## THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee B'ld's, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts WORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.
County of Dourlas. | 8 s George B. Tzschuck. secretary of The Be-Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the netual circulation of The DALLY Best for the week ending Sept 27, 1890, was as folnday.Sept.Sl.....

Average.

Grounds R. Taschuck.

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this fith day of Scottember. A. D. 1899.

[SEAL.]

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuk, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, that the actual a verage
Gally circulation of The Dally Bee for the
month of September, 189, 18710 copies; for
October, 1880, 18,297 copies; for November, 1880,
19,30 copies; for Decomber, 189, 20,98 copies
for January, 189, 19,55 copies; for February,
1800, 19,78 copies; for March, 189, 20,815 copies;
for April, 1878, 20,561 copies; for May, 1800, 20,180
copies; for June, 180, 2,361 copies; for July,
180, 20,60 copies; for August, 180, 2,739 copies
George B. Tzschuck,
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 10th any of Scotember, A. D. .

N. P. Figil.

Notary Public.

WITH a sagacity worthy of a better cause, McKeighan ignores his personal and official delinquencies. But playing ostrich will not deceive the voters.

For the first time in many years the democrats of Georgia will make an honest count of the ballots castlast Tuesday. The fact that there was no opposition to the party ticket renders animitated count | hibition in Nebraska. unnecessary.

ARIZONA's governor appeals for restrictive legislation against the handful of Mormonsin the territory. In other words, the political bosses in that section need a federal club tohammer obedience Into the Mormon vote.

PASSENGER rate wars are of no practical benefit to the public or the corporations What the people of the west want is a permanent radical reduction in the cost of moving the four great staples of the country-grain, stock, lumber and coal.

THERE are twenty-six millionaires in the United States senate. Their aggregate estimated wealth is eighty-eight millions of dollars. It is easier for a rich man to enter the United States senate than for a poor man to get in arrears for house rent.

IDAHO, Montana and Wyoming, the three new states of theunion, are now all in line on the side of republicanism, safely and reliably so. The majorities of the republican candidates for office in Idaho were all elected on Tuesday last by majorities ranging from two thousand to twenty-five hundred.

"OMAHA will wake up some day and learn that she cannot run the state," says the Hastings Nebraskan. Omaha will be only too thankful if the country press of the state will grant permission to our big hearted country cousins to let Omaha have just a still, small voice in the discussion as to how the state shall

THE demo-independent combination straddler calls loudly for campaignammunition against Congressman Dorsey. Political sleuths must exercise great care and discrimination in this work. It would be inconvenient and impertment to dig up and expose to public gaze the cent percent operations of the owner of the organ.

PUBLIC life in Oklahoma has its netivities as well as its dangers. The fact that a venal member smuggled an offensive measure through the legislature turned that body into a wild mob, which stampeded the capitol, captured the offender and barely restrained itself from lynching him. The suppressed legislator doubtless failed to agree to an equitable division of prospective profits.

THERE is no more seasonable time for the individual workers in the republican party to do something for the candidates on the ticket than now. It is not best to rely upon the state central committee for any local work, though the committee will assist and second the best efforts of the party in all parts of the state. It is the local work of individual republicans in township, town and county that is most effective, and yields the best results at the polls. Knowing this, the central committees rely largely upon such workers for success, more than to the influence exerted at mass meetings and grand rallies by our best orators. It is too late now to nurse any disappointments or heartburnings over nominations made.

THE democrats of Ohio are hinting at a political scandal that is very liable to be unearthed, and if it is unearthed it will engulf the Hon. Calvin A. Brice, democratic senator from that state. It Omaha. The present price is nine dolis insignated that Brice, who lives in the same district in Ohio, when he does not reside in New York city, with ex-Hon. D. D. Hare, democratic nominee for congress, in his campaign against Foster! From a democratic standpoint such inactivity is treasonable. But fuel in this city exceeds two million dolreally Mr. Brice does not owe the democratic party much. He bought his senatorial election and no doubt paid his bills. His elevation in political life is ducandowing to the credit side of his eash account ledger, balanced on the

ocratic legislators

RUSINESS MEN SHOULD ORGANIZE.

