CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. IE. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, (8, 8, County of Denglas, (8, 8, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the baily fee for the week ending Oct. 21, 1857, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 16, 14,467
Sunday, Oct. 16, 14,212 
 Bunday, Oct. 16
 14,213

 Monday, Oct. 17
 14,722

 Tuesday, Oct. 18
 14,100

 Wednesday, Oct. 19
 16,690

 Thursday, Oct. 29
 16,094

 Friday, Oct. 21
 14,129
 .........14,259 Average.....

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
Zind day of October, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public

(SEAL.)

State of Nebraska, 18.8.

County of Douglas. 18.8.

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 Daily Bee for the month of October, 1886, 12,389 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,257 copies; for January, 1887, 16,269 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,440 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,257 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,440 copies; for May, 1887, 14,036 copies; for May, 1887, 14,257 copies; for June, 1887, 14,440 copies; for June, 1887, 14,440 copies; for June, 1887, 14,440 copies; for June, 1887, 14,480 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October, A. D. 1887, N. P. FEIL, (SEAL.)

THE ward bummers are holding back their influence until the candidates have bought them those promised over-

DENVER papers are now engaged in giving news of the Crow outbreak. Some people suspect that it is another Colorowdy uprising.

WE have heard of sword swallowers and burning coal eaters, but Mr. Mc-Shane employs a cannibal on the Herald who swallows an anarchist for breakfast every morning, and still goes hungry all day.

OUR neighbors across the water-way are afraid their hills will disappear by excavation. Council Bluffs has always put the accent on the "bluffs," and if they should vanish the oldest inhabitant would feel very lonesome.

THE man who is supposed to take care of the pest house, which has not had an inmate for two years, will draw his pay next week as usual, but the policemen who are faithfully doing their duty will be refused their hard carned wages.

WITHOUT registration there is notelling what may happen on the 8th of November. The only way to block repeaters and fraudulent voters will be to arrest the first man who attempts anything crooked.

SAN FRANCISCO papers state that the transcontinental lines are beginning to be afraid of the public growling against railroad extortion and discriminations and predict better things after November 1. Such predictions have been made before several times but they do not materialize.

THE anthracite coal robbers of the Lehigh region in Pennsylvania now state that the strike of the miners will probably soon be at an end. The mine barons have made no concessions. Starvation and cold weather came to their aid, helping them to maintain the most inhuman slavery at present existing on this side of the Atlantic.

THE democratic organ is trying to make a scapegoat out of County Clerk Needham for all the shortcomings of the commissioners. It charges that he has given some of his clerks more pay than the law allows. Suppose this is true, how could those clerks get their pay if the commissioners did not vote the allowance? What has this overpay of clerks to do with George Timme's extra mileage and pay for services not rendered?

A TEST of the Westinghouse air-brake applied to freight trains was made at Chicago the other day with satisfactory results. These showed that a heavy train, of two thousand feet, going at a rate of nearly forty miles an hour, could be brought to a standstill within five hundred feet. One experiment showed that a long train could be broken in the middle and both sections stopped in two seconds. There have been great improvements in the air-brake since it was first used nearly twenty years ago. It then required about eighteen seconds to stop a train which can now be stopped in two. The inventors have done much in bringing railroad traffic to a state of safety and convenience. It now remains for the companies to be more liberal toward the public and toward their employes.

A MUNICIPAL election will take place in Baltimore to-day, which will furnish the first test of what has been accomplished by the reform campaign so vigorously prosecuted there. The promise of success for the republican and independent democratic ticket is regarded as very favorable, and if the regular democratic ticket should be defeated in the city there will be very great probability of the success of the republicans in the state election. The Gorman crowd will not hesitate at any sort or extent of cheating to win, but every possible precaution has been taken to prevent fraud. Baltimore has rarely if ever known so vigorous and exciting a campaign, and the result of to-day's election there will have an interest throughout the country. It is to be hoped it will be in the interest of honest and decent politics.

Working Together. It is gratifying to observe a spirit of

harmony and a disposition to work together among the business communities on the Missouri river in relation to the important matter of defending their interests against unjust railroad discrimination favorable to eastern trade centers. The grievances of which these communities complain, and which it is the intention to present to the consideration of the inter-state commerce commission, are so plain and obvious that it is hardly possible the commission will do otherwise than direct such remedial action on the part of the railroads as it is within its power to require. The policy of the railroads with regard to Missouri river points has become rather more glaringly unjust under the inter-state law than it was before, and discrimination, practiced in every possible way, has been carried to a point where it is no longer to be quietly tolerated. The law says that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular locality, or to subject any particular locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatever. practice of the railroads with regard to Missouri river points affects these unlawful conditions, which it is now proposed to aggravate by additional discriminations. It is inevitable if the

