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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. 8 8

N. P. Fell, cashier of The Ree Publishing Company does solemnics wear that the actual circulation of The Daily like for the week

A TRANSPORT AND A TRANSPORT AND A TRANSPORT	
ending August 16, 1800, was as follows	1
Sunday, August 10	102.000
Monday August II.	en an AMMA
Tuesday, August 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Wednesday, August 13	-264 - 10,94F
Thursday, August H	
Friday, August 15	A DALLAS THOMAS
Saturday, August 15	20,65
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N. P. FEIL Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of August A. D. 1869, 186ALJ W. K. KURTZ, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas (88

County of Douglas, 1, 8, 8 George B. Tzschuck, heing duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily elevidation of Tus Datty BRE for the month of August, 1889, 18,631 coulest for Sep-tember, 1880, 18,710 coules, for October, 1880, 18,857 coules, for November, 1880, 19,310 coules, for Derember, 1880, 20,085 coules; for January, 1880, 20,254 coules; for February 1800, 19,531 routes; for March, 1800, 20,315 coules; for Jone, 1880, 20,254 coules; for May, 1800, 20,185 coules; for June, 1880, 20,301 coules; for July, 1890, 20,052 coules. Geomes for July, 1890, 20,052 coules. Science and subscribed in ar Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of August, A. D. 1800, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$1,942,000. The banks now hold \$344,000 in excess of requirements.

THE prompt arrival of a cold wave on the heels of the democratic state conveution is a suggestive reminder of November chills.

THE state banking board and the state board of transportation have shown so few signs of life lately that the service of a coroner should be enlisted.

THE census gives Utah a population of two hurdred and twenty-three thousand -an impressive tribute to the patriarchal fecundity of Mormonism.

DURING the recent strike on the Central railway, Mr. Powderly, according to report, "was silent." It is presumed that the reason for this was that Mr. Powderly had nothing to say.

THE census of the churches shows twenty-one and a half million persons within the pale, or about one-third of the total population. Here is a field for missionary work far more inviting than the wilds of Asia or jungles of Africa.

THE railroads interested have decided to ignore the schedule of freight rates ordered by the Iowa railroad commission. The fact that the corporations in- a respected member of their community variably ignore the orders of the com- stricken down without causa or provo-

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S TRAGEDIES. The deliberate and unprovoked murder of N. R. Town, a respected farmer of Washington county, Nebraska, and the probably fatal shooting of Miss Town, followed swiftly by the lynching of the murderer, have added a chapter to the criminal records of the state which every good citizen must deplore. The shooting of Mr. Town and his daughter was most atrocious. It was premeditated, cold-blooded, and so far as appears, wholly without provocation. The miserable perpetrator, evidently of most mullcious nature, professed to have had a gelevance, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that there was any other ground

for it than the fact that the farmer had dispensed with his services when his annoying attentions to Miss Town became intolerable. This occurred several years ago, and it would seem that ever since Pratt had nursed his hatred of Town, and with a fiendish determination to "get even." as he declared he had

ione after the shooting, though his plan of murder embraced an entire family, he awaited an opportunity to carry into effect his bloodthirsty purpose. Traveling several handred miles on his murderouserrand, he found Town and his daughter in the early morning, performing their regular work in omplete unconsciousness of impending danger, and without a word of warning he fiend shot the father to death and inflicted a wound upon the daughter that may prove mortal. And after the accomplishment of this bloody business, Pratt not not only evinced no regret for what he had done, but only regretted that he had been unable to

carry out his design of killing the entire Fown family. Such are the salient circumstances of tragedy that created the most proound indignation among the neighbors of the murdered man and aroused in

them a purpose to visit upon the murlerer swift and summary pualshment. Recourse to lynch law, wherever the authority of established law is in full operation, is always to be deplored. The safeguard of the state and of society is in the respect of the people for the laws and for these charged with their administration. Very likely there are

sowhere men who more fully appreciate this than do the former neighbors of the Towns who constituted the party who took the murderer Pratt from the cusody of the Sheriff and hanged him without the formality and the risk of a indicial trial. They are represented to be reputable and law abiding citizens, But there are occurrences which exasperate the coolest temper and the most conservative judgement, and of such was the unprovoked shooting of Town and his daughter. It was a crime so dastardly and atrocious as in the opinion of those Washington county farmers

