

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Monthly Edition) including Sunday...

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

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, I, S. S. County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, do solemnly swear...

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of October, A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Governor—JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieutenant Governor—H. H. SHELDON.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

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

For County At-Large: EDWARD W. SIMEKAL. For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

HEAR General Van Wyck to-night.

Political treachery will receive a merited rebuke in the overwhelming defeat of Church Howe.

HON. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK will speak this evening at the exposition building on the issues of the campaign.

CHURCH HOWE has been for years hand in glove with Boss Stout, the convict labor contractor.

Four years ago John A. McShane voted against the capitol appropriation bill because the senate refused to adopt his amendment that no convict labor should be employed upon it.

The democratic candidate for front senator is vigorously engaged in trading off votes for McShane for votes for Campbell. The democratic candidate for congress has a fine chance to retaliate.

Every farmer and merchant interested in cheap transportation should cast his vote against the life-long caper of the monopolies whose record has been a protest against railroad regulation.

Every vote for Edward Simeral is a vote for an honest, capable and manly young lawyer, whose character and reputation are sufficient vouchers for the fidelity and ability with which he will fill the office of county attorney.

Where is Church Howe's threatened libel suit? Let him bring it on, and we promise his character the most thorough ventilation it has ever received.

Every voter should see that the name of C. H. Van Wyck is on his ballot on election day. The popular vote, now first appealed to under our constitution, should be so large as to force the continuance of this method by which the people will in the future choose their senators by clipping the wings of unscrupulous and ambitious politicians.

That accomplished lawsmith and blik, Jason Lewis, succeeded in gathering fifteen or twenty alleged workmen together on Saturday evening to endorse Church Howe and scratch Rosewater.

Twenty-five votes is about the extent of the strength of Lewis' alleged workmen. They call themselves so because their chief business is "working" men for booze to be spent in beer on election day.

A VON MANSFELDE, M. D., has felt called upon to reply to our editorial denouncing his prostitution of the office of secretary of the State Medical society to advance the interests of Church Howe.

The doctor's denial denies nothing, and his explanation explains nothing. The president of the Medical society has already placed his indignant protest on record, and reputable physicians everywhere are clamoring for Von Mansfeld's removal.

An Infamous Conspiracy.

Reliable information has reached this office that an infamous conspiracy has been set on foot by the political bosses of the Burlington railroad to defeat Senator Van Wyck at all hazards.

Emissaries of that road have held a conference at Lincoln, at which it was determined to strike a deadly blow at Van Wyck by a concerted effort to defeat the greater portion of the republican legislative ticket of Douglas county, and especially Edward Rosewater and Bruno Tschuck, by a lavish use of money.

Charles J. Green, the political attorney of the B. & M., a stalwart monopoly republican, and William H. Tower, a stalwart monopoly democrat, are chief engineers of his villainous job.

They have already set the machinery in motion to debauch the election. Mr. Campbell, the democratic candidate for front senator has been taken into the confidence of the corporation benchmen and was escorted by Green and Tower into the bank that handles the railroad company's funds.

Democrats and republicans have been offered enormous sums to do the bidding of the B. & M. dictators. Such high-handed work has not been attempted in Omaha since Jay Gould's memorable Nebraska campaign of 1876.

In behalf of this county and city we enter our protest against this attempt to throttle the popular will by the shameful debauchery of our elections. We call upon President Perkins to order a halt of his mercenaries.

The citizens of Lincoln and Lancaster counties may submit tamely to B. & M. railroad rule, but Omaha and Douglas county will resist it.

Howe or McShane. The voters of the first congressional district must take their choice between Church Howe and John A. McShane. The candidate nominated by the prohibition party will, of course, receive three to four thousand out of the fifty thousand votes that will be cast in the district, and, therefore, is practically out of the race.

Narrowed down to the two men, it seems to us that no conscientious voter can for a moment hesitate.

Church Howe represents within himself all that is vicious, dishonest and criminal in his political methods. His record is that of a trickster, bribe-taker and political mountebank.

Of all the men in Nebraska he is the most brazen monopolist and the most dangerous man to place in the national legislature. His nomination was notoriously procured by wholesale bribery and fraud.

Of all the men in the state he is the last to appeal to republicans on the ground of his republicanism. Politically he has been all things to all parties. His record of treachery in 1876 when he attempted to prevent the canvass of Nebraska's electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler should forever bar him out of republican councils.

