Ore Feat.

Ore Fices:
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South Omaha, Corner N and 20th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chingo Office, 37 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 543 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and ditorini matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.
BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and renlitances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Ornaha. Drafts cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Ree B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta

EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION County of Douglas i sa George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemaly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending Oct. 4, 1800, was as fol-

 Iows:
 25,165

 Funday, Sept. 28
 25,165

 Monday, Sept. 39
 20,235

 Tenesday, Sept. 39
 20,335

 Wednesday, Oct. L
 20,477

 Thursday, Oct. 2
 20,235

 Tellow
 20,627

 Tellow
 20,627
 Saturday, Oct. 4.....

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 3th day of October, A. D., 1890, N.P., Fitta, Notary Public. THE people should remember that

they cannot elect a regislature too good for Nebraska. THERE is a gratifying prospect that

the Missouri Vest may go out of style at the next session of the legislature.

ONLY a man who has a wealth of leisure on his hands can afford to vex himself at this early date with the prob-1em of keeping the world's fair open on Sunday.

THE people of the Fifteenth Illinois are not likely to discharge their Cannon this year. They will send him back to Washington primed and loaded for another term.

MR. THOMPSON should not withdraw from the race in the Third district. It would be an act of unspeakable cruelty to leave the pile driver to fall alone on poor Mr. Kem.

If the people of Arkansas are really determined to send Breckenridge back to congress they ought at least to allow his republican opponent the privilege of dying a natural death after election.

AN English visitor, Sir James Kitson. says in an interview: "The industrial condition of Great Britain is now remarkably prosperous. The price of coal is higher than it has been for years." Nebraska has the same cause for felicitation, but she doesn't felicitate worth a

> MASSACHUSETTS is waking up to the importance of pulverizing a corrupt and arrogant lobby that has for ten years been drawing its lines close about her venerable state house doors. Her people are beginning to see that real shame lies not in the exposure of such an evil, but in the existence of it.

> WE SHALL be a nation of tariff ex perts if this merry war goes on. A few years ago it used to be the thing to say that "nobody really understands the tariff." Now the very bootblack discusses the effect of the latest measure on the price of his box of blacking. And he makes sure that the consumer pays the tax, too.

> Nor a democrat could be found to run against Henry Cabot Lodge for congress in Massachusetts. The dis tinguished young statesman should add an amendment to his "force bill" providing for compulsion in such instances, It is cruel to deprive him of the pleasureable excitement of beating a democrat out of his boots.

> THE director-general of the world's fair, Mr. George R. Davis, asks the press of the United States to "hold up his hands in this great international undertaking." Every newspaper man in this broad republic will hold up his hand and say, "Yes." And when the press of the United States says that thefair shall be a great fair the matter is settled. What the press says, goes.

THE official announcement of the population of the Second and Third districts in detail and of the state as a whole, has been made by the census office. The population of the Third district is three hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred and seventy-three, an increase of one hundred and ninety per cent in ten years. The Second district shows a total of two hundred and eighty-five thousand and ninety-one, an increase of ninety per cent. Previous to 1880 the southwestern section of the state had been extensively settled, while the northwestern section was practically barren. The overflow of immigration naturally sought the vast areas of public land in the northern section. This explains the greater increase in population in the North Platte country during the census decade. The total footing for the state is one million and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, an increase of one hundred and thirty-seven per cent. Subtracting the Second and Third districts from the state total makes the population of the First or Omaha district three hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and thirty. The per cent of increase for Nebraska largely exceeds that of surrounding states, and the internal policies which brought about this grand result should be maintained regardless of the blood and thunder appeals of hired agitators.

A PROMISING INDUSTRY.

The prediction that the increased duty on tin plates under the new tariff would industry in the United States already has most encouraging promise of verification in the organization of a number of companies for the manufacture of tin plates. A company has been organized in Baltimore with a reported capital of seven million dollars, another in Pittsburg with a million and a half dollars capital, Chicago has a company with a reported capital of four and a half million dollars, and capitalists of Cleveland are contemplating the organization of a company for the manufacture of tin plates in that city. So far as heard from capital to the amount of thirteen million dollars is now pledged to engage in this industry, and it is estimated that the companies organized will unitedly give employment to not less than ten thousand men and pay out five to six this is only the beginning, and if the tin deposits shall prove to be as extensive as they are claimed to be there is room in this country for the employment of four times the amount of capital and labor above noted in the manufacture of tin plates.

