THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

The We of Subscription: Daily (Mornia: Edition) including Sunday Ber, One Year For Six Munths For Three Months The Omaha Senday Tise, mailed to any address, One Year \$10.0 2 00

OFARA OFFICE, NO. 714 AND 025 FARNAR STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 05, TRILLING, RUHLING, WARDINGTON OFFICE, NO. 55 FOURTEENTRETREET.

CORRESPONDENCES

All communications relating to news and eff-torial matter should be addressed to the Eur-TOR OF THE BER. RUSINERS LUTTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Titk this Printishies courasy, OMANA, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, S. S.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does selemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 15th, 1886, was as

Saturday.	Oct.	. 9.	 	 	d,			 		 	13,005
Sunday, 1											
Monday,											
fuesday,											
Wednesda	ay. 13	S	 	 	а.	ω,	۰.	 	• •	 • •	12,675
Thursday.	. 14.		 	 	ι.			 		 	12,700
Friday, 10	5		 	 	11	1		 1	1	 	12,700
										1	-

..12.024Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of October, A. D., 1880, N. P. FEIL

N. P. FEIL, [NEAL] Notary Public, Geo. B. Tzachuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1856, was 10,578 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,557 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for Brzschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, [SEAL] Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieut. Governor-H. H. SHEDD, For Secretary of State-G. W. LAWS. For Treasurer-C. H. WILLARD. For Auditor-H. A. BABCOCK. For Attorney General-WILLIAM LEESE For Com. Public Lands-JOSEPH SCOTT. For Supt. Public Instruction-GEO, B. LANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators GEO. W. LININGER. BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD. GEO. HEIMROD, R. S. HALL, JOHN MATTHIESON. JAMES R. YOUNG. T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE

CHURCH HOWE should publish fac similes of those letters of endorsement from men who don't know him.

MR. CLEVELAND is putting in a good

Popular Voting for Senator. For the first time the people of Ne braska are about to exercise the priviloge granted by their constitution to take direct action in the election of a United States senator. This new political departure did not originate as the work of some visionary reformer who took part in forming our fundamental law, but is the result of long and persistent popular agitation, which preceded the revision of of our country has long since repaired the our first state constitution. From the day on which the popular and party choice for United States senator was defeated in 1871, when John M. Thayer was cheated out of his re-election by shameless and wholesate bribery, public sentiment demanded a measure by which the popular will should be expressed and respected in the choice of United States senators. This sentiment found expression in the republican state convention of 1874 through a plank in the platform demanding national legislation that would enable the people to vote directly for their senators. In accordance with this demand the legislature by an almost unanimous vote of both houses passed the following joint resolution and memorial, which was approved by Governor Garber February 25, 1875: To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the state of Nebraska, would respectfully represent that they express the will of the people of this state in asking for an amendment to the constitution of the United States which shall provide for the election of United States senators by the whole people and not by delegated authority. Therefore your memorialista would respectfully ask your honorable body to propose an amendment to section 3 article 1, of the constitution of the United States, by which this election by their qualified representatives shall be arranged more in accordance with the demand of the popu-

Resolved, That the secretary of state be and is hereby instructed to transmit a certified copy of this memorial to our senators and representatives in congress who are hereby requested to use all honorable means to secure the object above expressed.

lar voice.

This joint resolution was introduced by Hon. Ben Barrows, then a representative from Douglas county, and the records show that it was voted for by such men as John M. Thurston, Guy C. Barton, Samuel Chapman, C. L. Burr, N. K. Griggs, Dr. Bear, and many other wellknown republicans and democrats. The legislature which adopted the memorial created the convention which framed our present state constitution. That body, fresh from the people, carried out the popular wish as far as lay within its power. The political enemies of Senator Van

Wyck, and notably Mr. Charles H. Gere, have taken exceptions to Mr. Van Wyck's appeal for a popular vote on United States senator. Mr. Gere went so far as tion of the many. to urge the adoption of the following resolution by the republican state convention, but the committee promptly re-

jected it. Whereas, the national constitution provides that United States senators shall be elected by the several states by the legislature thereof: therefore, any attempt to nullify this provision, under the pretext of appealing to the popular vote, is an assault upon the organic law of the nation.