John A. McShane, his opponent, is a democrat, and under ordinary circumstances we should not expect republicans to support him. He makes no pretense to be an anti-monopolist, but his record in the legislature during three seasons stands in marked contrast with that of Church Howe.

He has always favored railroad regulation and was decidedly opposed to the bogus railroad commission, created at the instance of the railroad bosses and through Church Howe's connivance.

When that bill was on its final passage, Mr. McShane offered the following explanation, which was printed on page 650, Senate Journal: "Mr. President, the question of creating a board of railroad commissioners having been submitted to the people of the state, and by them rejected, and believing this bill to be in the interest of the people, I have introduced it, and passed for the express purpose of deceiving the people of this state. I vote 'no.'"

Mr. McShane, it is true, is very wealthy, but nobody can charge him truthfully with any dishonest business transaction. His word is as good as his bond. If elected to congress he will occupy the position as a matter of honor and trust.

He will have no votes to sell and no influence to barter. His election will not be a democratic triumph, but a republican protest against corruption and improper interference with party machinery by congress.

In the choice between Church Howe and John A. McShane honest republicans have a duty to perform for their party, the state and the country. They must defeat Church Howe, and the only way they can do it is to vote against him and for John A. McShane.

How to Vote for Senator. The provision of the constitution, which allows the citizens of this state to express their choice for United States senator at the coming election, does not prescribe on what portion of the ticket the name of the candidate shall be printed or written, and we regard it as immaterial whether it is in the middle or at the end of the ticket. The only thing which should be uniform is the expression. In printing tickets for Van Wyck this should be as follows:

Preference for United States Senator, CHARLES H. VAN WYCK.

Under our laws it does not matter whether the given name is in full or the initials. The name of Van Wyck, under the preference for United States senator, entitles it to be counted for Van Wyck. It is only where there are two candidates of the same name that the initials are necessary. Voters should see to it that the judges and clerks of election give credit on the tally sheet and return blank for every vote cast, as there will be an attempt in many places to choke off the popular expression.

Secret Circulars. Several secret circulars have been gotten up for the benefit of the thoughtless voters of Douglas county. One of these is a medical circular straitly for the profession only and in the interest of the political quack, Church Howe.

The regular doctors have tried to take this prescription internally but it won't stay on their stomachs.

Then there is a circular "to thoughtful voters," which is full of confidential advice about "bossism" and the merits of the democratic candidate for that senator. This circular is not signed by Doctor von Mansfeld, but bears the convenient signature of "The Independent Commit-

tee." It bears the imprint of cowardice and personal spite on its face. Its effect will be in the nature of a boomerang.

Secret circulars are a mighty poor campaign material. Honest doctors and "thoughtful voters" have no use for such stuff thrust into their hands at the last moment. Their judgment is generally made up as to the qualifications of candidates and the discussions on the stump and in the public press. Eleventh hour "boomerangs" rarely change it.

From Camp Clarke. When the Lincoln Journal published its readers that the republican float convention of Douglas and Sarpy counties was made of two Douglas county delegates who held proxies for all the rest, while Sarpy county was entirely unrepresented, we treated the lie with silent contempt.

But when the Papillon paper, edited at Omaha by drug store peddler, repeats this falsehood with a view of deceiving republican voters in Sarpy county we feel called upon to refute it. Every well informed republican in this county knows that there were only three proxies in the entire convention, and those were given by delegates from the country with full knowledge that their vote was to be cast for E. Rosewater. Four of the five Sarpy county delegates were personally present. One of them had the proxy of another and from the start the delegation stood solid for the candidate nominated. There was no set up job about it. The delegates from Douglas and Sarpy were with perhaps one exception warm political and personal friends of the nominee and needed no urging to vote for him. So much for that campaign lie from Camp Clarke.

The County Hospital. The proposition allowing the board of county commissioners to sell the east fifty acres of the poor farm and apply the proceeds for the construction of a county hospital should carry by an overwhelming majority. Every voter should not fail to cast his vote for the proposition.

Douglas county has more poor and suffering within her limits than any two other counties in the state. Omaha with her 80,000 population contributes the larger portion. To-day, there are scores of sick and feeble in this city who cannot be given relief because there is no room for them in the poor house. We have sixty-five incurable insane huddled together in cramped and filthy quarters at the poor farm.

