

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Bee for the week ending August 24, 1891, was as follows:

Average, 27,014. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of August, A. D. 1891. Notary Public.

For the Campaign. In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb.

FROM AUGUST 31 the price of THE DAILY BEE, morning or evening edition, delivered by carrier in Omaha and South Omaha, will be 10 cents a week.

JAY GOULD'S remarkable interest in piscatorial pursuits of late is now partially explained. He found good sport in a Vanderbilt pool.

IF GERMANY once learns to make the American Johnny cake, coarse rye bread and coriander seed will be confined entirely to free lunch counters.

L. W. OSBORNE running on an anti-railroad ticket for judge of the district court or any other office is enough to convince an old settler with laughter.

SECRETARY PROCTOR enjoyed his first visit to the country west of the Mississippi so well that he will make another tour of western forts in September.

A SUSPENSION of grain duties in Germany is altogether likely. The fact is all Europe is interested this year in stimulating the shipment of grain from America and wherever else there may be a surplus.

KAISER WILHELM is something of a temperance reformer. His bill for the repression of drunkenness from an American standpoint is by no means severe, but the reichstag will probably decline to accept several of its more drastic provisions.

NEBRASKA has 75,000 loyal republican voters at the lowest calculation. The republican party has within its ranks men enough to elect a good republican ticket and it is worse than suicidal to strike the colors at the behest of any unholy combination of railroad attorneys and democrats.

IF CABLE dispatches are to be relied upon the north German wind will soon be whistling through the bright red whikers of the emperor and of course will be flashing it into the face of the brunettes of the empire. The emperor is apparently bent upon vindicating Senator Peffer.

A WOMAN in trouble, however at fault she may be, arouses in mankind innate gallantry enough to give her its abundant sympathy. Mrs. Maybrick is absolutely without money and near friends. Even her alleged paramour has abandoned her to her unhappy fate. No wonder the men of England are interested in the woman. They would not deserve the name of men if their hearts were not touched by her distress.

AWAY back in 1886 Lord Randolph Churchill resigned his leadership on behalf of the government party in the English parliament expecting his action would break Lord Salisbury's combination and drop that worthy out of politics. The latter dignity was too shrewd a politician, however, to be caught napping and Lord Churchill has been carrying his head in a sling ever since waiting for a popular invitation to come back into power. He will wait a long time.

RUDOLPH of Hapsburg rests in his dishonored suicidal grave and the remains of his mistress are likewise under the sod. The disgraceful end of the crown prince of Austria has gone into history and for the sake of decency it was hoped his dissipated career and its terrible end would be left to the charity of silence. Not so, however, for a London and a New York newspaper have unearthed a sensational story which depicts the blackness which obliterates the virtues of the dead prince and the world will again revel in the salacious story of his wasted life.

THE INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL TICKET.

The independent judicial convention, made up of such perspiring patriots as Paul Vandervoort, the renegade republican, V. O. Strickler, the ex-prohibitionist, and no representation whatever from Burt county, has placed in nomination Lee Estelle, H. J. Davis, T. B. Minahan, L. W. Osborne and George A. Magney, republicans, and A. N. Ferguson and Frank Irvine, democrats. It has rejected three of the ablest jurists on the district bench, E. Wakeley, the Nestor of the Nebraska bar; George W. Doane, one of the most astute and careful lawyers in the district, and M. R. Hopewell, a man whose public and private life has been above reproach during more than twenty years of active business and political life in Nebraska. Judges Doane and Wakeley are democrats and Judge Hopewell is a republican.

Judge Wakeley has been on the district bench for ten years, Judge Hopewell for five years and Judge Doane four years. Neither of the three attorneys named in their stead has ever achieved prominence at the district bar. Each of them is better known as a politician than lawyer, and at least one of them has been a chronic office seeker ever since he became a resident of the state. The ticket is overladen with weak republicans and is unworthy of support at all now stands.

L. W. Osborne has never been in touch with the people of the district. His political career has been helped on to such success as he has attained by the crowd of convention parasites who have always been willing to do the service of corporation masters. His nomination in place of the upright Judge Hopewell of Burt county is an insult to the intelligence of the voters of the district and a contemptible, shameful disregard of the wishes of the people of Burt county.