Mr. Gere was a member of the constitutional convention and supported the adoption of the constitution with all its provisions. It is rather late in the day for him now to protest against a popular vote on United States senator. The prevailing sentiment on this question at the

of the south and her ability to educate her people without recourse to Federal aid. Mr. Carlisle denies that the south is so poor as to need such help, remarking: No such unfortunate state of affairs exists anywhere in this country to-day, not even in the south, which was wasted and impoverished by the war. Compelled to rely upon its own natural resources of soil and and climate, and upon the energy, enterprise and manly spirit of its own people, that part

ravages of the war, and is now more prosperous than ever before in its history. The general statement of the Kentucky congressman is fully borne out by he latest detailed statistics of industrial enterprise throughout the south. There is particular activity in all iron and steel enterprises not only in Alabama and

Tennessee but elsewhere. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record in Its last weeks' issue states that "a large number of furnaces have been built or contracted for while the number of new steel works, pipe works, machine shops, foundries, bridge works and similar enterprises is very large, During the past nine months there have been added to the number of manufactaring and mining enterprises, 42 ree factories, ranging in cost from \$15,000 up to \$150,000; 56 foundries and machine shops, many of them of large size; 1 Bessemer steel-rail mill, 16 miscellaneous iron works, including iron-pipe works, bridge and bolt works, etc., stove foundries, 19 gas works, 23 electriclight companies, 8 agricultural imple ment factories, 114 mining and quarrying enterprises, 12 carriage and wagon factories, 9 cotton mills, 19 furniture factories, 21 water works, 44 tobacco factories, 71 flour milt, and 362 lumber mills. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by the Record's list of new enterprises. the enlargement of old plants, and the rebuilding of mills during the first nine months of 1886 is \$83,834,200 against only \$52,386,300 during the corresponding period of 1885; and it concludes that "the

tial industrial progress since January 1. 1886, than ever before in the same length of time." This marvellous advance is due to the fact that the south thrown on its own resources is energetically developing its great mineral and agricultural wealth.

south has made more solid and substan-

Foreign capital attracted by the prospects for profitable investment is flowing into the section, new fields of industry are being opened which in turn assist in maintaining the value of labor in the agricultural regions, and the south seems entering upon an era whose results will overtop the most prosperous days of slave labor, large plantations and the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few to the detriment and degreda-

Excuses Which Convict.

The lame attempts which Church Howe is making in his campaign speeches to purge his checkered record are doing his canvass more harm than good. He has so far failed to explain away a single one of the grave charges made against him. He halts and hesitates when accused of selling out the grange in the legislature after being elected as an anti-monopoly candidate but informs his hearers that in his action on railroad matters he was carrying out the wishes of his constitu-

it held not back because Cleveland was fishing in West Virginia.

The result proves that it would have made no difference to the stricken people if Cleveland had been in Washington. Possibly, had he been there, a few pounds of hard bread would have been sent to Charleston with those fifty tents, to feed as well as shelter 60,000 people. Possibly, had he been there, he would have argued that as some 130 people had been drowned at Sabine Pass a dozen tents would be sufficient to shelter those who were left, as the place was not large,

and he might have sent them, and devised other means of relief for people so sorely afflicted. At least he could have announced over the official seal of the secretary of state that he was sorry, but couldn't do anything until congress met and passed a law authorizing him to act. Things were different in 1871, when Providence permitted Mrs. O'Leary's cow to start a fire that destroyed Chicago. President Grant was at his post in Washington, and appeared to understand that Providence expected him to do something at once to shelter the shelterless, feed the hungry and relieve the distress of suffering women and children. And he did it. His heart was quick to prompt, his head to plan and his hand to execute. He heard the voice of humanity, which is the voice of God, and he answered, "Here am I." But Cleveland hears no wail of anguish from the south. The earthquake may wreck human habitations and bury in the ruins the sleeping and unconscious people. The winds may destroy, the waves may overwhelm; human bodies may float everywhere among the wreckage, and flocks of buzzards may tear and devour

the flesh thereof. The survivors, stripped of all earthly possessions, and mourning the loss of loved ones, may not have where to lay their heads. The nation is called upon for help, but the head of the nation goes a-lishing and does not hear. A man who is not responsive to human suffering, who has no nerves to feel, no sympathies to be touched, does not represent the American nation in its humanity. He is simply a cold, selfish, heart-

Bank Notes Redeemed With Silver Certificates.

less politician.