In some towns of the state, notably Beatrice and Crete, the business men have entered actively into the campaign against prohibition. By organization and by the exercise of their personal influence they are doing excellent work in impressing upon public attention the practical facts which demonstrate the great injury to the prosperity and progress of Nebraska that would result from the application here of the policy of prohibition. We are credibly informed that many business men in the towns named, and elsewhere, who have hitherto favored prohibition, are now among the most active in opposing it. A careful study of the debates on this question has convinced them, as practiprohibition but disaster to from material interests, with the their equal certainty that the policy prove to be as great a would failure here, wherever not supported by public sentiment, as it is conclusively shown to be in Kansas and to va. They realize that it would bring about an enormous aggregate decline in property values, that it would produce general business stagnation, that it would check the growth of population, and that in every direction touching the material welfare of the state its effect would be most damaging. This has been the unquestionable experience of all states that have experimented with prohibition, and there is no reason to suppose that it would not be repeated in Nebraska. It is already evident that it would be, for the apprehension of the possible success of the prohibitoryamendment is causing a vast amount of capital to be with held from investment, has curtailed business in almost every department of enterprise, and is keeping people out of the state. If these things are taking place now, simply from a fear that prohibition may be successful, what is reasonably to be expected if that policy should be victorious? Why, that the idle capital awaiting the result would seek investment elsewhere, that

The business men of every city and town in the state should see the im portance of concentrating their energy and influence to avert this threatened danger. They should organize clubs where this question could be fre quently discussed and which would be centers of information and influence. An immense service to the cause of anti-prohibition can be done in this way, vastly more than it is possible to accomplish by individual effort. The next four weeks ought to witness a great increase in the vigor of the campaign against prohibition, and especially is it incumbent upon business men everywhere who believe this policy would be calamitous to the material interests of the state to throw the weight of their influence against it. This they can most effectively do by organization

all business operations would be further

restricted, and that thousands of our

people would go to other states. No

man who gives any weight to the argu-

ment of facts and experience can doubt

these would be the consequences of pro-

THE VICTORY IN IDAHO.

The republican victory in Idaho was not unexpected, though the majority indicated by the latest returns is somewhat larger than was looked for. There was no good reason why the democrats should have entertained any hope of carrying the new state, but nevertheless they did have such a hope and made a very vigorous fight, with the result of showing more strength than the republicans believed they would. The details of the contest yet to be obtained will perhaps show to what extent the Mormon vote figured in the election and now it was east, but the inference is that it was not large and that the republicans got as much benefit from it as the democrats. This element in Idaho appears not to have been well pleased with the democracy, and since it could not consistently support the republican party the conclusion must be that very few Mormons voted.

The contest for the United States senatorship was instrumental in giving vigor and interest to the republican campaign, and it is likely to continue to keep up a lively commotion in the party until a selection is made. Delegate Dubois and Governor Shoup are candidates, but both are from the southern part of the state, while the party is pledged to elect one senator from the pan-handle, or northern Idaho. The candidate from that section is Judge Clagett. All three stumped the state, and while each was really laboring in the interest of his senatorial ambition, the effect of their combined efforts was

very good for the party. Thus the two states admitted into the union by the present congress have shown their gratitude by casting their vote for the republican party, and will increase the republican majority in the national senate by four and in the house of representatives by two. The example of these states may properly be commended to the emulation of all the other new commonwealths whose admission into the union was due to the favor of the republican party. There is doubt as to only one of these, Montana, which really ought to be as safely republican as any of the others if political gratitude had any weight. However, the republicans have more than a fighting chance in that state. There are no more state elections to be held until November 4, and the record thus far made is altogether encouraging to republicans.

COAL COMBINES AND RATES .

At a low estimate fifty thousand tons of hard coal are consumed annually in lars a ton, but the average cost per ton during winter is fully ten dollars, making an outlay of nearly half a million Governor Foster, will not assist the dollars a year for hard coal. If we add to these figures the amount of soft coal consumed for heating, kitchen and power purposes, the total outlay for lars an nually.

Hard coal is essentially the fuel of the home. Its slow burning qualities and cleanliness make it a winter necessity. Yet the manner in which the product is manipulated by dealers, commission men debit side by the purchasability of dem- and railroads, the price places it beyond the reach of thousands of people. It is the other hand, the crown prosecutor is and assisted emigration.

enjoy but sparingly in this city, and

hundreds cannot afford. From the moment it leaves the mine until it is delivered 10 the consumer, it is controlled by combinations. Competition is destroved. The average consumer in the west could not buy it at the mines. It must pass through the channels of the various combines, each of which derives a profit, while railroad rates are so arranged as to prevent consumers from dealing with jobbers at distant points.

Between the railroads and the combines, consumers are compelled to pay excessive prices. The open rate for car load lots from Chicago to the Missouri river is three dolcal men, that they can expect nothing lars per ton. The quoted price in Chicago is five dollars per ton. Fifty cents per ton is charged for drayage in this city, making the apparent cost of a ton of hard coal in Omaha eight dollars and a half. But the cost is far less, as is shown by the fact that the local dealers offered to furnish the city and county with anthracite at a fraction less than eight dollars per ton. If the dealers can furnish the city and county with coal at that price, it is evident the average consumer pays one dollar per ton more than a fair profit on the business.

