you, the other, 'Prepare to meet thy God.' [Laughter and applause.] "Here is a letter that I received only an

hour age. It is postmurked Nelson, Neb., and reads: "IF PROHIBITION IS DEFEATED "IF PROHIBITION IS DEFEATED FOUR OF US HAVE DECIDED TRAT YOU MUST DIE, [Langhter,] AND WEBSTER TOO. IT MAY TAKE TIME, BUT WE WILL NOT LET YOU SLIP, NOR HIM EITHER. WE HAVE CHILDREN AND WE KNOW WHAT PROHIBITION DOES, IF YOU HAD DONE AS MUCH AS YOU COULD WITHOUT LYING WE WOULD HAVE LET YOU AND WEBSTER GO. WE THOUGHT WE WOULD GIVE YOU AND HIM ONE CHANCE FOR YOUR WORTHLESS CARCASSES AND ONLY ONE.' [Prolonged laughter.] "I have received all kinds of cross bones,

"I have received all kinds of cross bones Skulls and threats during the present campaign, but I have not lost any sleep on account of them. The prohibitionists are brave. They are like St. John. They would rather bushwhack a man behind his buck than meet him face to face." [Applause and cheers.]
Mr. Rosewater then referred to the asser-

tions of some of the men wn c have been talk-ing prohibition in the state. "Luther Benson, the author of "Fifteen Years in Heil," was one of them. In this book Benson confessed that he had been in **two** insane asylums and one inebriate asylum, and that he lectured on demperance between asylums and between drunks. After one of his debauches he went to prohibition Maine and lectured on temper-ance at Bangor, where he west on a drunk and was thrown in jail during his debauch." "Yet Benson says in his book," said Mr

Rosewater: "Appetite cannot be controll by law, and can only be restrained by will. If appetite is stronger than will it will ead. If the appetite demands liquor the nan will have it even though five hundred laws declare against it. And Benson is one of the men who in Nebraska are trying to in struct you how to vote and how to guard the

morals of your children,"
Mr. Rosewater also quoted from Sam Small's Beatrice speech in which he [Small had said 'as long as the devil is loose and men are mean, men will get liquor and go to the devil on account of liquor.

In reply to the assertions of prohibitionists that from 70 to 80 per cent of the crimes com-mitted are caused by drink, Mr. Rosewater read from the crime columns of Chicago and St. Louis papers for the past two weeks St. Louis papers for the past two weeks showing at least 75 per cent of the crimes re-ported were due to the love of money, and that the number of serious crimes traceable to drink was very small.

"If you abolish money and property, ac-cording to Bellamy's theory," continued Mr. Rosewater, "you would abolish 75 per cent of the crime of the country. Further reading and investigation leads me to the conclusion that 15 per cent of the crimes are traceable to women. "Abolish women and you would do away

with 15 per cent of crimes. [Laughter. Then abolish man and there would be no crimes. The earth would be as peaceful as it was before Adam was created, and the colonels in heaven, if any of them get there, could look down upon earth serenely and be oy." [Laughter.]
want to state, however," said the

speaker, "that I am not in favor of a consti-tutional amendment abolishing women, and if one were offered I would oppose it as ear-nestly as I am now opposing the prohibition

Referring to the statement of the prohibitionists that prohibition reduces crimes and empties jails, Mr. Rosewater showed that in the United states there is one convict in the penitentiary to each 1,754 of the population. In Maine the ratio is one to 1,058 of the populotion; in Kansas, one to 1,538, while in Ne-braska it is but one to 2,710 of the population. Kansus has 576 convicts in the penitentiary, Iowa, 649, and Nebrask a, 380. [Applause.] "When I made this statement at Ponca.

Rosewater, "a gentleman in the audience charged me with misrepresenting the facts and he claimed there were only 371 in the Kansas penitentiary. I asked him where he got his information and he replied that he had it direct from Governor Martin of Kansas. I told him that as Governor Martin had been dead for two years he must have direct surjettaal communication with have direct spiritual communication with him. [Laughter]. I then offered to donate \$1,000 to any charitable institution in Ponca if on that day, October 19, 1890, there were less than 850 convicts in the Kansas penitentiary. I then wired the warden of the Kansas penitentiary for the number of convicts and he replied by wire that there were 876 convicts in his charge so I had a majority of 26 on my offer." [Applause.]

Referring to the claims of the prohibitionists that the fails of lowa and Kansas were without inmates the speaker showed that there are 343 prisoners in the jails of Iowa, 548 in those of Kansas and only 137 in those of Nebraska. Kansas has thirty-one empty jaits, Iowa thirty-three and Nebraska fifty

The prohibitionists' claim that the saloons fill the asylums was refuted by figures showing that the asylums of prohibition states have a greater number of inmates than those of license states compared to the population. Iowa has 1,908 insane patients in her asylums, Kansas, 1,277 and Nebraska only 680. Besides these Iowa has over tweve nundred insane people in her jails and poor houses, and Kansas over five hundred. Kansas has three insane for every two in Nebraska and Iowa has two for every one in Nebraska. Statistics were also given showing that the percentage of insanity caused by alcoholism is not more than 5 to 6 percent and no greater than that caused by religious excitement.

