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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
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 solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 11, 1888, was as follows.

Sunday, August 5	18,210
Monday, August 6	18,028
Tuesday, August 7	20,012
Wednesday, August 8	18,098
Thursday, August 9	19,027
Friday, August 10	18,008
Saturday, August 11	18,014
Average	18,472

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of August, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

George 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 August, 1887, was 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,233 copies; for November, 1887, 15,236 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,622 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,568 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

HAVING exhausted the calendar of murder and divorce, Chicago goes in for the robbing of mail boxes.

THE fire and police commission very properly have given policemen to understand that wanton and reckless clubbing in making arrests will no longer be tolerated.

AMERICA'S young jack tars from the training ship Minnesota showed their mettle in whipping a lot of hoodlums in New York. With such a record, Uncle Sam need not feel afraid of entrusting his budding navy in their hands.

THE board of trade of Columbus very properly rebuked Mr. Griffitts of the late Omaha freight bureau in his endeavor to influence that body to adopt his pet resolutions regarding freight rates. The towns of Nebraska are able to judge what is to their interest, and therefore need no coaching on the subject.

NO WONDER Omaha architects live in clover, with a board of education ordering plans upon plans of school buildings of which few are used, and paying lavishly for every sketch and blue-print made. Enough money is wasted by the extravagance of the board to pay the salaries of two first-class architects.

THERE will be enough work on hand on the streets and roads for the tramps and bums the moment Mayor Broatch signs the ordinance putting police court prisoners to work. If the law has no other merit it will at least be effective in keeping the army of tramps out of the city who have lived free of expense at the taxpayers' cost.

A HUNDRED leading railroads show an increase in their gross earnings for July, 1888, as compared with July, 1887. As the past six months have averaged above the earnings for the corresponding six months of last year, it does not look as if railroads are going to lose money during this year of grace, when the heavy shipment of grain about to commence is taken into account.

WHEN President Adams of the Union Pacific comes to Omaha in a few days, he should be met by a delegation of citizens with brass band and fireworks who will tender him the freedom of the city. At least such would be his reception had the Union Pacific kept faith with Omaha and erected a depot long ago promised and paid for by our citizens in bonds, subsidies and grants.

IF SELF-ASSURANCE can win the election, Chairman Brice of the national democratic committee, ought to feel secure. In a statement which he gave for publication a few days ago, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are claimed for Cleveland. But it takes something more than self-assurance to elect a democrat this year, and the prospects are far from cheering in spite of Mr. Brice's views.

THE east is considerably exercised over the western beef ring, which has finally throttled all competition and has set its own price on meat. It is claimed that the great Chicago packers have pooled their interests and consequently are reaping a golden harvest from the monopoly of the business. There can be no question that the price of beef to the consumer is not proportional to the low cost of bringing dressed beef to the eastern market, and the abuse should be traced to its source and corrected.

THE New York *Sun* insists that it was the duty of the president to have either signed or vetoed the river and harbor bill, and that in permitting it to become a law without any action on his part, while permitting it to go out that he could not sign it because he objected to certain features, he shirked his responsibility. Undoubtedly considerations of political policy had a great deal to do in guiding Mr. Cleveland in this matter. The failure of the measure would have deprived New York of large appropriations, some of which can be utilized between now and November, and the loss of this would unquestionably have told with decided effect upon a vote that may now perhaps be depended upon. With New York figuring prominently in the bill it was out of danger in the hands of Mr. Cleveland, no matter how faulty and extravagant its other features.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

Every day brings contradictory reports regarding the senate tariff bill. The impression sought to be conveyed by the democratic papers is that the diversity of views among republican senators is so great that there is no probability of uniting them on any measure, and that consequently none will be brought forward. According to this authority the sticking point is on sugar. It is said that the desire of the majority is to cut the sugar duties fifty per cent, but that this is strenuously opposed by several senators who have expressed a determination not to yield under any circumstances. On the other hand there is the statement of Senator Allison, who has been most prominent and persistent in urging that the republicans of the senate should present a tariff bill, and who is chiefly charged with framing such a measure, that a bill will certainly be drawn and introduced. Other republican senators have made a similar statement. The assurances from these sources ought to satisfy the country that it is the intention of the senate republicans to submit a revenue measure, and that there are no such insurmountable obstacles in the way of doing so as the democrats represent.