justice. They felt that this was a case which could not safely be given over to the law's delay and the technicalities of judicial proceedure. There was not the shadow of a doubt of guilt. The murderer, taken red-handed, acknowledged the crime and only regretted that he could not have consummated his plan of wholesale slaughter. From first to last he manifested a recklessness and defiance that were simply fiendish. Is it at all surprising that a people who saw

bright side of affairs, regards the Ger- | Eaglish topie to the rear. Everybody | means the count's first visit to America. man emperor's visit to the czar as a fa- was talking about the "slums of London" vorable symptom which cannot fail to and what to do with them. There attached to General McClellan's staff in influence penceful developments. After was a general agreement that some- the Peninsula campaign and wrote a the conference with the emperor of Rus- thing must be done, and soon. The sia William is tovisit the emperer of only differences of opinion were Austria in Silesia, and this also, the dis- what that something should be. States- the Virginia battlefields and incidentpatches say, will be a valuable confirma- men again declared the existing condition of peace. On the whole, therefore, the European

situation presents on all sides an entirely peaceful aspect, but the world learned how easily this may has he changed by some unforeseen or not particularly noted incident, and however, calm and unruffled the surface of affairs, so long as vast armies are held | larger until today their condition is apin readiness for action and warlike preparations are actively maintained, it is impossible not to feel that there is a larking danger. And the wisest states-

men of the old world believe that the only guarantee of a lasting peace will be found in a general and exhaustive war.

PINKERTON MERCENARIES. A dispatch from New York states that Pinkerton is still recruiting men to guard the property of the New York Central road, According to the same source of information the recruits "were a tough looking lot," and before departing on their mission Bob Pinkerton is quoted as saying to them that they were not sent out to kill people, "but if your lives are in danger you know what to

do." Since the strike on the New York Central begun the lines of that road have been patrolled by these moreenaries, the large majority of whom are selected from the idle, rufflanly and reckless classes, and all of whom are armed with deadly weapons. They are instructed to use these weapons if they believe their lives to be in danger, and

there are instances enough since the practice of employing these Hessians came into vogue to show how ready and willing they are to follow instructions upon the slightest pretext, or even without any pretext. Numerous murders, as cold blooded as any ever committed, are seconded against Pinkerton detectives employed in the service of the corporations to overawe the people.

THE BEE has repeatedly denounced the employment of these armed bands of irresponsible men, controlled and directed by private parties, as a gross outrage upon the public and a most serious mennee to the rights and liberties of the people. The system is in all respects inconsistent with republican institutions and wholly indefensible. If cannot be justified either upon grounds of necessity or expediency. In every state of the union the laws are ample for the protection of private property, and not only the whole power of the state, but in case of extreme necessity the power of the general government, can be invoked to enforce the laws. Why should the New York Central officers appeal to Pinkerton for to demand the application of summary men to guard the property of that company when the sheriff of every county through which the lines pass can be called upon to do this and has full authority to act according to his judgment of what the exigencies of the situation require, and when, besides, the state has a large and well-equipped militia force subject at all times to the command of

zation and that it must be chauged at any cost. And what was the result? The effect of the pamphfet died out; scandals among the nobility and intrigues of the politicians increased, and the hungered, melancholy procession grew larger and palling. A report to our state department at

Washington, by Wm. P. Smythe, of St. Louis, commercial agent at Huddersfield, England, under date of June 5, which has just been printed in the consular bulletin

showsan alarming aspect of properism. Mr. Smythe says the progress of lunacy seems to be spreading with a sad and almost startling energy. In 1880 alone in the county of Lancashire there were about sixty-eight hundred lunaties of all grades. In 1860 this number has increased to nine thousand. The returns for England and Wales for 1880 showed that over sixty-one thousand lumatics were under treatment or hopelessly affeeted, while the report for 1890 shows that these figures have increased to seventy-five thousand. The report says that it is characteristic of the English tramp when driven to necessity to choose between the poor houseand starvation to simulate amiliform of lunsey, and thereby become a legitimate and inoffensive charge on an insame asylum.

These figures on lunacy show that the English system of earing for paupers is all wrong. The idleness of poor houses and the ill treatment received by beadles and superintendents in their brief authority stimulate lunacy and pitiable wretchedness. A recent report of the state committee of Pennsylvania on lunacy shows an interesting fact in regard to the mental condition of the survivors of the Johnstown disaster and furnishes proof that a great percentage of insanity is the result of continued melancholy. It was thought by many that the survivors of that great disaster would lose their reason but it appears that only fifteen cases were in any way caused by the entastrophe. The secretary says of the showing: "In reviewing this very small total the conviction is strengthened that the great and overwhelming trials of life are much less liable to everthrow the reason than the continuous worry and attrition of minor evils and unavoidable contact with depressing surroundings."