"Nebraska," said Mr. Rosewater, in concluding this branch of his discussion, better reputation for sanity than any hibition state. I can't explain it unless because the cranks live in the pronioition state, and they are all on the border of in-" [Laughter and applause.]
ow come to a very grave question. ]

take it that every citizen who desires the prosperity of this state is anxious that we shall maintain our schools at the highest aintain our schools at the highest standard of excellence. The question arises, "What will be the effect upon the educa-tional institutions of this state if probibition should be carried? "The first effect of prohibition will be the

loss of three-quarters of a million which we receive annually from the liquor traffic. In the city of Omaha we receive \$248,000 a year if prohibition carries the schools of Omaha must close as soon as prohibition goes into effect next January, and they will remain closed during the entire year. The amount of resources that the school board has on hand at this time is \$76,061.08; liabilities, \$94,872.83, leaving a deficiency of \$18, 811.75 on the first of January.
"How can we raise the \$250,000 to keep the

schools running! This amount must be raised by direct taxation. Our assessment is not made until April, and the taxes if levied cannot be collected until next summer. That means that we will be unable to keep our schools open after New Year.

"When your schools are reopened, the board will be hampered for want of funds because we cannot possibly levy a 10 mill tax in addition to the 6 per cent of county, city and state taxes. We will have to cut down expenses. We must close the training school lop off drawing and other branches, and may have to close the high school. The salaries of all teachers, will have to be reduced. The next step that will have to be taken will be the abolition of the free textbooks. In this city there are not less than seven or eight thousand children whose parents are mechanics and quite a large number of them are very poor and can-not afford to pay for books. Very few of these men would be willing to go before the board and announce themselves as paupers in order to get funds with which to buy books for their children. This would be crippling our educational institutions in a manner that

no one can conceive. "I have seen many elegant chool houses in various parts of the state that have been built in part or in whole from the money rebuilt in part or in whole from the money received from the license fund, but our prohibition friends say, What of that! We think
it a disgrace that the children of
your city should be educated with
blood money; the money derived from the
liquor traffic should never be given to
this purpose. This is the kind of talk they
give us. I demand, how are they going to
keep the blood meney out of the schools!
The moment they arrest a bootlegger The moment they arrest a bootlegger or a jointist he will be brought into court and fined. The constitution of Nebraska provides that all money received from fines shall go into the school fund, so that if the saloons are closed, every dollar received from fines will go into the school fund. The money collected in the police court goes into the school fund, and it is very proper that this money should go there, for in the schools the pupils are taught the abuses of alcoholism and its effects; they are taught that sobriety is essential to suc-

cess in life and it is quite proper that this education should be imparted to them and the expense of it be met so the money derived from the liquor traffic.

"We will go further. We find the president of the United States, the congress, the

pasted on it one reads, 'Your sins will damn chaplain of the senate, the chaplain of the house of representatives, the supreme court, the army and the navy and every person employed by the government; the old soldiers and the widows who draw pensions, all of them receive this blood monoy. Not one of them has ever been known to reject his or her share of the \$100,000,000 on account of its having been derived from the liquor traffic.

"Our Young Men's Christian association building was built by contributions from all classes of men. Peter Her, who has been so severely denounced by the prohibitionists was solicited and he paid his \$100. (Applause, It is in there, in stone and brick, and it is going to stay, for they will not throw it out because he is engaged in the liquar traffic.

"There is sengaged in the diquar traffic.

"There is scarcely a church or hospital that has been built that has not been helped and held up by men who, directly or indirectly, got their money out of the liquor traffic, but I fall to know of an instance where contributions have been rejected on account of this fact. count of this fact.
"There is another feature that is worthy of sorious consideration and that is, that the

people of Nebraska pay better salaries to teachers than any of the other states, not-withstanding what St. John says. And the city of Omaha pays the best salaries of any city in America. [Prolonged Applause.]

"If you vote prohibition you are simply going to cripple your public schools, because without the money derived from the license

fund it will be impossible to maintain them in their present excellent condition. "Now let us look at the business side. Prohibitionists assert that lown and Kunsas are far more prosperous than Nebraska. Let us see. The bonded debt of Towa has increased

27 per cent since 1880.

"In Kansas the bonded debt in 1880 was \$7,364,277, and now it is \$14,229,975, an increase of 38 per cent. This was under prohibition rule "In Nebraska in 1880 the bonded debt was \$4,576,009. Now it is \$5,050,013, an increase

\$1,50,000. Now it is \$0.000,015, an increase of only 2 per cent, and this was under high license. [Applause.] "In the state of Kansas, as per population, for every man, woman and child they owe \$10.49. In the state of Nebraska we owe but \$5.02 per capita, and yet these people tell us

that these states are more prosperous than the high license state of Nebraska. "In Nebraska many of the countles have but little debt standing upon their books, and in the northwestern part of the state many

of the counties are entirely out of debt. of the counties are entirely out of dent.
"In the state of Kansas three of the counties out of the 188 are without any floating or bonded indebtedness, while in this state there are fifteen counties that do not owe a cent.

"Now let us look at the question of popula tion. Here we have a statement that cannot be gainsayed. The state of Kansas has a population of 1,423,485 an increase of 427,389 during the past ten years. The state of Iowa has a population of 1,906,729 an increase of 282,114. The state of Nebraska has a population of 1,056,735 an increase of 604,391 during the same period of time. These are official gures and they show that from the point of acrease. Nebraska stands as the fourth state

My friend St. John will tell you that he state expenses are much smaller than in Sebraska. I admit this to be a fact, but in Kansas they have two insane asylums when they need three; two reform schools when they need three and as a result their institu-tions are overrun, their insane in county lails and poor houses and their truant boys and girls are running at large or laying in jail in company with the most dangerous

"In this state we have during the past four vears erected two asylums for the insane and ne institution for the feeble minded, besides one institution for the feedle minuted, besides a home for agod women and a home for infirm soldiers at Grand Island at a cost of over \$500,000. We have also expended hundreds of thousands in enlarging our asylums for deaf mutes and the blind and the state university. All this by direct taxation. had the state of Kansas erected the institu tions that they need their taxes would be twice as much as they are at the present