The fact is that those senators who at first regarded unfavorably the plan of presenting a senate tariff bill have become convinced that it is the wise and proper thing to do so as a matter of party policy. The party cannot afford to occupy an attitude of simple negation. Such a position would be not only contrary to its whole course and character, but would subject it to the charge of cowardice and weakness, which it cannot at this time permit. The democratic party has declared its policy and the method by which it would execute it. The republican party cannot safely decline to show with equal clearness the character and conditions of its policy. It is absurd to say that to do this would place the party on the defensive, but even if such were the necessary result it would be less embarrassing than to have to meet the charge of being incompetent or afraid to fully and fairly define its policy.

It is easy to understand that the work of framing a tariff bill upon which all the republicans of the senate can unite is not free from difficulties. It may be sugar and it may be several other things about which differences need to be adjusted. But if, as appears to be the fact, all the senate republicans agree in the opinion that it is in the interest of the party to submit a measure, there can be no doubt that the differences will be settled and the difficulties overcome. And when this is accomplished there is reason to expect that the result will be satisfactory to all republicans, and that at least it will not have to be defended against the charge of being distinctly a sectional measure.

The Campaign in the Senate.

It has been suggested that Mr. Cleveland desires to hold congress in session until November, so that the republican members shall be kept away from campaign work. This is probably one of the many groundless conjectures that are just now common, but if the president has conceived such a plan, it is not apparent that he would be the gainer by it. So far as the republicans of the senate are concerned, they are doing some campaign work in that body which is likely to prove quite as effective for their party as any they could do on the stump.

For example there was a vigorous discussion on Wednesday of the record of General Harrison on the question of Chinese exclusion, brought about by an attack of Senator Vest, of Missouri. The result was so entirely in favor of the republicans that the Missouri senator must have repented of his folly in introducing the subject, and it is noteworthy that his democratic colleagues left him to fight his unequal battle alone. The conspicuous fact in the discussion was that every Pacific coast republican senator present unqualifiedly endorsed the course of General Harrison on this subject. The continued attempt of the democrats to make political capital out of this portion of General Harrison's senatorial record is pitiable.

Another interesting matter that was vigorously treated in the senate on Wednesday related to the course of the present administration regarding the treatment of American fishermen by the Canadian authorities. It is a familiar story, and one which the people of this country should not permit themselves to forget. Regardless of how far the people generally may be reasonably expected to interest themselves in the cause of the New England fishing interests, when the question of the rights of American citizens, guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations is involved, every citizen is bound to feel an interest in the matter. An administration that fails to protect one class of citizens against foreign proscription and persecution cannot be depended upon to protect any other class. It cannot fairly be questioned that the course of the administration in the fishery difficulties was weak and cowardly, and therein a humiliation of the government. It is no palliation to say that the president and secretary of state had a policy for the permanent settlement of this controversy. Their first duty was to insist that the foreign authorities should respect treaty obligations, and to employ all the power of the government to secure the protection of American citizens and the security of American property against outrage and unjust seizure. The record of failure to perform this duty is clear against the administration.

Campaign contributions of this sort are quite as serviceable when made on the floor of the senate as when delivered from the public rostrum, and they have recently been numerous and effective.

South Omaha's Problem.

There is hardly any task more difficult than that of wisely inaugurating and maintaining within prudent limits the financial policy of a new city. Very generally the men to whom this most important task is committed have had no experience in public affairs. There is always a lot of speculators whose interest it is to encourage extravagant expenditures. Incompetent men get into positions of responsibility and waste the public money. There are opportunities for dishonesty which the officials by reason of their ignorance of municipal affairs cannot guard against. And then there is a more or less general local ambition to "branch out" which is easily convinced that liberal expenditures for public improvements, even though a burdensome debt be piled up in consequence, are proper and necessary. Brilliant promises of future growth are freely employed to dispel apprehension that the debts made by needless extravagance may ever become a burden, operating to retard progress.

South Omaha is a new city, and is having the experience common to municipalities in the first stage of their existence. The disposition of her public officials is to be extravagant. Already a considerable debt has been created and its enlargement is in contemplation. It is charged that there has been more or less looseness in the administration, and very few question that there has been waste. Thus far the benefits would seem to be most largely with the speculators.

It was time for the people to publicly and concurrently demand information as to whether their money was being properly used for the general welfare. For this purpose a citizen's meeting was held Wednesday evening, but we cannot see from the report of the proceedings that the demand was answered in a way that should be satisfactory. It was evident that the men who are expending the money and are chiefly responsible for the existing debt, with those who approve the policy that has been pursued perhaps for the reason that they have largely profited by it, were in the majority. Hence they were sustained in their course, and told to go on in the way they have been proceeding. It was a very satisfactory meeting for the officials and ought to give a fresh impetus to the speculative interests in South Omaha.

