THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors The Bee Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. as George B. Texchuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemaly swear that the actual circulation of THE BALLY BEE for the week ending Oct. 4, 1890, was as fol-

Average 21.053 Eworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 4th day of October, A. D., 180. N. P. Fell. Notary Public. Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, San.

George B. Tzschuk, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing tompany, that the actual average daily circulation of The Datty Bee for the month of September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,62 copies; for November, 1880, 19,310 copies; for December, 1881, 20,648 copies; for January, 1899, 18,555 copies; for February, 1800, 19,761 copies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1800, 20,185 copies; for June, 1890, 20,311 copies; for July, 1800, 20,002 copies; for August, 1891, 20,750 copies. George B. Tzschuck, GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK Sworn to before me, and subscribed in m. presence, this 10th day of September, A. D. N. P. Feth. Notary Public

Don'r fall to register.

REGISTRATION begins today.

THE local democracy has plucked up jufficient courage to call the county convention in advance of the republicans.

THE reported increase in the Nebraska number of political farmers who have taken the field.

Now that the signal service is fixture in the department of agriculture, packages of congressional seeds will be accompanied with assorted sizes of weather.

WITH over two hundred armed men surrounding the legislature of Oklahoma, it is safe to assert that the members are imbued with a wholesome respect for the wishes of their immediate constituents.

THE mercenaries of prohibition imagine that falsehood, forgery and slander are legitimate campaign weapons. The people of Nebraska will give them a lesson in honesty and decency they will not forget in twenty years.

THE question, paramount to all others, which the South Dakota voter will be called upon to decide at the forthcoming general election, is the permanent location of the state capital. Pierre holds the fort but the chances are that Huron may walk away with the capital prize.

ARIZONA is afraid of Mormon immi gration and domination and wants to get into the union as a state for protection. As the white people in the territory number only about fifty-eight thousand, their appeal for such kind of protection will not meet with flattering favor.

THE prohibitionists of North Dakota confess that the law is a dead letter. Contrary to all expectations, the Dakotans positively refuse to regulate their appetites by statute. As a result, the self-chosen defenders of the home denounce the old parties and start out in a wild career of political looting.

THE republican campaign in Iowa was formally opened in every congressional district in the state yesterday by rousing rallies and enthusiastic speeches. Iowa has for years been very much given over to protracted campaigns -long pulls and strong pulls-but this year the political contest has been somewhat be lated from the refusal of congress to adjourn before the important bills pending were disposed of. It is to be hoped that the short, sharp and decisive campaign will terminate in the redemption of the state.

THE Mormons are on the brink of another revolution. Thrilling events that will shake the earth from center to · circumference and smite the enemies of the church are impending. President Woodruff gives the world an inkling of what it may expect. Word has reached him from the spirit land where Joe Smith and Brigham are skurrying wildly among the blest that the day of jubile is not far off-when the Latter Day Saints will come to their own and the gentile will be swept from the face of the earth.

FAMILY jars do not always lead to divorce courts. It is no evidence of existing strained relations between President Harrison and Thomas B. Reed that a collector of customs at Portland, Maine, has been appointed who was not the choice of Mr. Reed. Mr. Dow's appointment will not affect the Maine elections in the least. She will continue to roll up majorities for Reed and his tariff ideas, and for Blaine and his reciprocity plan of securing foreign markets for the surplus productions of this country. The republican plan of conducting internal and foreign affairs this government will always be acceptable to the people Maine, whoever the local leader there is, or whatever the character of the family jars as to the disposition of the federal offices may be. The republican party fights for principles first; the offices are of secondary consideration. Mr. Reed is accustomed to receiving as well as giving hard blows. He will not wince at Dow's appointment, and will expect consolation over his and friends' defeat from gemocratic sources only.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. In a letter to the chairman of the house committee on postoffices, Postmaster General Wanamaker has again brought to public attention the subject of a postal telegraph system, reinforcing his arguments with numerous citations of other opinions in favor of postal telegraphy. This question received some at tention during the first session of the Fifty-first congress, the committee on postoffices having taken a large amount of testimony for and against the proposition. It undoubtedly will be given more thorough consideration at the next session, for the subject is of such great and growing importance, and the trend of public opinion is so unmistakably in favor of a postal telegraph system, that action on the question cannot be much

longer delayed. The arguments in favor of this proposition are numerous and conclusive. Everybody will concede the necessity of the government having control of the telegraph in time of war as a measure of security. In time of peace the telegraph has the same relation to commerce that the nerve system has to the human body. Under presentconditions, however, this relation is restricted. The object sought is to give it the widest possible extension and to secure the cheapest and most efficient service without favoritism or discrimination. The purpose is to enlarge the usefulness of the telegraph for social and business intercommunication, making this privilege available to millions of the people who do not now have it upon terms that will enable them to use it at pleasure. That this is feasible, and that the results would be of the greatest advantage to the people, can be conclusively demonstrated.