So it appears that the alarming increase of England's insane is due alone to the never-ending idleness of the poorhouse, where hope and ambition are both imprisoned.

And it is indeed a sad travesty upon Nineteenth century Christian progress when with public treasuries overflowing with accumulated wealth wrung from the toiling masses, and millionaires counted by the score, that pauperism should be anywhere allowed to exist. It is the the governor? Can there be a duty of every nation to care for its own doubt in the mind of any reasonable poor, not by keeping up almshouses and man that the authorities of the state of supporting the occupants in idleness, New York are fully competent and but by devising ways and means to give amply able under the statutes to prohonest, self-supporting employment to such unfortunates as by any chance are thrown upon the public charity. Few persons are putpers through choice. Tramps and beggars are made more often by the failure to secure employment than by inability or disinclination to ians of the lives and property of the labor. Healthful exercise with some people, and they do not include armed reward in sight would make but few bodies of men recruited by Bob Pinkerlunaties. Unfortunates unable to manage their own affairs should be treated The truth is that the employment of as children of the government and shown these Pinkerton so-called detectives by the same consideration of the apprentice the corporations means something more bound out to learn a trade. In this way than the protection of property. Their thousands who are doomed to despair service is more generally that of spies under the present system would become and informers than of guardians, and in self-supporting. the former capacity their opportunities for wrong and outrage are greatly en-A SUPLUS of schemes and a paucity of larged. It is time that public sentiment work is the distinguishing feature of the were aroused to demand legislation, world's fair commission, Having deeided to divide the show as a means of harmonizing the various factions, the managers are at a loss for a feasible plan of draining a sufficient area of the lake front to insure a foundation. To fill one hundred and fifty acres of lake involves vast outlay of time and money. Another plan proposed is to build an immense stone wall around the site, pump out the water and plant the buildings on the bottom. Mayor Cregier has evolved a brilliant scheme, which has its supporters. He suggests that a sufficient area of the lake be piled up to accommodate all the buildings. In this way novel landscape and water effects can be produced. Islands, promontories, hangng gardens, Venetian streets spanned by artistic bridges, can be arranged, the whole forming, on paper, a scene of bewildering beauty. This is all very pretty, but the question is how many years will it take to construct these artificial islands and how much will it cost?

During the early part of the war he was volume concerning it. One of the objects of his American tour is to revisit ally view the marvellous changes that tion of affairs to be a disgrace to civili- have taken place in this country within the last quarter of a contury.

POLITICAL CHOW CHOW.

The Nebraska democrats in their platform thanked God for the preservation of the union. When this aboriginal package was received by St. Poterat the celestial gate he called for Gabriel who blew his horn and startled the great angelic host who wept tears of joy over the glad tidings that the democrats had at last praised the Lord for the overthrow of the southers confederacy and a shout that rent the heavens came from the cherubin, "The millenium has come a Inst.""

General Van Wyckhus finally taken Tur Bun's advice and concluded not to accept the empty honor of a nomination for congress of the people's independent farmers' alliance mion labor ticket. The general is too shrewd to allow himself to be used as a catspaw.

Dr. Casebeer of Lincoln has signed the alleged prohibitory business men's appeal to save our homes. This is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. Dr. Casebeer is said to have been imported by our prohibition friends to Lincoln from the Beer city of Milwan kee.

Dictator Burrows of the farmers' alliance still insists that he alone is pure. The circunstance of the Americans, who ence threw tea overboard in Boston harbor because a high tax, is nothing compared to the frightful fact that fifteen pounds of super X *.ca was lost by a distributing agent of the all ance. The small commission which Mr. Bur rows received on this tea amounted to nothing, but he is liable to confiscate every alliance tea-pot in the state, in his endeavor to tind the guilty party whom he believes smuggled the stimulant. In the meantime h is engaged in blowing his name in the bottle of all future consignments so that no mistakes may be made. And while he is eagaged in this interstate teaflie the farmers are admonished to continue in the "good work" of sending on their contributions.