THE BEE takes as earnest an interest in the progress and prosperity of South Omaha as any citizen of that city can take. Its growth in population and all material conditions must inevitably be to the benefit of the larger city of which it is in all things except corporate relations a part. But we do not believe the policy of amassing debt as a consequence of extravagant and wasteful expenditures is a judicious way of promoting municipal progress, and it is because of this conviction that we have ventured to warn the resident property holders and taxpayers of the possibility of danger to their interests from continuing the policy that has been pursued. In the same spirit of interest in the welfare of that community we do not hesitate to repeat the warning, even after the action of Wednesday night's meeting.

THE rich planters of Brazil are not taking kindly to the recent emancipation of the slaves and the policy of the crown is bitterly opposed. The freeing of the negroes, which was done without compensation, makes the ex-slave holders feel that they have been despoiled of their property. Attempts have been made to obtain compensation through the chamber of deputies, but in this the planters have signally failed. They have accordingly declared against the government and have arrayed themselves on the side of the party trying to establish a republic. It will be seen whether the emperor will be able to conciliate this powerful class before the general elections next spring. The crown is not anxious to invite a contest with the land owners, and yet it cannot retreat from the humane and liberal position it has taken in the emancipation of the slaves of Brazil.

CALIFORNIA has had its swing and now it is Oregon's time to boom on the Pacific coast. Seattle is the prospective point which is to be the center of a great railroad system. Five years ago the Northern Pacific gave that city an eastern connection for the first time, and now three more railroads are projected, one to Vancouver on the north to connect with the Canadian Pacific, another line south toward San Francisco and the third west to Portland. If these lines are built there will be a Pacific railroad extending from Seattle to Vancouver on the north and to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, while the Northern Pacific intends to give that city direct communication with the Pacific ocean, as well as with the Atlantic which it new enjoys.

THE little side show which met in Washington and called itself the American party has gone to pieces. The effort of the New York and California delegates to carry everything their own way produced a split, the minority from the other states seceding, and having "flocked together" they passed resolutions denouncing the convention. It was such a ludicrous ending of the whole farcical business as might have been expected, and it is to be hoped the last has been heard of the "American" party.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The biggest day's work of the Beatrice canning works was 26,000 cans of corn.

The Holdrege banks closed each afternoon during the three days of the G. A. R. reunion at that place.

George Maulding, the Johnson county rapist, is in jail at Tecumseh awaiting trial in default of $1,500 bonds.

The Schuyler melon thieves have been discovered, but their names will be withheld unless they make another raid.

Bert Mott of Curtis, has skipped the country to avoid meeting his creditors, who are numerous and want to see him badly.

A mad dog scare in Colfax county has resulted in the extermination of a dozen curs and several head of cattle that had been bitten.

The Pea Green Hell-Hole is the appellation of a popular resort for toughs and criminals at Arapahoe. The village authorities are being stirred up to abate the nuisance and drive the inmates out of town.

A Scotia hotel keeper has a large glass case containing a bushel or more teeth in all degrees of decay hanging at the entrance to his hostelry. One look at this box of retired grinders is said to be as good as a meal to the average boarder.

When Rev. Mr. Creighton addressed the prohibitionists at Columbus the other evening he declared that he was a republican—out on a strike. Someone in the audience, doubtless having in mind the fact that the third party movement is virtually an ally of the democracy, yelled—out on a foul.

A number of Wymore sinners learned that the Rev. J. V. Dimon was about to leave the city on account of the scarcity of funds among the church members, so they chipped in and raised the preacher's salary. They knew him to be a diamond who sheds his light upon the just and unjust alike, and concluded he was the kind of a man to keep in a town for the town's good.

John O. Sullivan was shot at Gothenburg one night last week by Frank Wier and dangerously wounded. Sullivan was intoxicated at the time, and was pounding on the door of a stove where Wier was sleeping. The latter took him for a burglar, and emptied the barrel of a shotgun into Sullivan's carcass. Wier has been arrested and held for trial. Sullivan will recover.

Iowa.

There is talk of "shooting" the artesian well at Keokuk with a nitro-glycerine torpedo to increase its flow.

A boy turned up at a Dubuque surgeon's office the other day with a fish hook through his upper lip. He had been swinging it over his head at the end of a line.

Paul Donald, fifteen years old, whose home is in Davenport, was riding a horse near Muscatine when the animal reared up and fell backward on the boy, hurting him so badly that it was thought he could not live.

