CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and diterial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The lice Publishing Company, Omnha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the non-The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee B'id'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas. 1 58

Geo. B. Tzschirek, secretary of The Bee Publishing company does selectly swearthat the netral circulation of The Damy Bee for he week ending August 23, 140, was as fol-Marriay August 18
T-fooday August 19
Wooday August 20
Fuday August 21
Friday August 22
Faturday August 23

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this fird day of August, A. D., 1890, [SEAL.] N. P. Fail, Notary Public.

ISEAL.)

N. P. FSIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tyschurck, being daly sworm, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Boe rublishing Company, that the actual average daily gire darton of The DAR. But for the month of August, 189, 1836 copies for September, 1890, 87,70 copies, for October, 1890, 18,10 copies, for December, 1890, 20,34 copies; for January, 180, 19,55 copies; for February 1890, 19,56 copies; for March, 1890, 20,36 copies; for April, 1890, 20,36 copies; for May, 1890, 20,36 copies; for July, 1890, 20,36 copies.

George B. Tyschurck, 1890, 20,36 copies; for July, 1890, 20,36 copies; for May, 1890, 20,36 copies; for July, 1890, 20,36 copies.

Sworm to Exform me and subscribed in my

THE weekly bank statement shows that the reserve has decreased \$1,857, 000. The banks now hold \$2,513,000 more than the requirement of the 25 per centrule.

With half a million dollars worth of building permits in sight, the fall building season promises to be one of average

Now that the French government is wrestling with a tariff, American sympathy will go out to the sister republic in large doses.

IT was peculiarly appropriate to greet the returning council with a brass band, The amalgamation of kindred metals accords with the natural fitness of things.

THE advance in lumber rates from the northern and southern pineries to Omaha and other Missouri river points comes too late to materially affect building operations, but why should lumber rates be advanced?

.In referring the matter of unpaid fees in the hands of the register of deeds to the county attorney for action, the county commissioners took the only course open to them. The unanimity of their action is a warning to delinquents to hasten to the trensurer's wicket.

THE right of corporations to combine for offensive or defensive purposes is rarely questioned, but when the workingmen unite for mutual protection the corporate organs denounce them as conspirators. It makes a vast difference whose ox is gored.

THE Arkansas election for state offlcers will be held September 1. The domocrats are running a Baptist preacher for governor, while the republicans and labor unionists have put a Methodist preacher in opposition. Both sidesclaim that they are running a ticket for the

CHICAGO's pre-eminence as an art center has received the finishing touch. Side by side with the Cronin, the Havmarket and the Snell tragedies, in oil and wax, is a life-size reproduction of the Kemmler electrocution. In painting as in sculpture, the Windy city is constantly on the lookout for masterplaces,

THE cost of the Parnell commission assessed against the London Times amounts to three-quarters of a million dollars. To this must be added the price paid Picott, the tremendous loss of patronage, and the wreck of several individual fortunes, not to speak of shattered influence and reputations. The price, however, was not too great for the

THE Massachusetts Inspector general of fish has seized about one thousand barrels of mackerel, which were not properly branded. Accordingly eastern papers are calling for a national inspection law. The German carp and walleyed pike which graze on western prairies should be branded the same as mustangs and Texas cattle. This would avoid confusion in many instances.

THE people of Tennesses have unveiled one and laid the foundation of a second monument to the memory of Davy Crockett. In these days of selfish politics, it is refreshing to revert to the public career of the hero of the Alamo. As hunter, congressman and soldier, his life breathes that rugged honesty, self relinnce and fearlessness which found its grandest development on the frontier. Conscience was the menter of his acts. and party ruled him only so far as its plans and policies agreed with his ideas of right. In honoring the memory of Creckett, Tennessee honors herself.

THE American Forestry association meets in Quebec September 2. The convention will be an important one, and the fact that it is held in the Dominion will attract attention to the contrast between that country and the United States in the matter of forest preservation. While the forests of the Dominion are objects of national interest, those of the United States are being wiped out as rapidly as steam can do it. Already the effect of denuding the country of timber is making itself felt, and within another generation timber sections which now enjoy marked climatic benefits, will undergo disastrous phanges.

PROBIBITION IMPOSTURE.