policy pursued by the railroads, with added disadvantages to Missouri river merchants that are proposed, is permitted to stand, the business of every trade center on that river must suffer seriously, while Chicago, St. Louis and other eastern points will have the benefit. The action of the railroads is thus manifestly giving an undue preference and advantage to those points to the prejudice and disadvantage of the business communities on the Missouri river. There ought to be no difficulty in

making a strong and convincing case against the railroads, but it is highly essential that it shall have the united support of the communities interested in the correction of the discriminating policy. The disadvantages are felt by all in very nearly equal degree, and there must be a common and harmonious effort for their removal. This seems to be the general view, and there is favorable promise that the demand from this section for relief from undue and unjust discrimination will be unanimous.

Wanted-A Manufacturers' Exchange.

Less than two years ago the Kansas City board of trade organized a bureau which is known as the Manufacturers' exchange. Its functions are to stimulate manufacturing industries by procuring sites for factories and lending other material assistance to parties desiring to embark in industrial enterprises in Kansas City. The exchange employs a secretary who compiles statistical information in regard to advantages and resources of their city, which would accrue to the benefit of manufacturers, and keeps a register of all the lots and lands that can be secured at reasonable figures, and are conveniently located for railway connections. The secretary also keeps up correspondence with all parties in other cities who are contemplating a relocation, and if any of them call at his office he is ready at all times to show them the locations and give them all the information possible that may induce to establish factories in or near Kansas City. The result of this bureau so far is the acquisition of seventy-five manufacturing concerns, small and large, in and around Kansas City, and the permanent employment of over two thousand workingmen. This means an addition to the population of that city of fully ten thousand, and the assurance of a continued increase as the factories are enlarged to meet the demands of a growing business.

Why cannot the Omaha board of trade establish a manufacturers' exchange? What was practicable in Kansas city can hardly fail in Omaha. In many respects Omaha affords better facilities for manufacturing enterprises than Kansas City, and our manufacturers have a better territory to supply. A prominent Kansas City business man, who is also interested in Omaha, is now in this city, and expresses himself as willing to give the Omaha board of trade the benefit of his observations upon the workings of the Kansas City exchange and the methods there pursued to stimulate industrial enterprise. It seems to us that the board should not lose this opportunity.

Evidence That Does Not Prove.

The demonstrations made by the unemployed laborers of London, said to number twenty-five per cent of the working people of that city, are being referred to by papers of strong protection views as evidence favorable to the system they advocate. A Boston contemporary asks: "Have we any such percentage of laborers unemployed in the United States under the policy of protection?" There will be no plea for free trade involved in saying that a fair illustration of the operation of the trade system of England with respect to labor cannot be made by reference to the condition of the working people of London. It can only be made by referring to the general condition of labor in the country, and more particularly in the manufacturing districts. London is not a great manufacturing city, and the great mass of its working people are mechanics for whom there is employment necessarily during only a part of the year, and common laborers who must depend on such casual employment as a great city affords. Thousands of these people flock to London every year, and once in the meshes of the great city they are unable to extricate themselves. They go there just as people in this and all countries, particularly the unskilled, go to the large cities in the hope of finding better employment and larger reward, only to discover that the supply of labor exceeds the demand. But how is it in the great industrial districts of Eugland, where skilled labor finds demand? Is there any such percentage of idleness in those localities as there is in London?

Evidently not, or we should hear of

such complaints from unemployed labor

elsewhere as have come from London. It will not be questioned that the situation of labor in this country at present is more favorable than that in England. We have had two years of exceptional prosperity, which has called into service all the labor of the country and generally paid it well. But it must not be forgotten that under protection we have had periods when a vast amount of labor, including all classes, could not find employment, and when distress was widespread and clamorous. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that even during the present period of prosperity the number and extent of labor conflicts in this country have been very much greater than in England. Certainly this must be regarded as showing that the workingmen of England as a whole are more contented and satisfied than those of the United States.

Granting that there is not twenty-five per cent of the laborers of the United States unemployed, and conceding for the sake of argument that this is due to protection, will our contemporary tell us what this system is doing for the thousands of miners in the anthracite It can be clearly shown that the present | coal regions who are engaged in a battle for the means of a meager subsistence which the protected coal barons refuse them, while they exact from the consumers of the whole country an outrageous price for their product? And what is it doing for the women and children of the cotton and woolen mills of the east, who have driven men from employment and are working for starvation wages? As a matter of fact the prosperous workingmen of this country are not those engaged in the protected industries, but those whose labor has no protection, as carpenters, stone masons, bricklayers, painters and many others. We do not hesitate to say that the average earnings of those employed in the protected industries of the United States are uot greater, taking into account the difference in the cost of living, than are received by the people of England in similar industries.