The Nebraska democrats who henored James E. Boyd with the first place on their ticket domand that the state militia be abolished. This recalls foreibly the memor able siege of Omnha and the battle scenes of Camp Dump, where the state militia, under the gallant leadership of General Colby covered itself with laurels and straw, and where the Gatliag gan, the bayonet and the sabredid less execution than the demijohn We presume this reminiscence inspired Mr Gannon with the natriotic desire to have the militia abolished forever and let General Colbyroan forever at large on his white Arablan charger in pursuit of red-headed rioters.

A counter movement to the State Business Men's and Bankers' association has been set on foot by the prohibitionists. This is emisently proper and appropriate. ... It also seems very appropriate that among the shining lights who fight for "God, home and morality," is blazoned forth the name of the sanctimonious Mr. Joe Imboff, who conducted the Merchants (now the Canital) hotel during the pulmiest days of its oil room jumberees, and who amassed a fortune from the wicked rum traffic, which Mr. Imhoff now pronounces a great crime and a curse.

At 11 a. m. the inhuman father was taken from his cell at the pelice station and taken Since the Omaha Republican kieled the bucket, and the Kearney Enterprise changed front on the prohibition issue, the Lincoln Call has fall swing as the duly recognized organ of the colonels who tramp about this state spouling for "our homes." It might have been altogether different had Rum. Rourgen and Rosewater been disposed t

tion was seen to get off a freight train en-WHERE IS JOBN BIGHT!

Mary EllenRighy or Nigby, No. 10 Ca street, Liverpool, England, writes to chief of police of Lincoln serking informa-concerning the whereabouts of her fath-John Rigby. She has not heard from him set 1872 and at that time he was farming

TRAZIER WANTS TO BE THEFT.

William R. Frazier says he is there apply disgusted with the outand ish conduct of his wife, Sarah, and asks for a divorce from her The two have been married only about a y and a half, and yet, after they had been m riedoulycight works, Frazier says, his brin violated her marital rows, and since the time has shown a determination to be a woman generally, Remonstratives availanding and be asks for a divorce.

STOLE TIREE HORSES.

and Fleming has been classing has co-since. The First National lank of Philassince. The First National bank of Philage-burg has a mortgrage on the three horses and

WANT DIEMTO DIT &L.

Five petitions for recovering of accaust Mosca M. Sayre and Ma were filed in the district court in ntin Surrist The first was from Charleter ampaign country, Ohio, and she wants \$975.35 from them. The Frid National bank of Urbana, O. which has a caim of \$613.5 and with third is from A. M. Glessner, of Ch county, Ohio, whoasksfor \$12 The fornell tom John C. MoCuller, who \$934.01. The fifth is from Bella unts. Glean of the same county, who darm see to from the defendants. This makes as agreed from the defendants. This makes an agree gate of \$1,018.59. The Sayres protions are non-residents, but own considerable apperty here and the Ohis creditors fearned of the facet

BOBS UP SERENELY.

O. Corwin Sabia, the masager of the new O. Corwin Sabin, the manager of the new defunct. Western mutual benefit association at Beatrice, is trying bis 'prentice hand again in the insurance business. This time he has chosen Washington, D.C., as his field of operations and amounces himself as vice president and general manager of a brand new constraints of the New York and the second eworganization alled the National Capital ife association.

LABY SUNTEDFORTHE STATE FAIR. Mr. Dunham of Omaha, accompanied by Mr. Nolson, the inventor of perturbe laby-cinths, were in this city and on the fair 24522 ground systerday, localing at the latter place a sile for a manumoth labyrinth, which has 19.828 13.829 been secured for the coming fair as one of no leading attractions. The labyriath will be a structure 115x130 feet, with a multinucleof 381069 winding walks, in which a majority of explorers will get so list that they can be heir way neither in ner oat, but will have to lepend upon the thirteen gates provided it acommodation in the different wall 8,180 and which are seconstructed that the visible and can be opened only from ane and leading out of the laby but h and are 10.327 posed to be used only by those who a but their defeat in attempting to discover de proper way through.

NOTES ABOUT THE CITE.

Mr. FrankStipek, a widower of fity-dee years, and Mrs. Mary Sramek, i widow laiv of forty-five, were united in wedlerk tals morningby Acting County-Juda: Long.

Mayor Graham is seriously illitoday. Resa leaster, who was reined by a hear-essiover, has gone temporarily to the hears or falles women at Milford. She will return provably at the session of the distant court to testify against the man that played ber false.

The Tariff is the Main Thing.

St. Loudi Gtobe-Democril. The republican party demnads that the ariff bill be enacted, whatever becomes of he federal Distin bill.

The Price of Feace.