"Mr. St. John asserts that state taxes in Nebraska are higher than they are in Kansas Let us see. According to the New York Voice, which is good prohibition authority, the assessment of Kansas property is upon one-third of its real value, while in Nebraska it is upon one-fifth. The rate of taxation in Kansas is 41 cents on the \$100 and in Nebraska Assas is 4 cents on the ground in Keoraska 65 cents per hundred. Suppose you have a piece of property worth in the market \$1,500 in Kansas that property would be assessed at \$500 and the state tax upon it would amount to \$2.05. In

Nebraska it would be assessed at \$300 and the state tax would be \$1.95. Where is the highest tax "The report of the inspector of finance for the state of Vermont shows that the Topeka safe deposit and trust company, with a capital of \$200,000, has \$1,620,512.54 invested in sutstanding loans on which there is \$50,000 of interest due, besides \$200,000 of loans that are not collectable. Compare this with the condition of a Nebraska inancial institution. Take the Omaha losu and trust institution. Take the Omaha losu and trust company for instance. This corporation has a capital of \$350,000; \$3,446,000 invested in loans and only \$10,102.50 of unpaid intereand loans in course of foreclosure. Th

ought to show something of the prosperity of "In considering prohibition in the state of Maine, Neal Dow, the father of the move-ment, makes a good witness. He says that the volume of the liquor traffic has not been reduced, and in many places the law has been ignored. In Portland the report of Captain Green of the police force shows that ast year 1,937 arrests for drunkenness were

made, and this in a prohibition state. "We will now come nearer home and take Sioux City for an example. A Dixon county man was down to the corn palace and when he went home he reported that he could not find a saloon in the town. But did he look in the

Sioux City-dealers have taken out 370 government liquor permits, and if this man had looked he could have found places where whisky is sold. There are no saloon signs. but there are places where, over the doors, you will find these inscriptions: "This is the place you are looking for,' 'We all meet here,' 'If you don't see what you want, ask for it,' and a score of other inscriptions. In all these joints liquor is retailed night and day without let or hindrance.

"In 1889, in Kansas, 1,747 liquor permits were issued and this year the number has inreased to 1,855, which shows that prohibiion does not prohibit.
"On a recent visit to Leavenworth I

walked into a place just opposite the city hall and opposite the city marshals office, the principal hotel of the town. Over the door was the sign, 'Star of the West.' With a friend I went inside this place one evening and called for two glasses of beer. I was informed that I could not buy beer by the glass, out I bought a bottle and the clerk poured it into our glasses and thus in Kansas you are compelled to drink a whole bottle of beer or whisky. [Applause,]
"In Des Moines you go right behind the
prescription case and there you drink the vile
stuff.

"At the Kirkwood house drug store they run all night. At half-past i a. m. I found the store brilliantly lighted and the clerks all busy. At that place I bought a bottle of whisky, and at Grand Island I put it under Governor Larrabee's nose and asked him if he could recognize it as Iowa whisky, but still that geotleman tells you the law is en-

forced. [Laughter] "The records of the revenue office show that over nine thousand liquor stamps were issued for Iowa dealers this year. If high license was in force in Iowa the drinking places would be reduced to less than fifteen undred, but as it is now the boys go to these drug stores and joints and buy their jugs and bottles, and it is the same way in Kansas. This is the way the homes are protected from

the traffic.
"What do they do with these boot-leggers? They put a few of them in jail and they want to roast them, but it is a very expensive amusement for the taxpayers.

"In Iowa the court expenses were \$467,090 last year and in Nebraska they were \$183,000. "Des Moines paid \$30,000 in the first six months of this year for arresting and trying sundry bottles of beer and whisky. The bottle is arrested, taken before the justice out of the trial the justice and

constable get a fee of \$7.

"When Judge Carpenter came to see me in September he stated that he was one of the judges that endorsed prohibition but he ound it to be an expensive farce, but, he added, 'Don't mention it.'
'Senator Allison, who visited Omaha and called on me three weeks ago, asked what was the prospect of prohibition, and when told that it would be beaten by 20,000 to 25,-000, said he was glad to hear it because it was

utterly impracticable."

The speaker then called attention to the immoral tendencies of prohibition, and he asserted that is all the prohibition states it

tain that liquor could not be had for love or money, while they have whisky and beer in their houses and use all kinds of devices to

conceal liquor about their persons.
At this point Mr. Rosewater exhibited one of the lowa drinking flasks. It had the apor the love drinking hases. It had the ap-pearance of being a neat little book and on the back in gold letters it bore the title, "Spiritual Series, Lectures on Temperance." This was held up and uncorred, and as the liquor flowed into a glass the audience cheered

Mr. Rosewater then told of the loaded Mr. Rosewater then told of the loaded canes of Kansas, explaining that they are nellow and so made that the possessor can take a sip as he walks along the street. He also told of the musical beer mugs they have in Dubuque and explained that when they are placed upon the bar of the "speak easy" they play "Little Annie Rooney" with all variations. Continuing his address, he

"Prohibition was carried in many of the states by a plurality vote and not by a major ity vote, and in every state where it has been ied and re-submitted it has been defeated "What will we have if prohibition is adopted Nebraska! In January the high license law will be wiped out, and until the legisla ture can enact a law there will be no way by which to punish the violators. About April next the law will be passed, but if it does no pass by a two-thirds majority it cannot g into effect until next July and until that tim you will have free whisky and no law. "Do you want such a state of affairs? Do you want six months of anarchy, and six years of ruinous contention and turmoil, that will paralyze business, depreciate your prop-

erty values and cripple your schools ! "Prohibition has been voted upon in seven sen states within the last ten years. In one of the states, Rhode Island, it was submitted after two years and a half of fairtrial. in three states out of these seventeen had prohibition been carried by majorities. Kan-sas voted upon it in 1880, the total vote being 201,019; for prohibition 92,302, a shortage of 8,208 to make a majority, but in Kansas they do not have the provision of Nebraska that requires a majority of all the votes cast: hence it was declared carried by plurality lowa voted upon the proposition in 1882.
Total number of votes, \$22,076; for prohibition, 155,436; short of a majority, 5,663. The supreme court of lowa declared the amendment lost and I owa now

has statutory prohibition.