Candid people will see that there is no relation whatever between the free trade policy of England and the present condition of the London labor market, and they will not be easily convinced that the high tariff is to be credited with the prosperity of the United States which has given general employment to labor.

THE recent decision of Judge Collins in Chicago, giving the bucket shops a new lease of life, has attracted very general attention as affording a support to these objectionable institutions very likely to start them into general operation again. The Chicago board of trade attempted to drive out the bucket shops by refusing to give them quotations, and was to a large extent successful. There was resistance, however, and a case coming before Judge Collins he decided that the board of trade had no right to discriminate against bucket shops by refusing them quotations, holding that the quotations of the board have become necessary to the conduct of business and therefore it is unsafe to vest in any one individual or company the power to discriminate against any one. The judge evidently had no partiality for the bucket shops, which he thought should be suppressed by criminal prosecutions, but he was clearly of the opinion that they could not lawfully be put down in the way intended by the board of trade. There is no question regarding the evil these institutions are capable of doing, and both public policy and morality require that they shall have no more toleration than other gambling institutions. The simple and direct way to deal with them is to prohibit them by law as gambling places and prescribe such penalties for carrying them on as are provided for the punishment of other forms of gambling. This should be done by every state in which they exist or can find the opportunity of existence.

THE police commission was created in April and the members were appointed in May. They filed their bonds with the council more than five months ago. At the end of three months, after a great deal of pressure, the council approved the bonds of two of the mempers. The bonds of the other two members still remain in the capacious pocket of the judiciary committee, and yet councilmen pretend that they are not trying to hinder the proper organization of the board. While it is not essential to the vitality of the commission that its bonds be approved, the course which the council has pursued in holding back its acceptance of the bonds shows on its face a deliberate attempt to nullify the charter and suppress a co-ordinate branch of the city govern-ment. How much longer does the

council propose to hold those bonds? .\_\_\_ THE city of Omaha pays a hundred dollars a month for a sidewalk inspector whose duty it is to see that the ordinances relating to sidewalks are properly enforced. So far as we can observe the inspector devotes his time to ward politics. The ordinances regarding sidewalks remain a dead letter.

JUDGE GROFF is a very bad man to allow himself to be voted for on the nonpartisan ticket, but we would bet a five dollar bill against a nickel that Ballou would not refuse to run on a non-partisan ticket if he could only induce anybody to put him on.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Hanlon, the oarsman, has just arrived at Sydney. He is looking badly, and seems

thin and worn. Maurice Bernhardt has fought and wounded a Parisian journalist, who wrote an article reflecting on his mother.

Walker Blaine recently received a letter from his father, dated at Hamburg, in which the writer stated that he was in better health than for ten years past.

Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M. P. for Dublin, editor and propritor of the Freeman's Journal, will leave on the 26th instant to

make a tour of America. Count Mitkiewicz is a peculiar man in appearance. He is of slender figure, florid complexion, and wears carefully trimmed reddish side whiskers. His nose is prominent. His eyes have a curious habit of enlarging and

contracting as he talks. W. K. Vanderbilt, the duke of Norfolk,

and Lady Colin Campbell were recently noticed as the occupants of a restaurant

table at Buxton, England. The phrenologist who recently examined Jay Gould's head reports that it consists merely of one vast bump of acquisitiveness covered with soft dark hair.

most effective thinking in bed.

islands, says a recent interviewer.

Senator Hiscock is physically a very indo-

cillor, is traveling in this country; a magnifi-

cent specimen of the native race of the

Gabe Riel, the brother of Louis Riel, who

conducted the rebellion in Canada, is bitter

and fanatical in his desire for revenge, and

openly avows his intention to organizo

lent man. But he keeps his brain busy most of the time. He says he does some of his The Ticket Ratified Last Night By a Big Meeting-Other Local, Mr. Samuel Parker, a noble of the Hawaiian kingdom, and former privy coun-

County and State Politics.

judges to preside over cases involving life, property and liberty. Realizing the imperative necessity of selecting men who stood

above reproach, who were learned in the hw and unprejudiced in any case which might come before them,

which might come before them, the bar long ago recognized the necessity of aiding or recommending to the different parties the advisability of electing

that meeting broke forth in tumultuous ar

plause. When that judge said that he would not enter a political strife for the purpose of

securing a nomination, the bar well knew what that old judge meant. The petty salary which he receives, it is well known is no in-

ducement to him to seek to retain the po-sition. It would not recompense for his ser-vices did he not find the labors of the po-

ition exacting and laborious, congenial to

The name of Judge Groff was received with

scarcely less demonstrations of approval, and the same was true also of Judge Hopewell's

when his was brought before the convention. The speaker then told of the endorsement

of those judges by the bar, the treatment the same had received from the democratic and

republican convention, how it was received and acted upon by the one and condemned by the other. In referring to the management of the latter, the speaker said it fell under one of the worst horde of political bummers

grity of any of the men, yet compared with

the other men, they were unable and un-worthy to sit on the bench. The speaker

continued at some length and then intro-

RESOLUTIONS.

