OFFICES:
Omnha, The Bee Building.
South Omnha, Corner N and 5th Streets
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 3l7 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omnha. Urafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Son The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Ree Bld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska. County of Douglas, ss George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, Goes solemnly swear that the schual circulation of The Dally Bre for the week ending Oct. 18, 1890, was as fol-lows:

 lows:
 24,005

 Sunday, Oct. 19.
 20,246

 Monday Oct. 13.
 20,246

 Tuesday, Oct. 14.
 20, 25

 Wednesday, Oct. 15.
 20,210

 Thursday, Oct. 16.
 20, 180

 Friday, Oct. 17.
 20, 206

 Saturday, Oct. 18.
 20, 431

Average 20.802

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this isth daved October, A. D., 1899.

ISBAL! N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

IREAL:

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. (85.

George B. Tzschuck being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the month of October, 1890, 18,997 copies; for November, 1888, 19,310 copies; for Lecember, 1880, 20,488 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 20,18 copies; for June, 1890, 20,201 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my

Swem to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October A. D. 1800.

N. P. Frit.
Notary Public.

THE original package still possesses a melancholy interest for prohibitionists,

THE mortal remains of Samuel F. Miller sleep in the soil of his beloved

THE business outlook of the country continues to improve, and the republican party still reigns.

MR. BALFOUR'S tongue pictures of affairs in Ireland easily gives him first place as the Munchausen of the empire.

THERE will be no need of election frauds to lend emphasis to the voice of Douglas county on the subject of prohi-

EVERY able-bodied republican should evidence the faith that is in him by attending the meeting at the Coliseum tomorrow evening.

ONE of the lumber barons of Michigan failed for a few millions, but considerately left sufficient timber in sight to box the assets.

THE prohibitionists will discover when the votes are counted that slander and falsehood are no match for truth and righteousness in Nebraska.

The sultan of Zanzibar knows a good thing when he sees it. In exchanging his sovereign rights or a million dollars of German money he displaye mally level head.

THE great Stanford university of California is designed, according to the founder, to afford such an education as will equip students to earn a living as soon as they graduate. Evidently base ball is on the threshold of a great revival in the golden state.

ONE of the attractions of the Texas state fair is the boot with which Congressman Kilgore kicked a hole in the baize door of the house. The boot which kicked the democratic minority through a hole, however, could not be secured. It is actively engaged in similar work in Onio.

THE fact that five hundred dollars was paid for the falsehoods and slanders of a drunken scalawag is well calculated to prove that the prohibition campaign managers possess more boodle than brains and are not particularly choice in their methods of boosting a great "moral" question.

HERR MOST is going to England to the up his permanent residence. It is rough on England, but is a sweet boon to New York. The United States offers a poor field for anarchists. There are five little graves in Chicago which will ever stand as a monument to American opinion on the subject of imported anar-

THE Boston Herald notes the departure from that port of a steamer bound for Africa with a cargo of civilizing agencies. There were fourteen mis sionaries on board, four hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder and ten thousand casks of New England rum. The progress of civilization in the dark continent needs no additional proof.

THE career of Justice Miller holds out ample encouragement to men who find it impossible to follow the profession of their choice early in life. He never studied law until he was thirty years old and never presided over a court until he was elected to the supreme court. Yet very few of all who have sat upon that high tribunal served longer than he did, and he leaves a fame as a constitutional lawyer and jurist which is scarcely surpassed by any of the great names of the supreme court.

PERU has enjoyed the refreshing novelty of inaugurating a new president without inaugurating a new civil war. This fact gives promise of presperity for a country which enjoys every natural advantage and needs only a period of peace under a government that will not steal too heavily from the national resources. Chili was a cruel and remorseless enemy of Peru and is still a menacing neighbor, but Peru can learn much by a study of Chili's commercial spirit. It is to be hoped that the new president who has just taken his scat at Lima will be equal to his opportunity and to his country's need.