Samuel Robinson, a Poweshiek county farmer, fell from a stack of grain the other day, a distance of sixteen or eighteen feet, striking on his neck and shoulders and fracturing his spinal column. He was picked up as dead. In the past week he has improved a little, but his sufferings are great. If he lives he will be a cripple for life.

Baldwin's baloon ascension has given the Keokuk small boy the parachute fever. Some of the more daring ones are making daring leaps from barns and fences with open umbrellas for parachutes. So far no broken bones are reported, but it is simply because boys from eight to fourteen years of age live under a special providence.

Dakota.

Huron has no tramps, now that she has a law making them work on the streets.

The Iroquois Chief tells of a boy in that town who broke the "internal condyle" of his arm.

The city marshal of Yankton is having a dip net constructed to be used in catching untagged dogs.

Sully county is making a great record on twin babies this year, there having been something like a dozen pairs so far.

The department of public instruction has issued a circular to the effect that the second territorial examination will be held simultaneously at Fargo, Huron and Spearfish from August 29 to 31 inclusive.

The Sheridan Enterprise says there is a dog in town called Dick which performed the remarkable feat of traveling alone from Missouri this summer back to Sheridan. He was owned by a man who formerly lived here, but returned to his home in the east last fall, taking the dog with him, and great was the surprise of the people when he put in an appearance a short time ago. He is evidently stuck on the country.

THE FAST TRAINS.

What the Road Managers Say About Them.

Secretary Nattinger, of the board of trade, in response to the resolution of that body, of last Monday relating to the removal of the fast trains, has received the following telegram from the officers of the roads running between this city and Chicago:

It is not the intention to withdraw the fast trains between Chicago and Omaha. It has simply been decided to lengthen the time of limited trains two hours, and even this change gives you better time between Chicago and Omaha than the two cities ever enjoyed regularly previous to the inauguration of limited trains. The fast trains are continued, notwithstanding the fact that the addition of 1,000 miles service per day for each road shows no increase in the business carried over that handled previous to the inauguration of limited trains.

H. B. STRONG, C., B. & Q. R. R.
E. ST. JOHN, C., R. I. & P. R. R.
J. M. WHITMAN, C. & N. W. R. R.

Excursion Trains.

The excursion trains that the Union Pacific intend to run during fair week and the three weeks thereafter, will give everybody in Nebraska a chance to visit the show. The trains will run twice a week on the days that the exhibition is given and will take in all the towns for a hundred miles west of Omaha. In any other portion of Nebraska the same reduced rates will be given for any party of ten or more.

The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific have arranged to run hourly trains from Tenth street to the fair grounds during the fair. The trains will stop right at the north gate of the fair grounds. Intermediate stops will also be made.

WANT TO HANDLE REVENUE.

Prominent Candidates for Deputy Frank Galbraith's Shoes.

The recent appointment of Frank Galbraith, of Albion, division deputy collector of the internal revenue department to the position of chief clerk in the government land office at Neligh, has caused quite a little confusion among aspiring politicians throughout the state, who would be glad to accept the place to be made vacant as soon as Galbraith qualifies for his new office.

The applications that have been sent in are from all over the district, which embraces the northwestern part of the state west of guide meridian which passes north and south through the middle of the state. A number of applications have also been filed by Omaha men, but as the appointee will be a man from the district, the Omaha men have no chance of preferment.

The two men who have been most strongly endorsed are D. C. Cavanaugh, of Platte Center, and Mr. Harmon, of O'Neill. Until Mr. Galbraith sends in his resignation and qualifies, the appointment will not be made, as Collector Calhoun is very loth to have leave his service. It is almost settled, however, that one of the gentlemen named above will fill the place.

Young America's Vacation.

Last night a member of the board of education who was in a communicative mood, told how the move to extend the public school vacation until after the Omaha fair originated. A certain teacher in the employ of the board of education went to a certain member of the committee on teachers and text-books and expressed her inability to visit Philadelphia, attend a meeting there and return in time to attend to class duties if the schools should be re-opened on the first Monday in September. The committeeman brought the matter to the attention of his associates. Coburn favored the scheme for deferring the opening for a week; Dr. Saville and Parmelee did not object to it. Mr. Kelley opposed the idea at first but later said that he would not sign a minority report and accordingly the committee unanimously reported in favor of the extension. This was how "Young America" was given a week in which "to see the fair."

Spellman Scores Pinneo.