During the past twenty years Nebraska has been canvassed by a great many political mountebanks, but never is all her history has there been such systematic and stupendous imposture resorted to as has been carried on by the ndvocates of prohibition in the present campaign. The men and women engaged in the prohibition crusade seem to be utterly indifferent about facts and figures and the wildest fabrications are scattered brondcast among the people as gospel truth. Their organs are just as reckless as their campaigners.

In last week's issue of their Omaha organ the boast was made that Nance county was sure to give three thousand majority for the prohibitory amendment. This was doubtless accepted as a fact by the credulous. But inasmuch as the highest number of votes ever polled in Nance county, namely at the last presidential election, only reached a total of eleven hundred and twenty-seven, the promised three thousand majority is not likely to materialize. In fact we are safe in predicting that the majority for prohibition in Nance county will be less than three hundred, and there may not be any majority for prohibition in that county by the 4th of November.

A female stumper recently declared in a speech at Ashland that there are thirty-seven hundred saloons in Nebraska. Where she got her figures we are at a loss to divine. The actual number of licensed saloons in this state is less than eight hundred and fifty, and the total number of revenue tax stamps taken out by Nebraska liquor dealers and druggists for this year is eighteen hundred and sixty. But we have no doubt that the woman with the iron jaw will keep right on repeating her preposterons assertions about the number of Nebraska saloons, and hundreds of dupes will believe her story.

The bureau of fabricators at Lincoln headquarters are flooding the state with mir-raising tales about imaginary conpicacies hatched by Peter Her, C. C. furner and the whisky ring when they knowns well as we do that Peter Her has been in California all the season laying out stock yards near Sin Franeisco and has been in Omaha but two or three days since last spring. Turner is in Louisville, Chicago, Peoria, or some other place, and has no more to do with the campaign against prohibition than Her, but his name was very useful to the forgers and imposters who are making a living out of prohibition agitation from one year's end to another.

The Lincoln Call, which offered itself to Roggen and Rum for fifteen hundred dollars, with no takers, boastfully prints a list of socalled bankers and business men who, to the number of two thousand, are said to have enlisted for prohibition. A mare glance at the list shows it to be a travesty on bankers and business-men, so palpable that it would cause a broad grin on the face of the most verdant bill-collector. The banking firm at the head of this remarkable aggregation is a Peter Funk shaving shop at the state capital, which gives itself away by sending out circular letters to other bankers offering to furnish envelopes with a prohibition heading at seventy-five cents a hundred or three dollars a thousand! Whoever heard of a reputable banking house soliciting job printing! Among the other, business men whose name are paraded we notice briefless village lawyers, livery stable hostlers, ten-centa-shave barbers, messenger boys and roustabouts in stores and work shops and packs of all trades who could not muster credit enough to buy a ten-dollar suit of clothes.

A frantic appeal to the working men o fall in with prohibition has recently been inserted in many of the county weeklies over the name of Sophia F. Grubb, national superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance union. This appeal caps the climax of downright ignerance or barefaced imposture. The assertion is boldly made by Mrs. Grubb that there are five hundred thousand saloons in the United States and fourteen hundred million dellars worth of liquor is annually consumed in this country. This certainly beats the famous pycamid which prohibition agitators have been exhibiting in country school houses. The base of this pyramid represents the annual consumption of liquor at nine hundred million dollars and one of the smaller blocks above represents the meat consumed in this country at three hundred and five millions a year, or one-third as much as the cost of the liquor consumed. As a matter of curiosity THE BEE did a little figuring on its own account, and "it found that in 1880 the population of the United States was a fraction over fifty millions. Of this number a fraction over thirteen millions were under ten years of age. Assume that all these children were fed on milk and vegetables and feed the other thirty-six and a shalf millions on en cents worth of meat a day, which is a low estimate, and you have a total meat consumption of three million slx undred and fifty thousand dollars per lay, or one billion four hundred and orty-six million dollars in round figures er year. And yet long-faced ministers vill keep on asserting that we only coname three hundred and five million ollars worth of ment a year.

There is no way of finding out how nuch is realized from sales of liquor by ill the liquor dealers in this country, The value of liquor manufactured including the revenue tax is computed at one hundred and forty millions, and the value of all imported liquors is less than ten millions a year, making a total of one hundred and fifty millions. But Mrs. Grubb will have it that we consume fourteen hundred million dollars worth of liquor.