Kamas City Tines. As an example of how thoroughly she is in arnest as a new-found friend of universal seace, Cermany will begin at once the exconditions of a tride of \$7,500,000 in multiag Heliceland another Gibraltar. At this rate, by the time the Teuton has become entirely amblikein his nature, the German taxparer will be flat broke.

A Business Advance.

THE FIRST DISTRICT CENSUS. The Official Count Shows a Total of Almost Four Hundred Thousand.

and City News.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 14.-[Special to THE

Brr. |-The final official count of the First

district of Nebraska, after being corrected

and sent to Superintendent Parter at Wash-

Poirgias county.....

Prattsmonth Weeping Water County

First ward. Second ward

Second ward Third ward Fourth ward Fifth ward Sixth ward Severth ward

Total Lancaster county.

Total.....

Garre County City of Beatrice City of Wymore

Nomiahi county. Pawace county. Pawace Chy.

Douglas county.....

consty.

Sarpy county. Saunders county.

aneastor county Rescounty age county officially county centally county

awaec county Tchardson county.....

GREAT INDIONATION.

ver the beinous criminal assault made by C. Ban mond on his fourteen year-old daugh

ter, who is just blossoning into young womanhood. There are heard on every hand hints of lynching, and all that is accessary to carry the universal wish into execution is a leader. Had Harmond been released this

moraing even on buil, it was generally under-stood in the neighborhood where he lives that Judge Lynch was to mete out justice to him.

to Justice Foxworthy's court, where he was arraigned. The testimony against Haamond was overwhelming and damning and the

worst of the kind probably ever heard in a Lincoln justice court. Throughout the trial

the fiend maintained a sullen silence and as

sumed indifference, and when as led to testify

Great popular indignation exists in Lincoln

Total.

FLEET DISTRICT, 10.903

Tota1...... 24,139

1,944

15.09

17,80 8,606

1283.015

15/1/20

10.112

1,408

18,003

8.158

14.31

18,579

11.15

55.07

299,0116

75.1(6

13.819 11.006

12,032

10.258

1:204:2

156.00

 $12.942 \\ 10.25$

TELOND

4.61

ington, is as follows:

urth ward

unders county-

City of Omaha-First ward Second ward Third ward

itth ward. Isth ward.

Servout la win rei ...

lighth ward.

Ninth ward .

South Oreahrt

Total....

County

Total.

Total.

Nebraska City.

Total

Tota L.

Total.....

Total.....

- tournty

this city.

A GRAND SHOWING MADE BY OMAHA.

Two Suits for Divorce Instituted in the District Court-A German Laborer Robbed-State House

Constable C.J. Fleming of Phillipsherr, Kan, arrived in the sity today after we Riler Lloyd of the same town, who share three hopes from his brother-indaw, Same-Moore of Phillips county. The stateds were taken about day light Saturday of last were

paying for the pursuit of the thief.

mission, when promulgated, and adopt them when pressed, renders an early compliance with the new tariff almost certain

THE "American party" of California has of course endorsed the prohibition candidate for governor, and the most striking thing about it all is that Dennis Kearney, the famous Sand Lot orator, proposes to furnish wind for the campaign. In lieu of imported colonels, he will perhaps fill the bill. Dennis is an American from Tipperary.

COLORADO'S silver production averages two millions per month. The recent advance in price is estimated to have added four hundred thousand dollars to the value of the monthly product. With such marked benefits flowing from favorable legislation. It is not surprising that the bullionnires feel encouraged. But where does the farmer's profit come in?

THE Farmers' Alliance and People's party receives very little encouragement so far at the hands of prohibition organs and prohibition leaders. The Chicago Lever, the acknowledged leading organ of prohibition in the west, turns a cold shoulder to the farmers of Nebraska with the following sarcastic declaration:

We sympathize with you, farmers, but re-member that this country will never tolerate a class party. The true reform party is the prohibition party. Come along with us.

A KEARNEY paper is trying to raise a great hubab because Kearney was omitted in the report of the movements of the Michigan editors on their way east from the Pacific Coast. Inasmuch as all aims are entirely peaceful, and if the our regular correspondence from Kearney emanates from the office of the paper that is so terribly distressed over the incident we would respectfully suggest that the people of Kearney who are sensitive enough to take offense at this alleged slight of Kearney direct their unkindly remarks to the fellow who is nitely. Nobody apprehends any disraising all the hubub.