Patrick Spellman, one of the excursionists shot by Detective Pinneo at Lincoln last Saturday evening, has returned to Omaha. He is laid up at his room near the corner of Thirteenth and Pacific streets. Spellman says that when Pinneo began firing into the crowd his first thought was for his own personal safety and turning his back toward the murderous B. & M. hireling he attempted to escape. In a second, however, he felt a bullet strike him in the foot. The ball hit the outside of the ankle and crushed what is known as the outer metatarsal bone. The physicians think that no amputation will be necessary. Great care will be taken to save him from being permanently crippled. Mr. Spellman is employed in the freight department of the Union Pacific, and is somewhat impatient at being obliged to lose so much time from work. He thought Pinneo's act a most cowardly and unwarranted one.

Against Submission.

WILBER, Neb., August 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the republican caucus yesterday there were 129 votes cast, 47 for submission and 58 against. Hon. J. H. Grimm is the choice of the delegates for county attorney.

THEY'RE FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The Third Party Nominates a Complete State Ticket.

BRO. BIGELOW FOR GOVERNOR.

Other Good and True Cold Water Men Named For Offices the People Will Never Elect Them To—Rev. Hector's Evening Address.

The Prohibition Convention.

At 9 o'clock groups of laughing, gossiping delegates began swarming into the hall, and when Chairman Wolfenbarger's gavel rapped the convention to order at 10 the scene so forcibly suggested "tea-meeting" that one could almost fancy he sniffed the mingled aroma of the tea, coffee and oysters of the good old days.

The proceedings opened with a campaign song, "That is What Tickles Us So," by Prof. Huckins' quartette, which so excited the cold-water enthusiasm that they were compelled to respond with "We're All Right."

Rev. H. L. Powers of Platte county offered the invocation, after which came a song, "God Save From Rum the Nation," by the Harmonica Quartette, which also brought forth an irrepressible encore, responded to with a rattling negro melody.

Mr. Templin, under unfinished business, presented a supplementary report on credentials, which was adopted.

On motion, the convention proceeded to a consideration of the matter of finance and the chairman announced that $5,000 was desired for campaign purposes. An investigation committee was appointed to probe the depths of the pockets of the various delegates, and Adams county led off with a subscription of $100. Very vigorous measures were required at this point to suppress the stump speakers, and subscriptions rolled merrily in to the call by counties, something over $2,000 being realized. Then followed an enthusiastic campaign song to the air of "Marching Through Georgia," the chorus of which was sung by the audience.

After a song the session took a recess till the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

The convention was not called to order this afternoon until 2:40. Prof. Huckins' quartette opened the exercises with one of their comic songs. As ex-Governor St. John was to leave early in the afternoon, he was called on to make a speech.

The following platform was adopted:

The prohibition party of Nebraska in state convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, and recognizing the prohibition of the liquor traffic as the greatest national issue, indorse in full the national prohibition platform, and declare—

1. That we recognize in our candidates for president and vice president able and patriotic men, and believe that their election is necessary and will promote good government and avoid sectional issues in politics.

2. We demand the repeal of all laws licensing or legalizing the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and we demand instead the complete prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation or sale of such liquors,

3. We demand the repeal of all laws licensing or legalizing the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and demand the complete prohibition of such sale.

4. We arraign the democratic and republican parties for their continued subserviency to the liquor interests, and recognize from their constituent elements their inability to take up and carry to successful issue the cause of prohibition.

5. We arraign the republican party of Nebraska for failing to redeem its pledge to submit in the last legislature a prohibitory amendment to a popular vote, and declare that it has thereby forfeited all claims to public confidence.

6. We charge the democratic and republican parties with electing to county and municipal offices those who take the oath of office and shield the saloon in obstructing the enforcement of the laws they are sworn to execute.

7. Our duty as citizens of the nation in relation to the drink curse cannot be circumscribed by the narrow, selfish policy of local option or satisfied with the bribe of high license. We are unalterably opposed to a saloon in any part of the United States.

8. The government should not in any way participate in the evil of the drink curse. We therefore, favor the removal of the internal revenue tax on intoxicating liquors, that the nation may not derive a revenue from the vices of the people, that the monied power of the evil may be lessened and the traffic destroyed.

9. We demand that the women of Nebraska be admitted to the full rights to exercise all the rights of citizenship, and condemn the extension of such right to foreign born men who have not become citizens of the United States.

10. We favor governmental control of the railroads and telegraphs.

11. Believing that the present high tariff rates tend to promote trusts and combinations, and increase the cost of the necessaries of life without corresponding benefits, we demand a speedy and thorough tariff reform and favor the enactment of laws restricting contract labor.

12. We demand that the civil Sabbath be protected by civil law.

13. We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The members of the convention then proceeded to place in nomination candidates for governor.