Coal is a staple article. No commod-Ity transported by the railroads in such vast quantities offers less risk. Despite the facilities for loading, moving and unloading at destination, the rate from Chicago to the Missouri river is double that charged from the mines to Chicago, a greater distance. To the dealers in Omaha there is no risk. Businessbeing done of a cash basis, there are no bad debts to collect from the paying purchaser. The conclusion is inevitable that a three-dollar freight rate, gauged by cost on service and risk, is unjust and exorbitant, and the local retail price exessive and unwarranted.

KANSAS CITY appealed to the railroads for reduced coal rates, and the Alton promptly responded with a cut of fifty per cent. This example of corporation foresight is commended to the Omaha-Chicago roads as one they cannot emulate too soon.

In the history of Omaha there is but ne instance of reduced transportation rates on coal from which consumers reeived a benefit. The time is ripe for mother reduction of the exorbitant tolls on this great staple.

THE funeral directors have cut loose rom the National Burial Case association. The immediate cause of this divorce is shrouded in mystery, but the dissolution is an event of grave import.

CHEAPER coal means increased consumption and comfort. The railroads and the local combine must loosen their gripon the necessities of winter life.

Growing Metropolitan. Chicago Inter-Ocean. Guthrie, Oklahoma, is beginning to assume

metropolitan swagger. Her largest bank failed last week. They Never Race, You Know.

Boston Herald, The City of New York has again benten the Teutonic, not in a race, but merely going like

smoke to see which could get across first.

Where Salary Reforms Should Beg in Ballimore American. The movement in the senate at Washington o raise salaries is not half as timely as a movement would be in the house to dock

trumnts. Tammany Still Rules.

The county democracy of New York city leclines a union with Tammany, This strengthens republican chances, but not to a very great extent. Tammany, even without the aid of the "counties," is the dominant political element of that town.

The Race as Go olas Won.

Norfolk News. Hon, N. V. Harlan is so far ahead of Mc Keighan and his record that the congressional race in the Second district will be ooked upon as a nippodrome when the exspeaker passes under the wire a winner with he distance flag dropped in the face of his

Animating the Stump.

Several stalwart Kansas prohibitionists are animating the stump in Nebraska with the truths of Kansas history.-Topeka Capi-

If there is anything in the atmosphere of Nebraska that will cause these men to tell the truth, for God sake let them stay up there, for they cannot tell the truth (on pro hibition matters) in Kansas.

The Canada Style of Justice.

New York Sun.
The jury at Woodstock, Canada, found Reginald Birchall guilty of the murder of F. C. Beawell. This verdict, although it was pased upon circumstantial evidence, had been fully expected by nearly all of those who at tended the trial and listened to the evidence of the witnesses. The murder was an un usually foul crime, the victim having been lured across the ocean to his death by the false promises and representations of his slaver. Canada justice is likely to inflict prompt vengeance upon the murderer.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is evident that Balfour's very grave

blunder in Ireland will have consequences of importance. The narrow escape of Mr. John Morley from sharing the fate of some of those who were brutally assaulted by the police has brought home to the English people such a realizing sense of the brutality of the Irish police system na they have not before had. There is little doubt but that Mr. Morley will nake as effective as possible this object lesson in the ordinary application of coercion. The accounts agree that he was as much impressed with the unfairness and injustice of the proceedings inside the court room at Tipperary as with the brutal clubbing without, The English people have been told over and over again that the crimes act could not be enforced in England, so outrageously offensive are its provisions; but they have never had its actual operations described by so able and so entirely trustworthy a witness as John Morley. His story of what he saw in Tipperary is likely to affect public opinion. The Irishman accused under the crimes act has no right of trial by jury, but must appear before a magistrate,

who is a part of the system against which he

has offended, and whose bias is strongly

against the defendant from the first, as is

shown in the Tipperary cases. Magistrate

Shannon, who has long been a personal an-

a luxury which hundreds of people can allowed to amend his complaint to include charges not in the syarrant, and is aided in the prosecution by the magistrates, who do not even maintain the appearance of impartiality. Brutality by the police and unfairness and persecution by the magistrates, these are some of the characteristics of Balfourism which Mr. Morley will put before the the English people from the platform and from his seat in parliament. Further than this, he will show them that the whole nationalist movement has been revived and solldified by this attack, and that any compromise between Mr. Paruell and the government is now impossible.