In the BEE of Sunday, speaking of our

national bank redemption, we said: Complaint is made that the fund for re demption of notes of national banks failed. in liquidation or reducing their circulation, amounting to nearly forty millions, is a needless withdrawal of circulating medium. But it is not so. The notes of these banks are in circulation until presented for redemption in greenbacks, which constitute this fund. The exchange of one for the other neither decreases or increases circulation. In speaking of the, amount of the redemption fund we used the latest

figures then accessible, and of the constitution of the fund as the law originally prescribed, viz, greenbacks. From a Washington dispatch to the Globe-Democrat, however, in reference to effect of the bond calls the on national bank circulation we get new facts of much interest to the public. In that dispatch a leading treasury official explains that when bonds on deposit by a bank as security for its bills are called for payment, the corresponding amount of bills is not required at once to be returned for cancellation. On the contrary, the bank simply returns the ents. Confronted with his treachery to treasury's receipt for the bonds and rerepublicans in his brazen attempt to hand ceives in cash the 10 per cent of difference between the par value of the bonds and the 90 per cent of notes issued on the the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, bonds. The bank is then credited on the member of the legislature of Nebraska. books in the redemption fund with this The democrats did not respond to the and as the 90 per cent, call of the governor and there was barely bills come into the treasury in a quorum in the senate, while there were ordinary course of business or as mutiseveral to spare in the house of which lated and unfit for further circulation, Howe was a member. The protest enthey are redeemed and cancelled. tered by Howe was doubtless prepared By this very sensible method, although by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and the fund for redemption of bank circula-Howe had the glory of being the sole tion, by reason of late bond calls, had inchampion of Sam Tilden. The legislacreased on October 13 to \$70,980,000, yet ture ignored Church Howe, spread his the treasurer does not take a step to protest on its record and canvassed the secure the redemption of the notes, electoral vote in spite of it. except, as before said, the cancelling of When the legislature convened in Janthose coming in in the course of business. nary, 1877, the presidential contest was This is a practical compliance with the at its height in Washington. Church request of the banks that called bonds Howe had stanged places from the house should be allowed to remain without to the seriate. Early in the session, a interest as security for notes, and acresolution was introduced expressing the complishes what was suggested in the conviction on the part of the senate that New York Evening Post that the value of Haves and Wheeler having received a the bonds should remain in the treasury, majority of the electoral votes were enand the notes be allowed to continue titled to their seats. This resolution in circulation. While this does not congave rise to a very lively debate which stitute a comprehensive nor, perhaps, a lasted two days. Church Howe asked to technically legal remidy for the rapid be excused from voting when it first extinction of the basis of our bank circucame up and was so excused. On the lation, it at least prevents the rapid callfinal passage of the resolution the record ing in of that circulation itself. [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows In another respect the treasury has apthe following result: Yeas-Ambrose, peard to have learned something, and that Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, is in regard to silver. Before his inaugura-Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Gartion as president, Cleveland sent field, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, a message to congress in Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, opposition to its further com-Walton and Wilcox-20. age, and continued that opposition in Those voting in the negative were his second message in December last (the Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, first legal one). Manning, also, in his Holt, Church Howe and North-8. first report turgidly elaborated his theo-During the same session of the legisla ries on "one metallism" and "two metalture, Church Howe's vote on United lism," and could see no salvation for the States senator for the first three ballots is country except in killing silver coinage. recorded as having been cast for E. W But the action of congress and the unmis-Thomas, a South Carolina democrat takable friendship for silver displayed pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal. | All throughout the country, and the continthis time Church Howe professed to be a ued postponement of all the evils threatrepublican independent, republican on ened by its coinage, has changed the national issues and a temperance granger treasury policy, and silver is now being his on local issues. We simply ask what helped into the people's hands instead of right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican. being hindered. On October 18 the coinage of silver dollars had reached \$241, 920,000, of which only \$87(890,000 remain in the treasury as owned by the govern-General Rozer A. Provor still wears his ment, the rest being in the hands of the people in coin or certificates. Since August 1 the treasury has put into circulation of coin dollars \$5,500,000, and of way man. silver certificates \$13,000,000, a total of Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling methods of the swindler, the corruption-\$18,500,000, and by the method of credit gun, lives in an unpretentious but comfortto banks for bonds redeemed, it is really able house near Hartford, and goes but little redeeming the national bank notes as into society, being absorbed by his own ideas they gradually come in, with silver cerand work. tificates, especially the new \$1 and \$2 Leonard W. Jerome. of New York, allows is daughter, wife of Lord Randolph Churchcertificates, which are going out faster ill, chancellor of the British exchequer, than ever. And yet the heavens and the \$15,000 per annum. Lord Churchill's salary earth have not come together! is \$35,000 a year. Albert Fink, the famous commissioner of