The government has a postoffice in every hamlet in the land. The telegraph companies only maintain offices in places where it will pay them to do so. At probably sixty thousand stations the telegraph companies have no offices of their own, the operators at most of these stations are mere boys and the commercial service is entirely inefficient. A message left at one of these stations is often delayed for hours and even days to give way to railroad business. In the cities the delivery of telegraph messages is entrusted to street arabs, who loiter harvest must be ascribed to the large about the streets and deliver the messages to Ton, Dick and Harry. Very often envelopes are opened and messages read by people who have no right to read them.

All these very serious faults and de fects of the existing system would be remedied if the telegraph was a part of the postal service. The delivery of messages would be by respectable and intelligent letter carriers and it would be prompt and accurate. At present a very large per cent of the telegraph business is confined to stock gamblers, speculators and pool rooms and the dealers in perishable goods. The postal telegraph system, by cheapening the rates, would extend the service to the common people. They would not simply use the wires for death messages and accidents but they would use the telegraph freely for social intercourse. At the

liberal rates which the government could make, the telegraph would soon become the channel of communication between tens of thousands of people in preference to the slower course of th mails. The great bugbear urged in opposi-

tion to the plan of a postal telegraph system is, that the government would control the politics of those employed in connection with it. Is it safer to leave the telegraph in the hands of the Goulds and Vanderbilts? The plan urged by Postmaster General Wanamaker does not contemplate that the government shall operate the telegraph lines. It simply proposes that the postmaster general shall enter into a contract with one or more telegraph companies to put their wires into public buildings in the cities and use the mail carriers for the delivery of messages, conditioned that the rates shall be uniform and cheap. In other words, that the company entering into the contract shall be content with a fair profit above operating expenses. If this plan were carried out the postmaster general would have no more to do with the telegraph operators than he has to do with the steamship employes who carry the mails across the Atlantic. All that the government would do would be to require the postal telegraph companies to maintain offices in the cities and towns designated by the postmaster general, and to operate their lines at a schedule of rates em-

bodied in the bill. This will do as the entering wedge for introducing postal telegraphy. We believe, however, that the time is not far distant when the people of this country will demand that the government shall purchase all existing telegraph lines and have them operated, directly or indirectly, as an integral part of the postal system.

A ROBBING TARIFF.

The cost of coal is a matter of vital concern to the people of Omaha and Nebraska. On the threshold of winter we are confronted by the usual advance in prices, and the promise of a steady rise as the demand for fuel increases. Controlled by the trusts at every stage of progress from the mine to the consumer, the price is raised or lowered at the will of a few individuals. The hard coal now being sold in this city was purchased at summer prices, or one dollar less than the present wholesale price in Chicago. On October 1 a general advance was ordered by the trust, and the prices of the first three grades, which heretofore varied twenty-five cents, were made the

But the coal trusts are not alone in the work of fleecing the public. The railroads extort rates for transportation from Chicago to the Missouri river that are little short of robbery. Before inter-state commerce went into effect the rate one dollar and ninety cents ton. In revising the freight schedule to comply with the law, the corporations advanced the coal rates to three dollars and twenty cents per ton, in car load lots. This enormous increase was a part of the general conspiracy to punish the public and make the law odious. The

on the people. It is the essence of the high way man's policy of charging what the traffic will bear. Since 1885 the quantity of coal handled has increased with the growth of the country. Instead of reducing rates with the vast increase of business, the railroads maintain an extortionate toll nearly double what was charged prior to 1885, when the business was barely half what it is

For some time past the situation of western railroad affairs appears to have been going from bad to worse. It is unquestionably doing more than any other one influence to demoralize not only the

WESTERN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

railroad traffic of the country, but other departments of business. The consequences of such a policy as the western roads have long pursued and are still pursuing cannot be confined to those directly interested in these corporations. The stockholders are the first to suffer, but a persistent course in wasting capital must sooner or later make itself felt beyond the ranks of stockholders, and if this is not already the experience from the management, or mismanagement, of the western railroads, no one can say how far off the inevitable result of continuing the present policy may be.