The proposition in its present form leaves no loophole for jobbery or fraud. The ground will be platted into city lots and sold at auction after appraisal. Plans for the new building are now being considered by an able committee of doctors. Whichever may be selected, Douglas county will be able to boast of having a beautiful, commodious and admirably arranged structure for hospital purposes without having voted a single dollar of additional taxation.

Every interest demands the construction of the county hospital as rapidly as possible. Our poor and suffering need it, our infirm and insane cannot be provided for without it. Common decency and the call of ordinary humanity require it.

Thought to be Losing Ground. There are indications that Mr. Cleveland is steadily losing ground with his party. While a little time ago every thing pointed to his re-nomination in 1888, there have recently been evidences of revolt and of growing dissatisfaction which must be regarded as a serious menace to his chances.

These come also from a section where he must have a solid support in order to be successful either in the national convention or before the people. The Virginia incident continues to be talked about, and what- ever northern democrats may think about it, it has unquestionably made a decided impression, not confined to Virginia, unfavorable to Mr. Cleveland. It is also apparent that South Carolina is no longer a unit for him. His inaction and apparent indifference respecting the calamity at Charleston lost him thousands of friends among a people who were as ardently devoted to his political fortunes as those of any other portion of the country, and the dis-pleasure is a lasting one. It was measurably expressed in the recent bitter arraignment of the president's policy by Congressman Tillman of South Carolina, one of the ablest and most influential politicians in the South, which reported to have created a marked sensation in that section. Further evidences of the growing displeasure come from Louisiana and Texas. In the former state Senator Eastus has long been a conspicuous opponent of the president, and now it is believed Senator Gibson has also antagonized him. We recently noted the fact of an interview between the latter senator and the president, in which Gibson bluntly charged the administration with inconsistency in the proposed action regarding federal officials in Louisiana who were alleged to have violated the civil service order of the president. In Washington the democratic enthusiasm which preceded Cleveland's election and was so marked in the early part of his administration is no longer found, and the balance of feeling there is decidedly against him. He keeps coldly aloof from the people, and it is said that he and his cabinet act, as it were by concert, to snub and repulse district interests. The so-called democrats are the most undemocratic element of the population, and it is not uncommon to hear them express the belief, which with them is the equivalent of hoping, that the next president will be a republican.

It is furthermore a somewhat significant fact, to which we have heretofore referred, that many of the most earnest friends and supporters of Mr. Cleveland in the present congress failed of re-nomination, the reason therefor being mainly if not solely the active support they had given his policy. A striking example is the case of General Bragg, of Wisconsin, who proclaimed that he loved the president "for the enemies he had made," and others are Floyd King, of Louisiana, and Wellborn and Throckmorton, of Texas. Willis, of Kentucky, with a number of others of less prominence. It is conceded that the republicans will make large gains in the next house, if they do not succeed in carrying it, and old-fashioned democrats charge the responsibility entirely to the policy of the president and his treatment of the party. Mr. Cleveland was some time ago made conscious of the fact, through the investigations of his more sagacious lieutenants, Manning and Lamont, that in his own

state the party was rapidly drifting away from him, and he has since been diligent seeking to recover his lost ground there by selecting for public positions only those in whose complete and unchangeable devotion to his cause he had implicit confidence. The appointments of Magone, and Benedict, and Lockwood are the evidence of this. But it is questionable whether this policy of the president, obviously designed to avert threatened disaster to his aspirations in his own state, will accomplish that result. It certainly has not silenced the fault-finding of the most influential exponents of democratic views among the press of that state, and the action last week of the anti-Cleveland democrats of Buffalo in nominating for congress General Rogers—who was an applicant for the position of public printer and is said to feel very sore and indignant at his failure—is a most salient indication that the policy has not appeased all portions of the party.

It is quite possible that Mr. Cleveland and his close friends do not regard these signs as of very great or grave importance for the future by which he expects to remove the evident displeasure that now exists. But none the less they are significant, and unless the president can check their growth his cause is likely to become hopeless long before the time for the assembling of the next national democratic convention.

Farmers and Prohibition. There has just been issued by the interior revenue department a statistical exhibit of the revenue derived from the manufacture of liquors and malt beverages. One remarkable feature of the showing is that in spite of prohibition in several states that formerly licensed the liquor traffic, the income has increased, which shows that prohibition has produced no material effect. The exhibit made is, however, more interesting to the farmers, whose products have found a very profitable market at home, while fully a half of the manufactured product of the distilleries has gone abroad. Last year between fifteen and sixteen million bushels of grain were consumed in the manufacture of alcohol and spirits. The breweries have consumed as much more.