The prohibition campaign in Ne- five millions of people. Among his pleis only about braska has been almost unparalleled inthe history of the country in the slander, most magnificent revival of morality in misrepresentation and downright falsethe habits of the people ever beheld. | points of view is highly interesting. hood that have characterized it. The party which professes to stand for social It was the most telling blow at the demorality, for the purification of the grading features of the liquor traffic home and for the regeneration of manever struck. Nearly forty years after his death the Father Matthew societies kind, has shown itself capable of employing methods which would put to of this country alone contain over one shame the least scrupulous machine hundred thousand active young men politicians, who believe that all things dedicated to total abstinence. are fair in politics and that the end justi-

A CAMPAIGN OF FALSEHOOD.

fies the means. Under the counsel and

leadership of the imported characteriess

mercenaries, who advocate prohibition

for the revenue there is in it, the prohi-

bitionists of this state-very generally

citizens who desire to be loyal to Ne-

braska and to see her material interests

grow and prosper-have permitted them-

selves to be committed to slanderous at-

tacks upon the character of the state,

and particularly to misrepresentation re-

garding her principal cities, which, if

they went out to the world uncontro-

verted, would be only less disastrous to

the future prosperity of Nebraska than

The scandalous nature of the assaults

made upon the character of our people

by the hired advocates of prohibition

ought to arouse the indignant resent-

ment of every citizen who has the honor

and welfare os the state at heart, and

the base and unscrupulous methods em-

ployed at the instigation of these mer-

cenaries ought to lead all fair-minded

prohibitionists to seriously ask them-

selves whether it is not their duty as

honest men and good citizens to re-

pudiate such methods. When forgery

and falsehood become the chief instru-

ments of a party, as they have of the

prohibitionists in this campaign, it is

time for people who have regard for

honesty, fairness and truth to refuse to

countenance such a party. By employ-

ing such means it abandons every claim

to popular respect and confidence, and

no man can give it support without sac-

THE BEE has from time to time shown

up and denounced numerous forgeries

and misrepresentations emanating from

the prohibitionists in the pending cam-

paign. These have been of the most

daring and reckless character, perpe-

trated mainly by worthless scamps who

are well paid for this dishonorable

service. But the exposures have had

little effect upon the unscrupulous pro-

hibition managers, and the hired reform-

ers of Nebraska and its people are still

at work. The falsehoods regarding

Omrha and the other leading cities,

although repentedly refuted by indis-

putable and conclusive record evidence,

continue a prominent feature of the

harangues of prohibition speakers and

the distribes of prohibition organs. The

fact that no other community of equal

numbers in the country is more orderly

and law-abiding than that of Omaha,

and that in proportion to population

there is less intemperance in Omaha

than in cities of Kansas and

Iowa, has been shown by testimony that

no fair-minded man will question, does

not prevent the hiredad vocates of probi-

bition from adhering to the calumny

that Omaha is seething with immorality

and drunkenness. The effort of these

of the whole country, calls for the repro-

cial forces centered in this city must in-

evitably be felt to the remotest quarter

The reprehensible course of the pro-

hibition party in Nebraska in the

wanton defamation of the character of

our people, in the persistent adherence

to falsehoods repeatedly refuted, in the

practice of forgery, in the slander of in-

dividuals, in the employment of con-

cienceless scamps who are paid to lie

and traduce, and in the general upfair

and unscrupulous methods adopted, con-

stitutes a record of reckless and un-

principled methods for which it would

be difficult to find a parallel. It ought

to insure the defeat of the party by a

majority so overwhelming as to be a

memorable rebuke to such disreputable

AS FATHER MATHEW SAW IT.

Father Mathew was probably the most

successful and useful temperanceagitator

who ever lived. He is doubtless the only

one who could command a world-wide

celebration of his virtues one hundred

years after his birth, such as during the

last few days has everywhere been ac-

corded his memory. As Nebraska is at

this moment engaged in an effort to

solve, so far as human wisdom can do so,

the very problem to which Father

Mathew devoted his life, it is worth

while to recall the character and work

Born a century ago in the better class

of Irish society and carefully educated

at home and abroad, Theobald Mathew

found himself at middle life one of the

most beloved and influential of Irish

priests. At that time the masses of the

people were deep in the evils of drunk

enness and apparently going from bad

to worse. The heart of the priest was

touched, and he responded to urgent ap-

peals to lead the way for reform in the

It was an instance where the heart and

brain of a great and good man were

brought to bear upon the evil of intem-

perance at its worst. In the light of the

present situation in Nebraska it is both

interesting and valuable to note the

methods which he chose for the most

successful crusade against intemperance

recorded in the annals of moral reform.

He called a meeting at Cork in April,

1838, and presented his plan for a move-

ment designed to regenerate the Irish

people. His plan was total abstinence,

which he had adopted after a careful

consideration of all the social and moral

questions involved. He signed his own

name first to the pledge and then and

there began a crusade which never ended

until Father Mathew had traversed Ire-

habits of the people.

of this marvelous moral reformer.

and indefensible practices.

of the state.

rificing his duty as a citizen.

the success of prehibition.