The New York Sun, noting the unprecedented movement of general merchandise, says that the western railroads instead of reaping are destroying. They are leaving nothing undone, it observes. to plunge the whole western and transcontinental system into bankruptey and ruin. "The management of the great lines involved presents today the most amazing spectacle of incompetency, dishonesty and downright depravity ever witnessed in business affairs. If the railroad managers of the west were hired to ruin the stockholders who built the railroads they could not more effectively and diligently proceed to accomplish that result." The Sua affirms that the policy and procedure are determined by 'sordid and dishonest personal motives, greed of private gain, animosity, jealousy and the like." The fault is not in the law, nor is the competition of an alien railroad responsible for the mischief. "It is the dishonesty of the men who manage the properties," and the Sun declares that the management of western railroads Is a national disgrace and a menace to the general welfare,

In the south the condition is entirely different. There are no rate wars there and no complaints of rates. The railroad managers of that section have learned how to do business cheaply, and they operate their roads upon modern methods. This is largely for the reason that the roads are operated by the owners, or by persons in the direct control of the owners, while "in the west the roads are operated from the narrow and irresponsible point of view of men who have no direct interest in the property." And the Sun suggests in conclusion that "if owners will not take a closer relation to the management of their properties they must expect the present demoralization to continue." The justice of this arraignment of western railroad management must be confessed, but the Sun omitted to indicate the true remedy for the condition affairs it deplores, which is simply an honest and faithful compliance with the law, a policy western railroad managers have never adopted. In the south the railroads have conformed to the requirements of the interstate commerce act. and hence their peaceful and prosperous condition. Whenever the railroad managers of the west shall pursue a like course they will speedily find their affairs in an equally enviable and satisfac-

tory situation. THERE is nothing small about the democrats of Mississippi when it comes to counting majorities. The semi-official computation of the effect of the suffrage clause of the new constitution shows that democracy is assured of a majority of at least forty thousand. Out of one hundred and eighteen thousand white votes in the state eleven thousand will be disfranchised, but the effect of the law on the negro vote, if the plans of the democrats do not miscarry, amounts to practical extinction. This vote amounts, in round numbers, to one hundred and eighty-nine thousand. The number disfranchised is estimated at one hundred and twenty-three thousand, leaving a beggarly minority of sixty-six thousand. From a political and financial point of view, this plan is superior to past methods. It will put a legal prop under democratic supremacy, disband the shot gun brigade and save the means heretofore expended in powder and ball, tissue ballots and self-regulating ballot boxes.

THE constitution which comprises the laws of the new state of Wyoming does not provide for the filling of a legislative vacancy save by an election. A Laramic county state senator has resigned his office and it is estimated that to elect a successor, at a special election under the Australian system of balloting, will cost the county at least three thousand dollars. In consequence of this expense attending such an election, and the probable worth to the county of a senator, it is not decided yet by the people of the county if they need senatorial representation or not. The governor of the state may be arbitrary about the matter, and not let the Laramie folks have a voice in deciding. In filling vacancies the Australian system would seem to be not very popular in counties not burdened with a treasury surplus. The unfortunate situation of Laramie county will possibly suggest to the lawmakers of the state a cheaper way to fill

racancies to elective offices. THE removal of the telephone wires to underground conduits is practically assured. This will materially improve the appearance of the streets by thinning out the forest of poles. But the council should not hait in the good work. Public safety demands the removal of the entire overhead wire system, and the council should promptly and yigorously exercise its authority in

the premises.

THE paupers in the county poor house are being drilled for muster under Cappurpose failed, but the railroads found tain Mahoney for a charge all along the prohibition from 1855 to 1875, when it was re-

the robbing tariff so profitable that it has remained unchanged for five years.

A more unjust tax was never imposed poorhouse cohorts will be "Anderson," 'Anderson," "Anderson,"

ESTIMATING the quantity of hard coal consumed annually in Omaha at sixty thousand tons, the railroads pocket one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars for hauling it from Chicago. As a specimen long haukon the pockets of the people, this has no equal.

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON'S ten little injunssitting on Jeff Megeath's fence is expected to do great execution among the Samoset silk-stocking braves. But they ought to hurry up the tax-list before they go on the war-path at the county's expense.

DougLas county paid over fifty thousand dollars for building retaining walls around the court house. Very soon they will pay one hundred thousand dollars to pull them down and put a one-story underpinning and an elevator under the structure.