In other words the farmers of the country have had a home market for more than thirty million bushels of grain and over five car loads of alcohol exported has meant five car loads of farm products shipped out of the country.

To wipe out this industry would decrease the selling price of every bushel of corn, wheat, rye and barley. It would add thirty millions of bushels of grain to our surplus. Farm products, owing to railroad extortions, are low enough now. Do Nebraska farmers wish to cut their own throats by still further decreasing them?

The cause of Henry George in New York will derive no strength from the Irish vote, although he has bid for support in that direction, and this fact will doubtless be favorable to Hewitt. Not only are the Irish opposed to socialism as advocated by Mr. George, but they regard that gentleman personally with disapproval because of his course when he was propagating his land doctrines in Great Britain. He said things at that time about the Irish which greatly offended them, and those utterances now return to plague him. He was then denounced by Mr. Healy as an enemy of Ireland, and it is said also that Mr. Parnell and his determined opponent. A strong feeling has consequently been aroused against him among the Irish-American voters of New York, which his democratic opponent has of course played upon with due diligence and zeal, and doubtless with good effect. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the republican candidate will get a share, and perhaps a considerable one, of this vote, which on more than one occasion has been cast liberally in that direction.

The uncertainties of the congressional campaign are great. The democratic majority in the house is forty-three, and there are forty-four districts in which the plurality of the present congressmen was less than 500. Twenty-four of these districts are represented by democrats; one each in California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, the Sixth Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia; two in Michigan; three each in Illinois and Iowa, and five in Ohio. Twenty districts went republican by less than 900 plurality,—one each in Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia; two each in California, Iowa, New York and Wisconsin; and three in Indiana. In most of these districts the plurality is much less than 900, in many less than 400, while the third party vote is often larger than the plurality, so that the call for sharp fighting is pretty evenly distributed over the country, and the result might uncertain till after election day.

GEORGE HEIMROD should poll a tremendous vote. Enterprising, able, honest and full of energy he is a representative of the business men who have done so much to push Omaha to the front of great commercial cities of the west.

VON MANSFELDE, M. D., has his forces on Church Howe, and calls for assistance from the other members of the medical society. It is too tough a case for von Mansfeld, and his brethren in the profession decline to consult.

WHITMORE and Hibbard are the country candidates. Each will make an able, fearless and honest representative. The warfare of a few booters against Mr. Hibbard will not materially affect his canvass.

LININGER and Tschuck will represent the clear-headed business men of Omaha in the state senate with all the ability which long residence in this city and experience with her needs give them.

The three candidates for mayor of New York are revenue reformers. The campaign itself will be something in that line for the candidates' bank accounts.

AND NOW Church Howe is blackguarding Omaha to gain Lincoln votes. Omaha will respond by rolling up a monumental majority for Mr. Howe's opponent.

Two members of the board of county commissioners are democrats. Does Douglas county want a solid board of bourgeois?

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the first district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the 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 every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a 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 perch-pooled or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church 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 canvassing 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 canvass of the voters, 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: "I, 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 counting the electoral 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 to 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 adopted on the 1st of September, 1876. 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 this state by his body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record of the following result: Yeas—Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carr, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Popoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—29.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North—8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, [pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granzer on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

JOHN THURSTON on Church Howe, Senate Journal, 1877, p. 529, in reply to a question: "I did not mention Howe, because Howe was not a member of the republican party."

JOHN MATTHEWSON and Jimmy Young will poll an enormous workmen's vote. They are no "law suits."

Every colored voter should take off his coat for Ricketts.

Worse Than a Fire Alarm. One of the most dreadful alarms that can be sounded in a mother's ears is produced by a crowd-dreadful, because it is known to be dangerous, the more dreadfully because the life of a loved one is in jeopardy. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a never failing safeguard against this dangerous disease. Its reputation as a preventive and cure of croup is fully and firmly established. In fact it is the only remedy which can always be relied upon.

Miss Kennedy is prepared to take orders for indelible stamping, having just received a variety of new designs, 210 N. 16th st.