But the methods of the greatest temperance reformer who ever lived are not tuous soil and sunny climate, can not the methods of the Nebraska prohibibitionists of this generation. seek to drive where he simed to lead. They appeal to hate, where he won five million converts with eloquence that | railways, should be something more went straight to the heart. He reformed men by argument and example. the same practical way that we lay a

tariff on imports. But the influence of Father Mathew will go marching on long after the fallacy of prohibition has faded from the workmen. This would bring money and memory of mankind.

OMAHA'S FUTURE. The result of the eleventh census orms a group of five vigorous western eities actively competing for supremacy, ation by Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. 'oday the city stands second in the list, naving met and passed Kansas City, St.

Paul and Denver. The position of the city in the next ensus depends solely on the activity and enterprise of the people. The conditions to the possibilities of manufacturing and contributing to the commercial and industrial development of the past ten years were largely due to the vast influx of settlers to the state. Millions of acres reating new markets for manufactured as well as raw products. While Omaha | ber of small industries. Others have keptabreast of the development of the made beginnings, but all are yet more the future if the city is to maintain the sources. The problem is to hasten their ratio of the past.

The fact cannot be concealed that reater energy and unity are essential to seep pace with the rival cities in the group. The disappointment over the result of the consus served to stir up atent pride and infuse activity in the reins of those content to let well enough factories, inducing the location of jobrailroads and other public enterprises.

There is no lack of opportunities for through the Dakotas, to secure the exat our doors and furnish permanentem- the present capacity of mills producing ployment to labor. More elevators must corn flour is wholly inadequate to the

people to prejudice the moral populasurrounding country. tion against the commercial metropolis All these are essential to the future prosperity of the city. It will not do to as a manufacturing possibility in Neof the state, with the incidental effect of ed an abnor- depreciating Omaha in the estimation religion the achievements of the past, or braska, will rank the sugar beet. The bation of every citizen of Nebraska who has the intelligence to understand that the prosperity of the state is inseparable from the prosperity of its chief city that if the business interests and property values of Omaha suffer injury the effect will be general. A blow struck at the seeking investment in the west. industries, the enterprise and the finan-

# DECLINE OF THE BIRTH RATE,

The latest figures from the census bureau of the population of the country makes the total a little over sixty-three to most parts of the state, have million, a reduction from the earlier es- been crippled by exerbitant railtimates of sixty-four or sixty-four and a road charges. Legislative relief from half millions that is very disappointing | this evil will enable them to cultivate a to the country. The reduced figures, wider market. The deposits of yellow however, will not greatly surprise those ochre and of silican that exists in statisticians who have been following the some sections of the state, now negreturns for separate states as they have lected, should form the basis of prosperbeen given out from time to time. If the ous industries. The capitol at Lincoln opulation of the country had been is built of a beautiful Nebraska stone shown to be sixty-four millions, the in- that is not now worked, but ought to be, crease would have been about twenty- In the making of brick from unsurpassed eight percent for the last ten years, and natural clay the state has done better, ince the group of states comprising New | but has yet much to develop. York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Georgia, West Virginia and Massabeen a puzzle to know where the remaining ten millions of increase would come from. It appears probable that the final count will show a gain in the last decade of only about twenty-five per cent, or five per cent

less than for the previous ten years. The fact that immigration to this country amounted to five million during the last ten years against less than three million in the previous decade suggests perplexing question as to why the rate of increase from 1880 to 1890 should have been less than from 1870 to 1880. And he only explanation appears to be that in the former decade the increase from the surplus of births over deaths was about the same as in the latter, in spite of the fact that the population from which the growth was derived was thirty per cent larger in the former period. This implies a decrease of about onethird in the fertility of the American people and an astonishing decline in the birth rate. It is difficult to believe that the change in the direction of smaller families has been so rapid and sadden. There has unquestionably been a great difference, but it has come on 'more gradually than the census figures indicate.

It is probably the case that the trouble is not with the last census, but with the one taken twenty years ago. The increase in population between 1860 and 1870 was undoubtedly much under-stated by the census in the latter year, especially in the south. This made the prise of men. apparent growth from 1870 to 1880 unduly large, and now the rate of gain

his own hand given the ptedge to over | ural increase among the American peone-half asgreat as it converts were Daniel O'Connell and was during the first sixty years after the many other notable men. It was the organization out refederal government, And it is a fact which from several

# MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

The problem of the complete and splendid development of the west of the trans-Missouri is the problem of getting manufactures. Agriculture we already have in extraordinary advancement, but agriculture alone, even in this volupmake a people symmetrically great and prosperous.