of questions involving the lives, liberty and

Second, That we believe that the selection

of judges made by the bar of this district,

and accepted by one of its political conven-tions, was intended to be non-partisan in its

character, and was designed to remove the bench, by all practicable means, from the strife and slanders of a hotly contested polit-

who desire the maintenance of a pure and in

lependent judiciary.
Fourth, That a committee of five person

be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the electors set-ting forth the reasons for our independent support of the individuals so selected and the

considerations which have induced us to take

this action.

Fifth, That the chair also appoint an executive committee of five to circulate addresses, print tickets and take all necessary steps to enable electors to exercise their right of vot-

ing for the men of their choice.

Mr. Hitchcock moved the adoption of the

Judge George F. Brown seconded the mo-

the speaker had said before the bar that as so long as he had a vote, he would not con-sent to the departure of Eleazer Wakeley from the bench. He had said more before that bar meeting and it was that a lawyer

C. S. Montgomery then read the following

correspondence which contains a request from the gentleman mentioned and the an-

wer to it by Judge Wakeley:

Swer to it by Judge Wakeley:
CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF MONTGOMERY & JEFFREY,
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 24.—Hon. E. Wakeley,
My Dear Sir: At the recent meeting of the
members of the bar of the Third judicial district of Nebraska, you and Judges Groff and
Hopewell were selected as candidates for the
offices of judges of said district, and were
unanimously recommended to the democratic

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The Hon. C. S. Montgon

done anything to invite or promote a move-ment therefor. But I have been very grate-

who was not willing to submit his claims

property of their fellow citizens

duced the following:

judges regardless of party ties.

any them

Four Good Men. Civil-Service Commissioner Edgerton, of The meeting of citizens to ratify the non-Indiana, is now seventy-five years of age. He partisan judicial ticket in the coming elecis a very active man, however, extremely tion was held last night, agreeably to call in particular about his clothes, and he looks the Grand opera house. There were about many years younger than he really is.

another rebellion to avenge his brother's death. Samuel Proctor, a well-known Washington caterer, is dead. He cooked President Lincoln's meals in 1861, and for eight years ran the Senate restaurant. Afterwards he kept what was called "The Hole in the Wall," in

the room now used by the congressional li-Wiggins Makes a Correct Prediction.

Detroit Free Press. Prof. Wiggins predicts that Christmas will come on the 25th of December this year. A Competitor Throws Up the Sponge.

Cleveland Plaindealer. The newspaper liar who got up the story about the northwestern Ohio oil wells spouting up stones with Greek inscriptions on them will please go to the head. He is the champion liar of the season.

Sympathetic Henry Grady.

Kansas City Journal. When Mr. Henry Grady got near enough to Mr. Vilas to hear the buzzing of the vice presidential bee, he looked upon him with compassion and said, sympathetically: "I've been there. You'll get over it."

The Truth in a Nutshell. Boston Transcript. Dakota has attained the proportions of statehood, and should be let in on the merits of her case. It is nobody's business how Dakota people would vote in 1888, but as a matter of fact they are republicans by a big

Another Sunstroke.

majority.

New York Sun. Indeed, the election of a non-partisan president would be an impossibility if the voters knew beforehand that he was not a strong party man. Only by violation of his promises and pledges, only by ingratitude and treachery can a president fail in his duty to his party.

At the Expense of the People.

St. Louis Republican. Every dollar taken from the people for a treasury surplus, is a dollar withdrawn from legitimate circulation; and every million paid out of the treasury surplus "to relieve stringency" is a million taken from safe business o swell speculation.

Is the Officer Worth as Much.

Chicago Mail. Marshal John Jolly of Butte City, Montana, is the owner of the most expensive police man's star in the United States. It is of solid gold, and has five points. At the end of each point is a diamond costing \$125, and in the centre is a monogram of Mr. Jolly's name

This Applies to Omaha.

New York World. It will be instructive for the average citizen to reflect as to how much he has to do with the selection of the men whom he has to vote for this fall. How much influence has he upon the few individuals who are dickering among themselves with regard to the nominations? An inquiry in this line of investigation will lead to the deduction that a few cliques have assumed the self-appointed task of governing the city.