CHURCH HOWE AT PLATTSMOUTH

The Mountebank's Falsehoods. My attention has just been called to Church Howe's speech at Plattsmouth, which appears in full in Sunday's Republican. This speech, from beginning to end, is a tissue of falsehoods. In attempting to explain the motives which he believes actuate me in opposing his candidacy, Church Howe had the brazen impudence to assert that I began my warfare upon him in 1874 when he ran for the legislature. He says that I sent for him and demanded that he buy my support, which he says he then refused. This is a falsehood which I am in position to disprove by my own handwriting. In 1875, while I was prostrate on my back, after the murderous assault of Curry, Church Howe wrote to my brother, Andrew Rosewater, who was then temporarily editing the paper, a letter now on file in this office, which reads as follows:

My Dear Sir—Before the attempted murder of my brother Edward, we had a long conversation in relation to falsehoods. He has always treated me fairly in all things, and I believe intended to do so in the future. I do not believe you desire to do otherwise. I am now a target being shot at by every paper in the state opposed to the Grange organization, and I only ask at your hands the same treatment you have my opponents, and I will endeavor to do the same for you. I wish you would publish in the Bee. One in particular will interest you.

This letter is dated Lincoln, April 1, 1876, and its date and contents convicts Howe of telling a downright falsehood, when he said at Plattsmouth that I had waged war on him in 1874 because he refused to buy my support, as candidate for the legislature, but Church Howe does not stop there. He is quoted by the Republican as having said: "He means myself, I mean Joseph Lancaster come and see him, and when he did come a demand was made for a divide of congressional salary."

In other words I am charged with an attempt to blackmail Church Howe out of \$5,000 as a condition precedent to my support. This I pronounce an infamous libel, and I am able to prove it such in any court of justice. I never sent Mr. Lancaster or any other man after Church Howe. Mr. Lancaster will bear me out in the assertion that I told him both at Lincoln and Omaha that Church Howe never could get my support under any circumstances. The only talk between myself and Howe during the present campaign took place in my office, and was overheard by my associate editor, who was in the adjoining room. Howe asked me what I proposed to do if he was nominated. I replied most emphatically that I could not and would not support him.

So much on that point. Church Howe's apology for protesting against the canvass of the electoral vote of Nebraska for Hayes and Wheeler is on a par with his defense of his infamous record throughout. He pretends that he only filed that protest to save the taxpayers the expense of a special session. Inasmuch as the legislature was already convened, and the session lasted only one day, I would like to know how much he would have saved the state by adjourning it three hours sooner than it did adjourn.

How does this pretense of economy compare with the recklessness of an extra session when he voted \$16,000 to the B. & M. railroad for carrying Colonel Colby and his militia to and from Omaha to suppress the working men who were on strike for living wages.

Howe denies point blank that he voted to recognize Tilden, when anybody who procures a copy of the State Journal of 1877 can find his name enrolled with those of the democrats voting against the resolution to recognize Hayes and Wheeler as duly entitled to their seats on its final passage.

Mr. Howe denounces me as a slanderer and libeler because I charged that he received \$300 for engineering the Pearson bill through the legislature. He claims that when that bill passed he was only a lobbyist and not a member, but he forgot to tell his Plattsmouth audience that he was a member of the previous session when the same bill, supported by him, failed to pass. Was he disinterested then and only helping Pearson as an attorney?

Was he not a member in 1881 when the prohibition bill, introduced by himself, was before the legislature? Has he ever dared to demand from Mr. P. E. Her a detail of the charge concerning the booze raised for him to drop that bill? Why has he never referred to the bill making gambling a felony? Perhaps he will answer that conundrum when he makes his speech in Omaha.

E. ROSEWATER.

NOVEMBER SECOND.

State and Territorial Elections to Be Held on That Day.

Alabama elects eight congressmen. Arkansas elects five congressmen. California elects state officers, legislature and six congressmen, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state relating to the assessment of taxes.

Colorado elects state officers, legislature and one congressman. Connecticut elects state officers, legislature and four congressmen. Delaware elects governor, legislature and one congressman.

Florida elects legislature and two congressmen, and votes upon the proposed new constitution for the state. Georgia elects ten congressmen. Illinois elects state officers, legislature and twenty congressmen, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state to abolish the contract system in the state prisons.

Indiana elects minor state officers and thirteen congressmen. Iowa elects minor state officers and eleven congressmen. Kansas elects state officers, legislature and seven congressmen, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state to reorganize the judiciary.

Kentucky elects eleven congressmen. Louisiana elects six congressmen. Massachusetts elects state officers, legislature and twelve congressmen. Michigan elects state officers, legislature and eleven congressmen, and votes upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the state, one of which provides for the auditing and payment of claims against the counties and the other relates to the duties of the state executive and judicial officers.