Methodist denominations in founding scale which promises to eclipse all rivals. John D. Rockefeller of the Standthe movement. Counting his wealth bydoubt that the proposed endowment of twenty millions can be readily raised. The project, as outlined by the New York Tribuns, contemplates an educational institution which will supply the youth of America with all the advanof Europe. It is the purpose of the projectors to engage the ablest corps of profrom all parts of the world.

cation and a young girl, innocent of offense, wounded unto death, should take the law into their own hands and visit its severest penalty upon the cow-

ardly and brutal assassin ? Did not every instinct of self-preservation and every consideration of even-handed justice naturally urge them to this course? It is sincerely to be hoped that Nebraska may never have another experience of this kind. In all its aspects it gives cause for profound regret. But none should censure the people of Washington county who took the law into their own hands without first carefully

considering the circumstances which impelled them to this action and the danger there is of the defeat of justice from the delays and technicalities of the law.

When Lord Salisbury said recently that the situation of affairs in Europe had not for years seemed more pacific then at present, and conveyed the idea that the tendency was all in the direction of continued peace, he doubtiess did not speak simply as an optimist predisposed to look upon the bright side of things. The English premier is a shrewd and careful diplomatist and not given to promises or assurances that have not a substantial foundation. He is doubtless quite as famillar as any other statesman of Europe with what is going on in other countries, and besides, when he made his reassuring utterance Emperor William had been a guest of his grandmother, Victoria, and

it is by no means improbable that he let fall some hint or suggestion that authorized the belief that his own desires and German emperor seriously wishes to preserve the peace all the world will be likely to conclude that he can do so.

external condition of affairs as it now appears to encourage the belief that European peace may be maintained indefi-

and a great deal will depend upon the THE example set by the Catholic and result of the coming conference between Emperor William and the czar in deternational universities has spurred the mining what may be the situation next Baptists to action. Leading members of year. The meeting of the emperors is that church have perfected plans for a undoubtedly regarded with the very national university in New York on a greatest interest throughout Europe. Emperor William is to arrive at Narva, Russia, today, where a banquet will ard oll company is the guiding spirit of be given in his honor, and he will witness the military maneuvers. On Thursthe huadreds of millions there is little | day he will depart for St. Petersburgh, where he will remain next Saturday and Sunday. The most elaborate preparathe friendly feeling of Russia toward tages possessed by the best universities Germany. The world will draw its own fassors that money can secure and draw note that the leading journal the pulpit, the rostrum and the stage. to this great seat of learning students of Austria, where there is per- The discussion of the housing of the

tect the property of any railroad in the state? It is, moreover, their duty to do so whenever called upon, and the laws do not recognize the right of any others to perform that service. They clearly specify who shall be the guard-

ton or any other private individual.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

There is certainly everything in the

national and state, for the suppression of this system. Its toleration encourages the growth of an evil which is prognant with danger to the rights, liberties and welfare of the people, and the longer it is permitted to remain the more difficult it will be to remove it. There is nothing like it in any European country, and its existence and toleration in this republic is a striking illustration of the indifference

of our people to conditions which antagonize the essential principles of free government. When it has become a a regular and most profitable business to supply the great corporations with bands of armed men, under private costrol, to spy upon and overawe the people, it issurely time that the people began to seriously consider what should be done to guard their most sacred interests

against so grave an evil.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND. Long before Charles Dickenspresented

his unfading pictures of the London poor in "Bleak House" and "Oliver Twist," the question of providing for the unfortunates had been uppermost in the minds of British statesmen and philantrophists. Dickens' revolutions aroused the masses for a time, but finally indifference preturbance to it during the present year, | vailed and the army of paupers was increased rather than diminished. Five or six years ago a modest pamphlet was printed entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London." It contained nothing new, but was a plain, unvarnished statemeat of the condition of the humblor classes in the British metropolis. It made no special pretension to literary excellence nor any effort to work up the reader by elaborate writing, yet no publication made in London during the last half century created such a tremendous sensation. Edition after edition was exhausted. Copious tions have everywhere been made to do | extracts from the work were printed in him honor, as if to attest as far as public the great journals. It was at once male demonstration and pageantry can attest the topic of leading articles and communications unnumbered in the leading papers and was discussed in weeklies conclusions as to the sincerity of all and used as texts in the magazines and this, but it is worth while to reviews. Its echoes were heard before

The necessity for additional hospital ecommodations in Omaba is apparent o every citizen. With a population in ity and suburbs of one hundred and fifty thousand people, it is self-evident that two hospitals cannot meet the needs of the sick. For this reason the efforts being made to complete and put in operation the Immanuel hospital deserve he prompt and substantial support of generous people. The small sum reruired to finish the interior of the ouilding strongly appeals to all citizens, and it is to be hoped the amount will be quickly raised.