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First distric should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the of the bride. support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very existence.

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and very electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered intoa conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pooh-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Thurch Howe was a member in '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of eanvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading:

"1. Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass. or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds:

First, This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875.' The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by! his body, and demand

PROMINENT PERSONS.

that his name was originally Levy, which

was changed many years ago by an act of the

legislature.

congress, the date as yet not being definitely acceed upon. The secretary has fitted up his residence on N street, Washington, into which he moved a few days ago, and everything is almost in readiness for the reception

A Parallel. New Haven News,

When you run across a polite railroad offi cial you can cenerally make up your mind that there is a parallel road somewhere in the neighborhood.

Monopolists and the Fublic.

New York World. The first principle of the monopolists pools is that the public is "their goose," They will some day find that it is a bird with another species-with claws.

The Dogs Are Not Worrying.

If Abraham S. Hewitt should be elected mayor of New York he would clean out the barking dogs in the metropolis or die in the attempt. Being a sufferer from insomania, he objects to the noisy cur on principle. Let Gotham dog owners make a note of this fact

before it is too late.

October Flowers.

W. C. Richards, in Brooklyn Magazine, Ye flaming flowers, of brown October's With deeper colors than are born of spring,

Beneath your oriflammes and scarlets gloom I see the shadows of decay's dark wings.

Your gorgeous tints are only premonitions Of fading force in soil and sunlit air; And, conscious these, with yet unspent voli-

tions. They deck the earth with beauty passing fair.

As the last wave upon the beach breaks loud-As the dying day puts her best bravery on;

While yet the earth in your array is proud Through the gay masks I mark the summer gonel

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Waterloo is threatened with a paper mill. The Rev. Bitler is doing the revival act

n Beatrice. The sons of the Buckeye state in Liberty have organized a reunion club.

The machinery for sinking an artesian well has arrived at Chadron. Sheriff Hamilton, of York, captured

Smith, an escaped jail bird, in Hall county. The people of North Bend are trying

to close the saloons of that place on Sun days and after 12 o'clock at night. Another new town has been located or the Rock Island, near Beatrice. Grading is being done for 3,200 feet of side tracks

at that point. The Shelton Clipper has been blessed with a family anchor and pi-box agitator -a nine pound boy baby, with regulation ung power.

It is estimated that the shipments of stock from Chadron this season will ag gregate 3,000 cars, or 69,000 head. Rival towns will doff their chapeaux and bow to the supremacy of Chadron.

Ex-Governor Furnas has raised on Nebraska soil some beautiful samples of The cotton, as a matter of amusement. fiber is a trifle coarse and short, but it is clean and of good weight.

John Mohr, a "funeral director" of Ponca, took a mournful procession into a ditch the other day. His team ran away, kicked him severely, and laid him out on the roadside insensible.

The murderer of Quinn, the man who was killed in the northeast part of Adams county, was traced as far as St. Paul, where he had left the team. No further trace of him could be found.