IT is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that Jim Stephenson should have a great portrait of Jim Boyd over his livery stable door. Jim fit for Jim on the B. & M. dump.

THE republicans of Douglas county must put up their very best timber on their legislative and commissioner ticket if they want to elect-anybody.

the clearing house record throws a side light on Omaha's expanding trade. IT is evident from the number of legis-

lative aspirants abroad that the office will not seek the man this year.

Still They Poach. Philadelphia Record. There are as big poschers in Behring sea as ever were caught.

Canadian Justice Prompt. Norwich Bulletin.
Birchall made the biggest mistake of his ife when he omitted to lure his victim into

this country before murdering him. They Need to Advertise.

The crowned heads of Europe are compelled to do some tall hustling these days to keep from becoming deadheads in the enterprise.

Missouri Yields Gracefully.

Kansas City Globe. Missouri modesty retires in the background and gives Ohio a chance for fame in the train robbery line. Ohio always did want the earth.

The War in the Northwest.

New York Sun. The editorials of fue St. Paul Pioneer-Press on the padding of the census in Minneapolis have stopped at last. The professor of mathematics in the University of Minnesota computes that if they were pasted together they would form a track of print that would reach from St. Paul to Lake Victoria Nyanza. Uncle Joe Wheelock wrote them all, and he and his favorite proof-reader are going to a sanitarium for the winter. Nervous exhaustion will be the prevailing complaint in St. Paul for many mouth to come.

"Pinkertonism."

The New York World calls attention to the fact that two of the new states-Montana and Wyoming-have anti-Pinkerton clauses in their constitutions. In Montana the constitution declares:

No armed person or persons, or armed body of men, shall be brought into this state for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislative assembly or of the governor when the legislative assembly cannot e convened. In Wyoming there is a still more explicit

leclaration: No armed police force, or detective agency, or armed body, or unarmed body of men shall ever be brought into this state for the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislature, or executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

These constitutional provisions are of course based upon and intended to be in har mony with the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United

States: The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic vio

These Pinkerton forces are simply private armies of hirelings, ready to do any bloody work that may be required of them for pay wherever there is any pretense that it is in defense of the property of great corporations The shooting of innocent persons, as at Al bany during the New York Central strike and at Fort Worth during the southwestern strike of 1886, shows one of the evils of this kind of warfare, but the great objection to it is its utter and obvious inconsistency with the state's legitimate functions. No state can afford to tolerate private armies within its borders. Such mercenary troops are as dangerous to the public peace, safety and liberty as were the private armies of Rome in the days of Rienzi. Pinkertonism must go. It would be well if Massachusetts should follow the example of Montana and Wyoming in this matter.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The number of saloons in Nebraska in 1880 was over seven hundred, and of that number Omaha, with a population of 30,645 had 180. Total increase in the state in ten years, 150. Under the Slocumb law of Nebraska any town or county can vote absolute prohibition

as provided by the local option clause. In 1880 Nebraska had one saloon for ever 125 voters, or one to about seven hundred and fifty of the population. In 1890 we have one saloon to every 262 voters, which is equal to about one for every 1,570 of the population. Within the past year there was an actua decrease of licensed liquor dealers in Omaha

from 277 to 248, or thirty nine less than the preceding year. The revenue derived from liquor dealer under the high license system for the year 1889 was \$750.818. Of this amount \$64,103 was collected in various towns and cities as occupation tax, and \$18,970 was collected by

various counties for saloons located outside of neceporated towns. Seventy-eight towns in Nebraska have pro hibition under the local option provision of our high license law. In these local communities public sentiment is adverse to the

saloons and prohibition is therefore absolute The local option feature of the Slocumb law s contained in section 25, the salient part of which reads:

"The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to licence, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, within the limits of such city or village. This section also fixes the amount of the license fee, which shall not be less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants nor less than \$1,000 in cities having a population of more than 10,000. Nebraska has less than 850 liceused fiquor

dealers. Michigan had constitutional and statutory

pealed. At that time there were 8,500 saloons | FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. in the state, and under license regulation the

number in 1889 had been reduced to 4,373. Three years ago Michigan voted again on t constitutional prohibitory amendment as against high license. Prohibition was

knocked out. The district and county court dockets in Nebraska show fifteen cases against saloonkeepers and their bondsmen for violation of legal regulations which hold forth redress to injured parents of minors and wives of drunkards. Without the powerful restraining influence of the saloonkeepers' bonds there would be hundreds of infractions of the law and no possibility of redress.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

They Will Be Discussed by Messrs, W. J. Connell and W. J. Bryant.