The new rate of duty on tin plates, two and two-fenths cents, goes into effect July 1, 1891, and from present Indications there will at that time be enough domestic mills in operation to supply a large part of the home demand. The prices of tin and tinware may advance somewhat in the meantime, but if the domestic production shall after July next reach any such amounts as the preparations for manufacturing tin plates now promise, and competition in the industry is not restricted by combination, any increase of prices cannot be long maintained. Whether the tin deposits are of such extent and nature as to 0000 able home manufacturers to supply the domestic demand is yet to be demonstrated, but in the event that it shall prove not to be it is provided that on and after October 1, 1897, tin plates and terne plates lighter in weight than sixty-three pounds per hundred square feet shall be admitted free of duty, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the president (who shall thereupon by proclamation make known the fact) that the aggregate quantity of such plates produced in the United States during either of the six years next preceding June 30, 1897, has equalled one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of this act and prior to said October 1, 1897." The experiment of establishing a tin manufacturing industry in this country is to be allowed six years to demonstrate that it can supply

Never before has legislation given so prompt and energetic an impulse to an enterprise as in this case, and the progress of the new industry will be regarded with great and general interest, Omaha. it would seem, has a great opportunity to aid in developing the tin plate industry which it would be a mistake not to improve. Her propinquity to the tin mines of South Dakota gives her an advantage not possessed by any of the cities where manufacturing companies have beendy been organized or are in con templation, and in most other respects she is as favorably situated as any of them for making this industry a success. Some of her enterprising capital ists are understood to be now making an investigation with a view to establishing tin plate works here, and it is to be hoped the result will be so satisfactory as to warrant them in doing so. The good effect of this movement upon the material prosperity of South Dakota will be very great, and if the tin deposits are all they are represented to be that state possesses a source of wealth far more valuable and certain than her agri cultural resources.

the demand, and if in that time it does

not succeed in doing this tin plates are

to be admitted free of duty.

OUR IRRITATED NEIGHBORS.

The state of mind into which the tory party of Canada has worked itself, as inlicated by the utterances of Sir John Macdonald and some of the less effusive eaders, over the new tariff law of the United States, appears to belie their pretention that Canada can get on very well without commercial relations with the United States. It doesn't comport well with the claim that the Dominion s so powerful in resources and trade that she can afford to declare her commercial independence of this country to get into a temper and use violent language in discussing the fiscal policy adopted by the United States. If the Canadian people can readily find markets elsewhere for their products on as profitable a basis as they have been sellng them to the people of this country, it is not apparent that they have any good reason to feel irritated and angry at what we have done. And this is what the government leaders of Canada claim. They assert that the Canadian people can live without the American market, that they have no fear of the future, and that they will continue in the course they have been pursuing, offering no concessions to the United States, and if they really feel that they are in such a position of independence it might naturally be supposed that they would regard the course of this country, if not with in-

difference, at least without any manifestations of hostile temper. But the fact is that the government party in Canada know very well that the Canadian people cannot afford to lose the American market, and that the effect of doing so will be to arouse an irresistible demand for closer commercial relations between the two countries, which the Dominion government must accode to or be overthrown. The effort of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues is to check the rising tide of popular discontent by appealing to the national pride and loyalty of the people, while at the same time more strongly commending themselves to the favor of the imperial government and the English people. This is obvious enough in such declarations as "We will still wave the British flag," and "Canadians can only be true to themselves by remaining with Great Britain." But it is by no means

certain that the effect desired is pro-

duced. The English press has spoken disapprovingly of the ill-tempered attacks on the United States, and they lead to a great development of the tin have not been regarded in the official circles of England with the favor their authors doubtless expected. There is reason to believe that Canadian loyalty is appreciated in England in pretty strict proportion to its moderation. English ministers are keenly aware of the difficulties in which the Canadian policy so frequently involves them, and many public men would view the gravitation of Canada toward the United States with perfect equanimity. Just now the Canadian people may feel that they have a grievance, but the test of their loyalty will come when their pockets are touched.

We do not believe that a policy of commercial hostility between the United States and Canada could be long maintained, and it is highly probable that the new tariff of this country will result million dollars a year in wages. But | in ultimately bringing the two countries into closer trade relations.

BLAINE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Blaine cannot find time to participate in the present exciting campaign. Neither in Wisconsin, Michigan or Ohio, in all of which states he was expected to appear, is his voice likely to be heard.

This is a disappointment not only in a partisan, but also in a national, sense, The people are very much wrought up over the tariff legislation. Mr. Blaine represents the most progressive republican sentiment on the tariff. He stands for the administration and also for the doctrine of reciprocity. The people have a right to hear him talk on this broad and vital topic before their verdict is made up. The violent opposition to the McKinley bill, which is after all discussed only in the most general terms, may give away before a musterly presentation by Mr. Blaine.