THE City of Parislong held the palm as being the swiftest Atlantic steamer that ever sailed from New York to Liverpool. But the Teutonic last week beat this "ocean greyhound" by thirteen minutes. While these thirteen minutes do not signify anything particularon the great dial of time, they serve to show that gradually the ocean steamships are ncreasing their speed, and that five days will soon by considered sufficient. time to cross the "briny deep."

It is announced that the Comte de Paris

accept the proposal of the deacon, and planked down \$1,509 in legal tender currency or its equivalent. Just think what a marrow escape the prohibitionists had, and how greatmoral champions are flirting with the devil when he didn't have his check book with him. Just think of it !

Of all sad words of tongae or pen, The saddlest are these: It might have been--anti-prohibition for the mere bagatelle of \$1,500 spoteashor an accepted draft on the B. and B. M. association.

Severe on the Savants.

Chicogo Times. Henry M. Stanley, who is now in Paris, as credited with saying: "I would rather ride 1,000 miles than underro another public dinner." This, coming from the hero of the dark continent, who has been accustomed for years to the fetes and courtesies of the Hottentotand other ebouy mobility, is a hard rub on the Freach savants. Ye glories of the empire, whither have you departed?

A Breezeville Invocation.

Chicago Tribula Tell me, ye inkeside winds, That round my pathway roar. Doye not know some goodly spot Along you curving shore-Some harge and eligible space-

On which, with proper care,

A band of tired men can place A World's Columbus Fairl

With spray the winds my forchead wet And moaned, "We haven't found it yet."

The Farmer and the Laborer. Luniver I

The farmers' alliance of Nebraska has as olvel that "eight hours make a long enough day's labor for any class of workingmen a cept farm hands. ** Why was the discriminaion made against farm hands? Do they not work as hard as any other class of laborers: Are they not entitled to the same privileges as others! Do they not describe and need the same opportunities for recreation, reading and self-improvement! It may indeed be urged that the exception was made on the ground of necessity. When grain is ripe it must be harvested. When it is in good conlition it must be housed or stacked or it will be rained by rain. These works cannot always be done in time, working eight hours a day.

But similar exigencies arise with manufac turers and contractors. It often becomes in possible for them to keep their engagements inless their employes will work more than eighthours a day. Their threatened losses are as great as these that would be caused to the farmer by the destruction of his crops, If tney should pay extra wages for extra hours beyond eight, why should not the farmer? In the pleas for shorter hours for labor nothing has ever been said for the farm hand. Yethe is the greatest sufferer of all. He aldom knows intennission of toil from subrise till dark. A twelve hours' working day would be a relief to him, and a ten hours' one a boon and a joy. Yet nothing is ever said in his behalf. Is it because the farm hands are not organized, and thus cannot compel attention and consideration by the power of a solid rotel

In the Nebraska case was the farm haad Hacriminated against because the members of the alliance are the ones that employ him? Can we believe that self-interest is exerting its baleful influence to so great as extent over the philasthropic and reforming alliance / It s certainly time that the farm hand made himself heard in assertion of his equal rights

When his wife came ! him and, putting her arms around his neck, asked him why he had committed such a terrible crime, he pushed her away and cast a tierce glance at her that would have from e blood of even a pirate. After hearing the disgusting evidence Justice Forwarth placed him under \$10,000 bonds to appear fore the district court. He was immediately taken to the county pail. The sheriff will in crease the guards about the place tonight for fear of a repetition of last night's lynchia bee at Blair.

STRUCK BY LIGHTSING.

A barn belonging to H. P. Lowat Eleventh and D was struck by lightning during the storm this afternoon and was bursed to the ground. On account of the prevalences electricity in the atmosphere so telephone message could be sent to the fire department antilit was too late to save the structure The horses and carriage were removed in time to save them. The loss was about \$80 A BAD BALLANCE.

Mr. James B. Ballance tells a startling story about the conduct of the woman he mudebis wife three years ago and asks for a divorce from her. He charges that since has February his wife has been guilty of bad con duct with Jim Hansley, formerly a salout kerper at Albitcht, but now a resident Omaka. Mr. Baliance says further that h a residento wife has an illegitamate child of which Hans ley is the father. He also claims that Mrs. Ballance is in the habitof getting drank and has popartized his life while under thein fluence of lig tor.