An October Day. New Orleans Times-Democrat. To the far hills the veil of mist still clings, Though the high sun soars to a summer sky; Frightened by last night's chill, there flutter

Belated butterflies with yellow wings: The daring spider's glistening slack-rope swings From weed to bush; in golden bower nigh,

A bird bound southward, lingering loath to fly, Snatches of his forgotton love song sings. The chirping things of summer's loss com-

In querulous chorus linked with long re-Sad-hearted songsters, that no sun beguiles To blest forgetfulness of frost's keen pain; While the doomed primrose still unconscious And dazzled violets look for spring again.

GAMBLERS CINCHED.

The Police Make Another Big Haul of "Speculators."

A clever capture of some nineteen gamblers

over the Turf Exchange was planned and effected by Captain Green and a squad of five policemen yesterday afternoon. The gamblers have been running in full blast in spite of the new law, and have been giving the police the laugh for their continual baffled efforts to suppress the tiger. This time Captain Green determined to have a "dead cinch" on them and posted two detectives in the room over the Turf Exchange where the gambling was going on. These two men were in the room watching the gamblers for over half an hour, and they say they can furnish testimony enough against the convict him. every man arrested to convict him. At the time it became known that the police were at the door, the cards, poker chips money and other appliances were hurriedly locked up in the safe, and when the police entered the room there were no signs of the gambling that had just ceased. On the way to the central police station the gamblers jeered at the officers, but when they reached the sta-tion and learned of the presence of the de-tectives they changed their tune. Below are the names given at the station by the gam

blers:
James Bairns, Jake Muck, George E. Turner, John Eaton, H. Buck, Will Swartz, H. P.
Hays, F. T. Jacobs, E. E. Beck, Tom Bitterson, Fred Stover, C. E. VanDevere, E. B.
Cook, E. A. McIntosh, A. E. Shockley, Tom
Sheward, Buck Hendershot, Joe Wallace, L.
E. Ryan and Bill Myers.

Sheward, Buck Hendershot, Joe Wallace, L. E. Ryan and Bill Myers.

A real estate man who gave the assumed name of F. T. Jacobs, seemed to have been the luckiest man in the games that day, having over a hundred dollars in his pocket.

The gamblers were arraigned before Judge Berka after a short stay behind the bars, and their trial fixed for Friday at 2 p. m.

unanimously recommended to the democratic and republican conventions then about to The Keiley Murder Trial. convene, as the most fit for nomination for such positions, and with a view to the selec-A special venire of jurors was ordered yesterday to sit at the trial of John Keiley, tion of non-partisan judges. Such choice was duly approved by the democratic conven-tion without a dissenting vote. There has charged with murder in the second degree. This alleged crime was committed July 5, tion without a dissenting vote. There has been some doubt regarding your acceptance of the nomination, which, it seems to me, should now be solved by a definite expression from you. As chairman of the democratic judicial committee, I now ask for such expression, hoping most sincerely that you will waive personal considerations and respond to the urgent demands of the public with an affirmative reply. Very truly yours, C. S. Montoomert. 1887, and the victim was William Nugent. At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the empanneling of the jury was completed, and the case opened before Judge Wakeley. It had been intended that Judge Groff should try this case, but he was in Sarpy county holding court. After the opening statements to the jury by counsel, the state commenced its case. The witnesses were Sergeant Mostyn, Lawrence Casey, Dr. Coffman and Jacob Elbans. Shortly before 5 o'clock the state's evidence was completed and court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. OMARA, Oct. 25.—The Hon. C. S. Montgom-ery, Chairman of the Democratic Judiciary Committee—Dear Sir: Your communication of yesterday's date, touching my nomination for district judge, is received.

I have not, at any time, been solicitous for a re-election to the office, nor have I, thus far,

Contractor Lillis, the veteran monop olist of the cable railway contracts in this city, Kansas City and other places, has arrived and is at the Paxton.

THE NON-PARTISAN TICKET.

Judge Donne is Added to the Judicial Ticket of This District.

ful for the confidence in my judicial rectitude and fitness evinced by the voluntary and unanimous expression of the bar, to which you aliude, and for the endorsement of its action by the undivided vote of the delegates in the convention for which you speak.

I am also assured, upon evidence which I cannot doubt, that a large and influential number of citizens throughout the district, irrespective of their party affiliations, desire that I should be a candidate, and believe that MAKING A VERY BIG FOUR that I should be a candidate, and believe that urgent reasons therefore exist.

urgent reasons therefore exist.