The chain of thriving county seats, stretching along the lines of our through than a series of trading points for their surrounding territory. They should be They propose to do it by legislation, in transformed into a chain of manufacturingcities, turning the raw products of the soil into the finished products of the mills and factories and maintaining populous communities of operatives and people into the west, widen the farmer's home market and give an irresistible impulse to the growth of our towns, cities and states.

Take Nebraska for instance. On the main line of the Union Pacific, between Cenyears ago Omaha stood at the foot Omaha and the Colorado boundary, are of this group, being outranked in popu- the following county seats: Fremont, Schuyler, Columbus, Central City, Grand Pauland Denver in the order named. Island, Kearney, Lexington, North Platte, Ogalalla, Sidney and Kimball. The sent of Duell is still in controversy. Of these eleven little cities, ranging in population from five hundred to eight thousand, three have already awakened have taken first steps in that direction. Kearney has a water power and the promise of substantial industries. Grand Island has a beet sugar factory, the have been added to the cultivated area, smoke of whose chimneys has been seen around the world. Fremonthas anumstate, greater efforts are necessary in | infants in the arms of great natural regrowth to a splendid and beneficent manhood.

First in the order of industrial development come the products of the home soil. Nebraska, inspite of her present scant progress in this direction, is pecultarly rich is these opportunities. To attempt to make a list of things that can alone. Each is now striving for manu- be manufactured from raw material obtained in Nebras leads doubtless to invite bing and retail houses, projecting new | the suggestion of many things which the writer overlooks. And such amendments will be welcomed. But, in the Omaha to improve and strengthen her | first place, there is corn-that sceptered industrial and commercial position. monarch of the Nebraska prairies. A Foremost among her needs are a railroad most promising field for corn is offered to the northern section of the state and by the growing importance of the glucose industry. This is a very profitable panding trade of that section and at the enterprise in other countries and foreign same time furnish a market for its stock eapitalists have offered to assist in the and grain. Old and new roads pene- establishment of a large factory in an intrating Iowa can be induced to extend to terior Nebraska city. There is also an this city, if proper efforts are made. A increasing demand for corn flour, which competing bridge over the Missouri is a is now used by a patent process, in convital necessity. New factories must be nection with wheat flour, to make a suestablished toutilize the raw material perior quality of bread. It is said that be built and operated to make the city a demand. Cornstarch is another variety permanent, reliable grain market for the of the manufactured product of our leading cereal.

Next in importance to the old staple, wait Micawber-like for something toturn success of the Grand Island experiment up. The business men and capitalists hasfully awakened the public to its opof Omahamust put their shoulders to portunity in this direction, and beet the wheels and push the interests of the sugar factories will go up as fast as capcity in every direction. Their faith ital can be commanded for the purpose, must be shown by works, and their con- Flax is another promising crop, with its fidence and enterprise such as will at- suggestions of linea mills and lineaed oil tract the city's full share of the capital factories. Starch, oat meal, cerealine, canning goods, corn brooms and other things which now receive but little attention, are samples of what can be manufactured from the products of our soil. Flour mills, which are already common

When Nebraska has begun to develop her possibilities as a manufacturing chusetts, containing twenty-four and a state her output will not be limited to half million people, made a net gain of goods wholly composed of her only a little over four million, or less own raw materials. She will make an than twenty per cent, it has infinite variety of things now brought from far east the Mississippi and transported far west of the Rockies. Situated in the very heart of a great continent, with converging lines of railways from all directions, she will surpass in the products of the shop and the mill, as she now does in the products of the farm, such states as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The eleven Nebraska cities we have named are only a two of the points that could and should be building up manufacturing establishments, one after another, and more and more each year. Already the centers of large farming districts, they would vastly enhance the prosperity of their patrons by utilizing their products in the manner described. When the state is full of mills and factories Chicago-gmin speculators will cease to regulate the price of corn, There will be more people to feed at home and more interests bidding for the surplus product.

In the problem of establishing manufactures lies the key to the future of the west. It is a problem that must be worked out by individuals and communities. It is a matter which demands the serious attention of enterprising men living in the scores of prosperous towns along the lines of the great railway systems.