THE STATE SERVICES.

Auditor Benton is back at his dosk again, F.C. Howe, eleck of the banking beard who has been enjoying a three weeks' vaca-tion in the nourabinous districts of New Hameshire, will probably return Monday. Captain Hif, the state treasurer, who has een at the Long Pine Christangaa for sev ral days, will probably return this evening Captair Steen, land commissioner, has a a trip that includes Wahoo, Norfolk ie northern portion of the state. He wil a Tuesday.

Brad Cook, deputy land commissioner, 1s mjoying the soldiers' reunion at Boston in ompany with Governor Thayer Cook will oturn the latter part of next week. Mr. Hagey, the new engineer at the state one, is busy in getting the slearn, water and elevator equipments back into shap again. He found them all in bad condition. Governor Jean M. Theyer jr., is perform ing the dignified function of chief executive

the state in the absence of his father, Deputy Auditor Allon of the insurance de partment leaves this evening for Columbus O., where he will deliver an address next Weshesslay on "Unsatherized Insurance," efore the convention of state insurance and tors INTERMENT OF THE WAIP.

A telegram was received today from New York from the mother of the wast, Fred Ash nore, who was killed by the cars here a day or two ago. She asks that the bay be buries iere. As she says nothing about paying the same, and nothing is said about his being an heir, it is believed that either the report of his being heir to \$2,000 from a relative r cently deceased is a hoax, or the motion knows nothing about it. Unless the B. & M railway company pays the expenses of burial the county will have to attend to it. Theremains will be interred this afternoon.

ROBBED OF A HUNDRED DOLLARS. Herman Jager, a German laborer has been working hard for sev-eral months in the south part of the county and finally accumulated over OVER \$100. Last night after going on a spree with one Alfred Webber, he went to the depot hotel to stop for the night. Instead of turn-21130 ag his money over to the clerk before reng he kept it in his pantaloons pocket. H This morning when Jager awake he dis-covered that Webber haddisappeared, and on thrusting his hands in his pastaleons pockets be found that the \$100 was also miss-ing. It was naturally concluded that Web-

er and the money left the room at the sam line. The supposed thief is about 5 fost inches, between twenty-one and twenty-two years old has a light mustache, and wore soft hat, black troasers, striped cost and brown shirt. A man answering his descrip-

Every me knows that the installment buiesshas gained a firm foothold in this comry, but the nevest deal in this line surusses all others on record. A Hungarian niner has recently completed a transaction in Perasylvania by which he transferred his wife to another man for the consideration of \$100, \$25 down and the balance in monthlyinstallments of §5. The danger of such a deal s that the buyer may the of his bargain and abaadon his purchase after having paidan 🏾 🇨 ustilment ortwo.

CARDINAL NE WMAN'S POEM. Lead, kisdly light, amid the encircling gloom,

Lead thou me on : The night is sark and tam far from home. Lead this moon. Kees this my feet: I do not ask to see

The distant scene; one step's enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou

Should st lend me on : I loved to choose and see my path; but now Load than me on

Lead thus me on. I level the garish day, and, spite of fears. Pride rided my will; remember not just years. 1.00

So long thy powerhas blest me, sure it still Will lease me on

W ill load me on O'er most and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till The night is gone. And with the mort these accol faces smile.

W tilch I have leved long since, and lost awhile.

Weeping Trees in the Northwest.

In the forests of Washington and Britsh Columbia I have frequently seen rees dripping copically during clear, might days when no dewwasvisible Isowhere, sips a writer in the Seattle Post. The dripping was so profuse that # the ground underneath was almost satur-The phenomenon in this case was ateul. caused by the remarkable contensing power of the leaves of the fir, and it ocurred only when the relative hamidity was near the dew point. The dripping conses after 10 or 11 o'clock is the morning, buildessmeat or near subset. In Hakinyt's "Voyages," there is an ac-count of Hawkins' second voyage to Mties and America, written by agentle man who sulled with Hawkins, in which weare bld that in the island of Ferro there is a weeping tree that supplicant hemmand beasts of the island with drink, there being moother available water supply. Further, he states that n Gulaca he saw many wceping trees, out of a species different from that of Ferro.

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haps the least disposition to look on the London poor sent almost every other is coming to America. This is by no with other workmon.