> For the origin of the recent revolt in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, we must go back to 1875, when the conservatives gained control of the cantonal government of Ticino, having obtained a majority of 6,000 at the ballot box. This preponderance, which in view of the small population of the canton was very marked, would have assured to the conservatives a long tenure of power had they pursued a moderate course. They proceeded. however, to act upon the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils-a dectrine which has seldem been adopted by the Swiss, either in the federal or cantonal administration. Not only did they thrust out of office every radical who was removable, but in some instances they seem to have infringed rights guaranteed by the federal constitution, for en appeal to the federal tribunal the canton was compelled to pay an indemnity of \$30,000 to certain extruded efficeholders. Theradicals had other and graver causes of complaint. Some members of their party were shot in an affray at Stabbio, and it was asserted and widely believed that the assassins were acquitted because they were partisans of the conservative government. Then, although the treasurer of the canton proved a defaulter and lost \$375,000 of the cantonal funds in speculation, the conservative authorities made strenuous efforts to shield him from punishment. What most contributed, however, to weaken the conservatives was their abolition of trial by jury. Perceiving that their majority was in danger of extinction, the conservatives in 1881 revised

contonal constitution of Ticino, abolishing the thirty-eight electoral divisions which had previously existed, and substituting twenty-one new divisions, so adroitly gerrymandered that at the last election 12,000 conservatives elected seventyseven members and 12,100 radicals only thirty five members of the cantonal legislature. The radicals thereupon petitioned the cantonal legislature to permit a so-called referendum, that is to say, an appeal to the people, who should be called upon to say by their votes whether the former thirty-eight electoral divisions should not be restored. This request was refused. In accordance with constitutional forms the radicals ought then to have addressed the same demand to the federal council, but this they deemed It useless to do, because that body, which endeavors to observe neutrality between conservatives and radicals, has repeatedly avoided acting upon similar petitions. The radicals preferred the rough remedy of a revolution.

In spite of the wide belief in regard to the

value of Equatorial Africa to European powers, there are public men in Great Britain who do not look upon England's acquisitions with any great degree of satisfaction, and who, in fact, maintain that they are not worth having. Sir John Pope Hennessey, who was at one time governor-in-chief of the West Africa settlements, has gathered a formidable array of facts in reference to the slow progress which chartered companies have made in promoting cultivation advancing civilization, and to and unsuitableness of the central plateau of Africa to European cultivators, either as overseers or workmen. Many of these statements are taken from the best authorities on the subject, including certainly show that there has been much ex aggeration in the talk about commercial and colonial advantages. It is held by some of these public men that England's policy as far as Central Africa is concerned should be a policy of masterly inactivity; that, having secured spheres of influence, she should let her competitors convert their paper spheres into paying dominions, wait till she could profit by the result of their experience, and turn her attention in the meantime to the scaboard and not to the interior. There can be no doubt that the possession of Delagos bay would be worth much to England The existence of the South African republic is an obstacle to the development of England's South African possessions; but the British element in the Transvaal is beginning to secure a preponderance not only in wealth and energy, but also in actual numbers. By wirtue of the Auglo-German convention England has secured supreme control over Zanzi bar, the most influential Arab state along the East African coast. She has also Egypt, the key to her highway to India; and it would really seem that, with all heradyantages. she could without seeking to extend her torritory not only increase her commerce, but largely contribute toward the material development of the dark continent.

The present situation of Russia is very different from that which she occupied twelve years ago. Far from being at the mercy of the central powers, she is now indifferent to their hostility. In a conflict with them she could count with absolute certainty on the cooperation of France, and, owing to the military and naval impotence demonstrated by Italy in 1866, it is the conviction of most military experts that Russia and France united would be more than a match for the triple alliance. Half of Russia's force would suffice to paralyze Austria, and with the other half the eastern frontier of Germany would be assailed. Only half of Germany's resources, therefore, would be available against France, which, on the other hand, would need to attach but a small fraction of her army to hold the Italians in check on the frontier of Savoy. The French fleet would give Italy enough to do, for not only would the seaports of the peninsula be at tacked, but the islands of Sicily and Sardinia would be occupied. The notion that England would lend her navy to support the triple alliance is preposterous; the mere suggestion of such an intention in Parliament would hurl Lord Salisbury from power.

Statistics of English pauperism show that the coal industry plays an important part in diminishing the number of poor requiring help from the community. A line drawn from Berwick-on-Tweed to Bath passes through the principal coal-producing counties; on and near that line pauperism, and especially outdoor pasperism, shrinks to the minimum. Norfolk and Cornwall represents the maximum of poverty; a line drawn from Yarmouth to Plymouth passes through the pasperized counties in England. Very few of those counties have any but agricultural employment to depend upon, and the maximum wages that can be earned in them by the agricultural laborer, including harvest and all extra earnings, does not exceed a weekly average of \$3.12. It is particularly noteworthy that wherever there is a large amount of outdoor pauperism the percentage of members of co operative and friendly societies is small. There could hardly be a more conclusive tagonist of William O'Brien, insists upon proof of the benefits accruing to miners and sitting in judgment upon him, in spite of artisans from trades unions. The only O'Brien's protests. Every point of law is remely suggested for the pauperism, which decided with alscrity against the pris- in agricultural districts seems tending to in oners and every request decied. On crease rather than diminish, was organized

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

John Taylor, the Murderer, Trying to Escape a Life Sentence.