And when we begin in earnest to solve that problem we shall be moving toward the realization of as great a destiny as ever waited upon the energy and enter-

THE efforts of kindred orders to seems to have dropped heavily all at bring about a federation of railway once, when it has doubtless been falling employes is likely to fail. Dispatches steadily but slowly for thirty years. The from Pittsburg indicate that the conland, England and America and with one thing certain is that the rate of nat- vention of locomotive engineers will pro-

nounte against the scheme. While western members of the order favor federation, eastern influence sustains ChiefArthur in holding the brotherhood aloof from "entangling alliances." The policy adopted at the Denver convention last year will probably be followed at Pittsburg-to refer the question to a committee, which is equivalent to its defeat. Such action will serve to widen the breach between labor organizations whose interests are common. The magnificent support given the brotherhood in its battle with the Burlington road promised for a time to unite all trainmen. But the engineers are determined to stand alone, at least while Arthur influence dominates, and will affiliate with kindred orders only when their assistance is needed to help them out of a serious difficulty.

THE movements among the masses in Europe at this time, and particularly among the labororganizations, are being regarded by statesmen with profound interest. Mr. John Swinton, who has just returned from an extended visit to Europe during which he made himself very fully acquainted with the popular feeling, says that he everywhere saw the evidence of resurgent life among the musses of the people. Even in Italy and Rome he heard ideas that surprised him from men with whom he conversed. The social question was particularly prominent in the attention of the people of France, while in England a great change has taken place within years in the thought a few of the common people regarding the situation abroad as portentuous of a great upheaval before many years, and although in his case the wish may be father to the thought, there is reason to believe that the rulers and statesmen of Europearenot without apprehension that the time may be near at hand when the popular demand for a radical change in governmental policies and in the social and industrial order can not longer be safely disregarded.

JAYGOULD is again skurrying around the country in search of health to cope with an income of one million a month. And yet he spuris the services of thousands ready and anxious to relieve him of the load.

### IN THE SWIM.

"When Charley Van Camp was in the council," said a member of that body, "he attended only about one meeting in eight on maverage. A man who only gets around once in two months can't do much damage, and in this light his election to the office of commissioner wouldn't be such a calamity after all.

The cohesive power of public pap is finely illustrated in the meetings of the city council. Early in the year when all the various funds were flush the meetings were all attended by a full representation of the city's solons, and adjournment was seldom resched before midnight. Now all is charged. The various funds are practically exhausted and it is seldom that a quorum is on hand promptly at the meetinghour. The sessions. too, that used to last four hours now barely last longer than one.

Sanitary Inspector Morrissey has not yet and when the engressing clerk read the result of the ballot Morrissey's name had alonesome figure one after it. The friend had proved faithful. Morrissev attributed the shortness of votes to a misunderstanding and prevailed upon his friend to name him again gethis bearings. She rose upon hed awak-when the office of representative went out on ening her husband, but the burgiar drew his when the office of representative went out on a still hunt for candidates. Again the name of Morrissey was presented and produced the same support that had followed his for unes in the senatorial contest.

Morrissey can't understandit.

Among the many exciting incidents of this campaign of prejudice and passion, the spectacle of the Hon. George W. E. Dorsey in the act of addressing his aboriginal constituents deserves to be remembered. It would make a fitting subject for a great historical painting. Standing in the midst of the admiring redskins and making his best stage bow, the Fremont states man began his speech, "Gentlemen of the Omaha tribe." In that simple saluta tion, so commonplace under ordinary circumstances, the Third district congressman told the whole story of the prodigious strides of civilization in the west. If he had undertaken the same feat at the same spot and in the presence of the same andience, thirty years ago, the response would have been a wild war whoop, a quick lifting of the hair, and a courier to Thomson and Kem, telling them that they might fight out the political squabble without further reference to the gentlemen from Fremont. But it is the year of our Lord 1890, and Mr. Derseyescaped with the assurance that he would have the support of "the gentlemen of the Omaha tribe,"if they could venture to hope for the postoffice appointments later.

Out in Red Willow county the republican members of the alliance are reported to be withdrawing from the organization in large numbers because of the too apparent enthusiasm of their democratic brethren for Boyd and McKeighan. The "non-partisan" aspect of the alliance is wearing off as election day approaches.