Dr. A. H. Davis of Lincoln, with a long mythological preamble, nominated George A. Bigelow. He was seconded by Hewitt of Adams and Tilton of Dodge.

The Rev. Charles Savidge, in a splendid address, put in nomination John Dale of Omaha. The Rev. M. Worley seconded the nomination with twelve votes from Colfax.

E. H. Libby of Hume presented the name of George W. Reed of Dawes county.

Some enthusiast jumped up and moved that the nomination of Bigelow be made unanimous, but he was promply sat down on by the chairman.

The roll of counties was then called with the following result:

Bigelow	503
Dale	307
Reed	88
Creighton	1
Total	899

Bigelow having received the largest number of votes, he was declared elected.

The polling of votes was conducted with great spirit, and when the motion was made and carried that the nomination be made unanimous for Bigelow, the members jumped upon the chairs, shook their hats and canes and yelled themselves hoarse.

Mr. Bigelow was conducted to the platform and made a brief speech, thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

C. F. S. Templin was placed in nomination for lieutenant governor, when Mr. Tison of Saunders nominated John Dale and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was overwhelmingly carried.

The remainder of the nominees were as follows:

Secretary of State—John E. Hopper, of Clay.

Auditor of Public Accounts—John F. Helin, of Omaha.

State Treasurer—J. N. Stewart, of Washington.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Horatius Hilton, of Merrick.

Attorney General—John J. Barnd.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—A. Robert, of Lincoln.

United States Senator—William G. Olinger, of Burt.

Electors-at-Large—C. C. Crowel and R. A. Hawley.

Electors—From First congressional district, S. D. Fitchie, of Weeping Water; second district, Judge E. S. Abbott.

A recess was then taken until 7 o'clock.

The Night Session.

"Fisk! Fisk! Fisk and Brooks!" was the slogan of the cold-water advocates as they marched through the streets last night. Uniforms, oil, banners and enthusiasm were concommitants of this.

The saloonkeepers on the line of march scowled sarcastically as the procession passed by.

Before the session had been called to order the quartette, under Mr. Huskins of Nebraska City, sang several amusing party songs, which were loudly applauded.

The Rev. Charles W. Savidge, of the Seward street M. E. church, opened the session with an eloquent prayer.

C. F. Templin, chairman of the state central committee, was then asked to preside. While the audience were depositing their spare change in the hats, the Harmonica quartette of Falls City sang "Down at the Voting Place," in which the ordinary plug voter was vigorously "roasted," and in response to liberal applause sang "Mollie and the Baby." The male quartette sang a song about the "Horn in the Morn," and distinguishing the difference between "tweedledee and tweedledum."

Mr. Templin introduced Rev. E. B. Graham, who announced that the Rev. Mr. Hector had applied at the Millard and Paxton hotels for accommodations for himself, wife and child, but on account of his color the proprietors said there was no room. Mr. Graham then went to the hotels and applied for room for himself, wife and child and was told that there was plenty of room. Mr. Graham offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Mailley and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of delegates to the prohibition convention and of the best citizens of Omaha, denounce in unmeasured terms the outrage perpetrated by the Millard and Paxton hotels in refusing accommodations to the brilliant orator, the Rev. Mr. Hector, and his accomplished wife, as a gross violation of the civil rights of American citizens, and an insult to the colored race; to the clergy of which Mr. Hector is a respected and beloved brother, and to the prohibition party of which he is an honored guest; to our city and state, of which he is a welcome visitor, and to our homes of which he is an able and loyal defender.

The Rev. George Woodbey gave a short address which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Templin, the chairman, introduced the Rev. Mr. Hector, of California.

Mr. Hector proved to be a humorous as well as a brilliant orator. Some of his remarks were very apt, and brought down the house. He characterized the high license system as "wet damnation." "The slave of the south," he said, "in old slavery days got up at the sound of the horn, but the slave of to-day—the slave of alcohol—got up early to get his horn." In referring to a drunkard he said that you could tell him by his bleary eyes, and bloated countenance, but even if you were blind you could smell the whisky on him; to use his own words, "You can tell 'em, and you can smell 'em."

Mr. Hector made a number of humorous and bright remarks, and to attest the effect his address had upon the audience it is only necessary to say that at the conclusion of his speech the audience rose en masse and cheered, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the men their hats.

After some routine business Mr. Templin dispersed the audience, and the cold water convention was at an end.

The Candidates of the Party.