"Ohio voted upon the amendment in 1883, total vote 718,188, for prohibition 323,189, short of a majority by 35,876. Maine voted upon it in 1884, total vote 104,153; for prohibition 70,783, which gave a majority of only

706 for prohibition.
"Rhode Island voted upon it in 1886, total vote 268,069; for prohibition 14,113, majority robibition 1,678.

"Michigan had pronibition for twenty-five cars. She adopted the amendment in 1850 out did not get the statuatory laws until 1853 and both were repeated in 1875. Three years ago prohibition was re-submitted, total vote 401,186; for prohibition 178,636, short of a majority by 21,903.
"Texan defeated prohibition by a majority
of 91,337 three years ago and Tennessee by

43,573 the same year.
"The same year Oregon did so by 7,985 West Virginia defeated prohibition in 1880 by "In 1889 it was submitted in New Hamp

shire; total vote 90,992, for prohibition onl 25,786. "Prohibition carried in North Dakota in 1889 by 939 majority and in South Dakota by 6,053. Both of these states will repeal the law as soon as they have a chance.

Last spring Pennsylvania voted upon the proposition; total vote cast, 997,568; for pro-

hibition, 295,617; being a shortage of 444.34-and a majority between the 'for' and 'against vote of 188,027. vote of 188,027.

"Massachusetts voted upon it the same year, having given it a fair trial, and repealed it years ago. Out of a total vote of 244,517, the vote for prohibition was 88,459, or a shortage of 171,599, and a clear majority on the 'for' and 'against' vote of 46,626.
"Connecticut voted on it the same year

total vote, 153,978. Prohibition only received 22,379, or only one-seventh of the vote cast.
"Rhode Island resubmitted prohibition in 1889, after a fair trial, and the total vote was 43,111; for prohibition, 9,956, or more than four to one against it.

four to one against it.

"Taking the votes cast in the seventeen states in which constitutional prohibition was submitted in the past ten years, and omitting the silent vote, the majorities in favor of prohibition aggregate 118,604, while the majorities against prohibition aggregate 453,312, or nearly four to one. Computing the majorities on the basis of the total vote polied at these elections, and we have an aghibition, and 1,106,749 against prohibition "Shall Nebraska profit by the experience of these states or do you propose blindly to

force a nostrum upon us which is worse "I mean just what I say. No matter what law your legislature enacts, prohibitionists will claim it is not stringent enough, and then they will urge the next legislature to put the screws on. The opponents of probibition will demand that the question be re submitted and it will take at least six years before the law would be repealed. And un-less it is snowed under by a large majority we will have no end of agitation. now agitating resubmission and Iowa will repeal the law which is a dead letter when

the next legislature convenes." Mr. Rosewater closed by an earnest appeal against prohibition. He said: "If you vote for the amendment you are doing the educational institutions of the state an incalculable damage; you will injure your boys instead of helping them, and you will depreciate property values and pull down what it has taken years of toll to build up." When Mr. Rosewater concluded his speech there was a tremendous outburst of applause and then followed cheers in rapid succession.

Apparently the vast audience could not sufficiently attest its appreciation of the facts and figures presented by the speaker, and its condemnation of the ruinous policy of pro-

hibition. Just as the audience had risen and w preparing to leave the building, Charles Watts of this city, the prohibition candidate for secretary of state, pushed his way to the front of the stage and requested to be heard while he offered an explanation of the non-appearance of ex-Governor St. John. He read what purported to be a telegram from St. John. claiming that he had received no formal challenge and stating that he knew nothing of the challenge of Mr. Rosewater util Sunday morning, but that he would speak on prohibition at amendment headquarters in the evening and would divide his ne with any United States senator or mem-

ber of congress. As Mr. Watts finished his alteged explanation, the audience, which had stopped in th aisles or mounted chairs to hear what was being said, surged toward the stage.

Mr. Rosewater again stepped forward, and
the tumult subsided while he stated that Mr. St. John did know of his challenge; that he had seen it in Tus Brs. but did not leave Lincoln until 2:40 in order that he might not

reach Omaha until too late to take part in the Again tumultuous applause rang forth, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved, while the deafening sound rocked the building. The meeting was over and the house was speedily cleared, but for fully fifteen minutes he human stream continued to pour through

Bluejackets Going Through Omaha Washington, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The city of Omaha has frequently seen its full share of the military branch of the war establishment of the United States, but it is seldom that a whole company of sailors has passed through the city. Heretofore it has been the invariable custom to transfer seamen from one vessel to another of the navy by carrying them round the Horn or across the Istbmus. This has been done because of the difficulty of securing transportation, but now the officials of the department have made a satisfactory arrangement with the railroad companies arrangement with the railroad companies and on Monday the 10th a company of 150 bluejackets will start for Sair Prancisco by the trans-continental route. They will pass through Omaha about November 13.