When a great issue is submitted to the people in England the cabinet ministers go upon the hustings to discuss it face to face with the people. Vitally interested in the verdict, they appeal directly to the jury of public opinion. The present campaign is essentially a case of this kind. The champion of reciprocity can do no greater public service, just at this juncture, than to discuss before the people the policies by which the success of this administration is to be measured.

VAN WYCK ON HARLAN.

An over-zealous McKeighanite in terrupted the speech of General Van Wyck at Hebron Wednesday to propound a question that refused to lie quiet within him. The question related to Burrows' charge that Haclan had accepted a bribe in the legislature to vot for Paddock instead of the Otoe statesman. The answer was prompt and con clusive and reflected credit alike on the speaker's sense of justice and the unblemished public record of Hon, N. V

General Van Wyck said, in terms that were eloquent with indignation, that Mr. Harlan stood true to his own convictions and the interests of his constituents in that remarkable senatorial contest. He occupied the speaker's chair, where he could have named his own price if he had been ready to betray the people, yet-to quote the language of the general-"He stood so high in ersonal purity and political in tegrity that no man or cor poration would dare offer him money to swerve from the line of duty. * * For years he has enjoyed this reputation, which he honestly earned and which has never been questioned until Burrows' attempt to blacken him with this criminal falsehood. This is all he has from his efforts in life to leave as a legacy to his children, and he is the basest of men who attempts to strike it down. I most cheerfully bear this testimonial to a brave and true man."

This is expert testimony on the publirecord of Mr. Harlan. It not only ex onerates him from the cruel and unjust charge preferred in Burrows' sheet, but it also establishes the impregnable and massailable character of his whole pub ic career.

Mr. Harlan is a clean man with spotless record. If the Second district should reject him to elect McKeighan it would be an act of monstrous public ingratitude.

HOW IT IS IN KANSAS. The campaign in Kansas presents many significant features of interest to the people of Nebraska, and particularly to the republican party. There are three tickets in the field-the republican-prohibition, with Gov. Humphrey at the head; the democratic and republican resubmission, led by ex-governor Robin son, a republican, and the alliance with Secretary Willets for governor. A variety of important issues are involved in the campaign, but it is conceded by all that the paramount question is prohibition. All attempts to force it in the back-ground have proved, futile, This fact is acknowledged by the Topeka Capital, the leading organ of the settled policy, which, in a wild "Note of Warning," appeals to prohibitionists to "save the party." The republicans are not appealed to, for the reason that the welfare of the party has been lost in a desperate attempt to accomplish the impos-

The alliance strength in Kansas is estimated at eighty-five thousand. How many will stick to the ticket is a question of serious concern. That a vast number will return to the older parties is beyond doubt, because the alliance candidate for governor possesses no particular force of character to attract a following. Many prominent alliance men have already publicly renounced the order for permitting officers to ma-

nipulate it for political ends. Ex-Governor Robinson's campaign so far has been a succession of ovations, and particularly so in strong republican communities. Numbers of prominent republicans are joining his standard and taking the stump in his behalf, while the membership of republican resubmission clubs is steadily increasing In addition to these active forces, there is a large business element opposed to the prevailing system of intolerance, injurious strife and contention. Communities are in a constant turmoil prosecutions increase and court ex-

penses and takes pile up, without any corresponding benefit to the public at large. This element dare not come out publicly in favor of resubmission, as they would be visited with a social and business boycott. The vest pocket vote will therefore play a most important part in

the election. Another important factor in the election is generally overlooked. The Germans propose to throw their weight and vote in favor of resubmission. The movement for personal liberty took practical shape on Forefathers' day. It is estimated there are seventy-six thousand voting Germans in the state, and it is safe to assert that nine-tenths of them will support Robinson.

This is a plain, unbiased statement of the conditions that confront the republican party in Kansas. Two years ago the republican plurality in the state was seventy-nine thousand. On national issues it is as strong as ever, but through the mismanagement, arrogance and intolerance of the leaders the success of the state ticket is imperiled. By an odious system of penal laws and vindictive persecutions, conservative, liberal minded citizens, men who had no connection with the liquor traffic, have been driven out of the party by insults and jeers, and the machinery of republicanism placed in the hands of the disciples of St. John, who, in all other states, are viciously stabbing republicans in the

back. The lesson is one which the republicans of Nebraska should carefully weigh. The future success of the party depends on holding firmly to broad national principles, to measures of practical benefit, and eschewing theoretical cranks and visionaries.

EXORBITANT COAL RATES.