Frank Boehle, a farmer living near the Howard county line, while returning from Grand Island with a wagon load of lumber, broke through a bridge and was crushed to death. He leaves a wife ith corporations. Knowing this

week, they were returned and theid animals were in much better horned condition than those which had not be a so treated

Phillip Russell has struck a fine flow ing well on his farm in Poenhout's county, northwest of Clare. His son was boring and struck the stream, which threw the augur out of the hole which great force, and has been spouting even since. A peculiar thing about it is that it is only forty feet from the surface. and located on top of the Lizard bluil.

Dakota.

Mitchell sent \$25.75 to the Charleston ufferers;

A pottery manufactory is soon to 10 established in Rapid City. The result of threshing in Brown county

s somewhat discouraging. Deadwood will sink \$15,000 in maca" amizing Main street. Rapid C ty will put in \$30,000 in a similar impro-e-

ment. There is great fear in Fargo that a scarcity of water will give serious troub e this winter. The water in the Red and Chevenne rivers was never so low befe. a as at present.

Leola, the county seat of McPherson county, is located in the midst of a funtile agricultural district. The neared railroad is twenty-two miles away, but : survey has been made and the grade nearly completed into the town.

A fiend in the shape of a man made an attempt to commit rape on the person of a tive-year-old daughter of James Crowe of Yankton, on the 14th inst. The brute was caught and will be held to answer according to the law for his disgusting crime.

About Church Howe.

Cortland Journal (Rep.) When Church Howe was nominated for congress by his packed convention at Beatrice, the Journal thought it would be best to support him, and we tried to "gulp" down the dose with the usual grace expected of a newspaper man when obnoxious and offensive men succeed by illegitimate means in securing a nomination.

As we have remarked previously, Church Howe is devoting his time to state politics instead of explaining his own conduct and course. He has been charged with very serious offenses, and some of a most damaging character. Notwithstanding this, he maintains a remarkable silence, presuming, we suppose, that the republican voters of this district will vote for him simply because he re ceived the republican nomination with-

out regard as to how he secured it. We have kept a friendly silence in re gard for Mr. Howe, hoping that in his first speech in the campaign he would make an explanation and endeavor to lear up the charges made against him; but in this we have been more than dis appointed. Instead of explaining his own course, it seems by the dispatches that he is devoting the larger portion of his time to the denunciation of Mr McShane, the democratic nominee. (simply because, as it appears, he is the attorney for a large cattle company—even carrying along a map of the grounds upon which the cattle graze. Of course, any thinking person will see that in pursuing this course he is only striving to draw fire from himself. Mr. Howe knows, as well as each of our readers do, that the farmers in this district are not and cannot be injured by or interested in the cattle company of which Mr. McShane is attorney for. On the other hand Mr. Howe certainly knows that every stock raiser in this dis triet is vitally interested in the great question of cheap transportation to the eastern markets, and as he is and has been for years the mouthpiece of all the railroads when they had any dirty work to do,he must know that what the people require is that he should show how he can, with his past record and affiliations. be the people's friend in their contest

deal of his time fishing nowadays. While angling for trout in West Virginia he is trolling for votes in New York.

HAVING narrowly escaped giving Colby a coat of tar and feathers a few years ago, the voters of the Gage county do not propose to whitewash him with an election to the state senate next month. The contrast would be too marked.

In striking from North Bend to Stanton the Union Pacific retaliates on the Northwestern for invading its territory between the Platte and the Elkhorn. The future seat of war in railway circles is certain to be the Elkhorn Valley and its prosperous cornties.

MR. MCSHANE's ownership of stock in a cattle company, according to Church Howe, disqualifies him from asking the votes of Nebraska farmers. This horrid crime of John McShane is of course more heinous than lobbying for the stockholders of a railway company.

THE popular vote idea frightens the politicians. It is a blow at the legislative obby. Honestly carried into effect it would remove the auctioneer's block from the state capitol and drive the traders and money changers from the temple where our senators are elected. And that is where it hurts.

JAMES YOUNG will prove a strong candidate for the legislature. He wears no slik stockings or kid gloves, but he wears a hat which covers a brainy head. Jimmy Young is an honest and honorable mechanic who can be counted on to vote for what he believes to be right and who stands firmly on the platform adopted by the party which placed him in nomination.