Yesterday there was a joint meeting in Lincoln of the democratic and republican congressional committees of the First congressional district. The meeting was conducted in the most friendly and agreeable manner and resulted satisfactority to all parties interested.

It was called to make arrangements for a debate on the issues involved in the cam paign between the Hon. W. J. Connell of Omaha and the Hon. William J. Bryant of Lincoln, republican and democratic candi dates for congress, respectively.

The debate was decided upon to take place commencing in Lincoln on Monday, October 13, and to be followed in Omaha on Wednes-day, the 15th, and then to be followed by a

series of discussions as follows:
Wahoo, Thursday, October 16; Papillion,
October 17; Weeping Water, October 18;
Tecumsch, October 20; Beatrice, October 31; Pawnee City, October 22: Salem, October 27 Auburn, October 28; Syracuse, October 29 At the debate in Lincoln, Mr Bryant will open and close the discussion. At the dis-cussion in Omaha, Mr. Connell will deliver An increase of twenty-two per cent in the opening and closing addresses. succeeding debates the speakers will alter-nate in the opening and closing remarks. The debates will be limited to one and one-quarter hours speaking in each debate, the party opening each discussion to have fifty minutes

with twenty minutes for a close.

The discussions will be presided over in each town by a representative of the republi can and democratic congressional committees respectively, which in Omaha, will put Messrs. Fred Gray and Frank Morrissey, the ormer representing the republican and the latter the democratic congressional commit

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

The Custer county non-partisan league will meet at Broken Bow October 11.

The Harvest Home festival of the Trinity Memorial Episcopal church at Crete was celebrated Sunday. The edifice was beauti-fully decorated with the products of the soil. Anna Etough, who teaches at Prairie Island, Platte county, fell and broke her arm the other day. Notwithstanding this she keep right on with her school and carries her

Dr. A. M. Galbraith of Oxford has gone to Ohlo to accept the superintendency of the state insane asylum at Columbus at a salary of \$3,600 per annum. The doctor's departure leaves Oxford without a physician.

F. O. Barney of Greeley is check full of The other day his horse threw him from his sulky, breaking his collar bone and shoulder blade. Barney, by his great will power, got up, ran after the horse and sulky, caught the animal, got into the sulky and drove a half-mile to a surgeon, who set the

Dr. Hamilton, having announced that ob struction of the stomach had caused Belle Overing's did not feel easy and fully satisfied until the parents consented to an autopsy says the Hemington Guide. Immediately after the funeral services, which were held in the church last Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock the remains were placed in charge of the doctor. After supper, in the presence of two witnesses, he made the examination and found that the deceased, who had formed and round that the deceased, who had formed a great passion for chewing gum, had been in the habit of swallowing her gum, a large chunk of which was found lodged in the en-trance of the pussage between the stomach and the intestines, thus, forming an obstruction to the digestion of food. The operation was performed neatly and satisfactorily, and tion to the digestion of food. The o'clock the remains were turned over to the pall-bearers for interment. Other of this nature are on record, yet but few of our citizens knew of them, and it was a great surprise to nearly all when the facts in this case were brought out.

A physician of this city was called to the country on professional business last week, his patient being a woman living in a sod house, says the North Platte Tribune. It was almost dark when he arrived at his destina tion and while waiting for his patient to de velop symptoms the doctor heard a noise in corner of the room, and looking in that direction discovered an army of coming out of a hole. They jumped on the room. After sporting around a few minutes they retired. Shortly after the man of the house came in led by two women. The doc tor asked his patient what ailed the man, to which she replied he was about to have a fit, and a hard epileptic fit he had. By this time it was too late for the doctor to make the homeward trip and he laid down on a cot to sleep. Early in the morning a woman who was attending the patient awakened him and requested that he kill a snake that was in the room. He jumped up and saw a bull snake five feet long crawling on top of the sod wall. "Arn't you afraid of snakes! asked the doctor of his patient, as he looked around for a club to kill the reptile. "Oh, no," replied the woman, "I felt that one crawling over my bed last night but I wasn't afraid of him." The snake was killed and as soon as possible the dector started home, fearing that if he remained longer he might see a wild cat walk into the house In fact what he had already seen was suffi-

lown.

There are 512 students enrolled at the state normal school at Cedar Falls.