The agitation for a reduction in the cost of fuel has developed two important facts, which the public should bear in mind. All local dealers agree that the winter's stock of hard coal was purchased last July at midsummer prices, or four dollars and seventy-five cents per ton on the cars in Chicago. The open rate from Chicago to Omaha is three dollars and twenty cents per ton, Adding fifty cents a ton for cartage, and we have the stated cost in Omaha of eight dollars and forty-five cents per ton. But these figures excessive. It is an open secret that the best qualities of hard coal have been sold and delivered in Omaha within a month for eight dollars and a quarter per ton. It will be seen that the local combine enjoys the handsome profit of seventy-five cents to one dollar per ton. With the winter's stock on hand, the public will watch with no little interest want reasons will be given to justify the threatened advance in

The discrimination practiced by the railroads is notorious and indefensible. While the rate on soft coal from Chicago to Omaha is foully two dollars and sixty cents per ton, the rate on hard coal is sixty cents per ton higher. To say that there is a difference in the cost of moving both kinds of coal is absurd. So far as risk, indestructibility and bulk are concerned, they are on an equal footing, but under the highwayman's system of railroad classification consumers of hard coal are unjustly taxed, on the principle that the traffic will bear it.

The demand for reduced rates on coal reneral throughout the west. In maintaining an excessive, discriminating tariff, on hard coal, the railroads are intensifying the universal feeling for more rigid state and national regulation of public carriers, to the end that freight rates shall be based on cost of service and a reasonable profit on the actual investment.

THE nomination of Judge Charles C. Goodwin for delegate to congress from Utah is a well deserved compliment to the leader of the anti-Mormon forces. Judge Goodwin fought the battle of law and liberty at a time when it was as much as life was worth to assail the citadel of Mormonism. His dauntless cournge no less than his vitriolic pen soon commanded the respect of the enemy and attracted support from all quarters. To his vigorous and unceasing fight is primarily due the federal legislation abandon polygamy. As editor of the Salt Lake Teibres Judge Goodwin proved himself a forcible writer and an antagonist of uncommon ability. His election to congress would be a small but de served tribute to his splendid work in redeeming Utah.

OMAHA and Douglas county can save in the aggregate one hundred thousand dellars a year by abolishing fee offices and official perquisites of all grades, and giving every official a salary measured by his responsibilities and duties. The taxpayers are entitled to the benefit of the revenue which now enrich a few favored officials.

BACK of the movement to abolish the Davenport street drup lies a scheme to loose the street among the surrounding property. From the shop tracks to the river the street would make a dozen or more valuable fots, which neighboring corporations are eagerly watching.

NORTH SIDERS should tighten the safety valve on their exuberance and avoid disappointment. The construction of the Nebruska Central bridge is not a condition precedent to the sale of that Mexican silver mine.

THE railroads do not pretend to defend the discriminating tariff on hard coal. Like Bill Tweed of old, the corporations mock the demand for justice and declare, "What are you going to do about it?"

IF noise is all the democrats are capable of producing in the campaign, they should relieve their lungs from a dan gerous strain by renting the gatling.

How long will the taxpayers of South Omaha permit a gang of selfish jobbers to imperil the prosperity of the town?

LET rivals roar and rave. Omaha is securely entrenched behind a gatling. GRAND ISLAND is under considerable

obligations to Frances Willard. Herde-

scription of the beet sugar factory, originally published in a Chicago dally of wide circulation, is being extensively republished in the press of the country.

THE cordial reception of President Harrison in the central west Illustrates the deep patriotic regard of the people for the chief magistrate of the nation.

IowA's greeting to a republican president yesterday was not at all suggestive of last year's democratic majority. The ovations tendered the chief executive during the whole course of his trip have been admirable examples of American loyalty to the head of the nation.

> Dead for Lack of Ducats. St. Paul Pioneer-Press

For nearly a whole week the New York Grant monument fund was striding around on its hind legs and with wide-distended jaws. It is now supinely couchant. Twist it Again, Gentlemen.

Chicago Tribune.

If the coal barons will only hold another meeting to limit the output of coal and give the price another upward twist perhaps there will be no cold weather this fail.

> A Modern Moral. New York World.

Joseph Savory, the new lord mayor of London, was for several years a member of the London school board, but was distinguished for nothing except his conspicuous neglect of the duties of his position. His triumphant election to the lord mayoralty therefore conveys a moral in a slightly damaged condition.

Poor Lo's Real Condition.