The republican campaign is the interior of the state is warming up. The Custer county papers contain announcements of noless than thirty-five republican rallies arranged for the next two weeks in that county. But, then, Custer is as big as some of the New England states.

### What Makes Grover Great. Philadelphia Pros. Chauscey Depew calls Gover Cleveland

the "greatest example of an American citi-He cannot have seen a paragraph that is going around the newspapers about a man out west who weighs 600 pounds. That individual is about twice as great as Mr. Cleveland.

#### Too Classic for Canville. Nor York Sun.

Kansas City is much agitated over the question whether the annual parade of the Priests of Pallas shall be continued. 'Shall Pallas Athene die!" asks our estemed contemporary, the Kansas City Times, in a voice full of heartbreak. Our own opinion is that the glaucous-eyed goddess is altogether too staid and trim for the brase and buoyant southwest. Palls Athene may do well enough for Boston, and is, in fact, the tatelary divisity-in joint partnership with the codfish-of that venerable settlement But Kansas City woods a high kicker and a high roller, amerry, bustling, and exuberant goldess, leaping gavly from boom to boom. Decidedly, the Kansus City people should let Pallas Athene die-or send her back to Boston, which is worse.

## ANNUAL GRAND CANE RUSH.

The State University Sophomores Conquer the Ambitious Freihmen

BOLD BURGLARS THREATEN TO SHOOT

The Finding of a Murderous Relic-Masher Rickard Caught and Ris Wife Gets a Divorce -A Terrible Ride.

Brr. 1-Today the students of the state university owned the town. It was the time chosen for the annual grand cane rush between the freshman and sophomere classes and the celebration of this traditional class struggle is dear to every college man's heart and cuts as prominent afgrure in the curriculum as do final examinations and gradunting day. An immense crowd of students from the various colleges and also hundreds of citizens turned out to witness the great struggle. The hour chosen for the exciting spectacle was 9 a. m., but the work of selecting the four strongest men in the class for cane holders at the commencement of the rush coasumed an hour and a half. Meanwhile the students amused themselves by "tossing" the various persons of note present. Chief of Police Melick, Police Judge Houston and even the newspaper men were subjected to the ordeal of being thrown three times each about a dozen feet into the air. A rush was made to grab some of the dignified professors and give them a triple aerial flight. But nearly all of them had taken the precaution to lock the doors leading into their recitation rooms social questions, Mr. Swinton viewed and they grinly stood at their windows salely, waiting to see the great struggle of the day commence. Prof. Hunt, instructor in rhetoric and a powerful man weighing over two hundred pounds, neglected to lock his door, and was astonished to find himself theprisoner of an army of students. They carried him down two or three flights of stairs by main force, but just before reaching the campus he managed to break away and escape his pursuers. The professor became very angry.

Finally the contestants appeared, clad in the oldest garments in their possession, and were greeted with cheers. The freshmen were escorted by the alumni, while the sophomores were headed with a band. The four head rishers chosen to grip the came for the freshmen were Will Cochran, Will Cerpenter, John Love and Loundas Miller. Those for the sophomoress were W. F. Wolfe, D. Worth, N. B. Baur and A. M. Anderson. The "cane" in question was merely symbolic, being in reality a stout hickory pole four feet long.

The freshman contestants numbered thirty-two and the sophomores twenty-five. They

two and the sophomores twenty-five. They stood drawn up in battlearray about a nun-dred yards spart, and at a given signal rushed to the center, where the cane-grip-pers stood. Two knights in a tournament could not have come together with a greater shock. Then such a scramble ensued as is witnessed only in a came rush or a riot. Westling pulling, jerking in madeon fusion until the clothing of every contestant was torn almost into fatters. Fortunately no bones were broken. The contest lasted just minutes, and wheathe judges called time it was discovered that there were just twenty-live hands on the came. Thirteen of these belonged to sephomores and twelve to freshmen. The sophs were declared the winners, and they marched triumphantly back to the main building singing "IFeel As Though I Thought I Had." This needs them the exclusive privilege of carrying canes throughout the year.

ATTHE POINT OF THE REVOLVER Tuesday night two burglars entered the house of W. H. McCreery, .141 H street, by turning the key in the front door. One mirecovered from a surprise he experienced at the democratic county convention. He persuaded a friend to namehim as a senatorial around she was confronted by a man who candidate and pictured in glowing colors the burst of appliause that would go up from the Samoset braves at the mere mention of the name of Morrassey. The name was presented, house of Mr. J. the Lincoln paint Last night the Waugh, manager of

and color company at 1112 H street, was entered in a like manner Mrs. Waugh woke up just as the fellow was standing in the door flashing his dark lantern around to ever ready revolver and compelled both to lie down while he went through the house. He secured \$4 or \$5 in money and \$225 worth of vatches and jewelry. The police are working on a ciuc.