CHURCH HOWE's brilliant war record as regimental quartermaster should be printed and widely distributed among the old soldiers. Church was bravely staying with the mule teams in twenty-six engagements while, as Artemus Ward would say, "the bullets, those dreadful messengers of death, were passing all around him thickly-in wagons-on their way to the battlefield."

JOHN MATTHIESON, whom the republibans have nominated for the legislature, will "run" like & race horse election day towards a safe and sure majority. He is a elean-cut republican, a level headed workingman and an honest, respected and valuable citizen. With Jimmy Young, George Heimrod and John Matthieson the republicans have a combination which cannot be beaten.

The city registrars open their books his week in the various wards. The places where they will sit and the hours of their session can be found officially advertised in other pages of this issue. Every voter owes it to himself and to the party to see to it that his name is on the list of his ward. This can only be done by a personal visit to the registrars. Hundreds of voters have changed their residences since the last registration and cannot be correctly listed unless they make it a point to see their names placed on the books.

time the constitution was adopted was forcibly shown by the vote on the proposition itself, which was submitted as a separate article and adopted by a very large majority. Had the people not been so intensely desirous for the reform in the election of senators that article would scarcely have received a majority. of all the votes cast.

For ten years this proposed reform has remained a dead letter simply because no man who has held a seat in the senate heretofore, and no candidate for senator has dared to risk his chances of success with the people. Senator Van Wyck is the first man who is willing to fall or stand by the popular vote.

The question is will the people exercise their privilege, or are they so indifferent about the highest office within their gift that they are willing to have it auctioned off to the highest bidder or gambled for among the political scrubs who dare not enter the lists in an open contest. While Senator Van Wyck is the choice of a majority of the republican candidates, many candidates now before the people have pledged themselves to support Senator Van Wyck only in case he receives the majority of the popular vote. Those who desire to have Van Wyck returned have it within their power to reelect him by a concerted effort through the ballot box. Although we do not concede that blank votes are to be counted as against the return of Van Wyck or in favor of some second rate dark horse we realize that a failure of a majority of the people to vote on United States senator will be regarded as a proof that the people are indifferent and have no particular interest in the senatorial issue. While it is true that the people cannot in this way elect Van Wyck, their votes are an instruction to the members of legislature which few will dare disregard. Nebraska is the only state in the Union that has ventured to enact law that gives the people the privilege of voting their preference for United States senator, and baving that vote canvassed, counted and recorded. The country is watching the experiment with a great deal of interest. because it affords some hope of making the senate a popular branch instead of a house of lords. Every voter, whatever his preference, should exercise his right of choice. Every friend of Senator Van Wyck should personally see to it that the senator's name is on the ticket which he places in the ballot box on November 2. A large popist and the knave. nlar vota for General Van Wyck in doubtful counties will place their position beyond doubt and will imposé ? moral obligation on legislative candi-

The Prosperous South.

ticians.

Speaker Carlisle has been doing his best the during last few weeks to disabuse the country of the idea that the southern states have not yet recovered from the stagnation resulting from the civil war. In the speeches which he has been making in his own district in defense of his opposition to the Blair educational bill, Mr. Carlisle uses as his principal argument, aside from that based on grounds of public policy, the general prosperity I and submerge a peaceful, happy village,

over the national government to Tilden and democracy in 1876, he whimpers out that the special session to canvass the electoral vote was an expensive piece of business, and that in protesting against it he was anxious to save the state \$6,000 of the people's money. He dodges entirely his Patrick campaign, and makes no effort to answer

the charges that he is convicted by the records of voting for a democratic United States senator in 1877, working for him as his lobbyist and openly accused of pocketing \$3,000 of secret service money placed in his charge to be put where it would do the most good. He leaves untouched the grave charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the introduction of his gambling and prohibition bills, which, it is charged, died an unnatural death soon after large

sums of money were raised to buy off his advocacy of those measures. The charge that by false representation to the farmers of Nemaha county he induced them to ship all their stock-over the road of which he was an attorney and then pocketed half of the secret rebates, this trickster has the audacity to explain away by telling his audiences that the amount pocketed was not quite a

half and that the process was purely a business transaction. To the general charge that his whole record shows him to have been a railroad capper sailing under the colors of a friend of the producing interests, he answers that he has always been and is still an advocate of railway regulation by congress, and that whatever his record he is sustained by the unfaltering trust of the good and honest people of Nemaha county.