Kansas City Times. Acting Indian Commissioner Belt has burst into an official announcement that poor Lo must be protected from the designing wild west showmen who have been paying him salaries for eating six meals a day and riding ponies. Like other Indian commissioners who were never further west than Washington, Mr. Belt has a great deal to learn in that line of repressing the activities of his moral nature. Poor Lo has latterly been the victim of a deal of sympathy for which his tender sensibilities were not pining.

Come Down to Business.

West Union Gazette. If some of the blood and thunder papers of both political parties would turn their attention to the real issues before the country and do their firing all in the direction of reducing freight rates, tariff and taxes, and stop fight ing the war over again and waving the bloody shirt in the face of the people to keep them enraged like wild bulls, diverting their attention from the real causes of depressions while corporations get in their work, they would be more of an honor to journalism than the subservient wash rags they now represent.

The Farmers' Opportunity. Hitchcock County Republic

There can be no doubt of the fact that the gubernatorial campaign in this state has narrowed down to a straight fight between the soldier boy, Richards, and the speculator on 'change in Chicago, Boyd. There is not the slightest prospect of the election of any man on the "independent" state ticket. Now the farmers of this state must make up their minds between this and the fourth day of November which of these men they can trust. It is doubtless in their power to elect Boyd and put the democratic party in power in this state by throwing away 50,000 votes

Shame on the London Times! New York Sun.

There is one newspaper in the world, and probably only one, capable of printing the brutal article respecting the American move

ment for the relief of suffering in Ireland. That journal used to be regarded as the organ of British national opinion, honestly reflecting in its columns both the defects and the virtues of British character. The suicide of its influence makes one of the saddest chapters in the history of journalism. By stupid and dishonest management the London Times has degraded itself into a third-class organ of a falling faction; and there is now required some unusually ridiculous display of ignorance on its part, or some extraordinary manifestation of mendacious spite, to gain for it momenturily the attention of the busy world.

No newspaper anywhere, we say, except the London Times, is quite capable of attrib uting to the "party bosses and wire-pullers of all sorts" in American polities a generous and spontaneous movement in this country to avert the horrors of a threatened famine i Ireland; or of tracing the initiative back to the shrewd advisers who surround the two ex-presidents"-meaning Mr. Rutherford B Hayes and Mr. Grover Cleveland, the hon orary chairmen of the relief committee; or o misrepresenting the true condition of affairs in Ireland for the purpose of discouraging contributions from American givers; or o ncering at an enterprise of unselfish human which forced the Mormon leaders to ity, to which the wildest imagination cannot attach the remotest suspicion of political in terest or mercenary purpose, as a "bogufamine boom." This contemptible achievement was re-

served for the convict utterer of the Parnell forgery. If the London Times any longer spoke for England, there would be cause for Englishmen to blush.

NEBRASKA NEWS JOTTINGS.

The Nebraska City board of education has esolved to enforce the compulsory education Forty young men of Falls City have organ

ized the Calumet social club and will furnish suite of rooms. Louis Horstman, an Otoe county farmer feil down stairs at a Nebraska City hotel and fractured his thigh.

The two-year-old child of N. Barker of Lyons died Wednesday from ceived by falling on a wire nail. Wednesday from injuries re-Burglars entered Drucker & Co's, store at Scribner and secured a quantity of cheap clothing and some silk handkerchiefs.

Chauncey Abbott, one of the oldest resi-ents of Hall county, died at his home near Wood river Monday, aged seventy-four year Alexander Psrsons, who teaches a district

or punishing a pupil who had come to school without his books James Woods, formerly a resident of Ne-braska City, but now mayor of Rapid City, S. D., declares that he finds it utterly imssible to enforce prohibition in his city.

Mrs. H. M. Powers of St. Paul has a won derful hen. It is a young pullet which in-serted its tiny beak through the egg shell last February and since August 16 has been clucking for a brood of nice chickens of her own hatching, being only seven months old E. P. McCoy, a farmer living near Utica, the other morning found a notice posted or his barn door, signed "Nebraska White Caps," ordering him to cause a woman named Bowling, who was stopping at his house, to leave the country inside of twenty-four hours or take the consequences. Mr. McCoy pre-ferred the consequences, but nothing has as

vet materialized. Charles Ozier is a farmer residing nea O'Neil. Just two years ago August 14 a cow belonging to Mr. Ozier gave birth to four calves, all of which are alive today. A year ago August 14 his wife gave birth to four babies, three of which died soon after they were born and one of which succumbed to like fate some months after. On August 1890, just a year from the date of the four babies birth, Mrs. Ozier gave birth to three more babies, making seven babies born to them in just one year. The three babies also died. And following all this modd sow be-longing to Mr. Ozier acquires notoriety by becoming the mother of eighteen pigs. Surely this is a wonderful family with wonderful

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Strange Story About the Disappearance of a Will.