This is about on a par with her half million saloons. Just think of it-half a million saloens in forty-two states, or an average of 11,900 saloons in each state including the six prohibition states of Maine, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas and the doubt very much whether there are seventy-five thousand saloons in this country. But that will not make any difference to the prohibition crusaders who justify their lies by claiming that they are laboring for the promotion of morality.

THE sixth annual session of the Society of American Florists is in session

in Boston. The great American sunsaw the beauty of the yellow bud, would hostile to all forms of religion. applaud most heartily.

THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL. The house committee on military affairs has reported a bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the army, which became extinct when the bill was passed making Sheridan a general. It is probable the bill will pass the present congress, though it may not be reached at this session. If it becomes a law Major-General Schofield will of course be advanced to the new grade, having a elear claim to the prometion by seniorty of rank as well as by long, faithful and country today who have obtained able service.

The promotion of Schofield would leave the third major generalship vacant, and under the existing arrangement of army commands, which it is presumed would not be changed, there must be three officers of the rank of major general and six of the grade of brigadier general. The country is divided into three great military divisions, the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Missouri, under the command of major generals, and these divisions are subdivided into six departments under the command of brigadier generals. Under present circumstances, with a major general at the head of the army, one of the divisions is commanded by a brigadier general and a regimental commander is at the head of one of the denartments.

It is urged in advocacy of creating the grade of lieutenant general that it is necessary to the proper arrangement of the division and department cammands and to the attainment of the fullest efficiclency. With this rank permanently established each division and department would have at its head an officer of the grade entitled to command it, and under an arrangement of this kind only a small and necessary share of matter arising in the departments would be referred for consideration and action to the division commander, and a still smaller share would reach the lieutenant general commanding the army.

Such opposition as has been made to the proposed creation of the rank of lieutenant general has taken little account of the practical considerations in favor of it. The chief objection urged is that with our small army no such rank is necessary, and that it has been conferred only in recognition of special claims. The force of this is not so great as may appear at first glauce. The duties of the commander of the army are not confined, or at any rate should not be, to the mere matter of seeing that the military regulations are properly carried out. He is understood to concern himself with everything having relation to the military interests and protection of the country. Besides, it is quite unnecessary to assume that our army will always continue as small as at present. But manifestly the most cogent argument in favor of establishing the proposed rank is that the officer at the head of the army should have a distinct grade, and it should be made permanent and not conferred in recognition of individual merit or services.

A RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

According to statistics obtained by one of the leading religious journals of the country, the membership of the Christian churches of the United States now aggregates nearly twenty-two millions, and the gain since last year has been over one million. About threefifths of the increase was among the Protestants, and two-fifths among the Roman Catholies. More than two-thirds of the Protestant gain was made by the Baptists and Methodists alone. The figures therefore show that the great religious communions of this country are the Catholic, the Methodist and the Baptist, standing numerically in the order in which they are named. They together nclude more than four-fifths of the Christian believers of this nation, the remaining number, less than one-fifth. peing divide 1 among fifteen sects or de ominations, with their various pranches. The Roman Catholics are nearly equal in numbers to the Bantists and Methodists combined, the difference being less than one million members. For the last year the ratio of increase among the three was, about the same, or something over five in the hundred. It should be observed, however, that the Roman Catholie census includes the whole Catholic population, while the Protestant enumeration gives only the actual communieints. If the same method were adopted in counting the Baptists and Methodists the numerical strength of each of the three great communions would doubtless be about the same. Doubling the number of the other Protestant membership on the same principle, it appears that those in the Presbyterian denomination and under its influence are less than one-fourteenth of the religious population. Protestant and Catholic, and the Episcopalians are reduced to a very small fraction, or less than three per cent, though in reality their church attendance is proportionately probably much greater.

The figures certainly show a degree of ritality and a power of growth in the Christian churches of the United States far greater than many intelligent people have supposed them to possess. As a matter of fact the statistics do not fairly represent all of our people who acknowledge Christianity, many thousands of such not being accounted for because they are not communicants of any church. Furthermore, no record is made of the young children of church members, which if done would very materially swell the statistics. Still it must be confessed that the fact that two Dakotas. What reckless lying! We there are at least fifteen million people in this country, after making a liberal allowance for those not enumerated among Protestant communicants, and including the Jews, who profess no religion, shows that there still remains here a great missionary field for the propagation of Christianity. The churches certainly have not been idle,

but it is a question whether they have of an elucidation of the elements of poflower, which grows profusely in the done all that was possible to extend litical economy which the ordinary morthe west, is receiving serious attention their influence. At any rate it is plain tal might comprehend, politicians seek-and may be adopted as the national they have still a vast work before them ing popular favor have been invited to flower. This would be a triumph over in conquering the great army of un- to launch enticing failacles upon an uneastern culture that Oscar Wilde, who | believers, agnostics and others who are

> LOOSE METHODS OF NATURALIZATION The privilege of becoming an American citizen is a most valuable one, and it should be surrounded by every safeguard necessary to protect it against misuse and fraud. The existing laws, which have undergone little change since they were first enacted, have been supposed to furnish ample security to the government and the person seeking citizenship, but investigation shows that such is not the case. It is asserted that there are tens of thousands of men in the their naturalization papers without conforming to the requirements of the

law. A part of the house judiciary committee has recently entered upon an investigation of the procedure in naturalization cases in the federal courts, and some interesting facts have already been disclosed. In Boston it was found that all the naturalization is done by the clerks of the courts, although the law says that the act of naturalization shall be performed by the court, and it is very questionable whether it is a power that can be delegated by the court. One of the members of the committee, a lawyer of high standing, held that every certificate issued by the clerk of a court is void, and the man who obtains his final citizen's papers is no more naturalized than he would be if he should take an oath before one of the deputy murshals. It was found that the very great majority of the naturalized persons went to the federal courts, because it is far more difficult to get naturalization in the state courts.

The very bad condition of affairs found to exist in Boston will undoubtedly find its parallel in other large cities to which the investigations of the committee will extend, but whether that shall be the case or not it is reasonably certain that the disclosures generally will be of a nature to demand of congress such changes in the naturalization laws as will secure a radical reform in this very important matter. It should be made to be impossible to acquire American citizenship by any questionable methods.

A GORGEOUS ERA.

Ours is a great and progressive country. Everything around and about us proclaims innate vanity and intense ambition. Time was when ordinary cities like Gmaha were content with a theatre. Opera houses were only to be found in London, Paris, Vienna, Milan, St. Petersburg, Berlin and New York. Thirty years ago even Philadelphia only had a Chestaut street theatre in which such common actors as Forest, Booth and Charlotte Cushman performed. But times have changed. Every one-horse town and village has an opera house and every city pretending to the name has several opera houses. Theatres are as much out of date now as are skating rinks.

And now we have struck the era of palaces;-not such monumental structures of marble and granite as the doges of Venice were wont to dwell in, and princes, cardinals and kings constructed in the great capitals of Europe, but palaces of industry which some years ago were known on our fair grounds as paviltions. We have corn palaces, coal palaces, ice palaces, sugar palaces, grass palaces, cotton palaces. The pavillion floral halls and agricultural halls are things of the past. We have outgrown all such commonplace affairs and pres ently every butcher shop will be a meat castle, every bakery will be a doughnut chateau and every harness shop will be a leather villa. Ours is a progressive country, not as gloomy and despondent as General Van Wyck paints it, but grand, gorgeous and imposing. We are some pumpkins, not only at our county fairs, but in the more pompous and pretentious paraphernalia that goes to stimulate the conglomerate individual known as an American to do something that people will talk about, if not for a century, at least for three days.

WORK OF THE CHAUTAUQUAS. Now that the various Chautauqua asemblies have closed for the season, an investigation of the results attained by these organizations will not appear out of place. When in 1878 the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle obtained a charter from the state of New York, it was with the express intention of carrying a more advanced education to the people's homes. This was to be obtained by prescribed courses in reading, followed by frequent examinations upon the ground covered. Degrees were then to be conferred upon students who had successfully passed a given number of courses. A few years later it was found that a more rounded instruction could be obtained by assembling the students at one place where lectures and class recitations could be attended, if only for a very limited period of time. This was the origin of

the summer Chautauqua meeting, and its only purpose was to supplement the work of the reading and scientific circle The question arises whether recent Chautauqua assemblies in this and other states have contributed materially to the work originally proposed. Have their promotors kept in view the higher education of the masses? or have they simply sought to draw immense crowds with an eye solely to the gate money? Have our Chautauquas degenerated into mercemary and speculative enterprises instead of aiming to elevate mankind morally and mentally? To be sure all Chatauqua open with prayer, sermons have been read without number, and some entertaining lectures have been delivered. But the true educator and scientist finds little to commend in these summer schools of philosophy. Very little positive instruction has been given in the literary and scientific branches. In most instances the long and important history of the universe, since the conversion of the heathen, has been neglected to make way for a few lectures upon biblical times, which, though very good in their place, ought not to monopnor have their efforts been unavailing, olize the whole field of history. Instead

A LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT.

A Man Can't be Arrested for Kissing His Neighbor's Wife. protected audience. The student, if any were in attendance, was left in the dark

about even the elementary principles of

economic science and the more complica-

ted problems were grappled with to the

confusion of minds incapable of grasping

What is needed is a more intimate

connection between the different Chau-

tauqua organizations and the elimina-

tion of partizanship, and one-idea

cranks and fanatics. Single lectures

even by eminent men when delivered

without connection with the general sys-

tem of education are of very little value

to anybody. Educators who have had

experience in presenting their subjects

to popular audiences should be engaged

to give series of lectures sup-

plemented by class recitation upon

crises in history, periods of literary com-

position, problems in economy and sim-

ple phases of science. The same lect-

ures could be repeated before each

Chautauqua assembly in rotation and a

lectureship circuit established. The

aim should be to impart learning to

those capable of appreciating it, and not

territory tributary to another organiza-

Last, but not least, there should be a

broad policy of tolerance and philan-

thropy, which would frown down any at-

tempt to sectarianize these assemblies

and drive from them all who do not sub-

scribe to a particular creed, or who dis-

given a qualified consent to the removal

ton. In a letter to Congressman Quinn,

U. S. Grant, jr., says: "If the people,

General Grant's remains to or near

consent only in case no provision be

made for her family resting by his side,"

has served to emphasize the mistake

made in committing the honored dust to

the keeping of New York. The scan-

dalous neglect of the city to fulfill its

York to a sense of its duty, the people

erside as the permanent resting place of

the hallowed associations which cluster

around Arlington cemetery, and above

be entrusted to the national government.

AN IMPORTANT decision was rendered

by a Chicago court recently. Two men

sued a street railway company for dam-

violence while riding on the company's

cars. They had been assaulted by a fel-

low passenger and the conductor made

no effort to shield them. In deciding a

to exhaust every means in its power to

protect its patrons from injury. The

principle is an old one, but its applica-

tion to street railways forms an interest-

IT APPEARS that the next greatest

task, experienced at the census bureau,

after counting the returns, is the paying

of the supervisors. The army of enumer-

ators is making quite a lively demand

for its pay. The average pay is but

about forty dollars to the enumerator, and

it is thought if the census were to be taken

again it would be rather difficult to se-

cure men to do the work. What was

supposed to be a "soft job" turned out to

An Eve-Opener for Republicans.

Georgia Alliance Farmer.

hence you will see alliance principles made

the basis of your national democratic plat-

The Pinkerton Mercenaries.

Philadelphia Record.

The very existence of this force of mer-

cenary troops—half janissaries and half spies

-in the service of a private chieftain having

co connection with the state, is abhorrent to

all ideas of liberal and orderly government.

There could be no worse sign of the times

than the fact that such a body of hireling

soldiers stands ready at the beck and call of

my corporation that may desire to bring it

into the field. The employment of this force

on every imaginary occasion of need, without

asking or awaiting the intervention of state

authority, betrays the tyranale instinct of

the great corporations, and the real extent of

their regard for the rights of workingmen or

for public opinion. These corporations have

a far more tender concern for their locomo-

tive engines than for the living, breathing

machinery that guides their material forces.

&Unless this evil, the employment of private

bodies of armed troops, independent of the

state-shall be speedily suppressed, it throat-

ens to grow to dangerous proportions. This

lefense of public safety and the maintenance

of public order cannot be surrendered to

these bands of corporation soldiers without

shaking the authority of the state to its very

foundations. Should this abuse be encour-

nged, before long rival chiefs to Pinkerton

wenld spring up, with fresh bodies of private

troops under their command; and it would go

hard if abundant occasion should not be found

for their employment. In such a condition

club law, or the power of the strongest, would

supersedo the regularly constituted author-

ities. Instead of depending on the state, the

citizen would be obliged to pay Pinkerton's

soldiers for protecting his life and property.

In one of the new states the employment of

these Pinkerton soldiers is sternly forbidden

by its constitution; and this is right. The

nuthority of the state and the presence of

these private troops in private pay cannot co-

exist. Instead of being alds to the state in

suppressing public disorders, they will be

come, with their corporation employers, ri-

vals and enemies of the state. In the middle

ages the power of the great barons who kept

arge bodies of troops in may increased, as the

authority of the government decreased. If

the people of this country desire to produce

an analogous condition of affairs, with the

corporation barons as substitutes for the feu-

dal chieftains of a past epoch, they have only

to encourage the establishment of bodies of

private troops like Pinkerton's within the

heart of the state.

Brethren, continue to stand by your order

be a rather "unenviable situation,"

and be true to its principles.

form.

ing precedent.

them.

TWO PERSONS REFUSE TO BE DIVORCED.

The Town of Perkins Up in Arms-The Macnnerchor Anniversary-Street Railway War-Other Capital City News.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 23 .- Special to THE BEE. |-An excited man upwards of thirty rushed into police headquarters. last evening and told the officers if they wished to see him kill a man to follow him. The astonished officers asked him what he meant.

"Well," said he, "I caught Salvation Army Bill, or William Johnson, as he calls himself, kissing my wife. I propose to shoot the dduffer, and if you wish to see the fun come nlong."

"What's your name and where do you ive!" asked one officer. "My name is Ed and I live on Fourth and

H," was the reply. "Ed what?" asked the officer.

But no attention was paid to the question and the excited husband simply shoated, Come on and see me kill the skunk."

to build up the finances of any one asso-The officers, fearing some trouble was up, ciation by drawing attendance from the shoved their pockets full of revolvers and billets and followed the fellow. He kept up his excited talk all the way, saying that his wife had made some excuse to go over to his stepdaughter's, and when he went over there after her about 10 o'clock he looked in the window and saw the wife of his bosom in the embrace of Salvation Army Bill and receivng kisses that none but he was entitled to give. He then rushed off to police headquarters and dramatically delivered the senagree as to the modes of salvation and reclamation of the vicious and intem-

tences given above,
On arriving in front of the stepdanghter's home Ed's courage falled him and his destr for gore melted into a request to have Bit arrested for unlawful osculation.

THE family of General Grant has The officers informed Ed that the legis lators in making their laws had failed to proof the general's remains from New York vide for the punishment of this serio to the national cometery at Washingfense, and the only thing to do would be t forgive Salvation Army Bill and take hi affectionate wife home and give her a seve lecture. Bill was then called out, and aft ecture. Bill was then called out, and afte he and the hasband had called each other al by act of congress, choose to remove the names they could think of. Ea said he would not kill him immediately, as the officer Washington, Mrs. Grant will refuse her were present, but he would attend to hi later when no witnesses were present. Bit then went his way and the husband took his wife home. As Ed is a very determined and revengeful fellow, the affair may yet have some other than this fareful ending. It is to be hoped the necessary action will be taken by congress, as indicated DON'T WANT DIVORCES. by Senator Plumb's resolution. Time

The heavy cannenading between person fighting for and opposing divorces maked fo still continues in the district court. Today two applicants fired their second shot a their consorts, hoping thereby to defeat the

obligations leaves congress free to act. The first was a reply to Mrs. Anna B Goldsberry, who created such a sensation by not only bringing charges of infidelity agains Even if the agitation should spur New or husband, but also caused his acrest fo the same, but failed to prove her charges This failure encouraged her husband, Adam at large will never be content with Riv-This failure encouraged her husband. Adamson Rom mee Goldsberry, to answor the terrible enarges made by his wife, and today he filed a reply in which he denied every allegation of impurity or other scandalous conduct alleged by the lady in her polition.

The second reply was made by Mrs. Marrilla B. Hubbell to her husband. Rev. Marian S. Hubbell. Mrs. Hybbell says in her answer that her husband is an Econopius mad that her the general's remains. The site lacks all the keeping of the remains should

that her husband is an Evangelist, and that he has been unable to support her or her son from the profits of his profession. That for this reason she has been compelled to engage in diverse kinds of business to make a decent living for herself and child. ages for failing to protect them from It was for this reason that she came to Lin coin with the consent of her husband in 1887 for the purpose of appointing agents for a library association in whose employ she was at the time. That later she leased the Led with block for \$1,000 of her own money with motion to quash the suits, the court dethe consent of her husband. She denfes that she wilfully deserted her husband or treater clared that the company was liable; that him with extreme craelty or conspired with it was a common carrier and was bound also denies that Gibson is in partnersh with her, or that she has been guilty of an conduct sufficiently improper to cause a di vorce. She opposes the legal separation, and move all, most positively fights the idea surrendering her son, whom she claims sh has supported for years. One thing is noticeable in Mrs. Hubbell's answer by its absence and that is the rumor of Hubbel being instane.
THE MAENNERCHOR.

The German Macnuerchor of this city wil elebrate its tenth anniversary tomorrow an all the scious of the fatherland in this part of Nebraska will celebrate the event in an ap propriate manner. The singing societies of Omaha and Council Bluffs and Seward wi come in on excursion trains and a great tim is expected. Dalby's military band will ac company the Bluffs society. The loca Macanercher will meet the excursionists a the depot and escort them to Germania hall on Ninth street, where a reception and ban-quet will be held. After this all will repair to the depot and be transported to Sawyer' grove.

A TOWN THAT GOT THE SHARE, A complaint was filed today with the state board of transportation by Levi Gaspineau and others against the Chicago, Burlington and others against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company. The complainants say that the company in 1888 constructed and opened for business a depot at Lisbon in Perkins county. That the Lisbon town site company laid off into town lots the surrounding country and sold such lots at enormous figures. That settlers were in duced by the improvements made at Lisbor to improve their farms and to open up, and enter into mercantile pursuits at Lisbon, and now that their wealth is so invested the rail road company has withdrawn its agent fro Lisbon, taken away its stockyards, and d nied itself to all business with the resident of Lisbon and vicinity. Wherefore, the pe itioners pray that the honorable state boar of transportation do issue an order compelling the re-establishment of the station a Lisbon. The secretary of the board has served a copy of the complaint on the defend

fifth day of September. STREET RAILWAY WAR. The Rapid Transit street railway company asks the district court for an injunction against the North Lincoln, the Electric and the Standard street railway companies to re strain them from cutting and crossing it tracks at U and Thirteenth streets and from seizing or occupying its right of way. The company avers that it allowed these concanies a crossing at Vance street to its sor row and is opposed to any further concessions. The company fears that the extension of the other lines to the north will materially THE JUDGE OPPOSES MISCEGENATION.

ant, requiring it to answer on or before the

Judge Fexworthy who, although a youn man, has attracted considerable attention of ate by his administration of heavy penalt to criminals, listened today to the di-story of little Flora Fedawa's relation the colored man, J. J. Stepney. Florali very attractive girl searcely fifteen, to owing to lack of proper training has dev oped deprayed tendencies and was found with the negro at Helle McGuigan's resert, one of the lowest hunnts in the city. After hearing the evidence the judge clapped a fine of \$25 and costs on Stepney and sent Flora up to County Judge Stowart as a candidate for the CALL FOR A DIVISION OF THE PROPERTY.

Rudge & Norris, hardware dealers, have note from Metudius Stengiton for \$43, and scure the same they took a mortgage Soughton's home in Pleasant Hill addition Lincoln. The note is now due and the ha ware men ask that Stoughton's house and be said to satisfy the same. The Clark Leonard investment company has a pr f \$500 ante-dating that of Rudge & Norris The hardware men recognize these claims, but decound that the property be soid, those having previous claims be paid off and got eat of the way so that they can get their \$45. WANTS HIS WANDERING BOY,

Albert Kobert, 684 West Eighteenth street, writes to Marshal Melicir, inquiring after his runaway boy, who, when last heard of, was in Lincoln. The lad is fourteen years old, is stout for his age, has blue eyes, a round face,

and were a new suit of clothes. Mr. Kobert asks the police to arrest him and send him back to his home. The boy bears the same as his father and is either in Lincoln or

ODDS AND ENDS,

J. S. Hoagland of North Platte, Lines county, and formerly sheriff of Lancuster was in the city today, the guest of his brother Deputy Sheriff Hongland.

Lincoln was visited with a scaking shower today that lasted from midday until evening Governor and Mrs. Thaver will rete from Boston the first of next week. Un Thayer more harm than good and she is not in as good state of health as she was who is she left.

I. I. Woods and F. Davis are having a dispute over the ownership of a horse. Davis has paid \$10 of the \$65 he agreed to pay for the steed and took possession of him, where upon Woods caused his arrest on the charge

f horse stealing.

A colored gentleman named Ed Carter caused the arrest, this morning, of a white-man named Curtain. Carter was enapored of a white girl named Lillie Fedawanad gave the ring to her. Lillie in turn gave it to Curtain, when the jealous Otherlo caused his

Among the ladies chosen today as new teachers in the public schools the coding year are Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Silles and the Misses Lottic Eckhert, Marie Burgess, Lidfo Hougland, Lydia Hougland, Lizzie Burr and

While John Wall was repairing a leaky gaet in the basement of the B. & M. depot last evening, his lamp became upset and exploded, burning his arm.
It is reported that one of the silk thieves recently held to the district court broke part today and escaped. The officers are reticent

#### suppress the Pinkertons. Philadelphia Record

concerning the matter.

The Pinkerton pinks want nipping in the bud. They are a noxious exotic not saited to

### Money Won't Buy Happiness.

Louisville Courier-Journal To read of the suicide of a millionaire in New York, almost shakes a man's confidence in the almighty dollar.

#### Confession of Weakness. Note York Blockt.

The man who rejects arbitration of a dispute creates the presumption that he is conscious of the weakness of his case

### An Unfair Return. Chicago Tribuna

It is time to view with alarm the number of preachers who are candidates for congress this year. The encroachment of the church on politics is an unfair return of the politician's unselfish indifference to churches.

Our Country Cousins Across the Sea.

The ignorance of American geography so often displayed by the English papers is frequently equaled by their ignorance of American politics. A London newspaper which regards Irish influence as particularly postiferous in the politics of the United King-dom is equally sure that the unwelcome sland taken by this country in the Benringsea unit; ter is due to the influence of the Irish-Ameri-

### Give Us Something New. Broken Bose Lender. The anti-prohibiticalsts don't go to hear

prohibition speakers. This is one of the strongest proofs that they are wrong, and know they are wrong.—W. C. T. U. Editor. They don't go to hear them because each lecture is but a repetition of the same old song and dance that has been rendered for years and years. If the newspapers published in this city were duplicated each week it would not be long until they would have no subscribers. Guarantee that they will hear something new and many of your "anti-prohibitionists" will go out to bear these lectures.

# IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. When history's Muse shall unfurl the long Of the heroes that long in its annuls shall

shine.

On the roster of patriots fame shall enroll No name in those annais more worthy than

Poet and patriot, soldier and chieftain, Two nations in mourning bend over thy While she who had fettered thy limbs, not

thy mind. Gave thee all that a hero or soldier could crave

But theu art not dead. No, thy spirit still lives.

And the flash of thy genius still shines through the gloom-May the land thou haist lived for and loved be thy rest,

And the spirit of freedom keep guard o'es th / tomb. J. J. CLONEY. Omaha, August 22, 1890.

Our Country. John G. Whistier's Latest Poem. Our thought of thee is glad with hope, Dear country of our love and prayers! Thy way is down no fatal slope,

But up to freer sun and airs. Tried as by furnas fires, and yet By God's grace only stronger made, In future tasks before thee set,

Thou shalt not lack the old time aid. The fathers sleep, but men remain As true and wise and brave as they; Why count the loss without the gain?

The best is that, we have today.

No lack was in thy primal stock, No weakling founders builded here; Thine were the men of Plymouth Rock— The Puritan and Cavalier.

And they whose firm endurance gained The freedom of the souls of men, Whose hands unstained in peace maintained The swordless commonwealth of Penn.

And time shall be the power of all, To do the work that duty bids, And make the people's council hall As lasting as the pyramids.

Thy lesson all the world shall learn, Earth's furthest mountain tops shall burn, With watch fires from thine own uplit. Great without seeking to be great

By fraud or conquest; rich in gold, But richer in the large estate Of virtue which thy children hold. With peace that comes of purity.

And strength to simple justice due, Se owns our loyal dround of thee! God of our fathers make it true!

Oh, land of lands, to thee we give Our love, our trust, our service free, For thee thy sons shall nobly live, And at thy need shall die-for thee!

## OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital.... \$500,000 commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-

## Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sta Paid in Capital Subscribed and Guavanteed Capital Liability of Stockholders 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:-A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thom. J. Kimball, George B. Luke.