The substitution of George A. Magney, a comparatively unknown lawyer from Sarpy county, for the venerable, erudite and experienced Judge Eliazor Wakeley is a travesty upon common sense, an indignity cast upon the integrity of the district bench and an absurdity which would be simply laughable if it were not perpetrated in dead earnest. George Magney, although an upright young gentleman, as a lawyer standing alongside of Judge Wakeley, is dwarfed into utter insignificance. He sustains about the same relation to the respected senior judge of this district in point of dignity and ability as Jo Edgerton sustains to the late Chief Justice Waite.

T. B. Manahan is a partner of the democratic county attorney, a fairly intelligent young man, who has been in active practice but ten years. He is a glib-tongued politician but must personally feel his inferiority to Judge George W. Doane, one of the oldest attorneys in the city, a man who has not only won his spurs and his fortune in the practice, but has preserved the purity of the judicial ermine during four years upon the bench and demonstrated his judicial ability.

The independents of this district will be ashamed of the work of their judicial convention and they will repudiate it. The three judges who are not good enough for the late judicial convention were elected by overwhelming majorities four years ago. They have been faithful servants of the people. They will be renominated by both the old parties and they will be re-elected if they are desirous of continuing on the bench, by majorities which will sufficiently rebuke the poor little fellows who have been proposed as their successors.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Closely connected with the subject of immigration is that of naturalization. Among the questions submitted for public discussion by Senator Chandler regarding immigration, to which reference was recently made, were these: Shall aliens give public notice of their intention to apply for final papers three months before they are issued? Shall they aver and prove that they did not come in contrary to law? Shall they be required to speak, read and to write the English language, or to read and write any language? Shall naturalization be confined to the United States courts and taken from the state courts?

It has been frequently remarked that the great defect of our naturalization laws is their lack of uniformity in operation. The first congress under the constitution passed an act, in 1790, requiring a residence of two years before a foreigner could become a citizen. In 1795 the time was extended to five years, and in 1798, when parties were excited over preferences for France or England, the period of residence required of an alien before he could become a citizen was increased to fourteen years. The present limit of five years was adopted in 1802, during the administration and upon the recommendation of President Jefferson. The law then adopted required a declaration or oath of purpose to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign prince or state could be filed, and this provision remained until 1821, when it was changed to two years. Various amendments to the naturalization laws have since been adopted, mostly extending the benefits of early naturalization to certain classes of persons. While congress has established a uniform rule of naturalization, it has been found by investigation that it is not generally observed, and it is unquestionable that glaring frauds have been perpetrated. There are tens of thousands of men who have been admitted to citizenship without having complied with the requirements of the law, and the point is certainly worthy of consideration that so long as the magistrate who administers the law may or may not be a federal official, there is going to be uncertainty in the administration.

The questions submitted by Senator Chandler are all pertinent and deserving of careful consideration. There is a very widespread sentiment in the country that our naturalization laws, as now administered, make it far too easy for an alien to secure the exceedingly valuable boon of American citizenship. There are a great many who think that

the tendency of existing conditions has to be to cheapen this citizenship, while the aim should be to create in the minds of those seeking it the highest possible estimate of its character and worth. There can be no doubt that this feeling is growing, and that it is largely entertained among naturalized as well as native born citizens. This subject will undoubtedly be prominent in the attention of congress at the next session, and it is highly probable there will be legislation at least providing for a more rigid administration of the law than has been the practice for many years.

THE SUBSTITUTE FRAUD.

The crusade that has been inaugurated by the press of the country against the evil of substituting inferior and essentially fraudulent articles for those of well attested merit, and the reprehensible practice of many dealers of urging these substitutes upon buyers, has undoubtedly already accomplished so good. It has enlightened a great many people as to the imposition to which they are constantly liable to be subjected, and it is not to be doubted that thus warned thousands in all parts of the country will refuse to be imposed upon. It has also served notice upon the druggists and other dealers who are so dishonest as to palm off the imitation articles that persistence in the practice will subject them to popular suspicion of unscrupulous business principles that must inevitably result in loss of trade. These are valuable results, to be certainly followed, in due time by the complete exclusion of all substitute articles from the shelves of dealers who desire to do a square and honest business and a great decline in the sale of such articles because well-informed people will refuse to take them, at however much less price they are offered than that of the genuine article.