And these are the answers which this disreputable political mountebank who is now posing as a republican leader in a republican district makes to the questions which honest republicans throughout the district hurl at him as he mounts the stump from town to town. His excuses are own conviction. His explanations furnish enough arguments to his enemies to ensure his defeat. No abuse of his opponent as a capitalist can wipe out the stains on his own reputation. No tirade against a successful business man who has made his money in legitimate trade can divert the attention of republicans from the wealth which Church Howe is charged with having acquired by the

He Does Not Care.

It is painfully evident to the country that the felations between Providence dates to voice the popular will in spite and Grover Cleveland are, like the situaof the promises and threats of the polition in Bulgaria, very much strained What the French call entente cordiule. manifestly does not exist. Cleveland, in his public acts does not appear to con-

sider that there is a "God in Israel." and Providence continues in its mysterious way its wonders to perform without apparently a thought about Grover Cleveland. When the Omnipotent hand saw fit to shake the fair city of Charleston into ruins, it was not stayed by the knowledge that Cleveland was fishing in the Adirondacks. When the same hand saw fit to pile up the waters of the gulf

HEAVY grading is tearing up the sidethe trunk-line pool, and the most potential walks on a score of streets. If heavy railway official in the United States, is a profanity could accomplish it, safe and substantial sidewalks would be quickly put down on Farnam, Douglas and Harney streets.

-THE large labor vote which the Nemaha fraud is boasting that he has safely housed will not put in an appearance on election day.

Hatcher & Co., 1916 Douglas street, oan money in any amount. Low rates.

and three children. that this, my protest, be entered upon John Strand, a well known farmer liv

ing in Albany township, near Holdredge, had a tooth extracted a few days ago. On his return home he took cold in the jaw and died from the effects of it in a few days afterwards.

Mr. Jas. Huteson, of Central City, met with a peculiar accident last week. He jumped from a wagon and the broken handle of a hay fork which was stuck in the ground hit and penetrated his eye, the sight of which will probably be de stroyed. Al Prehm, who was convicted and sen-

enced to the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses, was kept out of the state crib by a dose of epicac. While the medicine was doing the heroic act his lawyers obtained a stay of proceedings from the supreme court, and the papers arrived before Al recovered. Otoe county again comes to the front with a freak of nature that will surprise the natives. It is no more than two pigs born with a horn each-about two inches in length-located about midway between their nose and their eyes. The protuber-ance looks like flesh, is covered with bristles, but also greatly resembles horn. Editor McDonaugh, of the O'Neill Tribune, has been nominated for senator and his election is one of the coming certainties. Just in the prime of mental and physical beauty, a voice like a thunder clap, and a brow unfurrowed by care, he will hold down a chair and move to adjourn with a weight of grace that cannot be copied or clipped. shear folly to nominate an opponent. A single exclamation from Mac's right shoulder would lay him on the sunny side of a cemetery, where the stor of his fate would be read in the simp the stor epitaph, "Didn't know it was loaded.' The pen is mighty and gets there every

> Iowa Items, Carroll and Dunlap are to be connected y telephone.

Work has commenced on the soldiers' ome at Marshalltown.

Abundant veins of coal have been dis overed in Sac county at from 185 to 900 eet below the surface.

The strike of the miners has been ad nsted at the Centerville mines on the basis of 4 cents per bushel.

Miles Aldrich, of Epworth, Dubuque ounty, celebrated his ninety-third birthday on the 14th inst. He is said to be the oldest person in eastern Iowa. There is a well 2,600 feet deep on the farm of John V. Farwell, near Monte-

hair long and still carries himself like a solzuma. The water is highly magnetic and dier, but he is notably stouter and dresses possesses medical qualities in a remarkless like a Virginian and more like a Broadable degree.

time.