Western Irrigation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-It is expected that the agricultural department will be ready to announce the plan for carrying out the irrigation clause of the appropriation bill within the next two weeks. The office work has nearly all been done and the engineer is pushing the preliminaries necessary before he can start it. The secretary of agriculture believes that the plan proposed of securing irrigation by the artes-ian well system within a few years shows that the and region can be much more quickly promoted hypocrisy, perjury and secret that the and region can be much more quick and better supplied with water than under to the good effects of prohibition and main-

### THE CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

Maloney Again Hoodoos the Alliance in a Star Engagement at O'Neill.

DEMO-PROHIB. BECK AS A STRADDLER.

Democrats Offer \$90 for a McKeighan Report - Rallies in Various Places-Other State

News.

O'NEILL, Neb., Nov. 2 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The grand county rally of the independents, which has been advertised extensively as the crowning glory of their campaign, was held at Atkinson last night. The result of the meeting was disastrous to the cause. There had been a good turnout, but when the speaker appeared in a drunken con-dition and in the three minutes he kept the floor betrayed the fact that he was employed by the democrats, the republicans were dis-gusted. The speaker was Maloney of Lincoln. The meeting broke up without speaking as Maloney interrupted all efforts of other

to talk. The chairman of the meeting and secretary Shannon of the county alliance telegrapher the state committee as follows: "Y speaker is dead drunk. What shall we with the body!" They then paid Maloney's fare to Norfolkand telegraphed the commit "The body has been resurrected and shipped to Norfolk. If you want it go after

The meeting was an ili-fated one for the al

Beck as a Straddler. Wisker, Neb., Nov. 2-(Special to The Bre.]-N. B. Beck of Tekamah, candidate for state senator from this district on the prohibition ticket and endorsed by the demoerats, finds himself in a box. His signature to a set of resolutions published in the New York Voice strongly favoring the adoption of the prohibitory amendment has created a stampede of the German voters in this coudty which can be depended upon to roll up a majority of 2,000 against the amendment. In order to stop this tide, Mr. Beck has made a statement, witnessed by a number

prominent democrats of West Point. He also takes occasion to introduce the compulsory education issue into the campaign in a frantic attempt to catch the Personal rights league sympathi-zers. It is evident that this statement is only intended for Cuming county consumption, but it is recognized by all as an adror straddle and has theoroughly disgusted the amendment voters in this part of the county. The following is Beck's statement, which was published only in the Volksblatt, the German paper of West Point, yesterday:

"In refutation of the false charges which have been scattered broadcast in this county concerning my stand on the license and school questions, I hereby make the following statement: "If the prohibitory amendment is defeated by the votes of the people and I am elected I will yote against all measures for statutory prohibition which may be introduced into the legislature. I will vote and work and do all that lies in my power to defeat all measures of this kind in order that the will of the people may be car-ried out. As regards the private or church schools, I will oppose all bills which may be introduced into the legislature to restrict the right of parents to educate their children acording to their own wishes or the dictation of their own conscience.

Offered \$90 for the Report. Hastings, Neb., Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. - An Omaha sheet publishes this morning a special from this city which alleges that the congressional central committee of this district had engaged M. K. Lewis to go to Red Cloud and investigate McKeighan's record, for which he was to receive \$100. C. A. McCloud, secretary, treas urer and general manager of the committee, was seen on the subject. He said the conwas seen on the stoper. He said the con-gressional committee had never authorized Lewis to go to Red Cloud, and furthermore, had never seen Lewis until the morning of November 1, nor has he after his alleged return from Red Cloud. Mr. Lewis was seen and it was learned that he had negotiated with Myron Van Fleet instead of the congressional committee. Van Fleet was then seen and he said he had been approached by Lewis. He said Lewis was anxious to go and examine McKeighan's record and Van Fleet told him that if he did not find the records as sworn to by Webster county off cials and printed in the supplements issued ie would give him \$100 on Red Cloud. He acknowledged that he had not examined the district court records but demanded the \$100. This was refused, Lewis informed Van Fleet that he had been offcaed \$10 from democrats for his report.

Two Rallies Contrasted.

BRADSHAW, Neb., Nov. 2 .- [Special to Tun BEE. |-The new hall here, with a seating ca pacity of perhaps five hundred, could have accommodated fully one-third more people than were assembled Friday to listen to Me Keighan's weak defense of his inglerious past. But at least two hundred were unable to find standing room even yesterday while masterly review of the good deeds of the re publican party. His occasional reference to the republican nominee for congress in the Second district, Hon. N. V. Harlan, brought out round after round of applause. Th York Giec club furnished appropriate music Hon. John Gilmore of Aurora also addresse the meeting.

Big, Rally at Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special THE BEE. |- A republican rally was held at the Presbyterian church in this place Friday night, which in point of numbers and enthu siasm was indicative of the sen timent of the people on the issues of the campaign. The room was filled to suffocation, standing room being above par. The speakers were Mr S. Gray of Davenport and and Hon. W. Dow of Alexandria, the latter delivering the main speech of the evening. Thayer count will be true to her colors and the republican candidates will score an easy victory on next Tuesday.

Final Rally at Arcadia.

ARCADIA, Neb., Nov. 2. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. ] -The republicans of this place held their final rally last night. For enthu siasm and size it far exceeded any previous demonstration. The town was gay with flags and banners. Milbourn's hall was filled to suffocation. Hon. Aaron Wall of Loup City and Hon. Michael McSherry of Broken Bow were the speakers. The audience w most enthusiastic, and the meeting was

Rousing Rally at Spring View. O'NEILL, Neb., Nov. 2 .- | Special Telegran to THE BEE. |-A rousing republican rally was held at Spring View, Keya Paha county, at 2 p. m. yesterday. The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A. L. Towle made the principal address. Other speeches were made by Messrs. McFee, Billings and Kennisen. Much enthusiasm was manifested. large republican majority is assured in Keya Paha county.