George E. Bigelow, the candidate for governor, is a fine appearing gentleman. He is a resident of Lincoln, where he is engaged in the real estate business. He was born in Ravenna, O., in 1851, immigrated to Geneva, in this state, in 1873, where he built the first house at that place. He removed to Lincoln in 1884 and has since resided there. He was a candidate for secretary of state on the prohibition ticket in 1884 and for congress in the First district, in 1886. He has been an energetic temperance advocate, Douglas county being the only one in which he has not spoken.

John Dale, candidate for lieutenant-governor, was born in England. He came to this country when a child. He is engaged in the loan business in this city.

J. E. Hopper, candidate for secretary of state, resides in Fairfield, where he is a merchant. He formerly ran the Herald, in the support of the prohibition cause, but he has lately leased the paper to others.

John F. Helin, candidate for auditor, is a native of Sweden. He has resided in this country twenty years, seven of which have been spent in Omaha. He is a member of the firm of Helin & Thompson, merchant tailors.

John H. Stewart, nominee for treasurer, is a well known hardware dealer in Blair.

Rev. Horatio Hilton, candidate for superintendent of education, was born in Maine. He is forty three years of age. He was educated at Hamlin university, Minnesota. He is now pastor of the M. E. church, Central City.

John Barnd, the candidate for attorney general, is an attorney in Kearney where he has resided for many years.

A. Robert, the candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings, is the editor of the New Republic, the organ of the prohibition party in Nebraska.

W. G. Olinger, who was recommended for United States senator, has resided for thirty-three years in Tekamah, where he is engaged in farming, as also in local preaching in the M. E. church. He is of gigantic size, being nearly seven feet in height.

A Convention Incident.

During the convention a call was made for all the old soldiers present to stand up. One hundred and three arose amid applause and preparations were immediately made to form a soldiers' department of the prohibition party irrespective of unionist or rebel.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

They Pay Respect to the Memory of General Sheridan.

The members of the Irish-American Republican club held a large meeting Wednesday night at their headquarters in the Barker hotel. Councilmen Lee presided. George M O'Brien acted as secretary. The following resolutions were passed by the club paying their respect to the memory of the late General Sheridan:

Resolved, That we, the Irish-Americans of Omaha, proud that in his veins flowed the blood of our people; proud that this blood was always ready at the appealing cry of a nation in distress; proud that in his great and daring life he combined all that was best in the country from which he sprang and all that is best in the country to which he gave his splendid services, do express our profound grief that more years were not given him to enjoy the honors which bloomed and blossomed from the fertile soil of his splendid nature; and be it further

Resolved, That in the career of this magnificent patriot and incomparable soldier we present to the republic an illustration of what Irish courage and Irish loyalty can accomplish when given the free air of American institutions

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the club, a copy of the same be sent to the widow and family of General Sheridan, and that the press be requested to publish these resolutions.

Addresses were delivered by Colonel Montgomery of Colorado, who has just returned from New York state, where, he says, a solid Irish vote will be cast for Harrison and Morton; and by City Treasurer Rush, who delivered a very interesting talk on the tariff and the political situation generally, from the standpoint of an Irish-American.

Short talks were made also by the chairman of the meeting, O. H. Rothacker and Thomas Kelly. At the conclusion of the addresses, the president, secretary, treasurer, Mr. Rush, and Mr. P. O'Brien were appointed a committee to confer with the Irish-American republicans of South Omaha in regard to the organizing of a club in that city. The committee will go to South Omaha Saturday evening to perfect an organization.

Fifteen names of new members of the club were added to the list at last night's meeting.

Union Labor Mass Convention.

A mass convention will be held Saturday August 29, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Grand Army hall, on Douglas street, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization of the union labor party in Douglas county, and elect thirty-six delegates to attend the state convention to be held at Hastings, September 4, 1888. The invitation is extended to farmers, mechanics, day laborers, Knights of Labor, trades union and all who endorse the platform of the party as adopted at the national union labor convention held at Cincinnati May 16, 1888. Good speakers will be present and the principles of the party will be discussed. The utter refusal of the old parties to recognize the burning questions of money, land, transportation, telegraph, coal and oil monopoly, and their effort to perpetuate the bonded debt with its locking up of capital and its huge burden of interest by destroying the means of payment and refusing to provide for the circulation among the people of such a sufficient volume of money as will secure the payment of such adequate wages as will permit, encourage and maintain a higher standard of mental, moral, patriotic, house owning citizenship, makes it more than ever necessary that those citizens who realize our present evils and prospective dangers should unite and utter their protest and demands at the ballot box, the only place where monopoly fears to meet its opponents, and the only place where the opinion of the citizen is counted. Nearly every county in the state is thoroughly organized. It is desired that every county in the state be fully represented at the state convention. Don't let Douglas county be behind in the struggle for equal rights.