Minnesota elects state officers, legislature and five congressmen, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state to facilitate the erection of county and school buildings. Mississippi elects seven congressmen. Missouri elects minor state officers and fourteen congressmen.

Nebraska elects state officers, legislature, and three congressmen, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state which relates to the pay of the members of the legislature and the length of the biennial sessions.

Nevada elects state officers, legislature, and one congressman, and votes upon three proposed amendments to the constitution of the state, the first of which relates to the manner of amending that instrument, the second requires a year's residence in the state as a qualification for voters, and the third authorizes the investment of the state school funds in United States bonds or the bonds of any state.

New Hampshire elects governor, legislature, and two congressmen. New Jersey elects governor, legislature, and seven congressmen. New York elects a judge of the court of appeals, assemblymen, and twenty-four congressmen, and votes upon the question of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the state.

North Carolina elects justices of the supreme court, legislature, and nine congressmen. Ohio elects minor state officers and twenty-one congressmen.

Pennsylvania elects two state officers, legislature, and twenty-eight congressmen, and votes upon the general ticket. Rhode Island elects two congressmen. South Carolina elects state officers, legislature and seven congressmen, and votes upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the state, one of which provides for the renewal of the public debt, which matures in 1893, and the other changes the time for the taking of the state census from 1890 and every tenth year thereafter, but authorizes the legislature to accept the enumeration made by the federal government and to base the apportionment and assignment of representatives upon that enumeration.

Tennessee elects governor, legislature and ten congressmen. Texas elects state officers, legislature, and eleven congressmen. Virginia elects ten congressmen and four congressmen. Wisconsin elects state officers, legislature, and nine congressmen, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the constitution which gives to women the right to vote at school elections.

The eight organized territories, Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and the District of Columbia, each elect one delegate to congress, who is entitled to a seat in the house and to speak but not to vote.

A Self-Made Young Man.

Chicago Mail. The republicans in the northwestern district of Nebraska have nominated A. M. Robbins of Ord, Valley county, for state senator. About fifteen years ago young Robbins was living on a farm in Boone county, this state. He was anxious to get a better education than the district schools afforded, but his father didn't seem to think he needed it, or that he could spare him from the farm. So one day the youngster quietly disappeared, and nothing was heard of him by his friends or family until some years later, when it was found that he had been teaching school and going to school alternately in Lee and Kane counties until he had acquired a liberal education. He had in that region, had studied law, been admitted to practice, and married a very estimable young lady of Dixon. He then went west to Nebraska, where, he began to practice his profession, and grew up with the country. He has gained an excellent business, and taken enough interest in public affairs to make him the unanimous choice of the convention in his district for the next session, to which he has been nominated. The district is one of the largest in the state, both in area and population, and as it is strongly republican there is no doubt of his election.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Howley (Pa.) Letter. Mrs. John White, living a few miles from this village, has a mounted rattlesnake skin four feet and a half long with a complete set of rattles in the tail, which she is proud to show to visitors, while relating how the snake when alive chased her, although voluntarily, for nearly half a mile, and kept up the chase until she was dead. Mrs. White was standing by the roadside one warm day when she heard a rattlesnake sound its "bells" immediately behind her, and at the same time felt a tug at the skirt of her dress. She looked around quickly and saw that a big rattlesnake had struck at her, and that its fangs were fast in the bottom of her dress. Mrs. White ran for a run for home. The snake's fangs were securely fastened in the dress that the snake was carried along. Mrs. White ran so fast that the rattlesnake was shipped and snapped about like the tail of a kite.

The house was almost half a mile away, and when Mrs. White reached her door she was so much overcome by the run and her fright that she fainted on the doorstep. Her daughter ran out. When she saw the snake, with its fangs fast in her mother's dress, and her mother lying pale on the step, she supposed the snake had bitten her, and she ran to her mother, the girl ran screaming to a neighbor, half a mile further on, where she alarmed the household with the news that her mother had been killed by a rattlesnake. A man in a buck hat, who had just had received sufficiently to drag herself into the house. The snake was dead, and was still fast to the dress. The threatening snake and against the ground had bitten the life of her mother, broken off the lower part of its rattles. Seven were left from the size and graduation of which it was calculated that the perfect set contained thirty-four rattles. The snake was skinned and mounted, and has ever since been an object of great curiosity in the community. The great to Mrs. White prostrated her for several days.

The True Story of a Famous Quarrel.