There can be no question that the substitute evil is one that should be removed, if it be practicable or possible to do so, and this must be determined largely by the public. Buyers have the remedy in their own hands by refusing to take imitation or substitute articles which are urged upon them as being just as good as the articles of established merit they call for. Of course there will always be people who can be thus imposed on, by reason of either ignorance of the fraud or a too ready disposition to confide in the representations of the dealer, but if it shall become common with people who call for standard articles to refuse to take any other, few dealers will take the risk of having their business methods and their integrity called in question by keeping the substitutes. The crusade is on, and its author, Mr. A. Frank Richardson, has the support of some of the strongest and most influential papers in the country. The object sought is the protection of the public and honest manufacturers, and it is a cause which ought to enlist the sympathy of everybody who favors fair dealing and honest business methods.

FRIENDS of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman under a life sentence for murdering her husband, are sparing no efforts to arouse public sentiment in her favor. They are succeeding, too, and it is not unlikely that the whole case may be reopened and the woman acquitted. Her English friends want Secretary Blaine to interfere somehow in her behalf to help on the work of establishing her innocence and some impatience is manifest because he has not already taken steps to aid the movement. It is not clear that Mr. Blaine can properly consider her case however. She was tried for an offense committed in Great Britain. She had a fair trial and was convicted by a jury in the regular and due observance of all her rights under the English law. From Blaine's standpoint, therefore, there is no sort of reason for any sort of official suggestion regarding the condemned woman.

THERE are two sides to the pauper immigration question. The other side was presented by the poor Russian Jews who landed from Hamburg a few days ago and under our laws were returned at the expense of the owners of the vessel. The poor people go back to perdition and poverty and possibly banishment into Siberia. They are without a country having been expelled from the dominions of the Czar. The women and children excite pity in the breasts of the sternest opponent of pauper immigration.

GEORGE A. MAGNEY is a very nice young man, but nobody has thus far suspected him of ability enough for the bench in this district. George should have been nominated for justice of the peace, if it was deemed necessary to recognize his ability by a nomination which would possess the charm and merit of consistency.

THE Wilkesbarre capitalist who took offense at Billy West's alleged joke in the minstrel show the other night is not entitled to public sympathy. The audience upon whom it was perpetrated at the expense of the capitalist may be, for at this distance the joke looks decidedly shellfish.

THE Blair statesman who displaces Judge Hopewell on the independent ticket for district judge was fast heard from as a candidate for a \$2,500 foreign consulate. He did not get the consulate. He is now an independent candidate for another \$2,500 job. He will fail again.

CHICAGO is conquering the world. Her World's fair commissioners are received with open arms in all the courts of Europe and every nation of that continent with the possible exception of Italy will participate in the great Columbian exposition.

MR. C. K. HAMILTON of the Oxnard beet sugar factory at Norfolk comes to Omaha and goes away frequently, but the Real Estate Owners' association has not thus far taken the hint to open up negotiations with him for a factory at Omaha.

THE petition of the Canadian seal poachers to Lord Salisbury, asking compensation from the British government because they have been checked in their

promiscuous slaughter of seals, ought not to cause the British premier any trouble. It would be a sufficient answer to these marauders that they never had any business in the waters of Behring sea, that they were trespassers, and that if they have lost by their piratical practices they deserved to lose and have no fair claim to compensation. It is true the British government gave them a tacit approval, which furnishes a plausible pretext for their request for indemnification, but that government may very easily justify itself for a refusal to deal with people who had not the least regard for the wishes of a friendly nation, and who would not have hesitated, in the pursuit of their illegitimate trade, to have invaded Great Britain and the United States in war.

THE strict attention paid to city business is well illustrated by the confession of the inspector of street sweeping. The sweepers work all night, and the inspector goes around about 8:30 in the morning to see how the work has been performed. This is inspection with a vengeance.

A FEDERAL building which sacrifices three streets for the benefit of one and wastes one-half the postoffice site is by no means satisfactory, especially when the structure is so ordinary in conception and so lacking in distinguishing characteristics.

THE Douglas county fair will open Monday and deserves a good attendance. This is a home enterprise which merits encouragement enough to develop it into a great exposition.

OMAHA manufacturers and others are welcome to reasonable space in THE BEE to discuss the subject of organizing for the better support of home industries.

A MAN who will sell six-year-old children cigarettes is a satisfactory candidate for the position of hemp-stretcher at the nearest telegraph pole.

THE question very naturally arises why not lay off the Board of Public Works until there is something for that high priced body to do.

HOLT county announces a paradoxical entertainment. She will have a hog palace as an exhibit at the state fair.

THE principal business of the Board of Public Works is to publish unnecessary notices in the official newspaper.

IF the Pacific Short Line terminated in Omaha instead of Sioux City it would not go begging for bidders.

A SIDEWALK contract is better than the mayoralty, but the contractor is ambitious.