Accepting the judgment of others, who are deeply interested, as to what my duty in the present situation is, I have concluded to permit my name to stand for the suffrages of all voters who may believe that my election would be for the public good, and to accept the office if elected. Very respectfully,

F. WARELEY.

Judge Sayage said that Judge Honewell

Judge Savage said that Judge Hopewell had been called away by his judicial duties in Sarpy, but that before going he had said that

he would be willing to allow his name to be used by his friends.

Mr. E. Rosewater was called for and said 800 citizens present some of whom are leaders that his opinion as to the action the meeting proposed to take was well known and he did in both mercantile and professional walks of proposed to take was well known and he did not think he could in any way add to the esteem and respect in which the judicial candidates on the non-partisan ticket by the people who knew them. It was not the first time there had been division in the party in the selection of judges. He hoped it would not be the last time, either. He hoped that in the mat-ter of the judiciary that contests could be di-vested of all partisan him and personal feel-Precisely at 8 o'clock, the gathering was called to order by W. V. Morse, who read the call published in the BEE, suggesting that Judge Lake act as chairman of the meeting. There was no opposition to the suggestion and Mr. John Wilber, of the Omaha Savings vested of all partisan bias and personal feel-ing, and that people would vote for the men only who were worthy of their suffrage. He bank, assumed the position of secretary. As Judge Lake came forward to announce the would not draw a contrast between the two tickets because from Wakeley down to the last man, the nominees were known to be object of the meeting, he was greeted with long and loud plause. He said that the apcapable, fearless in the discharge of their duties, and honest. The manner in which the republican judicial convention had been ject of the meeting, as he understood it was designed in the interest of non-partisan held was disgraceful. It was discourteous, unkind, and, on the principle of the devil take the hindmost. It had almost defeated even Hopewell. If Groff was tainted because judges for the district court and to take such steps as might be rendered necessary to endorse for positions on the district bench Judges Wakeley, Groff, Hopewell and Doane, and to do what might be considered pracof contact with the democrats, so was Hope well. This business of dragging the judiciary into the slime of politics, of making it a matticable and just to secure their election. He supported the judges who had been renomiter of party, should be rebuked by the peo-ple. It had been rebuked before and should again in November. The judiciary should resupported the ladges who had been renominated because they were in every manner fit for the positions they now held. Judge Wakeley was a veteran in the practice of the law and in his service on the bench in which the speaker had found him more than thirty again in November. The judiciary should re-main free from partisan bias. It should have as exponents men in whom the people could place confidence. The man on the bench in a county of 175,000 people should be a man of mature years and extensive information and years ago when he became acquainted with him. He had been too good a lawyer and him. He had been too good a lawyer and too good a judge to be retired to private life so long as he retained the ability to serve them. Of Judge Groff, the speaker said he had to say that he had known him for twelve years and before he had ever aspired to the bench, and had always found him an upright and honorable gentleman and would he was sure if again returned to the beach prove to be a paintabling honorable. mature years and extensive information and experience. He would not be willing to allow in public place a man whom he could not allow or, trust in his business, and he would not have a judge on the bench whom he could not entrust with his private affairs. While the meeting was not, perhaps, as largely attended as it might have been, still he knew that the insolent way bench prove to be a painstaking, honest and upright judge. For those reasons the speaker said he was anxious to do what he could for that the republicans had put up their ticket would be rebuked on election day and would be taken part in by men who were not pres-ent, men who built the homes of citizens and the furtherance of the objects of the meeting. Mr. Hitchcock said that the meeting had working in our mills and factories—these been called by about fifty citizens of Omaha who felt called upon to state that the time men, too, would support the ticket which the meeting would ratify that night. The speaker had come to raise a new issue in the politics hoped that every man who was there last night would be on hand on election day so of the district. They were called upon in November to elect judges of the district court,

> be enacted again.
> Mr. A. H. Scott next spoke mentioning among other things that no opposition had ever been made to Judges Groff and Wakeley until they had rendered decisions in the case of the city printing.
>
> The resolutions were then unanimously On the suggestion of Mr. Hitchcock the chairman appointed as the committee on ad-dress Judge Savage, E. Rosewater, John Jenkins, George W. Ambrose and W. S.

that the farce of the nomination might never

ago, there was a large meeting of the bar held. It was, perhaps, the largest and most representative assemblage of lawyers which the district had probably ever witnessed. Upon the mention of Judge Wakeley's name, Curtis.

The committee on election preparation, is Clinton Powell, J. Brown, H. W. Yates, G. M. Hitchcock and H. H. Bridges.
On motion of Mr. Hitchcock, the meeting

adjourned.