A CLAIM MADE THAT BURGLARS TOOK IT.

Altered the Note-Capital Hotel Building Sold-Will Not Pay the Insurance-Baseball Talk-Lincoln Jottings.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 9 .- [Special to THE

Bre.]-On March I, John J. Turner, an old

and well known resident of this city, died at his home. He left considerable real and per sonal property, and it was generally supposed had made a will, but as time rolled on and none was filed for probate, the matter would probably have been forgotten, but for the fact that William Clark and Nathum S. Scott remembered to have been told that the old gentleman had left a will, bequeathing a portion of his property to the board of missions of the Presbyterian church and also for the board of missions for freedmen of the same denomination, and that they had been named as executors to carry out this trust. They made inquiries, but were informed that no will had been found. They were skeptical, however, and about three weeks ago filed a paper setting forth their belief that a will containing provissions as named above had been left, and asked an order from the probate court requiring William J. and Robert M. Turner to appear in court and bring forth the will left by their deceased father, the plaintiffs setting forth that such a will had been left, but was being secreted.

This morning the Turner brothers filed an answer denying any knowledge of any will being made by their father, and in connection therewith tell a queer story.

They say that on March 3, 1890, Kerren Roothan, who had been housekeeper for them for a number of years, was about to leave the house (it being after the funeral) having in her possession a satchel which they had often seen their father have. They requested the woman not to take any of their late father's personal property away with her; and she returned the satchel without its key. They had never opened the satchel, it being locked when it came into their possession; and remained in their house until the night of May 6, 1890, when their residence was broken into by burglars, and the satchel was found the ext merning cut open and the majority of s contents gone. Whether the will had its contents gone. Whether the will had been in the satchel the defendants say they never knew, having never examined its con

The matter came up for hearing before Jadge Stewart this morning, and Mr. W. J Turner was examined. He testified sub-stantially as set up in the answer, and no other testimony being adduced the case was dismissed. ALTERED THE NOTE.

In the district court of Hall county suit was brought by one A. Reuber against G. E. Crawford for the recovery of a note for \$120 drawing 10 per cent interest. case was given a hearing Crawford denied that he was indebted to Reuber for \$120 or that he signed the note set out in the defendant's petition. He denied further that there was any such person as A. Reuber or that any individual with such name owned the note. He admits that the signature is his own, but he says that the note has been wilfully altered by semebody. He says he gave a note for \$130 to Cole, Grant & Co., but the agreement was that there should be no interest paid, but that the note was altered later without his knowledge so as to make it appear that it was to draw 10 per cent in erest. The paper was given to some the court the plaintiff not only failed to get judgment against Crawford, but the jury gave Crawford \$31.90 damages. Consequ ly the case has been appealed to the supreme court.

WILL NOT PAY THE INSURANCE. Mrs. Sarah G. Lisco has had to bring suit against the Gankers' life insurance company of Nebraska to recover \$2,000 insurance on the life of her deceased husband, John Lisco. In her petition—the lady intimates that the company was always willing to take the premiums paid by h ance of his life, bu but when he died and she made application for the fund her provident husband had endeavored to insure for her, the company flatly refused to pay it. Mrs Lisco has filed a copy of the contract and de-clares on oath that her late husband complied in every way with its requirements.

BASEBALL TALK. Aiready the Lincoln baseball club is beginning to shape itself for next year. Charley Hoover, the catcher, who was known as the disturbing element in the club, has been let Phelan, who has just finished his sev eateenth season on the diamond has also been released from the club. Traffley, one of the best men behind the bat in the association, will do the bulk of the catching for Lincoln next year. There is a possibility of Moran of the Omaha nine being also signed. The the Omaha nine being also signed. The Omaha club has a superfluity of catchers and Secretary Brandt of that club was in the city yesterday negotiating the sale of Moran. Hart and Roach have been signed as pitch

Flanagan is to be first baseman, Macul-hort stop, Brimblecom left field, Cline lar short stop. Brimblecom lett neut, char right field. Duckey Hemp is looked upon as a favorite candidate for center field. It a favorite candidate for center field. It case Hemp is retained Oney Patton will cover Frank Haffner, formerly with the great

Lincoln team in 1886, but whose pitching arm has of late been considered dead, is at pres-ent working in the Burlington shops here, and if his arm recovers its old time cunning ie will be given a trial with the club. WANTS SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS PER DAY.