ANURDERER'S WEAPON FOUND. The gun with which John Taylor killed

Bob Woods in April, 1889, was found today in a pondat B and Fourth streets. The pool was fermerly a large one, but has been drying up, and at present is rather snallew. This morning a heavily loaded team belonging to the street commissioner's gang was driven through the pond. One wheel struck the stock of the long hidden gun and the inpact forced up the other end. jail, confessed to killing Woods, and said that Charles Curtis, who had been intimate with Mrs. Woods, had loased him the gun and gave him 50 to do the deed. He persistently refused, however, to tell what he had done hegun and all the ponds, including the one where it was found, were dragged. Sey-mour, the mind reader, also attempted by his arter humbuggery to learn where it was, but failed, although he said it was under water. Curtisdenied having the gun, of course, and gave as an excuse for its not being in his possession that he had sold it to a man whose name he did not know. The gun has been identified by certain marks upon it as the one formerly owned by Curtis Taylor is at present serving a life sentence in the penitestiary, although his attorneys have appealed the case to the supreme court. Mrs. Woods and Curtis, who were confined for a year awaiting trial, are still in the city. RICKARD CAUGHT.

When the case of W. H. Rickard, who is charged with committing a criminal assault on fourten-year-old Mand Ross, was called for a hearing at Wilbur, the Lecherous fellow failed to appear. His ball was declared for-feited and his arrest ordered. After considerable telegraphing and other sleuth bound work hewas discovered by Deputy Sheriff J. C. Doane, secreted in a tox car passing through Lincols. Rickard was taken back to Wilbur wherehe attempted to explain his flight. He was also arranged for contempt of court is attempting to tamper with a wit-ness, but this could not be positively proven. The witness referred to was Mack Ross, who after Rickard had a private talk with her, attempted to commit suicide. Both Rickard and the Ross girl are in the custody of the Yesteriay Mrs. Rickard secured a divorce

from herhusband in the district court of Sa-line county. The reasons for her actions need no enumeratios. A PRIGHTPUL RIDE.

Mrs. F. J. Bush, mother of Councilman G.

A. Bush, had an exciting adventure last night from which she luckily escaped with-outinjury. She had just returned to town on the 100 clock train and entered back No. 42 to be driven to F. C. Fuller's at Twentieth and R. Whileturning the back for her to alight, the horses took fright at a piece of paper and they dashed west on R street, throwing the driver from his seat and kneek-ing him senseless. Mrs. Bush, astonished at therate of speed at which the vehicle was going, looked out and discovered that the horses had no driver and were running away. The frightened animals ran to R, turned south on Eleventh, again turned on N, and again a block west and headed for the seath Tenth. Throughout the terrible ride s. Bush preserved her presence of mind and fluttered her handkerchief from the window of the vehicle as a signal of distress. Several gentlemen bired backs and started in pursuit while half a dozen others jumped on horses and attempted to head off the run-away. After the horses had run over a mile Mrs. Bush became starried and opening the door, she leaped to the ground. Fortunately she escaped unturt. The ranaways were topped near the home for the friend less afterrunning a distance of two miles.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACT. G. A. Bush filed a petition in the district

court this alternoon, charging that D. C. Spencer and L. C. Humphrey, the latter a banker of this city, with conspiring to defraud him of twenty-eight lots in North Park additional control of the contr ties. Bush had entered into atrade with Spencer, giving these lets as part payment, and leaving the deed in escrow with Humcertain representations of Spencer were true. Bush charges that unknown to him the deed was filed for record, and on Thursday last Humphrey also put on record a pre-tended mortgage for \$2,000, exe-cuted on the lots by Spencer. That Spencer is about to deed these lots to a third party, and as he is a non-resident and inservent, plaintiffwill be without adequate remedy unless Spencer is enjoined. Judge Fleid granteda temporary injunction and set the hearing for next Saturday. Plaintiff also asis to have the deed set aside and the mortage declared pulland reid. gage declared null and void LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18 .- Special to THE

This afternoon is the district court Flors A. Gales asked for a divorce from her husband, Affred She pleads non-support, al-though her husband is sufficiently able to maintain her

Tom Mulvivill and H. D. Piersco, partners as bill posters, have fallen out and Mulvihill has replevined the entire bill-posting outfit, consisting of a horse, 1,000 feet of bill boards and other etectors.

