She has been in the same locality since the fall of 1881 and the family have almost weekly correspondence with her There has been no desire or attempt to conceal her whereabouts. Her place of residence has been generally known in the community. Mr. Paul cannot suc-cessfully play the role of martyr so far as this case is concerned. The plea of martyrdom belongs of right to the opposite fitigants in this case. He is entitled to no sympathy on account of anything growing out of the reopening of this case. He can blame nobody but himself and his injudicious friends.

I have made these statements for publication out of no vindictiveness of spirit. The only wish that I have in regard to J N. Paul is that he may reform and become a better, more houest and truthful man than his course for the past fourteen years has shown him to be. It is with the deepest regret that

HIS COURSE HAS FORCED ME to parade this matter again before the public gaze. I regret it, not for the sake of my own family alone, but for his as well. When visited a few weeks ago by the BEE reporter, and importuned by him to give him a statement of the case, I refused so to do, because its revival would be painful to me. My earnest wish has been to let it forever slumber in undisturbed repose. But no sane man can expect me to remain silent under the cruel, bitter, and seemingly relentless war which has again been inaugurated by this man Paul against me and my family, and is being carried on by his minions with a malig-nity and unscrupulousness unsurpassed. Since he has again "cried bavoe and let slip his dogs of war." thus forcing upon me the issue of death or defense, he must accept all the consequences of his foolish and unjustifiable course. He has in his possession three letters from me in regard to the settlement of the matter, and the written agreement of settlement, unless he has voluntarily destroyed them. These letters and that agreement, if published, would form a data by which any man could form a fair estimate of his guilt or innocence. We demand of him hat he cause these to be published in the Republican, that its readers may come to a proper determination of the question in issue. J. C. LEWIS.

GEN. L. S. ROSS.

Democratic Nomince for Governor of Texas-A Life of Incident. General Lawrence Sullivan Ross, who is

he democratic nominee for governor of Texas, was recently chosen by a unani-mous vote at the Texas democratic state convention to represent his party in the coming campaign. Mr. Ross was born in Bentonsport, Ind., Sept. 28, 1838, but the main part of his early life was spent in Texas and Alabama. He became a · He became a student at Fiorence Wesleyan college, in the latter state, at the age of nineteen, and graduated therefrom, with high honors, in the class of 1858. During his vacation from college he joined an expedition to assist in raiding the expedition to assist in raiding the Comanche Indians, where he was seriously wounded. After his recovery he returned to college and pursued the course of his studies until his graduation. In 1859 he was placed in command of the frontier by Governor Sam Houston, with sixty men under his charge, and with this small section of an army scouted the neighborhood and became the victor of several very heavy skirmishes, driving the Comanches into other regions, after securing, by capture over 300 head of good horses. He rescued numbers of orisoners who had been taken captive at Parker's Fort, near Grasby, one of them having been captured thirty-five years before. At the breaking out of the civil war General Ross resigned his commission and became a private in the com-pany of Captain Peter F. Ross. After receiving several minor promotions, he was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general and maintained this title until the close of the war, when he became ested in politics and was elected sheriff of MaLennan County in 1873; two years later he was elected to the constitutional convention; and in 1881 was elected to the state senate. His nomination is equivalent to an election.

James Went Fishing. Wall Street News: "James," said the president of an Ohio manufacturing com-pany, "You have been with us twenty-eight long years."

"Yes, sir."
"And I would trust you with every dol-lar I have in the world." Thanks, Mr. White-many thanks." But, James, peculation is so rife that the board have decided to examine your books. It is a mere matter of form, you

know, and you may go off fishing tomorrow while an expert glances over them. Hope you luck, James." James' shortage was \$17,000, and he wrote from Canada that it began eleven years ago.

The sheep interests in Southern Idaho have increased so rapidly during the past few years as to seriously interfero with some of the ranges heretofore occupied exclusively by horses and cattle.

The curative properties of St. Jacobs Oil are wonderful. All who try it say so.

The midnight sun is not a wearing attraction. Mrs. Seidmore, of Washington, who has been at Beven, Norway, writes that she has seen it, and would give \$1 for a tlark night and an honest sleep.

Halford Sauce-invaluable to all good