LOCAL architects are not enthusiastic over the proposed new postoffice building.

Omaha Leads. Ora Haley has received \$3.25 for 1,375 pound cattle and \$3.40 at Omaha for 1,207 pound cattle.

Gilding Fine Gold. Henry Waterston, L.L.D., is all right, but the new title of the able editor is but the gilding of fine gold. Henry Waterston was all right before they made him L.L.D.

Fighting for An Honest Dollar. The republicans in Ohio in 1875 won a victory which hastened the coming of the 100c dollar, and this year they are fighting to maintain the 100c dollar and will win again.

Prospective Disasters. New York is making great ado over the proposed erection of a building twenty stories high. A building of that height is already under way in Chicago and one of thirty-four stories will soon be erected. Poor old New York!

A Model ribate. The best thing that Harrison said on his recent tour was this, which occurred in a speech at Mount McGregor: "Great lives like that of General Grant do not go out, they go on." That was neat.

Regenerating the Universe. The platform of the people's party is about as comprehensive a scheme for regenerating the universe as has been given to the world for some time. It shows that there are 12,000,000 families in the United States, and of these 10,250,000 occupy homes or farms that are free from mortgage incumbrances. When we remember how many people went out into the far west to build up homes under enormous difficulties, and how many negroes and poor whites there are in the south who are struggling to become independent owners, it is a surprising thing indeed that there are less than one-fourth of the homes and farms of the country under mortgage.

Facts Versus Fiction. The census list picked up another big balloon of falsehood. It shows that there are 12,000,000 families in the United States, and of these 10,250,000 occupy homes or farms that are free from mortgage incumbrances. When we remember how many people went out into the far west to build up homes under enormous difficulties, and how many negroes and poor whites there are in the south who are struggling to become independent owners, it is a surprising thing indeed that there are less than one-fourth of the homes and farms of the country under mortgage.

A Veritable Death Trap. Now that it lies in a mass of ruins, there is no longer any question that it was a poorly constructed building, the best evidence being that a large portion of the bricks of the front wall are found almost devoid of mortar. Not a few of them are as free of any particle of mortar as if they were made from the skin. The mortar that was once attached to a few of these bricks is of a cheap, inferior quality, and should not, of course, have been permitted to go into any building, much less a building five stories high.

IT DON'T TAKE. The Nebraska City Press says: The democrats are on the run. This fact is amply substantiated by a circular letter which a number of Douglas county democratic attorneys and a few others have sent throughout the state to the attorneys suggesting that the bar of the state meet and select some jurist to recommend to the party conventions as a non-partisan candidate for the supreme court judgeship. That idea is a sort of hobby in Douglas county and was only adopted when the republicans were in the majority and the democrats couldn't elect a judge.

Among others in this city who received one of these circulars is Hon. E. F. Warren, the well known attorney. A representative of the Press called upon him and secured a copy of the circular and induced him to

allow his reply to be published. The circular reads as follows:

WILCOX, Neb., Aug. 29, 1891. Hon. E. F. WARREN, Nebraska City, Neb. Dear Sir:—A large number of the members of the bar of this state believing that the best interests of the state and its citizens would be served and protected by a non-partisan judiciary, have suggested a plan for the practicing attorneys of the political faith of affiliation, to associate in convention at the Lincoln hotel, in the city of Lincoln, September 10, 1891, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of reform character, experience and ability for the position of judge of the supreme court and to recommend him to the republican and democratic conventions for their nominations. Please advise us by return mail if the plan meets with your approval, and if so will you authorize your name to be signed to the call? Should you know of any members of the bar of your place who are in sympathy with the movement, who are willing and will authorize their names to be joined to the call, please mention such and oblige. HOWARD B. SMITH, J. K. GILKESON, WARREN SWITZLER, L. C. BURK, S. J. TUTTLE, GEORGE B. LAKE, JOHN H. AMER, J. R. CLARSON, N. S. HARWOOD, E. M. BARTLETT, A. S. SAWYER.

Address, reply to N. S. Harwood, Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Warren is decidedly pointed in his personal opinion as to the proposed non-partisan judiciary.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 27, 1891.—Hon. N. S. Harwood, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Sir: The circular letter addressed to different members of the bar of this state, inviting to their approval of a "non-partisan judiciary," the advisability of holding a convention to suggest a suitable man to place in nomination for the supreme court, in a democratic and republican parties, is at hand and contents noted.