Democrats Abandon Hope. CULBERTSON, Neb., Nov. 2 .- | Special Tele gram to Tun Bun. |-McKeighan stopped off here last night for a few hours held a hurrled consultation and with the democratic leaders in the county. It was learned today that the democrats have given up all hope of electing the state ticket and will trade anything and everything for McKeighan votes

An Alliance Blow-Out.

BEE. ]-The much advertised alliance blow-

out occurred yesterday. At 12 o'clock the

procession filed into town. The showing

TECUMSER, Neb., Nov. 2 .- [Special to THE

made was far from what the boasts of the leaders led one to expect. Speeches were made at the risk.

More Crooked Tickets. CULBERTSON, Neb., Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to Tax Ber. |- Great excitement prevails in Hayes county over the discovery yes- | dead.

terday that the independent tickets distrib-uted over the country are all printed with the proposition for prohibition and against high license. The high license and anti-pro-hibition propositions are omitted from the ticket.

Notes from Custer County. Callaway, Neb., Nov. 2. - | Special to Tax BEE |-It is understood that work upon the new Episcopal church will begin very shortly. The building will be located on the public square and will be an ernament to the town. The guild is making rapid progress in the matter of raising the money for the church building.

County division was not by any means killed by the recent issning of an injunction by Judge Churen forbidding the county cierk from issuing the call to vote upon the ques-tion. The divisionists do not intend to be do feated by the trick. As the election was feated by the county board, they have taken upon themselves to issue the call for the election. If they get a majority, they will strain every nerve to have the election declared valid. Although this question is perennially before the people of this county, there never was so much feeling over it. It is safe to say that play help your how here is safe to say that a fuller vote than ever be fore will be polled on that issue alone. It has dwarfed every other question. If determination count- for anything, there will be fun in Custer county next Tuesday.

Hotel Transactions.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 4 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-William Haynes, proprietor of he Palmer house, has sold out to E. C. & C A. Brown, who took charge yesterday. Dr Marden, proprtetor of the Midway at Kear ney, which was recently burned, is also interested, and the two hotels will be run in connection as soon as the latter is rebuilt. The consideration was \$25,000.

A Deposed Chief.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 2.- | Specia to THE BEE. |- The ax has fallen on the head of E. R. Griffin, chief of the dispatchers here Mr. Griffin has worked for the Union Pacino company eighteen years, most of the time as agent at Cheyeane, Kearney and North Platte.

#### THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Financial Transactions of the Coun-

try During the Last Week. Boston, Nov. 2.- Special Telegram THE BEE ]-The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the several amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

	CDF ATTION OF		
New York	\$781,139,867	7.3	1.4
Boaton.	104,372,401	3.8	
Chicago	87,196,000	29.9	223115
Philadelphia	68,233,404		22.7
St. Louis	21,619,049	18.8	****
San Francisco	20,305,150		** ***
Pittaburg	15,509,963	14.8	
Battimore	12,365,819	1 111	4.1
Cincinnati	12,485,200	6.5	0.0 03.07
New Orteans	12,405,712		2.9
Kansas City	10.111,260		Lagaren .
Milwaukee	8,938,000		
Burtalo	7,625,877	157.6	
Minneapolis	8.641,647	30.6	24 114
Galveston	7,885,280	211.7	
Louisville	7,388,053		2.8
Detroit	5,636,921	16.2	
Cleveland	5, 425, 443	29.4	SEATTLE .
Providence	5,352,100	3.7	rauna P
OMAHA	5,854,814	11.1	******
Denver	4,111,678	14.6	
St. Paul.	5.119.316	CANAL.	0.1
Indianapolis		27.7	
Columbus	4,228,900	26.8	
Daltas	2,904.183	45.4	
Duluth	2,471,524	110.9	
Memphis	3,407,562	5.7	
Portland, Ore	2,312,330	29.2	COOKER TO
Richmond	1,261,874		1.4
Hariford	1,827,373		7.1
Washington		78.7	
Fort Worth	2,049,005	15,5	brane E
Peoria	1,900,702		
St. Joseph	1.687.125		Section 1
Portland, Me	1,385,244		
Norfolk	1,602,645	50.3	
Woroester	1,391,249		
New Haven	1,119,947	1.4	

106,651 Grand Rapids 588,473 588,000 584,700 410,437 35.0 Yew Bedford exington, Ky

\*Not included in totals. No clearing house at his time last year.

Municipal Elections in England. London, Nov. 2.—Municipal elections wer eld in England and Wales yesterday. Where the results turned on politics the conservatives gained fifty-nine and the liberals eighty seven seats. The leading feature of the r turns from the municipal elections is the fact that not a single dissident liberal success is yet recorded. Labor candidates won som eats from the conservatives.

The Chronicle says that the results make a bad outlook for the government and show what will happen in the event of an appeal to

the country. Closed the Consulate.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 2.-The Spanish consul in this city, who was last week as saulted by some Cuban refugees and who has been compelled by them to close the consulate, has written a formal notice to the sulate, has written a formal nonce to the mayor that he has closed and scaled his office until the United States government gives a sufficient guarantee to Spain that the consulate will obtain the privileges due to it. The refugees are in a very excitable cond

A Murderous Chicago Gambler. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-W. V. Hobbs, a gamble onight entered aroom where William Snyde was sitting with Bessie Howard, Hobbs former mistress. Drawing a knife he enleavored to stab the woman, but she escaped from the room. Hobbs then turned upo Snyder and after a desperate struggle suc seeded in cutting a horrible wound in the mun's neck, probably fatally injuring him. lobbs is still at large.