No more orderly, business-like and intelligent political gathering ever convened in the

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS. George W. Doane as W. A. Stowe's Successor for Judicial Nominee. At a meeting of the democratic central

committee of the Third judicial district held yesterday in C.S. Montgomery's office, pursuant to call, all the counties of the district being represented, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Third judicial district democratic committee, degreeatly deploys and regret the death of do greatly deplore and regret the death of Hon. W. A. Stow, whereby the democratic party has been deprived of an able reresentawhich had ever disgraced a republican convention. A horde of ward politicians had knocked at its doors for office, and while he tive, and the community of a valuable mem-ber, who in public position would have had nothing to say against the personal inserved impartially, honestly and ably." In view of the vacancy upon the judicial ticket, caused by the death of Judge Stow, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The members of the bar of the

Third judicial district of Nebraska, irrespec-tive of party, have largely requested Hon. George W. Doane to allow his name to be

We, the citizens of the Third judicial dis-trict assembled, without regard to party, for the purpose of expressing our views in reference to the approaching election of judges in said district, do declare and resolve: used as one of the candidates for judge of said district; and Whereas, His ability, legal learning, in-tegrity and fitness for said position designate him as the proper person for the place, there-First, That we believe that the judicial of-ficers of a state should, as far as possible, be free from partisan bias, untrammeled by party obligations, undefiled by the wrangles and contamination of bitter partisan warfare, and selected solely with reference to their qualifications for impartial and just decisions

Resolved, That in compliance with said request we, the members of the democratic committee of said district, do hereby place the Hon. George W. Doane in nomina-tion for one of the judges of said district; and, believing that able, upright, invartial and tried men only are worthy to be elevated to such an important trust, we cordially com-mend him, with Juddes Wakeley. Hopewell and Groff to the electors of said district."

It was moved and carried that the chair-man of the committee, Mr. Montgomery, act as a committee of one to acquaint Judge Doane with the action of the committee.

A Brs reporter was told by Charles H.
Brown yesterday that Judge Doane had said that, if appointed to the position, he would run for the position of district judge.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ical campaign.

Third, That we hereby declare our high confidence in the learning, integrity, impartiality and ability of the gentlemen so selected, and cordially commend the district judicial ticket on which their names appear to the suffrages of all voters in the district who desire the maintenance of a pure and in-Headquarters Opened Yesterday For Work in the Millard Hotel. Walt. M. Seeley, well known in the republican ranks of this city, and as the rapid man at the desk of the last senate, has been placed in charge of the headquarters of the Republi-can State Central Committee which have been can State Central Committee which have been opened in the Millard hotel. He signalized his assumption of office yesterday by the passage among the visitors of the Senators Manderson and Paddock cigars, whiffs of which he also enjoyed himself. He will be pretty busy for some time in opening up the correspondence incidental to the campaign, and avaraging the letters which now demand and answering the letters which now demand attention. The chairman, Senator Meikle-john, of Fullerton, will be in attendance at the office at frequent intervals, and help to make the business rush along with ability Mr. Ambrose in supporting the resolutions said that he had been a lawyer for twenty years and was also a republican. He had had something to do with the calling of the bar convention. That convention adopted a recommendation which had been ignored by the party of which he was a member. But the speaker had said before the bar that as so long as he had a vate, he would not con-

Political Notes. The Fifth Ward Republican club met last

night. Ed. J. Brennan, secretary of the Second Ward Democratic club, has announced a meeting of that organization for this evening at So'clock, for the transaction of important business, at the corner of Sixeenth and Williams streets.

The Fifth Ward Republican club meets Thursday evening at 604 North Sixteenth. The Bomheian republican club of the second ward organized last night at Hoffman's hall. Fully fiften members joined, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The followng officers were elected. President, Frank Kaspar

Vice President, K. W. Bartoas. Secretary, Frank W. Bandhauer. Treasurer, Frank Vodica.

There will be a meeting next Monday night at the same place, and it is believed that the membership will be nearly doubled. The second ward republicans will hold a grand mass meeting this Wednesday even-ing at Miller's hall, corner of Eighteenth and Benton streets. All the candidates will be present, and a great time is expected.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

A convention of Congregationalists

opens in Lincoln to-day. Now the coal dealer cheerfully ex-claims "Raw there!" A substantial iron bridge is being

built over the Republican river at Red Cloud. The Nebraska City News suggests that Lincoln, Hastings and Beatrice are as competent to take care of a national convention as Omaha. Nebraska City,

fortunately, is out of the race. She can't hold her own.

Hastings continues to lead her competitors in works of art and comfort. The latest is an inflated bustle or "infallible poll bang agitator," the wearer sits down," says the fashion artist of the Democrat, "the air escapes along her spine, loosens her corset strings and blows her back bangs into the most fashionable pose. When she stands up the suction tightens the strings and expands the bustle, whistles to her dog, sticks a pin in her drowsy

escort and other things.' Two Santee squaws have been ar-rested and jailed at Niobrara on the charge of murdering the favored wife of Joe Campbell, a half-breed, last week. It appears that Joe's domestic arrangement included the three women, who shared his affections on the Mormon plan. The murdered woman cap-tured more than her share of Joe's attention, and fired the hearts of her mates with jealousy. Catching her alone at a slough they fell upon her and crushed her skull with an axe.