As you may know, I am and always have been a republican in politics, but not a hide-bound partisan. At the same time I have noticed that in the strongly democratic states it is the republicans who advise non-partisan action in such nominations, and that in republican states the democrats are equally solicitous to divorce the judiciary from party politics. I am a full and sincere adherent of the word "partisan" is applicable to the man who belongs to the minority party only. So I conclude it is a natural desire of men to "party" politics when they cannot elect men of their own political faith.

I am a republican, as I said, and I do not think it wise, even in the face of almost certain defeat, to abandon the party organization this year, and I should oppose the nomination of a democrat because I believe the republican party has in its ranks lawyers who are the peers in learning, integrity and ability of any democrat, and who are equally ready to support and elect a republican. If I were a democrat, and thought my party had a fighting chance for success, I would insist on my right to vote for a democrat. But since I am a republican, and believe that a democrat is nominated the supreme bench will be as "partisan" as it now is.

The names of those signing the letter are on several friends of mine, among whom I count yourself and Mr. Ames as the closest in sympathy, tho' you have both, in my opinion, gone off after false gods in the past. It is this a scheme to nominate and elect a democrat to the supreme bench—say Hon. E. Wakeley, for instance? He is an able man, but a few years ago did you not think the republican party contained as able jurists? Give me a little more information. I am not now willing to allow the use of my name in any such party call, may change my mind on reflection, but this is my present opinion. Yours sincerely, E. F. WARREN.

Hon. John C. Watson when asked about the effect of the circular letter, said he believed in the republican party playing clown for a democratic circus.

As soon as Prophet Foster announced the coming winter would be the coldest in thirty years, the price of coal floated upward. In thirty years of the Midwest a speaking man's acquaintance with the profits of the anti-trustic barons!

N. Y. Herald: St. Peter—From what I hear you have been an exceedingly young man. Applicant: That settles it; Mary was right; her other did get in.

THE HOSTLER UNHAPPY. How does the hostler ever get on? With a desk, a lamp and much talk, He swings along in an awful rush, And in the midst of the wait and the wait, With a "Hi! Get out of my way!"

That I know so much to do, That I know where to begin, by George! Then he starts at it with a "Who!" But watch him while, my friend, And I'll bet you ten to one That if you catch him quite unawares He'll not such a big heap do. And he'll not such a big heap do. The hustling he finds no fun. And the way the hustler runs on the sly, Making a new wheel for a run.

He pointed to the button, He wore upon his breast; She pressed it softly with her head— His hair it fell the rest.

Boston Herald: Ex-Minister Douglas now poses as a candidate for election. New York Telegram: "Hi at!" "Hi!" "Not a moment is to be lost. You must!" "The stars are shining, and the moon is full!" "They guard the entrance. Fly at once!" "I'll try nothing. The yavie has barked and he'll make the whole world a laughing stock!" "The stars are shining, and the moon is full!" "The stars are shining, and the moon is full!"

Judge: "I'd die for you, my loved one!" exclaimed the passionate lover. "But you'll die for me, my loved one!" replied the matter-of-fact girl, "but will you eat the biscuit I make?"

Fliegende Blätter: "How did you like the comedy?" Not up to the mark, perhaps, but the audience enjoyed it. "Formerly the audience went to sleep during the first act, and now almost all wait for the second."

Washington Star: "Do you know General Jenks?" said one newspaper man to another. "Is he an easy man to approach?" "Well, I should say not. He lives about six miles out of town over one of the worst roads you ever saw."

Yonker's Statesman: "A maiden fair to sea," is what the young man remarked when he met his affinity on an ocean voyage.

WHY THEY THINK. Oliver Wendell Holmes. When Eve had led her lord away, And the stars were shining bright, The stars and flowers, the poets say, Agreed with one another.

To cheat the cunning tempter's art And teach the rascals their day, By keeping on its wisest heart, Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say, Will be at least a warning— And so the flowers would watch by day, The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn, Their dewy eyes upturning, The flowers still watch from reddening Till western skies are burning.

Alas! each hour of daylight tells A tale of shame so crushing, That some true white as sea-bleached shells, And some are always blushing.

But when the patient stars look down On all this woe and wailing— The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown, The lips of lying lovers,

They try to shut their softening eyes, And in the vain endeavor And in the vain endeavor And in the vain endeavor

STORY OF AN OMAHA MURDER.

For Killing a Cowboy Edmund Henry Sarvas Eight Years.

WILL REGAIN HIS FREEDOM TODAY.