Burglars secured \$350 in money from the Millersburg postoffice the other night. Two little chileren of John Messerknecht of Dubuque drank some potato bug poison, but prompt measures saved their lives. Mrs. Asa Keogh of Cedar Rapids, has brought suit against three saloonkeepers and the owners of the property for selling liquor to her husband. \$2,000 is asked in each case. Mrs. Jacobs. of Clay township, Clay county was the other day kicked by a horse and had her arm and jaw-bone broken. Her arm was terribly injured, the bones being forced

At a meeting at Rock Rapids the other day the grain buyers of northwestern lown de-cided "to take some action in regard to the ruinous competition which it is alleged breaks out every little while requiring the buyers to pay less than a fair market price at other times in order to make themselves good. J. W. Cline, living near Boone, has ninety four living descendants, although but sixty eight years of age. He is the father of eleve children, has seventy grandchildren and twelve or thirteen great-grandchildren. and Mrs. Cline live on a farm alo children having all married and left them.

through the flesh.

The Two Dakotas. The South Dakota state fair had a surplus of \$1,200 left after paying all expenses Mr. Bystrom of Centerville experimented

with roller skates at the cost of a broken arm

and leg. The Harney Peak tin mining, milling and manufacturing company and the Harney Peak consolidated tin company have been amalgamated into one company, which will be known as the Harney Peak consolidated tin company (limited). tin company (limited)

Mrs. Miller, wife of the governor of North Dakota, was a compositor in the little news-paper office at Dryden, N. Y., when her hus-band courted and married her. She dropped into that office the other day and set up a couple of stickfuls of matter just to show that her "right hand had not forgot its cun-

Nine years ago Robert Atchison, deserted from the Seventh United States cavalry while at Fort Lincoln, S. D., and ever since has been so worried with the thought that some day the government would certainly catch him, that he became tired of dodging about. James Conners of the Deadwood police force was an old comrade in the army and friend, and to him Atchison went and told of his determination, and that he wished him, Connors, to receive the reward for return ing deserters, and he was accordingly to Fort Mead and there delivered by officer to ** 'bited States authorities,

Report of the Warden of the Penilentiary for the Past Month.

HENRY MOHR IS GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

The Rock Island Road Files a Petition for Right of Way-Doings in the Supreme Court-Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6 .- Special to THE BEE. |-The report of the warden of the penitentiary for the month of September shows that during the month the greatest number of convicts reported sick any day was thirty, which was on September 4. Of these six were wounded while at work and four found sick in their cells. The remaining twenty were ordered to go to work after being exam ned by the physician. The least number re ported sick during the month was eleven, or September 24. Five of these were hurt while at work and two were found sick in their cells. The other four were ordered to go back to their work. The greatest number hurt during the month while at their tasks was fifteen. This was on the first day of the month, Three times during the month eleven men were found sick in their cells. Three convicts have become insane.

The following convicts at the state penientiary have received commutation of sen ence for good behavior. The name, crime and commutation allowed are each given: John Butler, sentenced November 21, 1889, for grand largeny; time, one year; sentence

commuted two months. Good time expires John Chambers, sentenced May 13, 1888, or grand larceny; time, three years; com seven months. Good time expires

Mack Goison, sentenced July 15, 1889, for igamy; time, one year and six months; com nuted three months. Good time expires Oc Otis Amerine, sentenced May 19, 1888, for

rape; time, three years; commuted seven months. Good time expires October 30. John Powers, sentenced March 5, 1889, for grand largest, time, two years; commuted our months. Good time expires November 5. Harry Taylor, sentenced September 26, 888, for forgery; time, two years and six months; commuted five months and fifteen ays. Good time expires October 14. E. Lindeman, sentenced December 18, 1889,

for forgery: time, one year; commuted two months. Good time expires October 28. Oliver Harris, sentenced May 23, 1888, for grand larceny; time, three years, commuted seven months. Good time expires October 23. James Brown, sentenced November 23, 1889 or grand arceny: time, one year; commutes two months. Good time expires October 19. J. M. Rogers, sentenced November 25, 1889, for burgiary; time, one year; commuted two months. Good time expires October 22. John Barns, sentenced November 23, 1889, or larceny from person; time, one year; com nuted two months. Good time expires Octo-

Charles Johnson, sentenced March 25, 1889, for assault with intent to kill; time, two years; commuted four months. Good time expires October 11.
The following interesting statistics are also

riven: No. of convicts received during month.... 15 No. whose term expired 14
No. released on commutation 1
No. remaining 367

MOILE GETS A NEW TRIAL. Henry Mohr, the fellow at West Lincoln who was found guilty of shooting his wife, has been granted a new trial on the grounds

that the district judge in giving his charge to the jury read the wrong section in the statutes concerning the punishment of the CAME TO MURDER HIM.