John M. Thurston has been engaged to speak at Norfolk on the 29th.

DAVID'S SIDE OF THE STORY. David Gilbert today filed across bill to the petition of his wife Laura for a divorce, and he declares therein that she is the one on whom all blame should fall, and he is the one who should be granted the divorce. He says that he provided his wife and children with a confortable home and plenty of fool and clothing and was in every respect a model husband. Despite this fact, in April, 1887, Mrs. Gibert, utterly regardless of her mari-tal duties and without her husband's consent wilfully deserted him and has persistently remained away, although he has repeatedly asked her to return for the sake of the chil-

NOONAN AGAIN AHEAD.

dren.

Afterhaving his saloon taken away from him for the second time in two days by legal process, Tommy Noonan again came out on toptoday by asking the district court for an injunction restraining the sheriff from hold-ing his goods. Tommy claims that his stock is worth less than 500, and as he is the head of a family and bas no other property than his stock of liquor, those goods are exempt according to section 522 of the civil code. Tommy says further that the sheriff threatens to continue to make levies of the pre-tended execution of such stock as he may receive from time to time and that thereby his business will be entirely prohibited. He therefore asks for a perpetual injunction. The court granted a temerary injunction and Tommy is still doing business at the old stand. The trouble has been caused by the

Apetition is being circulated by the mempers of the Laucaster bar that the present term of the district court be adjourned soon, as the time for commencing the No-

vember term is rapidly approaching.

The West SideBusiness Men's union of South Sioux City has filed articles of incorporation with the following persons as members of the association: C. D. Smiley, C. D. Shrive, Louis Jeep, Z. M. Baim, J. M. Moon, William S. White, R. G. Hamilton, A. L. Baker and Donald McLean. The object of the company is the handling of real estate and the building up of South Sioux City. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. Fremont Fall.

Bertie Hitchcock is a failure, and he should be called in, in the interest of the American stump.

#### Hitchcock's Bloody Shirt. Mr. Hitchcock exhibited last night some

red wooles undergarments upon which he claimed the price must be raised on account of the McKinley bill. This thing of the democrats waving the bloody shirt is a new phase of anoveisituation.

The Vice of Probabition.

Lincoln News. The narrowness of prohibition does not comport with the genius of a free people, who object naturally to having their habits subjected to the cemership of the state. The vice of prohibition lies in the assumption that the temperate use of liquoris an impossi-

#### bility. Marked in Plain Figures.

Sutten Advertiser God piayed no confidence game when he made Bill McKeighan. He wrote the character of the mm on his face so plainly that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. If you want to vote for a born shister, McKeighan is the man, but don't af-

terwards blame God Almighty.

Nebrcuka City Press. Congressman Connell witt be re-elected. The democrats are endeavoring to elect a roung man who came to Nebraska a few years ago and who has confined himself to 'pulling the leg" of the democrats, but he an not be elected. The voters of the First district know that Mr. Connell has spent most of the time in Washington working for the scople of his district and the people will sendhim back as a congressman. We don't want to try any experiments with a young man.

## Mercenary "Missionaries."

Blair Pilot. As evidence that the imported probibition peakers are "reformers for revenue only." t may be mentioned that at the late meeting at Wright's Grove, Mrs. Huffman demanded ner \$15 and refused to speak until the amount was paid. Wherespon the audience was compelled to wait until the amount was then and there raised by contribution and paid. overto her, after which she proceeded with er "missionary" work. At least this is the version of affairs as given by one who was an eve witness of the proceedings,

The Tramp as a Dinner Orator. Oricogo Tribune In the matter of post prandial eloquence ustice has never been done the professional

tramp. He can always make his most clo-

quest speech when he is after dinner. Reciprocity.

Philadaphia Record Fessils are free. The house was bound to ret even with the senate somehow.

## OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST -COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaran seed Capital .... \$500,000 Paid in Capital ....... 350,000 Huys and seels stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of orporations, takes charge of property, oullecutaxes.

### Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Limbility of Stockholders .....

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president. J.J. Brown, vice-president, W.T. Wyman treasurer. Directors - A. U. Wyman, J. H. M. Hard, J. J. Bown Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nask, Thomas

L Kimball, George B. Lake.