The Modern Martyr Dead.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN., Nov. 2.-Miss Lizz O. Smith, widely known as "The Modern Martyr," died in this city today. She was born at Eastford, Conn., in 1882. She was unusually vigorous and active until eleven ears old, when she was prostrated This developed a disease that made her a helpless invatid, and she was con ined to her bed for nearly fifty-five years.

The Battle at Vitu. London, Nov. 2. [Special Telegram

THE BEL |-The British fleet has returned to Zanzibar from Vitu. The total number of British wounded in the recent fight was this teen, who injuries were only slight. From to ninety of the enemy were killed and wounded, all being slaves and natives, and not Arabs, as reported.

Disfranchised thoctaws. Parts, Tex., Nov. 2 .- A bill disfranchising any member of the Choctaw Indians, either

blood, adoption or marriage into the tribe who has taken or may take the oath of alle-giance to the government of the United States has passed both houses and received the approval of the governor. Balfour Gets Generous.

Lendon, Nov. 2. - As a result of Balfour's

rish tour the government has given £3,000

for the purpose of deepening the harbor at Ballina, for which an appropriation has been

desired for a long time. The Death Roll.

Tonoxro, Nov. 2. - Vicar General Vincent, superior of St. Michael's college, and who was Canadian supreme general of the ma order for twenty one years,

### THE IOWA CAMPAIGN CLOSED.

Bright Prospects for a Republican Victory in the Hawkeve State.

A REVIEW OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Not More Than One Democrat Expected to Be Returned-Failure of a Candy Company at Sioux City.

DES MOTNES, Ia., Nov. 2 .- | Special to THE

BEE. ] -The campaign in Iowa is practically

closed, and the prospects are very bright for

republican victory all around. The demo-

crats have practically done nothing for their

state ticket, and very little on the surface for the congressional canvass, while the republicans have made an aggresive campaign all along the line. They have had the assist ance of Speaker Reed, ex-Congressman Horr of Michigan, Senator Allison, Colonel W. P. Hepburn, as well as their own candidates every one of whom is a power on the stump The democratic candidates were unknown to begin with, and have scarcely increased their acquaintance with the voters. A great amount of money has been spent by the dem ocrats, however, on the quiet, by which means ocrats, however, on the quiet, by which means they hope to gain one or two congressmen. The alleged doubtful districts are the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth. They base their calculation on the vote of last year, when 30,000 republicans stand at home and permitted the election of Governor Boles on a small plurality. But based on the congressional election of two years ago, there seems to be little chance for them, unless public sentiment has change more than seems probable. Ex-Governo Gear's plurality two years ago in the First district was about nine hundred, and his fine record in congress is likely to increase rather than diminish it this year. Colonel Header son's plurality in the Third two years ago was about four thousand five handred, which was about four thousand five hundred, which will probably be reduced this year, as he has a stronger opponent and a most desperate fight has been waged against him. Major Lacey in the Sixth was elected by about seven hundred plurality over Weaner, and there is an indication that he will be returned by an increased majority this time. He has proved a strong member. It is more than probable the opposition have combined than probable the opposition have combined on White, but that gentleman's stand on the tariff question and violent opposition to the Catholics will make him exceedingly weak. Congressman Flick's candidacy in the Eighth district has gained him many friends, while Major Anderson seems to have lost him some ground, and ne will hardly be able to reduce the one thousand majority of two years ago, and the republicans say it will b doubled. A most bitter and underhand fight has been made against Judge Reed in the Ninth district, but it is scarcely reasonable to be supposed that his majority of three thousand two years ago will be wiped out. though the opposition have practically united on Bowman. From present indications the ten republican congressmen will be returned from lowa, and the republican majorit on the state ticket will be so large as to remove

the state from doubt. Candy Failure at Sioux City. Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special Tele gram to The Bee.]—The Iowa candy company, which employs about fifty hands, today made an assignment to J. F. Smith. Liabilities, \$10,500; assets, \$16.500. company will probably resume.

A Condemned Murderer Escapes. BOONEVILLE, Mo., Nov. 2 .- John C. Turlingon, a noted desperado and train robber, under sectence of death for the murder of ex-Sheriff Cranmer, and who has been confined here in the county jail for the past six months, effected his escape last night by placing a dummy in bed and hiding in the deputy sheriff's room until a favorable opportunity offered. Fatal Fight Over a Girl.

Milwaukee avenue ball over a girl. They adjourned to the sidewalk and fought the matter out with knives, Hogan being nearly disemboweled, while McCarthy was only slightly woulded. Hogan will die. Utes Still Off Their Reservation. MERKER, Colo., Nov. 2. - The Utes are still

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-Frank Hogan and John

McCarthy quarreled last night at a dance in

ff their reservation intimidating settlers and killing cattle. They are encouraged in this by the hide dealers, who are offering to buy pelts. There is no probability of any serious

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

D. A. Vaugh of Kansas City is at the Bar W. D. Clinton of Chicago is at the Casey. F. H. Wiley of Lincoln is in the city, at the

N. L. Walker of Beatrice was at the Casey S. J. Lang of St. Louis was at the Paxton J. S. Tell of London, England, is at the Merchants. last night.