Tom Rogers, the darkey who passed six months behind prison bars for attempting to murder one Peter Turner for alleged in timacy with his wife, poured a thrilling tale into Marshal Melick's ears this morning. He says that Peter Turner has resolved to that Peter Turner has resolved to kill him and with a party of five kill r six men went to Rogers' home near Way last Saturday night and waited for him until nearly daybreak. Fortunately Rogers and his wife were in Lincoln that night they did not return home until yesterlay. He says that nobody but his mother-in-law entering the house with his party, terrorized he old woman and the children by flourish-ng a revolver and deciaring his intention of the old woman and the children killing Rogers. The aved female informed the party that Rogers was in Lincoln, but they would not believe it and hung about until morning, making the barn their rendezyous. There was no no sleep in that house that night. Yesterday Rogers says be found a box of cartridges in the barn which had

een dropped by the marauders. ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP. H. Fay, a figisher of stone, reported at the police station this morning that he had been robbed of about \$75 at the Washington hotel. He says the money was taken from him while he was asleep and he believes that his bedfellow stole it. The suspected person is a young man he recently brought with him from Council Bluffs to work for him. He does not know his name. The money was taken Friday night and on Saturday morning the young fellow skipped for unknown

THE INSANE ASYLUM. The payroll of the forty-four employes for September at the insane asylum at Hastings was submitted today to the board of public lands and buildings and the amount, \$1,289.66, was allowed. The salary of the superinten-lent, M. W. Stone, for the five months ending December 1, was also allowed, the last two months being in advance. The five months' salary of the superintendent foots up \$1.041. The salary of the foots up \$1.04. The salary of the assistant superintendent, F. G. Test, from July I to October I, amounting to \$375, was

The report of the Lincoln insane asylum for he month of September shows the following

No. of male patients.... No. of female patients... Decrease during month......

Those who have recovered are Laura Ben son of Douglas county, Laura Allen of Buf-falo county, Cynthia Sparks of Nemaha county and Lucila White of Hall county, Phose reported in an improved condition are losephine Hively of Seward county and Mary J. Jones of Hamilton county. R. G. Hart-man of Webster is reported as having es-

There were twenty new patients admitted luring the month. The oldest was R. S. during the month. The oldest was R. S. Gee of Douglas, who is seventy years old. The youngest was Fannie Buck of Buffalo county, aged tweaty-four. THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific raiload has filed a petition with the state board of transportation for the right of way over the lands owned by the state along Salt creek extending in a southwestern direction o Second and U streets, where the road will form a junction with the Union Pacific main

track so that temporarily the company will have the use of the union depot. The sections

to be crossed are as follows: The northwest quarter of section 23, the northwest quarter

of section 22, the east half of the northwest

caped. Twelve patients are out on parole

quarter of section 22, and the southwest quarter of section 15, all in township 10 range six, east. SUPREME COURT. The trouble between R. A. Moore on one side and John Wilson and Hiram Hull on the other over the possession of lots 253 and 254 in the southwest quarter of school section ac

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 Casteria. dition to Kearney, has been appealed to the supreme court. The trouble arose over the filing of an execution against the land after it came into Moore's possession, the persons bringing the same to satisfy a debt against one E. M. Cunningham, the previous owner. In the district court of Buffalo county John Walthers sued one Walter Knutzen for the possession of \$250 worth of plumbers' ma-terials held unlawfully by him and came of victor. Today Waithers' attorneys appealed the case to the supreme court.

In the Madison county district court the Monitor plow works sued Richard Born and C. Neidig for \$500 and lost the case. The note had originally been apparently by Born to Neidig, and the latter on endorsing it turned it over to the plow company. Born denied that he had signed the note and the company lost the suit. grow the supreme court will con-

mence the nearing of cases from the Third district. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, The report of the Nebraska Soldiers' and

Sailors' home for the month of September shows the following facts:

Number dropped from rolls previous to Number dropped from the rolls this month,....

Number remaining 94

SHE LIKED TO DANCE. The fourth chapter in the now somewhat notorious Goldsberry divorce case bothed in serenely in the district court today. Mandenies that his wife is the virtuous and inno-cent creature she claims to be and tells how she insisted on going to dances at Walton although he insisted that she should not go. as he could not necompany her. casion he forbade her to go and she she would go if it separated them. Another time she ordered him out of the house.