TROUBLE IN BALD HEAD'S PARADISE.

W. B. Thorpe Chosen Bank Examine: by Attorney General Leese-Devigne's Short Romance, -Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 3 .- Special to THE BEE. ] -John Taylor, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the f murder of Woods, has appealed his case to the supreme court and hopes through a technical flaw to step out of perpetual confinement into free dom again.

The murder of which Taylor was convicted was a most cold-blooded one. He scarcely knew the man he killed, but admitted to Marshal Melick that one Charles Curtis hired him for the paltry sum of \$50 to kill Woods. The trial developed the fact that Curtis was in love with Woods' wife and wanted the husband out of the way. He sought out the colored man, Taylor, a vicious haman with animal instincts, who would commit murder for a dollar and employed him to commit the deed. One night in April, 1889, when Mrs. Woods was away and Woods was in bed asleep he was murdered by Taylor. The plot that led to the murder was discovered and Taylor, Curtis and Mrs. Woods were all arrested and in the sensa tional trial that occurred only a few months ago Taylor was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

WANTS A RECEIVER. Chambers B. Beach, who entered into partnership with Sidney A. Pratt on November 21, 1889, for the manufacture and sale of a cure for baldheadedness has asked for a receiver for the business. Beach claims that Pratt, who is fond of the social bowl, has overdrawn his share of the profits \$600 and that Pratt's excessive use of intoxicating liquors has resulted in the neglect of his business. As the business, when conducted on business principles, is highly remunera-tive Beach wants to get rid of Pratt. The place where this remedy is applied is called by the proprietors "Baid Head's Paradise" THORPE FOR BANK EXAMINER,

Attorney General Leese has appointed Mr. W. B. Thorpe of Seward to the position of state bank examiner to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sanders. General Leese claims the privilege of appoint, ing Thorpe, as Sanders' appointment was made by him. The board having the power of appointment consists of the attorney cral, the state treasurer and the state auditor By a previous agreement made by the gentlo-men filling these positions each was to have he appointment of one of the three state bank examiners. Auditor Benton appointed A. P. Brink, State Treasurer Hill appointed A. P. Brink, State Freasurer Hill appointed J. C. McNorton, and Attorney General Leese Chase Sanders to fill the third position. Now that Leese's man has resigned he claims the privilege of ap-pointing a substitute. Benton and Hill are said to be in favor of waiting until after the election before any appointment is made, but election before any appointment is made, but Leese does not think this is a fair way to treat the dozen applicants for the position. Besides he maists that there is at present a pressing need of a third man in the field.

Mr. Thorpe, General Leese's choice, was deputy county treasurer of Seward county two years, and later county clerk for four years. He was afterwards cashler of the bank at David City, and since returning from California has been engaged in the

banking business at Seward. SHE PAILED TO SUIT HIM. Monsieur Joseph Devigne is, as his name indicates, a native of France, but an American by adoption. Last May he grew tired of the wife he brought with him from Paris and decided to get a new one. Accordingly he procured a divorce. A few days after the legal dissolution of the marriage he applied for a marriage license to marry a buxon widow named Mrs. Kate Sharp. The county judge granted it, not knowing that the pros-pective groom had just been divorced, but an hour or two later was apprised of the fact and managed to get the document back. The uxorious Frenchman then took his fiancee to Council Bluffs and the twain were made one flesh, as the laws of Iowa, while strict in regard to the sale of beer, are free and easy the marriage question. But wife No. 2 failed somehow to suit monsieur's notions and he has fived her and is advertising in the papers here that he will not pay any bills or debts contracted by her.

WON'T PAY THE INSURANCE. James Lewis, who owned the elevator at Ansley which was burned to the ground on the night of April 21, has sued the insurance company for \$1,000 insurance on the grain consumed in the fire. Mr. Lewis says that he had \$5,220 worth of grain in the building when it was burned, and although the \$1,000 is a very meager restitution, still as he is en-titled to it he wants it, and the company steadfastly refuses to pay the amount.

SETTLED BY MARRIAGE. William Hoog bruin of Hickman, who has been lying in jail for a number of days on the charge of causing the approaching maternity of Johanna Devries, a German girl of twenty years, finally made all legal restitution pos sible last evening by tendering his hand in marriage to the maiden, and the two were made one by County Judge Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Hoogbruin will make their future home at Hickman.

MILLER HAS A BANK.