Augustus Taylor of San Francisco was a the Paxton. Charles S. Ailen of Bridgeport, Conn. is at

·Henry P. Acker of New York is a guest at F. S. Fullam of Blue Springs is registered at the Casey. C. W. White of Minneapolis is registered at the Paxton

J. G. Steele of Kansas City was at the Bar-

Charles J. Smith of Milwaukee was at the Murray last night. George J. Sanborn of Philadelphia is in the city at the Paxton. W. C. Hughes was at the auditoriam in

Chicago yesterday. John T. McCann of Cincinnati is in the city at the Murray William M. McLrughlin of Boston is J. S. Woodie of Hot Springs, S. D., was at

C. G. Gillespie was a Sunday gudst at the Chesterfield in Topoka. W. P. Witkins and son on Chicago are in he city, at the Barker. W. T. Conner of Boone, Ia., was in the city

the Millard last night.

Henry M. Stadler of New York was in the sity yesterday at the Murray. Fourteen members of the Duff opera comany are regestered at the Barker. William O. Johnson of Cedar Rapids was n the city last night, registered at the Mer

Mr. S. S. McClure, of New York, the news paper syndicate man, called upon The Ber esterday. A. H. Dyer of O'Neil is at the Merchants.

D. C. Howard of Kearney is in the city at the Merchants. Seth Macy of the Register, DesMoines, Ia. nd daughter are in the city and called at THE BEE Office.

Mr. Louis Heller was called to Milwankee,

Wis., yesterday on account of the severe Grazed by a Bullet.

Mrs. Stevar, a woman living at 406 North Sixteenth street, came very near being shot esterday by the accidental discharge of a recolver in an adjoining room. Mrs. Stever was lying on the bed reading when the bul-let crashed through the wall and barely missed her head.

Pecan Nut Culture.

Pecan nut growing is one of the ris ig industries of the gulf states. he trees begin to bear they involve no labor or expense and yield, it is said, an income of \$500 to \$1,000 per acre, according to the quality of the nut.

On the Gettysburg Field. Robert Jugraham of Philadelphia, a guest of Captain Ficheltz at Gettysburg, found a gold chain on that battle-It was probably dropped during

the battle.

# SCROFULA

unsightly lumps or swellings in the neek; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or dealness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors," which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

# How Can CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and poculiar nedicine for this disease. If you suffer from

serofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hoed's Sarsuparilla, and all have been cured of the scrotria. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Soldby all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C.I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Man 100 Doses One Dollar

BRACELETS FORBIDDEN.

Reasons for Prohibiting These Ornameats in a School for Young Girls. The scholars of the school of practice, on Spring Garden street below Seven teenth, upon whom the young women of the Normal school are supposed to try their prentice hands before becoming full blown teachers, are just now the ob ject of an educational experiment that

has made their little souls hot with in-dignation says the Philadelphia Record. The girls, most of whom come from the surrounding neighborhod, and are of well-to-do families, have been ordered not to wear bracelets, and these ornaments are now no longer seen in the This curious edict was issued a few days ago by Miss Hall, the principal of the school, and led to a vigorous protest from the larger girls who were the obnoxious ornoments on their wrists. Miss

Hall insisted, however, and so far carried her point that all but two of the schol ars took off their bracelets. In the case of those two the parents made such lively objections to any such exercise of authority by the teachers that the mat ter was not pushed, and the two retain the tabooed ornaments. It is said that some of the others. while nominally complying with the new

decree, manage to secrete the precious but forbidden bracelet under cuff and sleeve, and that this form of adornment of the feminine person is now more popular in the School of Practice than before.

When Miss Hall was asked the reason for this prohibition of the bracelet she replied:

"I think bracelets are unnecessary on the wrists of school-girls, and hence I requested them not to wear any. They are noisy and interfere with writing and other hand work. Then again, the children who wear them are the envy of those who have none, and I believe it is our duty to teach the little ones that such things as braceiets are not neces sary to happiness. School is not the

place to air finery. "We like our pupils to look attractive. but not so attractive that the attention is directed to dress instead of books. Jewelry is distracting.

The Horseman's Paradisc.

The California of fifty years ago has disappeared, but it is still the land of the horseman as much as the Upper Alleghany regions wherea wheeled vehicle is seldom seen. Its great mountain wilderness are crossed, to be sure, by beaten highways, but back and forth between hem is weven the network of horseback trails from house to house and ridge to ridge. The wonderful forests of redwood and sugar pine, called by Prof. Sargest the finest coniferous forests on the facof the earth, are unfenced for hundreds of miles. According to that excellent descriptive writer, Charles Howard Shinn in his illustrated article in Outing for November, the country is still un-smiled for the horseman. The people. too, are frank, friendly and hospitable ready to guide one to the best trout stream or to the likeliest ravine for deer. There is no place in America better than California for the man who wishes to escape the beaten paths and who enjoys grand scenery, new character studies, botany, hunting or fishing. But railroads and stages only carry one into the desired region. No one except

#### the horseman is made free of the whole realm of the California wilderness.

The Old Wheel Problem. When a wheel is in motion does the top move faster than the bottom? Nine people out of ten would cry nonsense at the mere question, says the Illustrated American. Both the top and bottom of the wheel must, of necessity, it would seem be moving forward at one and the same rate, i. e., the speed at which the carriage is traveling. Not so, however. as a little reflection would convince you. The top is moving in the direction of the wheel's motion of translation, while the bottom is moving in opposition to this motion. In other words, the top is moving forward in the same direction in which the carriage is progressing, while the bottom is moving backward, or in an opposite direction. That is why an instantane as photograph of a carriage in motion shows the upper part of the who da con-fused blur, while the spokes n the ower partare distinctly visible.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of leavening strongth-U.S. Government Re-

COOK REMEDY CO. Omaha, Nebruska.