THE REASON WHY A morning daily journal published here views with alarm the increasing circulation of Tue Bee in and about Lincoln, and has therefore, on a number of occasions attempted to dictate to your correspondent—the way his work should be done. This morning that sheet devoted a quarter of abuse to your correspondent because he chose to print an item which he had been asked to suppress. The same sneet admitthat it suppressed the article. The Bre do not, like the journal referred to allow the filling of local columns with editorial co It insists on the news first always, and at any expense. In addition it pays its reporters liberal enough salaries that there is no excuse for any of them so pressing a news item for a dollar why The Bee's circulation continues to increase.

ODDS AND ENDS. Henry Johnson, a young colored man, was caught stealing a basket of coal about 10 o'clock last night and was arrested.

George Harlos, a laborer recently employed by Patsy Mears, the contractor, was arrested this morning for stealing a Sunday suit of clothes and a value belonging to a follow workman named J. D. Staner. The stolen groods were found in Harlos' possession.
W. J. Bishop reported at the police head quarters this morning that burgiars production his house at 407 South Fourteenth street between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning and state a fine overcoat and revolver. The house at 189 South Twelfth was also entered, but

nothing taken W. S. Morton wants the police to hunt up the fellow who stole a safety bicycle from his house last night.
Mr. M. A. Martin and wife have returned

from a delightful three weeks' trip in New Last night burglars attempted to enter the come of John Mc Whinnie at Fourteenth and ..., but were scared away. Mrs. George, at 14:0 F, also reports an attempted burglary at

Mr. Alfred Harris complains to the county judge that he can do nothing with his son Barton and asks the court to send the lad to the reform school.

THE CONSPIRACY CASES. An Exciting Scene in Court at Yesterday's Hearing.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The magistrate's court at Tipperary, before which the case of Messes. Dillon and O'Brien and a number of other defendants who are charged with conspiracy is being heard, reconvened this morning. All the accused, with the exception of O'Ma honey, who is ill, were present, out their counsel, Redmond and Timothy Healy, were absent on account of an important engagement which demanded their attention elsewhere. On behalf of O'Mahoney, Dillon produced certificates from two Clonmel doctors stating that he was seriously ill and that it was impossible for him to attend the trial the prosecution for the crown, objected to the certificates as not being a valie excuse for O'Mahoney's absence, and insisted that the doctors be summoned by the court to testify as to their patient's condition. Dillon said that the doctors' certificates would have to be accepted as evidence, that O'Mahoney was in no condition to appear be ore the court, and the doctors themselves distinctly refused to come to the court to substantiate statements they had arready made in their certificates. Ronan then asked the court to adjourn for an hour to enable the crown to decide whether the charge against O'Mahoney would be withdrawn or application made for a warrant for his O'Brien was not pleased with the prospect for adjourning the case for an hour and he therefore asked Ronan: "Can you not de-cide this matter in half an hour, and not keep us fooling around here!" The court granted the request of Ronan and adjourn-ment was taken for an hour.

Upon the reassembling of the court, Ronan stated that the protecution had telegraphed to two doctors in Clanwell, requesting them to examine O'Mahoney, and had sent a third from Tipperary to visit and examine the defendant. He expected that the doctors would appear in court latter and testify as to O'Ma-honey's condition, and he therefore asked that the court take a further adjournment. In the course of his remarks Roman said that O'Mahoney, through his soricitor, has placed the court at defiance. This remark indignation of Dillon, who delared that Renan's statement was untrue. He further said that he had done procure the attendance of O'Mahoney's doc-

O'Brien said that the defendants had a right to complain against the course of the prosecution. Ronau's remark, he declared. was addressed to an audicace in England and was designed to in ore the defendants. O'Brien's remarks were greeted with cries scene of confusion ensued. Ronan repeated his remarks again and again, and Mr. Dillon who was very angry, loudly denied them. The defendants, in the meantime, pro-against the charges made by the prose in the meantime, protested When order was again partially restored Dillon warmly protested against the court taking any further adjournment. He maintained that it was an injustice. No warrant could be issued for the arrest of Mr. O'Ma honey until the court had heard the testi mony of his doctors. Another heated wrangle

tors in court.

cutor and Dillon. The court finally granted Ronan's request and a further adjournment was taken The action of the defendants who are on bail is likely to result in their committal to Connel jail for contempt of court.

then took place between the crown's pro

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Omaha Loan& Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Paid in Capital Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital Liability of Stockholders

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashler. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors: -A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy O. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas L Kimpall, George B. Lake.