Now that the town of Miller has downed the town of Armada in its struggle for a depot, things promise to boom there, Already a banking corporation has been or-ganized and is to be known as the Bank of Miller. The capital stock reaches the hand-some figure of \$100,000. The incorporators are Matthew Maddox, sr., Nelson Maddox and W. L. Maddox. Articles of incorporation were filed today. STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The new Holatein bank is, as the name implies, a banking institution lately organized at Holstein. The capital stock is limited to \$5,000. The incorporators are T.B., W.S., A. G. and J. F. McAuley and W. M. Heekler.
The United States mutual accident asso

transact an accident insurance business in

Mrs. Laura B. Pierce has been granted a divorce from her husband, Keith Pierce, on account of descrition and failure to support. Judge O. P. Mason and F. I. Foss, who are billed to speak at Red Cloud this evening, will also deliver speeches at Friend on next

Tuesday. The noted May will case has been consuming the entire day in the county court and promises to last for nearly a week. Mrs. Nancy May, the maker of the will, bequeathed the greater portion of her fortune of \$40,000 to African missions and it is claimed by her brothers and sisters that undue influence was brought to bear upon her so to do. Three thefts were reported at the police

box containing \$58 worth of ladies' waists and jackets from H. R. Nissley's store. The next reported was the theft of a ladies' tricycle from E. A. Applegate's residence at 231 North Twelfth street. Another was the stealing of some tools from J. J. Cray, on North Ninth street.
Milo Hodgkins and Frank Trumble, who were fixed \$50 and costs in the district court for throwing beer kegs through a church window at Roca, have appealed their case to

station today. One was the abstraction of a

the supreme court. Armenian Plans Frustrated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3 .- | Special Cable gram to THE BEE. -A high Russian official whose post is on the Armenian frontier recently warned the Caimacan of Alashgerd that Armenians from that place were gathering within the Russian frontier line and intended to make a night attack upon the Turkish troops at Alashgerd, consisting of a batallion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The governor of Erzeroum being apprised of this fact ordered re-enforcements apprised of this fact ordered re-enforcements from Erzingram, Kharput and Dearbeker. The troops proceeded by forced marches as far as Bayazid. A party of Armenians had already crossed the frantier, but having failed to surprise the Alashgerd garrison and

learning of the approach of the Turkish re-enforcements, they abandoned the attack and retired across the line.

Five Vessels Foundered. LONDON, Oct. 3,-A terrific gale prevailed in the North sea yesterday. Five vessels foundered during the storm

Leopold Receives the Stanleys. BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.-Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley arrived at Oslend today. They were

received by King Leopold. Gold at Buenos Ayres. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-At the close of the

bourse yesterday gold was quoted at 145 per cent premium. An Important Change. Washington, Oct. 3,-The president has appointed J. B. Turner of Indiana usher at

the white house, vice E. W. White of

Indiana, resigned. Blavitsky Won the Race. LONDON, Oct. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BRE. ]-At Kempton park today the race

for the Kempton park great breeders' produce stakes race was won by R. Swanwick's chestnut filly Blavitsky. Russia and Turkey Agree. VIENNA, Oct. 3 .- | Special Cablegram to

The Bee. ]-Political Correspondence says

that Russia and Turkey have arrived at an

agreement on the Armenian question and that Russia will abstain from any diplomatic action likely to retard reforms. William Enjoyed His Reception. Behlin, Oct. 3 .- Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- Emperor William has tele-

graphed to the empress and to Chancellor von Caprivi that his reception in Austria has been most gratifying. Chancellor von Caprivi has started to visit the south German coasts. Catholics Endorse the Emperor. Berlin, Oct. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-German Catholic papers publish

a pastoral from the German bishops on the

social question. It praises Emperor William's

initiative and supports the contention that the church is the best healer of social ills. Germany's Tip to Zanzibar, Berlin, Oct. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. ]-A treaty has been signed by Germany and Zanzibar relative to the coast-

ing trade along the east coast of Africa.

The German government pays the sultan of Zanzibar 4,000,000 marks for the concession. Assassinated by Armenians. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-An American advocate has been assassinated in Stamboul by order of the Armenian revolutionary committee, who suspected him of betraying them to the porte. Many arrests have been made in

Stamboul and Pera.

Limerick Censures the Government. DUBLIN, Oct. 3 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-The Limerick corporation, at a meeting, adopted a resolution consuring the government for the recent Tipperary arrests, The meeting was attended with storny scenes. The members who opposed the resoution were threatened with ejection

WILL BOYCOTT THE CENTRAL. Powderly Announces that the Knights

Will Retaliate on the Road. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 3.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-"I am not surprised," said Powderly last evening, "at the order of the New York Central debarring Knights of Labor from service on that road. It came to my knowledge as early as last spring that this policy of boycotting would be instituted by that corporation against our order. What they have up to the present time been doing in secret they now feel strong enough to proclaim openly as their intention.'

"How many Knights of Labor will be affeeted by the Central boycott?"
"When the strike began we had about four thousand members on that road." "Will the order of the Knights of Labor re-

sent this action of the Central road in any "Most assuredly we will. I shall esteem it my duty," said Powderly, emphatically, "to call upon members of our order at once to notify their friends that there are better roads to ride over than the New York Central will go farther than that. We shall call upon business men, shippers of goods and others doing business with that company, and re-quest them to direct their patronage into other channels.

"Will not this be regarded as a boycott or conspiracy on the part of the Knights? "You may call it what you please."

REPUBLIBAN CAMPAIGN DATES. List of Announcements Prepared by the Committee.

The following is the list of announcements of republican meetings as far as prepared up to date by the state central committee: All meetings to be in the evening unless stated otherwise.

stated otherwise,

Colonel T. J. Majors and Hon. L. D. Richards-Crawford, Saturday afternoon, October 4; Valentine, Monday, October 6; O'Neill, Tuesday, October 7; Neligh, Wednesday, October 8; Hebron, with J. H. Stickle, Friday, October 10; Fairbury, Saturday, October 11.

J. L. Webster-Hastings, Monday, October 6; Nelson, Tuesday, October 7; Seward, Thursday, October 9; York, Friday, October 10; Hon, N. V. Harlan and W. S. Summers--Wilsonville, Thursday, October 2;

W. S. Summers and George A. Adams-Alma, Friday, October 3; Culbertson, Saturday, October 4.

ber 4.
General L. W. Colby and Rev. Joseph H. Presson-Tecumseh, Monday, October 6; Humboldt, Tuesday, October 7; Rula, Wednesday, October 8; Nemaha City, Thursday, October 9; Plattsmouth, Saturday, November 1 (after-(1998.)

Hon. C. P. Halligan and George W. Wiltze-balota City. Monday. October 6; Wayne, 'uesday, October 7; Pierce, Wednesday, Octo-ers; Creighton, Thursday, October 9; Stan-on, Friday, October 10. riday, October 10. A. E. Cady-Broken Bow, Tuesday, Petober 7. Hon. A. E. Cady and Hon. A. H. Long-Ord. Veducsday, October 8; Loup City, Thursday,

October 2.

Hon. J. L. Caldwell—Waboo, Thursday afternoon, October 2 and H. H. Baldridge at 7 p. m.;
Elmwood, Saturday, October 8 (afternoon.)
Mike MeSherry and E. W. Penwarden—
Greeley Centre, Monday, October 6; Platte
Centre, Taesday, October 7; Albion, Wednesday, October 8; Scribner, Thursday, October 9;
Wishar, Erday, October 13. Yisner, Friday, October Hursday, October 9; Visner, Friday, October 15; Hon. S. D. Cameron and F. W. Collins—Utica, Ionday, October 6; Bradshaw, Tuesday, Oc-ober 7; Arapahoe, Wednesday, October 8; Iarvard, Thursday, October 9; Hampton, Filday, October 10;

October 10.
S. P. Davidson and Hon, Charles L.
Endleott, Tuesday, October 7: Tobias,
sday, October 8; Geneva, Saturday, Ocober II.

Hon. W. J. Connell-Nebraska City, Satur-lay, September 27; Falls City, Monuay, Sep-Hon. W. J. Conned - Scorassa City, Saturay, September 27; Falls City, Monday, September 29.
Hon. S. P. Davidson and Hon. I. W. Lansing - Wymore, Monday, October 6.
Hon. Thomas Darnell—Browster, Friday, October 5. ober 3. Hous, J. L. Webster, L. D. Richards and W. Guriey-Opera house, Omaha, Friday, Oc-Judge O. P. Mason-Red Cloud, Friday, Ocober 3. Hons, J. L. Webster, L. D. Richards and ohn C. Watson-Weeping Water, Saturday,

October 25 afternoon.

Rev. Byron Beal—Linwood, Wednesday, October 8; Cedar Rapids, Friday, October 19; Atkinson, Monday, October 13.

George H. Hastings and Prof. W. E. Andrews—Holdroge, Tuesday, October 7; Oxford, Friday, October 7; Oxford, Friday, October 7; Honrest, Lusand And W. S. Summers-day, October, 19. George H. Hastings and W. S. Summers-McCook, Wednesday, October 8; Benkelman, Thursday, October 9. Hon. S. W. Christy and George W. Ambrose-Sutton, Monday, October 6.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

His Record as a Member of the National Legislature.

IMPORTANT MEASURES HE HAS SUPPORTED

An Active Participant in Formulatingmand Passing Many Laws of Vital Concern to the People.

Hon. George W. E. Dorsey, the republican candidate for congress in the Third district, has served his constituency in the national legislature for nearly six years. During that important period in the history of the country Mr. Dorsey has been an active and useful participant in formulating and passing many measures in which the people of the whole country are vitally concerned.

We present to our readers today a partial list of the measures that were supported by Mr. Dorsey during his service in the house.

In response to the petitions of the patrons

of husbandry, he was an earnest advocate of

the interstate commerce bill, supporting the

Regan substitute in the house, and voting for

the compromise measure agreed upon be-

tween the house and the senate, which is the

present law. Mr. Dorsey called attention to the fact during the debate on this bill that the fourth section, the long and short haul clause, would in his judgment be detrimental to the interests of the west. He introduced in the house, and secured the passage of the bill creating the Chadron and Sidney land districts. As a member of the committee on election in the famous case of Hurd vs Romeis the arguments made by Mr. Dorsey and other members of the committee were so strong and convincing that despite the fact that the house was sargely democratic, Mr. Romeis, the republican, retained his seat. He supported in committee and on the floor the eleomargarine bill which was in the interest of the dairy industry of the country and the legislation enacted has been beneficial to the people of the west. He passed through the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses a bill for the extension of time of payment to the purchasers of the Omaha Indian lands, and again through the Fifty-first congress a bill granting them five years in which to make their payments. He secured the necessary appropriations for the building of Forts Robinson and brara and the improvement of Fort Sidney. When the attempt to divide the ter-ritory of Idaho and attach what is known as the Pan Handle to the territory of Washington, Mr. Dorsey as chairman of the sub-committee reported against the division, and after a long struggle Idaho was left intact. As chairman of the sub-committee on private land claims he investigated the title to the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico and reported against the legality of the grant. A decision of the supreme court settled the status of this matter before congressional action was taken. Mr. Dorsey passed through the house a bill for additional terms of the federal court at Norfolk and at Hastings. He also introduced a bill in congress for the relief of in congress for the relief of settlers on the public domain whose titles to their land had been called in question by Commissioner Sparks, and after many months, and much acrimonious debate on the floor of the house Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Laird were successful, the rulings of Mr. Sparks were reversed by the secretary of the interior and Mr. Sparks' resignation was asked for by President Claveland. When the exsettlers for by President Cleveland. When the ex-tension bill of the Union Pacific railroad was before the committee an amendment proposed by Mr. Dorsey was accepted by the committee, and in case the bill shall ever pass, the courts of Nebraska will exercise Union Pacific the same control as over railroads organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska. He secured the passage of a bill for the relief of hundreds of settlers on Camp Sheridan military reservation who had been allowed to make entries erroneously and secured to them the right to make proof and acquire title to their land. His bill to revive the grade of general in the army for the relief of General Sheridan was passed by the house, and that hero received thereby the just recognition of his merits. He introduced and advocated before the committee on ways and means a resolution favorng the disbursement of \$75,000,000 of the tion of the United States treasury notes This matter is still pending. He introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating the Broken Bow and Alliance land districts; also a bill for the erection of a public building at Fremont. He introduced a bill authorizing the covering into the treasury of the United States of all montes deposited by national banks for the redemption of notes of banks in liquidation, or retiring their circulation. This bill was made a section of the present silver bill, and the effect was to release \$54,000,000 held in trust by the government and putting into circulation that amount of currency. He also introduced and reported favorably a bill authorizing the orranization of the International American bank. This proposition was based on the recommendation of the international American conference recently held in Washington. Also a bill for the retirement of the circulation of the national banks, and allowing national banks to deposit with the government \$1,000 and do business as banks of deposit and discount, thus leaving to the government the issuing of all circulating medium needed by the people. Both bills have been favorably reported and are on the calendar and will be considered at the next session of congress. Mr. Dorsey had charge of the bill for the admission of the territory of Idaho. His report on the material resources of this territory showing their claims for self government was so exhaustive and complete as to secure the attention of the leading papers of the country, the New York Tribine devoting two columns to this report and giving a very favorable editorial notice. He cara-estly advocated the admission of both Idaho and Wyoming. During the Fiftieth congress on territories, and was successful in defeating the attempt to bring entire territory of Dakota state, [and helped to from state, and helped to frame and pass the bill that finally became a law and admitted Montana, North and South Dakota and Washington territory as states. He supported the lard bill, the anti-trust bill, the option bill and the present ally a hill receiving favorable. ent silver bill, receiving favorable mention for this work from a number of papers in the country devoted to the encouragement of agriculture. Mr. Dorsey has, ever since he has been in congress, advocated free lumber and free sait, and the committee on resolu-tions in the convention at Columbus, at his request, reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted placing the republican party of the Third district on record in favor of both propositions, thus endorsing his course. He advocated the service pension ill recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic, and it was through the efforts of old soldiers like himself that the liberal pension bill was passed by the present congress. has secured the passage of scores of private pension bills, and in addition to this tas secured pensions for hundreds of old soldiers in

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