Surveyors on the Northwestern are in he vicinity of Moravia, making a survey from Ottumwa to Kansas City, They are reported as running a parallel line with the Milwaukee. Warrants have been drawn on the state

treasury as follows: \$10,600 for payment of militia; \$5,000 on account of state university fund; \$2,000 for support of the university-\$17,000 in all.

Humboldt parties entered into litiga tion last week over a difference of \$10 in settlement. Besides the fees of the two lawyers the costs footed up \$17. The plaintiff got judgment for \$1.30.

While working in the rock cut on the German by birth, fitty-seven years of age, east side of the river near Leigh, the workmen found a buffalo's horn embedded and a widower with one daughter in her teens, to whom he is passionately devoted. in the rock thirty feet below the sur-Ex-Senator David L. Yulee, of Florida, face. It was in such an excellent state of who died in New York a few days ago, was preservation that the rings could be easily the last state prisoner of the war to receive counted on it. his discharge. It is not generally known

An Ida county farmer last tpring cut off the horns of twenty six yearlings so close to the head that half an inch of cuticle was taken with them. They were Secretary Lamar's marriage is to take place then sent away for the summer to between November 7 and the convening of ture on the Missouri bottoms. pas-

fact that he devotes h's time to the abuse of his competitor instead of explaining his own position, shows that he cannot make an explanation that the people would accept.

So far as this paper is concerned, it regrets exceedingly that the character of Mr. Howe is such as to make it impossible for it to support him. The day has gone by when the party lash can be applied to intelligent men so as to force them to support dishonorable and dis-reputable nominees. We would be false to ourselves and to our readers were we to fail to say that Mr. Howe is not worthy to be the standard bearer of the great re-

publican party of this district. He has been charged in the years in which he has been in public life in this state, with having sold out on almost all important measures upon which he was called to act. In 1875 he supported from first to last for United States senator that most corrupt of democrats, J N. H. Patrick. It was openly charged at the time that for this conduct he received an ample consideration. To these charges he makes no reply or even attempts to. Again in 1876 we find him in the state senate endeavoring to do an act, the most perfidious and infamous ever done by any public official. In the great contest between Tilden and Hayes, the latter had carried the state by a vote of two to one, the result standing in round numbers 36,000 for Hayes and 19,000 for Tilden. There being no law in our state for the canvass of the vote the legislature was convened to pass one. Then Mr. Howe the present standard bearer of the re Then Mr. Howe, publican party used every means within his power to keep the vote of Nebraska from being counted at all. As the records of the senate disclosed, he entered his solemn protest against the canvassing of the vote and by every means and subterfuge tried to disfranchise the entire 56,000 of Nebraska voters. Why he did this is apparent to every one knowing to the fact that if Nebraska's three electorial votes were thrown out Tilden would have been elected by two majority. What he received for this damnable act can only be surmised. The people of this district, in view of his own silence, cannot be far wrong in believing that he received a large part of the millions of corrupt money that was floating around to secure the election of Tilden. This part of his carcer, as shown by the record, has been standing in the editorial columns of the Omaha BEE for a month past, and yet he has not even attempted to reply to it, which would be impossible as the record stands printed

over his own signature. Henry E. Abbey.

New York Tribune: Henry E. Abbey,

the noted theatrical manager, is a slender man, who carries himself well. He has a round, ruddy face and black mustache He is always carefully drossed. Mr. Abbey was originally a jeweller, having learned the trade in his father's shop in a western town. He may be seen riding about the city, his favorite conveyance heing a hanson. Abbey has had his the ing a hausom. Abbey has had his ups and downs, but through them he has pre-served an indifference to wealth which is remarkable. Chatting with me the other day he said: "I cannot understand why

men are crazy to be rich. If a man has all he wants I should think that would be enough. I would rather be in the place of one of the younger members of the Vanderbilt family than in the place of the elders. Take Frederick Vanderbilt, for instance, with eight or ten millions, which is ample. He has nothing to do but to enjoy himself, but Cornelius and William K., with forty or fity millions apiece, have all the responsibility of keeping up the family name and transmitting their wealth unbroken to some-body who will maintain the family name and fortune. They are in trouble all the time, whereas the younger sons have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves."