THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.

Goo. B. Trachuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing commany, does selemnly swearthat the actual chreatation of The Dalry Bee for the week ending August 23, 189, was as fol-Sonday, August 18
Monday, August 18
Theoday, August 19
Wednesday, August 20
Thursday, August 21
Friday, August 22
Baturday, August 22

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this first day of August, A.D., 1800. [SEAL.] N.P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska. County of Pouglas. | ss County of Douglas. § 8 5
George B. Tzschuck, being daly 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, 189, 18,631 copies; for September, 1890, 18,710 copies, for October, 1880, 18,662 copies, for December, 1880, 30,348 copies; for January, 1890, 19,755 copies; for Pebruary 1890, 19,755 copies; for May, 189, 21,80 copies; for March, 1890, 20,356 copies; for May, 189, 21,80 copies; for July, 189, 20,662 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Sweet to helder that he was a substituted to the second s Eworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 2d day of August A. D. 1896. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

IT would seem that the closing days of congress this session were to be boisterous.

THE stimulating effect of an approprintion is evidenced by the activity of the board of health.

WITH four tickets in the field it is superfluous to announce that the campaign is wide open in Nebraska.

THE ferocious sons-in-law of the Vanderbilts maintain with significant zeal the family motto: "The public be d-d.

In quantity and variety, if not quality, the quartette of tickets abroad in the state ought to satisfy the most fastidious scratcher.

Milwaukee humorist, for governor, the democrats show a determination to transform a political joke into a chestnut. Now that the prohibitionists have

In nominating George W. Peck, the

placed a ticket in the field, the imported colonels and prefessionals will have a chance for another raid on the campaign fund. STATE elections occur in Arkansas

and Vermont next week. As the results are a foregone conclusion there will be no chance for party enthusiasm to bubble over.

WITH the wheat crop in Minnesota and the two Dakotas estimated at ninety million bushels it would not seem that red-mouthed famine was to play a very important part in the history of the northwest this year.

A HORIZONTAL raise of ten per cent in the taxes of North Dakota is calculated to forcibly remind the residents of the costly folly of piling on a young state a roster of officers equal to that of Iowa or Neoraska.

THE masterly inactivity displayed in connection with the world's fair has produced a significant moderation in the tone of Chicago papers in discussing New York and the Grant monument. "People in glass houses," etc.

THE democratic governor of Missouri proclaims his sympathy for labor, but cannot find anything in the statutes to authorize an official recognition of Labor day. Twas ever thus. Democracy rarely fails to snub those who boost the leaders into office.

THE dethronement of King Kalakaua and the establishment of a Hawaiian republic is expected at any time. It is wared, however, that King Calico has put his throne in soak for rum, and the revolutionists would have to redeem it before they could transact business.

THE Pullman car company's stock is selling at two hundred and thirteen and the company is said to be earning on the basis of fifty million dollars and paying eight per cent. The Illinois state board of equalization is after it, but it sets up the plea that it pays taxes in all other states. When a man puts his property on wheels it is sometimes easy to evade the assessor.

THE bullionaires are still in the saddle in Washington. Notwithstanding favorable legislation which placed millions in their pocket, they want the earth and the inhabitants thereof to pay them tribute. The levying of a tax on Mexican lead ores used in reduction works in this country places an unnecessary burden on great industries for the benefit of the bullionaires.

Junes Scorr of the Illinois state board of equalization stated at a meeting of the board that fully one billion dollars of property had escaped taxation in that state. And the worst part of it is, the rich corporations were the ones who had made false returns. The poor and middle classes had been assessed but the rich escaped the burden. While the figures would probably not run so high, in Nebraska relatively the same state of affairs exists. Law makers certainly have a splendid opportunity to devise means whereby the whole people, in proportion to their possessions, shall pay their just amount of taxes. When such a law shall have been enforced, the rate of taxation will be reduced in a wonderful degree.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

The prohibitionists of Nebraska have placed a ticket in the field. This is very natural because there are more prohibitionists who desire to build up a permanent prohibition party than there are prohibitionists who are supporting prohibition as a bulwark of temperance. The strict party vote for prohibition in this state was a fraction less than ten thousand in 1888, but it is doubtful whether the prohibitionists can muster as many votes for their state ticket this fall as they did two years ago. A very large percentage of the voters who voted the prohibition ticket in 1888 are in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance this year and they will not desert the alliance ticket because their candidate for governor, Powers, is an avowed prohibitionist and the majority of the candidates on that

ticket are prohibitionists. The new recruits to the ranks of the pro hibitionists will this year come from the cities, chiefly from church members who have been talked into and preached into the prohibition mania. Whether they will more than offset the prohibition voters who are committed to the alliance ticket is problematic. The largest gain for the prohibition party will be made in Douglas county, where their ticket received but four hundred and thirty votes in 1888. This year they may quadruple that number, as the alliance ticket will practically cut no figure in Douglas county except among the workingmen, who are nearly all opposed to prohibition.

The staunch prohibitionists realize by this time that the chances for carrying the amendment in Nebraska are very slim, hence they have sagnelously decided to hold their forces together with a view of maintaining their standing in the national prohibition movement, which they hope to make formidable in the not very distant future.

DEATH OF CHARLES IL DEWEY.

In the death of Hon, Charles H. Dewey Omaha loses not only an enterprising and successful business man, but a citizen whose public spirited liberality and unfaltering friendship contributed to the material advancement of this city and state. Mr. Dewey was in the broadest sense

of the word a cosmopolitan. He had visited every land on the face of the globe and was as familiar with the topegraphy of London, Paris, Venice, Naples, Constantinople, Cairo, Calcutta and Yokohama as he was with that of Chicago, San Francisco and New York. But Omaha was his favorite city and wherever he traveled Omaha was always held up as the most progressive of western cities. In every fibre of his make-up he was thoroughly an American, and in all his voyages and travels he took pride in his own nationality and never failed to assert his Americanism on every occasion. In his manners he was unassuming and unpretentious. Like all men of positive nature, he was a true friend or a bitter enemy, and while he professed no religion he practiced the tenets of Christianity by a charity that did not let the left hand know what the right hand doeth.

Such a man leaves a void in the community that cannot easily be filled.

ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM. The bill to prohibit aliens from here after acquiring lands within the United States was accompanied by documents presenting interesting and rather surprising statistics of the extent to which the lands of the country have become the property of alien landfords. The house judiciary committee had prosecuted a very thorough investigation and reported that it had obtained satisfactory evidence that titled aliens, chiefly Englishmen, now own about twenty-one million acres in this country. To this must be added the ownership of untitled aliens, amounting perhaps to quite as much, but being generally in smaller lots is less a subject of criticism. Besides this direct ownership, European capitalists have enormous sums invested in railroad and land bonds, covering, it is estimated, one hundred million acres and subject to foreclosure sales. Of course these lands are mostly in the

The ownership already acquired by aliens, congress, of course, will not interfere with. It is not proposed that there shall be legislation having a retroactive effect. There may be reluctance, also, to establish any laws on the subject for future operation such as it would not like to see enacted in other countries, as for instance in Mexico, in regard to the acquisition of real estate by American citizens. But it is felt that some legislation is necessary to prevent the extension of and check the abuses in alien ownership. There is now a law applying to the territories, and the proposal is to make such legislation general in its scope. There is universal agreement that the policy of reserving the lands of the country for the people of the country is wise, but in the legislation already enacted the exclusion of foreign capital from the mining enterprises of the territories has met with strong objection as having the effect to greatly retard the development of such

enterprises. It can hardly be doubted that there is reason in this objection, because the law involves a distinct discrimination in favor of the mining industries of the state, while the fact that the people of the territories where mining is prosecuted are practically unanimous in favor of amending the law so as to allow of the investment of foreign capital in mines, must be accepted as pretty conclusive evidence that the restriction imposed by the law in this respect has operated to their disadvantage. Not only has there been no foreign capital invested in mining in the territories since the law of 1887 was enacted, but a great deal of such capital that was invested in the territories at that time was withdrawn and re-invested in the states. It is obviously unfair that such a discrimination against the people of the territories should on the part of the republicans to indulge exist, and as it is practicable to reserve in over-confidence. When a territory it without impairing the policy of reserving the agricultural lands for the

inducements to attract foreign capital. and the people of the territories should at least be allowed to further the development of their mining industries by accepting such capital when offered.

OMAHA'S STREET BAIL WAYS.

The report of the census office concern-

ing the growth of street railway lines during the last ten years, brings the gratifying information that Omaha leads all other cities in the union. In 1880 we had but four and one-half miles of trackage, and cars made their weary way propelled by mustang ponies at a snall-like pace. In ten years the trackage has increased to eighty-nine miles, and with this advance the most modern appliances have been adopted. Cable and electric roads comprise over twothirds of Omaha's street rallway system. In fact the horse car is being rapidly relegated to the rear, and but a very short time will clapse when the horse or mule as a motive power will become a thing of the past in our street railway system. The street car figures only bear out the fact that the city has progressed in enterprise with her increase of people. The eighty-nine miles of track are in active operation, and serve residents each day. There have never been any out-of-town additions connected with car service in order to sell lots, but each mile built has been actually demanded. Omaha is bounding ahead in every channel of development, and no better evidence of the truth of this proposition can be found than the fact of the wonder-

ful growth of her street car lines.

ABOUT TIME TO ADJOURN. The disgraceful proceedings in the house on Wednesday, where men filling positions of dignity and honor so far forgot themselves as to engage in a freefor-all fight, suggests the idea that it is about time that congress adjourned. Mr. Cannon of Illinois made use of vulgar remarks, so obnoxious that women were obliged to leave the gallery, while other congressmen wanted to form a ring and allow the belligerent statesmen to "fight it out." Such proceedings in the American congress are not only highly disgraceful to the parties indulging in them, but they bring reproach upon the entire country. It is doubtless true that in the heat of debate men are apt to become impassioned and say things of an opponent that they would afterward regret, but it is seldom that gentlemen filling the high position of representatives in congress fall to the level of the blackguard and the ruffian. It was Gratton who, in the house of lords, once replied to Corey and loudly intimated that had the gentleman used such language as he had outside the house, his answer would have been a blow. But he remembered that there were things parliamentary and things gentlemanly.

Mr. Cannon's vulgarity and the Sullivan tactics of the other gentlemen were highly disgraceful, and if congress has nothing else to do it could adjourn with profit to the country's exchequer and nonor. A legislative body in the most wild and wooly west never had in its proceedings the record of such ungentlemanly and undignified conduct as was the performance in congress Wednesday.

FARMING OUT PUBLIC FUNDS.

The republicans of Wisconsin have taken an advanced position on the question of farming out public funds among the banks. They declare in favor of placing the state surplus in such banks as furnish ample security, the interest to be added to the principal for the benefit of the people. A more desirable reform could not be undertaken. The practice of permitting public treasurers to loan public funds to banks and pocket the proceeds is an outrage on taxpayers. It is a fruitful source of scandal and precipitates into political contests the corrupting force of boodle. Nor is the evil confined to state treasurers. It extends to all custodians of public funds, and has not only pro voked an unseemly scramble among bankers to secure the use of public money, but has deprived the taxpayers of the profits of the business, which now build fortunes for the officials. There is no valid reason why the people should tolerate a system for the benefit of a few favored politicians, A radical change should be made in the laws and treasurers compelled to deposit public money in one or more sound financial institutions, to be designated by the respective state, county and municipal authorities. Let treasurers be given a salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the office and turn all profits and fees into the public funds. Such a reform would be worth thousands of dollars to Nebraska tax payers every year.

DEMOCRACY IN NEW STATES. The democracy of the states of Wash ngton and Montana are exhibiting a good deal of aggressive activity, which ought to speedily arouse the republicans of those states to the necessity of vigorous work. So far as outward appearances go the democrats are showing the greater interest and confidence, and neither of these states, particularly Montana, can be regarded as so safely republican as to warrant that party in being indifferent or apathetic.

There has just been held at l'acoma, Washington, a convention of all the democratic clubs and so cieties in that state, and the organization of a state association effected for the systematic and thorough prosecution of party work. This was done at the suggestion of the president of the national association of democratic societies, Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, and undoubtelly the far-western democrats who have been brought into connection with the national organization will not be allowed to ask in vain for counsel and substantial assistance from their political brethren of the cast. With nearly ten thousand republican majority to overcome, the democracy of Washington will certainly need all the encouragement and help that democrats elsewhere can afford to give them, but while their outlook is not altogether hopeful, it will not be wise Washington was represented in two congresses by a democrat, and It is American people, it is manifestly the certainly possible that this may duty of congress to do so. The mining be repeated. There is no probstates are free to offer the most liberal ability of its being, however,

at any rate this year, if the republicans will do their duty.

In Montana the prospect for the democrats is undoubtedly more favorable, and the republicans of that state will have to work very hard for success. Advices indicate that the democracy is better organized and more harmonious than their opponents. The disaffection among the republicans which came so near causing them the loss of everything in the election of last year has not been wholly removed, and there is reason to believe that subsequent circumstances did not have the effect to increase republican strength. At any rate the parties in Montana are so nearly equal that peither can afford to part with any of its strength, and a very earnest and determined contest is therefore to be

If a sense of obligation played any considerable part in a political contest, there would not be a shadow of doubt regarding republican success in any of the new states. Owing statehood to the republican party, the people of those states should feel it to be their duty to support that party. But a sentiment of this kind will have very little influence, and it is apparent that in one or two of the new states the republicans will have to do hard and vigorous work to win.

IT appears that the sealers which

have been ordered out of Behring sea by the commander of the revenue cutter Rush, under threat of seizure, have promptly heeded the warning and sailed away. This was the proper and sensible thing to do, but it is quite the reverse of what was promised when the sealing season opened. It was then announced that every vessel which had gone to Behring sea was fully prepared to resist any attempt at seizure and intended to do so at whatever hazard. The impression conveyed was that the owners of these vessels had been given to understand that they would be sustained in resisting seizure by the dominion authorities, who in turn would have the support of the British government. The inference to be drawn from what has occurred is that the sealers received no encouragement whatever from the Canadian government, if indeed they were not notified that pending a settlement of the dispute between the United States and the British government they must take the consequences of violating the regulations of this government regarding the seal fisheries. At any rate, if the fact reported is correct, it would seem evident that the marauding sealers have received no guaranty of protection from the British government. It is apparent, also, that our government has not receded from the instructions given to the commander of the Rush when he was sent to cruise in Behring sea, and which were understood to be of a very rigid character.

THE astonishment expressed in every section over the marvelous growth of Omaha as shown by census bulletins is shared by the residents of the city. But while the percent of increase in population and street railways afford substantial reasons for congratulation, they bear no comparison to the development of the city as the third stock market of the country. The statistics of that industry gathered by the census office have not been made public, but the result may be roughly estimated from the fact that in 1880 only three small packing firms were in existence, the annual product of which barely exceeded one week's output at the presen time. In the last six years the industry has grown from an insignificant business to one which turned out over thirteen million doltars' worth of manufactured products in 1889, an amount that will be more than doubled the present year. The packing business of Omaha and the growth of the city as a stock market afford a striking example of western enterprise and foresight. For an infant industry it displays all the strength and vigor of maturity.

As MIGHT have been expected, the senators repudiated the suggestion of a daily inspection of their lockers. While not particularly anxious about the quality of cold tea dispensed in the basement, the contents of the cloak and committee rooms must be sacredly concealed from the Paul Prys of New Hampshire and Kansas.

AN INCREASE of the force of lettercarriers, together with enlarged salaries, will tend to make the boys in gray reasonably content with their crowded, dingy quarters.

THE erection of frame fire-traps on business streets should receive as much consideration from the council as was shown in taking high school square into the fire limits.

THE activity displayed in rallroad building in western Dakota provokes the suspicion that Nebraska corporations have the Deadwood on the metropolis of that section.

> Senator Quay's Weather Eye. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Quay is not such a statesman as either Senator Sherman or Senator Edmunds, but he knows better than they do when to get in out of the storm.

Republican Votes are Not Counted. New York Tribune.

There are not enough white voters in any state between Texas and Pennsylvania to form a republican party therein. So the Charleston News and Courier asserts, but then it is just possible that its census editor is not good at counting when it comes to republican votes.

Governor Hill and the Pinkertons.

Governor Hill should be taken sharply to ecount for permitting the Pinkerton Hesians to assume military powers in Albany. This is a matter with which a state executive is entirely competent to deal. No private citizen or corporation has a right to bring into a state as armed body of men and set thom up as preservers of the peace. These mercenaries are responsible to nobody, as has been shown on a dozen occasions. stead of preserving the peace, the effect of their presence is usually to precipitate vio Their employment in a military lence. capacity should be prohibited everywhere and most of all in the great democratic em pire state of the east, whose chief executive knows the difference between a government by the people and a government by the POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

It was refreshing to see the prohibitionists decline the nominations when they were tendered on silver platters. The prefessionals of course know a good thing when they see It, and they had rather spead the assessment. than be assessed. Mr. Wolfenbarger declined to be lieutenant governor, with tears in his eyes. He is probably working the New York

The rumor reaches this office that Church Howe has Tom Majorshung in efligy on his Nemaha county farm, and that after hanging him, tore the blue blekory shirt into a thousand shreds. The situation between these two neighbors grows more and more desperate. The news is sent in that the eranberry

crop will be very short this year, and prices will be "away up yander." But Mr. Kem, if elected to congress, promises to furnish each family in Nebraska a half barrel, at theexpease of the government. Another new invoice of alliance tea has

just been received. I will undertake tofill orders at wholesale prices-commission added. I also have a new assortment of powter badges, which I will sell at 10 per cent off list price. Here is a rare alliance bargain.-J. B. Judge Wigton of Madison, candidate for attorney general, will be around to kiss the

babies in a few days. He believes that Rum is a loathesome Demon, and he should be elected. Farmer Edgerton telegraphs that his corn crop is an entire failure, not so much owing to a drouth as the fact that he planted no corn, but he wants and must have votes. He

is destitute of them now. The fact that Major John C. Watson will not run for representative again, but will devote his time to the campaign, shows that no mistake was made in choosing him chairman of the state central committee.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. An exhibit for the state fair has been prepared by Sioux county. According to reliable figures obtained by

Tag Bur, the census of the Third congressional district shows a population of 373, 121. The Knights of Pythias of Stanton celebrated their second anniversary by a banquet at the opera house. Eighty guests were in attendance.

J. G. Robects, a B. & M. engineer living at Plattsmouth, is threatened with serious trouble because he gave two first mortgages on the same lot of goods to different parties. Ed Randolph, a young man working on the section of the Randolph line of the Ornsha road two miles south of Randolph, killed a nest of rattlesnakes the other day. The largest one of the reptiles had eight rattles

A brace of Minnesota burglars were captured at Covington by Depaty Sheriff Kelly of Dakota county and held until the arrival of officers from that state, who identified them and took them to Washington to answer for their crimes. A Winnebago Indian named George Wilkinson languishes in jail at Pender charged with horse stealing. He berrowed the equine

from an Indian named Mooneye, rode it to Sloux City and tried to sell it, but was un-successful. He had his preliminary hearing at the agency and was bound over to the dis trict court in the sum of \$100, and in default went to jail.

An amended petition in the disbarment proceedings against County Attorney Cornell has been filed in the district court at Auburn. The petition charges Cornell with indecent language to a jury at Johnson; extorting money from Jacob Shaffer; countenancing and patronizing an unlicensed saloon; extert-ing money from a prosecuting witness while serving the county in an official capacity. The case will be tried at the fall term of the district court.

Seven prisoners in the county jail at Au burn made a desperate attempt to escape the other day, but the vigilance of the sheriff frustrated their design. The four boys awaiting trial for burglarizing Gillan's hardware store several weeks ago were the prime mov ers. On account of a previous attempt to es-cape they were shackled together, but they succeeded in removing the irons, and break-ing one of the iron bedsteads they took one of the heavy pieces and forced open the inside grate door to the jail entrance by digging the iron hinges out of the stone wall and had made good headway on the outside door be-fore the discovery was made. In five minutes more they would have made their escape. The night before the boys secreted themselves behind the inside door, two of them being armed with clubs made from the legs of an old table, and it is supposed they had contemplated overpowering the sheriff when he entered the jail and thus make their escape, but on opening the door the sheriff, not seeing them in the back part of the jail and suspecting they were secreted behind the door, pulled his revolver and ordered them to their cell, which command they obeyed. The boys are now paying the penalty of their folly in close confinement in one of the steel cages of

A new jail is being built at Guthrie Center. Several Fort Dodge people are still suffer-ing from the effects of la grippe. Waverly's canning factory employs ninety five hands and the capacity per day is 40,000

A carload of nine French imported horses seven Percheron and two coach horses, arrived at Elkader the other day. The new waterworks well at Emmetshurg

is at last a success. The well is down 2000 feet and flows 2,000 barrels a day. During the absence of the family burglars entered the residence of A. W. Kelly at Fort Dodge and lugged off \$100 worth of silver-

The eight-year-old son of Andrew Ness of Moorland fell on a butcher knife with which he was playing and cut a terrible gash is his

A Sloux Falls man, en route to Chicago on the Illinois Central, found himself in a pecuhar predicament when arriving at Duosque the other morning. The porter passed through the sleeping car and aroused the passengers. The Sioux Falls man got up and began dressing, when to his dismay he discovered that his trousers, containing his pocket book, were missing. A search of the har predicament when arriving at Dubuque car failed to recover the missing trousers and the Sioux Falls man had to go back to bed while a sympathetic fellow passenger wen'up town and got a pair of pants for him. An other sympathizer brought him his breakfast and he was happy when, after being held for some time for the committee on pantaloous to report, the train sped away for Chicago.

Some time ago a remarkacle story was sent out from Sibley of a fall of thousands of fish in a cloud burst. The fish were supposed to be of a kind known to abound only in a lake near the City of Mexico, and scientists were namble to account for their journey such a long distance. Four specimens were secured by a business firm of Sibley, and have been on exhibition ever since. They are something like a lizard, have four less, same aumber of fingers and toes as an aligator, equally happy in water or out of it. One of them walked across the store floor as lively as a cricket, and on being returned to water swarm equally well. Another, thing about them. unable to account for their journey such equally well. Another thing about them, they are changing their personal appearance. When captured each had a row of feathers, or something like it, around the throat, o where the gills ought to be. These have dis appeared and they have changed or shed their skins, and are now becoming spotted. As Artemas Ward sald, one of them is an "amoosin' little cuss," having swallswed whole his little brother or sister, and the twin thus swallowed was only an inch shorter than the swallower. Live files and chopped liver are the chief of their diet. The firm has a faint suspicion that they are young alligators Two mysterious accidents or crimes have occurred during the past week, a twelve-year-old son of William Clasen, a farmer near lowa City, being the victim. One day the boy was playing out in the yard when a sharp reportrang out on the air, and a stinging pain ran through the boy's arm, below the ellow He had been shot! Investigation revealed nothing, and the source or origin of the shoot ing could not be discovered. A few days ing could not be discovered. A low days
after the boy was again out in the yard, whor
another "crack!" burst upon his ear, and be
had again been shot. This time it was his
other arm that suffered, having been shot be
low the clow. The mystery deepened, bu

again search was fruitless and no criminal could be discovered. The boy does not know where the shots came from, he claims, and all

investigation has failed to solve the mystery.

HER LIFE HANGS BY A THREAD

Mrs. Henry Mohr of Lincoln, Who Was Shot By Her Husband, Will Die.

BIGNALL AND DEWEESE PUT UNDER BOND.

A Traveling Man Dies With the Tremens-Two Young Criminals Receive a Suspended Seatence -Odds and Ends.

Lincoln, Neb., August 28 .- | Special to THE BEE]-Mrs. Henry Mohr, the lady at West Lincoln who was shot by her husband Tuesday night is still alive, but the prospect of her recovery is very siender. As was feared, the bullet struck is a vital spot and she is bleeding internally. Mohr was taken before Justice Cochran this morning and arraigned on the charge of shooting with intent to kill, but as the woman may die at any moment it was decided to await results. The case was continued for four days. Mohr fired twice at his wife, the first bullet failing to take effect.

FOR COSTEMPT OF COURT. Saperintendent Bignall, Attorney Dewese and Yardmaster Dolan, all of the B. & M., were arraigned before Judge Field this morning to answer the charge of being guilty of assigned in the line to each orcentempt of court in obstructing the electric street railway company in laying its tracks over the Eleventh street crossing. Dolan was discharged, but Bigualland Deweese were both put under \$500 bonds to appear tomerrow merning for trial.

DIED WITH THE TREMESS. William R. Johnston, a travellag man repwilliam R. Johnston, a traveling man representing the Olds wagon works, and secretary of that company, died at 5:15a.m. at the Open hotel with deliriam tremeas. He had been on a profracted spree for anumber of days and the dissipation proved to much for his constitution. He was forty-five years old. His body was taken this evening to his home at least warrant. to his home at Fort Wayne, Ind., Frank P. Lawrence of the Olds wagon company having them in charge.

TOUNG CHIMTNILS. George Collyer and Fred Shinn, the tenyear-old boys who robbed the office of the Randolph street railway barn, were arraigned this morning before Judge Foxworthy and each was sentenced to ten days in the county jail. The judge suspended sentence on promise of good behavior by the boys.

Jim Ward, Jim Clark and George Mattern, the burglars who broke into Newman's and Hinckley's stores a week orso ago and stole \$1,250 worth of silk, were given a hearing by Judge Faxworthy and each held to the dis-trict court in the sam of \$1,000. In default all three went to jail.

MAD DOG SCARE.

BURGLARS HOUND OVER.

A dog supposed to be mad created considcrable consternation on Tenth street this forenoon. An officer was finally called and he succeeded in lassoing the dor. The rope was thrown over a telegraph arm and the brute was lynched. ODDS AND ENDS.

At the annual election last evening of the Lincoln Young Men's Christian association Mr. A. W. Weir was chosen president and Charles West vice president.

A ladies' waltzing contest was held at Cushman park last evening and twenty couples contested. The prize of \$10 was awarded to Miss Norma Wood. Herpartner was Phil Great. was Phil Graetz.

HON. JOHN C. WATSON. A Talk With the Chairman of the

Republican State Committee. Hon. John C. Watson, chairman of the cepublican state central committee, came in from Lincoln Wednesday night, and was at the Millard long enough to talk with a reporter a

few minutes. "What have you in the way of political news?"

"The people of Nebraska are at present experiencing the excitement which usually nds the preliminary organization of a political campaign. The republicans have a decided majority, and of course we will elect our candidates for state officers and for congress; and also amajority of the members of the legislature. The state republican platform should be read by all republicans, as well as all thinking men, for it is the key note of this canvass. Hon. E. Rosewater is credited with drafting the platform; it certainly shows the hand of a master rather than of an apprentice."

"How about the alliance party" "No need of any other party so long as the republican party exists; no party has been more willing to confess and repair mistakes when clearly pointed out; no party has made an equal record of great and beneficent results. It is a party of progress and political reform: It believes in the growth of civiliza tion. It is now grappling with the vital questions of the time, both in the state and union. Our party is always in the lead on needed legislation. The silver, the election laws, the transportation question, the federal and state relations, the tariff, the customs, reciprocity, and others of scarcely less impor-tance have been elaborately discussed and

The democratic party, with its bourbon spirit, and astiquated conservatism, can never solve the present difficult problems before the country.

most ably presented to the people by our par-

"The alliance people are not sufficiently united as an organization upon any broad national system of public policy to command the less in the formation of a new national party. The prohibition party can only act, as it al-ways does, like a disturbing body in the political firmament, helping to deteat its own expectations.

"What have you to say on the prohibition

amendment! Will it, in your opinion, carry?"
"Ah, there, new you are leaving politics.
In answering this, I will say I wish it distinctly understood that I do not pretend to speak for anybody but myself in discussing the prohibition question. I am absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to prohibition on principle. If the prohibition amendment is adopted, it will be an unmitigated evil and injury to the state, morally and financially. The practice of voting police law into state constitutions ought to be strongly discour-aged and resisted. Prohibition lows, so-called, has nothing of the kind in her constitution, but relies solely upon acts of the legis lature. Nebraska has now the best code for the regulation of the traffic on the statute books of the states. When I came to Ne-braska City in 1873, more than one hundred and forty places sold liquors in that city. Today we have only twenty-three salons, and they are all closed on Sundays and no saloonkeeperhaseverbeensued on his bond. I believe the amendment will be defeated. Otoe county will give 2,000 majority against

"Now that we are not talking politics, let ne say that two thigs in connection with our fall election deserve the attention of the people, and they should be voted for regardless of politics. The first is the increase in the number of judges for the supreme court, and the second is the salaries of all our district and suprementations. Three suprementations and supreme judges. Three supreme judges are not enough for a state of our present population. The great accumulation of business before the supreme court and the stady increase that will surely continue, renders it extremely difficult to have a speedy termina tion of a case in that court, and as a conse quence many important interests sufer. The sularies of the judges of the district and supreme courts are, in my judgment, inade quate. They cannot properly engage it other pursuits to supplement their income therefore the salary should be in all cases so as to provide an independent and comfort able support.

"The important changes by the proposed amendment are: An increase of the working force of the supreme court from three to five members; the raising of the annual salaries of the district judges from \$1,000 to \$1,000 each, and the supreme court judges from \$2,500 to \$1,500 each. Our supreme judges will then receive a smaller componention than in any other state holding similar positions. I give you from memory the salaries of the highest courts in several of the states as fol-

lows: California, seven judges, \$6,000 each; Connecticut, five judges, \$4,000 each; Illinois, seven judges, \$5,000 each; Louisiana, five judges, \$5,000 each; Masachusetts, seven judges, \$5,000 each; chief justice, \$6,500; Missourt, five judges, \$4,500 each; Nevada, three judges, \$6,000 each; New York, seven judges, \$6,000 each; chief justice, \$7,500; and \$2,000 to each judge for expenses; Pennsylvania, seven judges, \$5,000; chief justice, sylvania seven jadges, \$5,000; chief justice, \$5,000; Rhode Island, five judges, \$4,000 each; chief justice, \$1,500; Wiscensin, five judges, \$5,000 each. United States circuit judges, nine in number, receive ench a salary of \$6,000 a year. The justices of the United States supreme court, nine is number, receive each a salary of \$10,500."

"How about your own political fences in the way of four representative?" "I filled that position two years ago, but do not want to allow anything to interfere with my work as chalman of the central committee. The understanding two years ago was that Otec county would not have a candidate if Cass wanted a candidate, but the nomination has been tendered me again, provided I want it. But under no consideration will I accept it. I want nothing this year and expect to assistin making a campaign that will make the furfly all along the line."

LABOR DAY.

The Grand Marshal Arranges Order of Parade.

The grand marshal of the Labor day parade and a number of his aides met at the Cate City hall Wednesday night to arrange the details of the parade on next Monday.

The details of the formation of the parade were announced and places ganization which is to take part as follows:

All organizations will be in line at 830 a.m. The procession will more at 9 a.m. sharp. PERST DIVISION Will form north of Capitol areauson Fifteenth

Street, fieling south.
Detail of mounted police. Grand marshal and aides. Chief of police and city police force. Mustral Union band.

Busical Calon Band.
Liberty ear.
Orators of the day.
City and county officials in carriages.
Derartengine company.
Chief and city fire department.
Central labor union.
Typographical union, No. 180, W. C Boyer.
marshal. SECOND DIVISION

BECOND BIVISION

Will form on fifteenthstreet, south of Capitol avenue, facing noth.

Anciest Order of Hibernian band.

From molders' union, No. 190, Ed. O'Connor, marshul.

Henry George assembly Knights of Laber, No. 285, J. Stokes, marshal, Blacksmithstand beipers.

Machinists' union and apprentices, J. B. Hadfield, marshal.

Cardepartment assembly Knights of Laber, No. 2914, J. Milior, marshal.

Union Pacitic assembly Knights of Laber, No. 1679, Richard Glenoing, marshal.

Union Pacitic assembly Knights of Laber, No. 1679, Richard Glenoing, marshal.

Union Pacitic assembly Knights of Laber, No. 1679, Richard Glenoing, marshal.

Union Pacitic assembly Knights of Laber, Switchnen's mutual aid society.

Switchnen's mutual aid society.

Bretherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 123, THERD BUYSSON.

Bretherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 22,
THERD BIVISION.

Will form on Fourteenth street, north of
Capitolavenue facing south,
Walnut Bill band.

Carpenters unions, C. Remhart marshal,
Plumbers union, James McManus marshal,
Tin, sheet iron and cornice makers union,
Charles Thorp marshal,
Coopers union No. 1,
Painters unions Nos. 22 and 108, Max Geyer
marshal.

FOURTH BUY ISLON.

FOURTH DIVISION.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Will form on Fourteenth street, south of Capitol avenue, facing north.

1. C. O. F. band.

Bricklayers' union. Sam Stover marshal.

Plasterers' union. Sterling Eddicman marshal.

B L. and P. T. A. K. of L. 79. Charles Rosenquist marshal.

Stonecuters' union.

The Bekearriers.

World-Herald carriers.

Evening Democratearriers.

FITH BEVISION.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Will form on Thirteenth street, north of Capitolaveane, facing south. Navy band Cigar makers union, Frankill. Lininger mar-shal. Printing presmen's union, E. Castle narshal. Tailors' union, Wm. Hollman marshal.

Horseshoers' union. P. L. Brondhurst marshal. Butchers union, Peler Resen marshal Sationary engineers
Letter carriers association.
Colored barbers' union, R. J. Johnson marshal.

SETH BIVISION
Will form on Thirteenth street, south of Capitolavenue, facing north.
Belemian band. Behemian band.

1878 Knights of Labor assembly.

1871 Knights of Labor assembly.

1872 Knights of Labor assembly.

1872 Knights of Labor assembly.

1873 Knights of Labor assembly.

1874 Knights of Labor assembly.

1875 Knights of Labor assembly.

1876 Knights of Labor assembly.

1877 Knights of Labor assembly.

1877 Knights of Labor assembly.

Joseph Vaster, Marshal. David Turvey, Marshal. SEVENTI DIVISION (South Oanha) Will fore on Twelfth street, north of Capital avenue, facing South. Marie City cornet band. Samuel P. Brigham, Marshal.

RIGHTH DIVISION Will form on Twelfth street, south of Capitol avenue, facing North.
Sixth ward band.
Farmers' alliance.

NAME OF THE PARTY Will form on Eleventh street, north of Capitol avenue, facing South. Excelsion band. Citizens in carriages and wagons.

Some difficulty was experienced in ascer-taining who are the marshals of the various organizations, and many of them are still with-out an official head. These are expected to select a marshal at once and report his name to the secretary of the Central Labor union.
The following was announced as the full list of committees for the celebration: Executive Committee—George Willard, chairman; William Sebring, secretary; Julius Meyer, trensarer; James M. Kenny, H. H. Kirby, W. H. Musser and James R. Young, James M. Kenny, grand marshal; H. H. Kirby, E. R. Overall, James Brophy, August Beerings, James Fortyce, J. N. Baldwin Kirby, E. R. Overall, James Brophy, August Beerman, James Fordyce, J. N. Baldwin, Peter Keniz, A. E. Cramer, Roland Thorp and E. F. Ratherford, aides, Committee on gates—W. B. Musser, J. A. Glies, T. Bennett, J. Bowles, T. Keisey, F. Horton, T. Southwell, J. Nelson, Grand stand—August Beerman, E. Thorpe, P. Sweeney, E. T. Rutherford, H. H. Kirby, J. Schum.

J. Schupp. Races—J. Gibbs, William Goodwin, R. Coly, D. Norris, Orris Decker.
Athlete sports—Ed O'Comor, George Dombrowski, J. W. Baldwin, A. Miller.

James R. Young Barbeene-J. Frank The following line of march will be ob-

East on Capitol avenue to Ninth street, south to Denglas, west to Fifteenth, to Far-riam, to Ninth, to Harney, to Sixteenth, to Clark, counter-march on Sixteenth to Harney and then disband, after which cars will be taken to the fair ground, where the pro-gramme will be carried out.

> A Never Failing Reason. Kanna City Journa

Mrs. G. H. Kellogig, of Laramie, Wyo., hos. been interviewed in regard to the working of woman suffrage in that state. She declares that the great mass of the women who votes cannot give any reason why they vote with one party rather than the other. Surely this assertion is too sweeping. They all can at least give that woman's reason, "Because,"

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Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasures. Directors: A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Mash, There J. Kinball, George S. Late.