ALLEN ROOT,
Chairman of County Central Committee.

LAWS FOR ALASKA.

Congressional Legislation For That Far Off Territory.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It is hardly likely that congress will take any further steps towards the admission of any of the various territories into the union as states before adjournment. But there is some prospect that action may be taken towards extending to Alaska some territorial rights not now enjoyed. That far off northwestern district is practically bound hand and foot, and her growth absolutely checked, because of the neglect bestowed upon her by the law making powers ever since the Seward purchase. Within the past year there has been a considerable emigration to Alaska from other portions of the country, and visitors have flocked in swarms, according to all accounts. But settlement is practically impossible, because there is absolutely no chance to secure homes by the settlers. The homestead and pre-emption laws, which have done so much towards the settlement of the vast sections of country now embraced in all the western states, do not apply to Alaska, and there is no way in which a single foot of land can be acquired by the would-be pioneers. Time after time appeals have been made to congress to extend the homestead laws to the district of Alaska and Governor Swineford has made eloquent and urgent appeals for congressional action, both in his reports and through personal contact with members of the committee on territories. But these appeals have been disregarded, and it has been found impossible to secure consideration for any matters concerning Alaska which do not come within the limits of the regular appropriation bill.

It has been stated, upon excellent authority, that Alaska has all the requisites for a thriving and enterprising state, save and except only the necessary population. Thousands upon thousands of acres of her lands are capable of producing vast agricultural crops, her fisheries are unexcelled anywhere in the world, and her mineral resources are simply without limit. But until congress makes it possible for settlers to take homes there there can be no improvement and no progress. Alaska having no delegate in congress, has no one to speak in her behalf, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that so much apathy is displayed in listening to the statements of her needs. Still one or two members have recently paid some attention to "our furthest north," and there is a slight chance that the public lands may be surveyed and the homestead laws made to apply to that vast area about which so little is at present known.

SETTLED THEIR SQUABBLE.

Minnesota Democrats Reach an Agreement and Complete the Ticket.

ST. PAUL, August 16.—The wrangle over the selection of the state central committee in which the democratic state convention broke up last night was settled acceptably this morning by the adoption of a resolution that the committee shall consist of nineteen members, sixteen of whom shall be selected by the delegates of each judicial district and the other three to be selected at-large by Wilson, candidate for governor, and that three members of the committee selected by the judicial districts, and the three to be selected by Wilson, shall, for the purposes of the campaign, constitute the executive committee of the state central committee.

Eugene Wilson, the candidate for governor, was called for and received with great applause. He said, among other things: "I ask the support of not only every democrat in the state, but every republican who is in favor of tariff reform and tax reduction. I have not been, and am not and shall not be the candidate of any faction of the party. I know but the common cause and the equality of every democrat in the state." He closed with a plea for harmony and united effort.

The ticket was completed as follows: For lieutenant governor, Daniel Buck; secretary of state, W. C. Brandenhager; attorney general, Charles Dautrement; judges of the supreme court, C. Graus Smith, George Batchelor; electors at large, J. S. O'Brien and W. F. Kelsoe.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Reports of the Overthrow of the Government Not Believed.

NEW YORK, August 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—No news of the rumored overturn of the Haytian government has been received at the office of the Haytian consul, No. 22 State street. When a reporter called, Consul Bassett was absent, but vice-Consul Singleton expressed doubt as to the truth of the dispatch. The latest advices, dated August 2, and received on Tuesday, gave no indication of so serious an outbreak he said. Since the conflagration of May 24 last, when 100 buildings were destroyed, the government had pursued a most vigorous policy with the revolutionists, and merchants who left the city through fear of a general uprising had been persuaded to return. The Haytian congress had just voted $250,000 to the sufferers from the fire. "The whole trouble started in the spring," said Mr. Singleton, "when reports were circulated that President Salomon was about to resign on account of bad health. This brought out a large corps of candidates, and the advocates of each sought to intimidate the others by all sorts of disorderly demonstrations. The ominous exhibitions created a panic and a general exodus of merchants and others followed. Since then the government's ability to maintain order has restored confidence. It seems probable that if the government has been overthrown we would have received some information by cable."

OFFICERS HANDICAPPED.

How the New Rules Hamper Them in Their Business.

A gentleman passing over Sixteenth street viaduct was "held up" by two highwaymen