William Schomeun, one of the fellows whe got mixed up in the riot over the crossing of the B. & M. tracks by the electric motor company on the night of June 16, and was arrested and put into the city fail for two days and later served five days in the count-jail, has commenced suit against all persons concerned in his arrest, and he claims \$5.00 damages. The demand for this amount is made on the following defendants: M. Scott the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company and James Malone. Mr. Schomenn evidently values his time very highly, as \$5,000 for seven days loss of time would average \$714.28 per day. SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The following is the list of the senatorial ominations made thus far by the republicans n the various districts of the state: Phomas, Plattsmouth, Fourth district; Schultz, Yutan, Fifth district: P. Schwenk Schultz, Yulan, Fifth district; P. Schwenk, Norfolk, Eleventh district; B. B. Fitzgerald, Willow Springs, Garfield county, Thirteenth district; T. T. McCord, Taylor, Ffteenth dis-trict; Lew V. Haskell, Stromsburg, Eighteenth district; G. W. Eggleston, Ben-net, Twentieth district; R. E. Moore, Lin-coln, Twentieth district; 1. W. Funk, Beatrice, Twenty-first district; James F. Case, Swanton, Twenty-second district; Case, Swanton, Twenty-second district; Jesse Starbuck, Hebron, Twenty-third dis-trict; C. C. Warner, Geneva, Twenty-fourth district; D. A. Scoville, Aurora, Twenty-fifth district; Samuel C. Baird, Bostwick, Twenty-sixth district; S. M. Frink, Hastings, dxth district; S. M. Frink, Hastings [wenty-seventh district; James Burke, Im perial Twenty-ninth district; M. A. erty, Ogallala, Thirtieth district; Wilson, Chadron, Fourteenth district; R. H Shurnway, Wakefield, Eighth district; A. D Beemer, Beemer, Seventh district; A. E. Cady, St. Paul, Seventeenth district; Nel Overton, Nebraska City, Third district Jacob Dew, Tecumseh, Second district: J. L. Keck, Kearney, Sixteenth district: Wallac Wilson, Chadron, Fourteenth district. BUILT A HOUSE ON THE TRACK.

Judge Chapman was engaged today in hear-ing the case of H. T. Clark vs. Herman Koe-nig. A side track was laid over Koenig's lots at Eight and it streets to Clarke's wholesale house, but Herman took snan judgment one Sunday and creeted a house across the track, stopping further running of cars. The action in court is to compel Koenig to accept a reasonable price, as agreed upon by arbitrators, for his property, or to accept reason

CAPITAL HOTEL BUILDING BOLD. The structure known as the capital hotel milding, and which has been owned by Boss Stout, has been sold to appease a mortgas held by J. B. Kitchen of Omaha. The build ing was sold by a master of chancery and the building was knocked down to J. B. Kitchen, its former proprietor, for the sum of \$60,000. Of course the sale of the building

does not in any way affect the lease held by Messrs, Roggen and McDonald.

LUMBER COMPANIES LOCK HORNS The long pending suit of the Howell-Jewett lumber company vs the Fort Morgan lumber company came up in the county court this morning. The plaintiffs sue for \$350 due on a contract. The principal defendant, F. W. Kruse, jr., filed his answer today stating that he and one L. Liberman formed the defend-ant company at Fort Morgan, Colo, and be-coming indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,253.99 turned over their outire stock, gave them the use of the grounds, rent free and also assigned a contract for purchase of the grounds, besides performing other services, the Howell-Jewett company to recou themselves and turn over the proceeds, defendant says the plaintiff took charge,

has realized out of the deal more than their claim was, and in fact is indebted to him in the sum of \$2,713.54. F. W. Krusa, whose name is also signed to the contract, files a paper stating that the contract such upon is not the contract he signed; that his signature to a contract was secured by fraud and deceit; that he signed a contract but only to guarantee payment, the pay, the plaintiff company were empowered to do so; that at any rate they could sue him until the other defendants had had judgment entered up against them, and an execution was returned unsatisfied. The plaintiffs demanded a jury, but this was strenuously objected to, but finally overruled, and the case set for the 14th.

BOTH BOYS HEARD FROM. E. R. Sizer's fourteen-year-old son, who suddenly disappeared Sunday because he was punished, has returned home again. He was in the country during his absence.

On September 15 Sam, the sixten-year-old son of Henry Young, who lives in the southwestern part of the city, suddenly dis-appeared, and his father and mother have been greatly concerned about him until to-day, when a letter was received from him stating that he was in Wyoming working in the mines.