C. F. Robertson, secretary of the Wyoming Real Estate & Trust company, has been arrested for fraudulently removing mortgaged property from Chey-enne county. He is in jail at Sidney. Robertson, who is a young man of about thirty years of age, went to Cheyenne from Nebraska six months ago. On his arrival he organized a real estate company with a big title, and announced with considerable flourish of trumpets his intention of corralling the entire real estate business of that city. During the past month or so he has been chiefly known in business circles for his pertinacity in endeavoring to negotiate oans ranging from \$1 to \$10 for his own benefit.

The State Teachers' association will meet in Cedar Rapids December 27-30. A wire nail factory, with a capacity of 25,000 kegs per annum, is to be built at Dubuque.

Over \$50,000 worth of cedar block paving has been put down in Cedar Rapids this year.

Burglars hit the till of the freight office of the Northwestern road at Des Moines for \$113 last Monday. The number of hogs killed this season

to date at the Cedar Rapids packinghouse is 163,310 as against 226,763 for a corresponding period last year. The biggest flow of natural gas yet found in Iowa was struck last Saturday

within forty rods of the corporate limits of the town of Angus, Boone county. Laura V. Falls has brought suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. road, claiming \$20,000 for the death of her husband, one of the conductors

killed in the recent Eagle Point accident near Dubuque. Sioux City ranks fifth among the cities of the state in postoffice receipts, the amount being \$39,648 for last year, an increase of 63 per cent. Des Moines ranks first, followed by Dubuque, Burlington and Davenport. Council Bluffs holds the sixth place, with receipts of

\$38,900, an increase of 60 per cent. The South Sioux City Sun is sending beams of dazzling light into the prohibition pretenses of her Iowa namesake. Here are a few choice rays: "Sioux City claims—proudly and boastfully—to be a prohibition town in a prohibition state. Many of her so-called leading citizens, men who never possessed a sin-gle sacred thought, call upon God to witness that what they say is true, when they know that their town is full of 'joints' and a large number of her population is full of whisky. They speak of their town as a 'moral' community. Such a claim is the coldest irony ever indulged in by mortal man.'

Dakota.

The contemplated new paper mill at Yankton, if built, will cost \$50,000. Deadwood capitalists contemplate building narrow connect the city with outlying mining camps.

The deed has been made out which transfers to Yankion city, for park pur-poses, forty acres just west of West Yankton, belonging to the Catholic sisters.

It is now definitely unlerstood that the Black Hills branch of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley will estabish a winter terminus at Selbie, ten miles north of Sturgis.

Chester Kingsley, of Minneapolis, purchased the stock ranch of H. F. Conger, at Steele, for \$20,000. It is one of the largest ranches in North Dakota, containing 1,000 acres of land.

At the Aberdeen conference of the Methodist church of south Dakota, it was said that for every \$1,000 the Dakota conference contributes to the society, it gets \$6,000 in return, while some of the eastern conferences contribute \$4,000 for every \$1,000 received. From the report of the committee on state of the church, the following facts are gleaned: In 1864, Dakota had one Methodist circuit with forty members and not a dollar's worth of church property; in 1887, there were 127 circuits, with a membership of 7,981 and church property valued at \$390,900.

## SKIN SCALP BLOOD

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed. I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Pinlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

Saved My Mother's Life. River since I can remember, my mother has suffered from a milk leg. Nothing would do her any good. She had the best medicinal talent, but they all did her no good. She suffered with her leg for thirty years and never knew a well day. She would have to sit up half the night, holding up her leg and moaning. She had no peace. She used all the best know remedies in the country without effect. I asked her to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES. Got her a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she took it, and has taken in all about six or seven bottles, and now she is a well woman to-day. Her leg is entirely healed, and her health was never better. She can go out every day, something she has not done in ten years, so you see I cannot help stating to you about your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES. You have saved my mother's life, I cannot find words to express my gratitude. In

I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I have advertised your Cuticuna Remedies for EDWARD LUEDER, 1505 Broadway, N. Y.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to zerofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Hoston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticuna Medicated Soap.

No Rheumatiz About Me!
IN ONE MINUTE the CUTICURA ANTEPAIN PLASTER relieves Rheumatic,
Sciatic, sudden, sharp, and nervous
Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The
first and only pain-killing Plaster. Ec cents.