HOME FOR THE PRIENDLESS. The annual meeting of the board of managers of the state home for the friendless held yesterday showed the following figures:
Money received, \$15,422.25; money paid out,
\$14,874.54; balance left, \$1,025.48. The report
of the superintendent, Mrs. Hoel, was in
brief as follows: Number of inmates, 100; brief as follows: Number of inmates, 100; adults, 9; children, 91; received during the year, 185; returned to friends, 38; died, 23. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. R. C. Manley, president; Mrs. T. Dar-nell, financial secretary; Mrs. O. C. Bell, treasurer; Mrs. Rood, recording secretary; Mrs. C. L. Hall, corresponding secretary;

DRUMM GOES TO JAIL. E. L. Drumm, of late a clerk in the Ne-braska clothing store at Omaha, and whose love for women and disposition to beat his board bilis have caused his arrest twice inside of a week was brought back from Omana last evening and lodged in the city jail here. This morning he was assessed \$23.89 for beating a board bill at the Mack hotel amounting to \$15. In default he went to jail.

SUPREME COURT. Court met pursuant to adjournment. Flanagan vs Elton. Motion to return record lower court for correction, sustained Westover vs Lewis. Motion to dismiss,

Wagner vs Breed. Sale confirmed and deficiency judgment for plaintiff entered.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Taylor vs Trumbull, on motion; Westovervs Lewis; Taylor vs Coots, Waton vs Coburn; State ex rel Lucas vs Houck THE UNION REPOT.

It is reported today that there is to be an important railway conference probably next Saturday in which the union depot question is to be settled. It is rumored that among the railroad officials who will probably bo here are Jay Gould, S. H. H. Clark, Mr.

James Hicks, who lives on Second street, came to the police station last evening and complained that one Frank Lewis insists on paying court to his daughter, but will not harry up matters and marry her. Meanwhile he hangs about and bosses the whole family. Hicks wanted to know if the police could not help him, but they sorrowfully told him that Mr. Lewis could not be forced to marry until he got ready. ODDS AND ENDS.

Telephone messages from Wahoo and Ithaca report robberies of stores at both Ithaca report robberies of stores at both places amounting to \$500.

Mrs. Mary Williamson of Council Bluffs writes to the city marshal here to help her in her search for her runaway daughter, Nora Bondsdell, an attractive looking girl of fif-

teen with brown hair and eyes, and a slight scar on her nose. The university cadet band is reinforced this season with five new recruits, making twenty-four pieces in the band. Among the

new students there has been discovered to be a tuba player, a skilled manipulator of the picallo, a performer on the E flat clarenet and two cornetists.

The latest case in the district court is that of John Bartow vs J. H. McMurtry. Bartow

says that two years ago he leased some land from McMurtry west of the city and was to give him as pay one-third of all products, Bartow is a very poor man and had to mort-gage his team to E. C. Rewick. When the hay crop was harvested Bartow wished to pay off the mortgage with hay, but McMurtry bjected and ordered Bartow off the land. As a consequence of McMurtry's buildowing tac-tics Bartow lost his team and everything. He sued for \$180 damages and recovered udgment in the county court for \$120. Mc-Murtry appealed the case, The case of Albert I

The case of Albert Brown vs J. Robert Williams and others over a contract to losn at the rate of 3 per cent a month was finished today in the district court, the jury verdict for defendant. The principal defense was that the contract entered into between the parties was yold, because made with the intention and devise of evading the usury

John Stacy, a half-breed Indian, was sent to the county jail today to board out a \$5 fine for beating his board bill at the Phifer hos-

The latest victims of Thomas Dennison, the ex-railroad man, are Hath & Otto, grocers, at 115 F street. Dennison owes them \$46.30 As he cannot be found it is thought that he has escaped.

Watched His Heart Beat. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

Loxpox, Oct. 9. - New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE, !-Opponents of viviection, the Daily News' correspondent at Vienna telegraphs, will be disgusted to hear of the experiment that took place at a hospital yesterday. A littled dog was made insensible and fastened to a board, and when the heart had been laid bare, an instrument, called an episcope, was applied, which threw a magnified picture of the dog's heart on the wall opposite, revealing to the eyes of all present every movement of the heart. The experiment lasted half as hour. According to the professor, successful demonstrations of the movements of the living heart are of the greatest value to the student of medicine

Purchased the Vitu Comany. ZANZIBAR, Oct. 9,-[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-It is stated by Germans hero that the German East Africa company has purchased the whole plant and property of the Vitu company and have started an agency

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital ...,\$50c,000 Paid in Capital Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; roceives and executes trusts; nots as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property. col-

Omaha Loan& Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

feets taxes.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Paid in Capital phecribed and Guaranteed Capital ... 100,603

Liability of Stockholders 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashter.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors: -A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barion, E. W. Nash, Thomas L Kimball, George B. Lake.