Crime Was Committed While the Convict's Life and Property Were in Danger of Destruction—Details of the Affair.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 30.—[Special to The Bee.]—Foster Edmund Henry, who was convicted of murder in Omaha and sent to the penitentiary, will again breathe free air. Henry is forty-seven years old, and has been an exemplary convict.

The crime for which he was convicted occurred over eight years ago in Omaha. At that time he was a respectable citizen, and was making a comfortable living as a restaurateur. One evening a gang of drunken cowboys invaded his place of business and after smashing some of his furniture jumped upon the tables, demolishing cups, saucers, plates and everything else that could be destroyed. This raised the ire of Mr. Henry and when the rowdies refused to leave on being ordered out, and continued their work of destruction, he opened the drawer of his desk, took out a revolver and shot one of the fellows dead. Henry surrendered himself to the police and a few months later was tried and found guilty of murder. In fact, he did not deny the charge, but offered the defense of justifiable homicide. The prosecution, however, was very vigorous and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Owing to the extenuating circumstances the usual good time granted given a life sentence, but was instead given ten years in the penitentiary. His friends thought the sentence too severe and contended that the man was a householder and should have been acquitted. The supreme court did not reverse the decision of the lower court and Henry was forced to pass through the dread doors of the penitentiary.

His knowledge of the culinary art made him a valuable man to the warden, and he was placed in charge of the immense kitchens of the establishment and his ability to cook food to please the palate has won for him the admiration of both officials and convicts. He is almost with regret that the warden parts with him, as his assistants in the kitchen have not before him so thoroughly intelligent and intricate knowledge of cooking possessed by their chief.

Henry has been faithful in his duties and won the usual good time granted convicts for proper behavior. This saved him from two years and eleven months of further service and out his term of imprisonment down to seven years. He has been allowed during the past three years the unusual privilege of wearing a full beard, as it was believed that shaving affected his eyesight.

BISHOP SKINNER GOT A GUN. "Bishop" Skinner, the prominent local prohibitionist, who figured in the papers quite conspicuously lately on account of a quarrel with a superintendent and who was in trouble on account of his alleged attentions to another man's wife. From the current reports it is learned that when the bishop was in the office of a street car, he was stopped by Mr. Bosstatter, who upbraided him in language more emphatic than polite, charging him with alienating the respectability of the city. Bosstatter's wife attempted to terminate his existence if he could get hold of him. Bishop Skinner would not fight, however, and give Bosstatter a chance to work his threatened vengeance. Instead he hid away and drove hastily away and secured a six-shooter wanted to put a hole through the head of the superintendent, and going into Judge Brown's office waited for his enemy, but he failed to appear. Up to this evening the two had not met again and no action has been taken.

DANGEROUS FOUNDATIONS. Mr. F. N. Tritch, the contractor putting up the new wing to the Hastings asylum, says that all the foundations of the new building are unsafe and that the work in the kitchen has commenced. The so-called addition includes practically four new buildings. Mr. Hahn, the superintendent, has notified the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings that the tower of the old building is dangerous and will have to be torn down. The work of the new tower will be substituted for the old one.

SKIPPED WITH ANOTHER WOMAN. Ellen Reese files suit for divorce from Cornelius M. Reese to whom she was married April 20, 1885, at Waverly this county. She says that on the 20th of May, 1891, she was taken to a hotel in Lincoln, where she was compelled to go to work for Dr. Hoover of the Lindell hotel at \$1 a week for her support, and to try and earn enough to go home with her children. Although her husband was earning \$20 a month setting telegraph poles he never contributed to her support. She says that in November, 1888, he deserted her, but he went away from her living and cohabiting with one Cora Gimmur, at Thirteenth and W streets. She says he learned which time she has not heard of him or learned of his whereabouts.

OFFICIALS DISOBEY. The strained relations existing between County Clerk Howe and some members of the Board of County Commissioners over the refusal of the latter to pay the help engaged by the former in the preparation of the tax list, has appeared, and the county clerk still has the tax lists securely locked up in his vault. The county attorney is reported to have referred his opinion to the effect that the clerk was entitled to all the necessary assistance in the preparation of the lists, but that he ought to have first consulted with the county commissioners, as he thinks that Clerk Howe could have done the work himself. The matter was again the subject of a heated discussion yesterday. Messrs. Howe and Shabers are said to have exchanged some very uncomplimentary epithets. Fortunately, however, the gentlemen did not come to blows and a blood war was avoided.

COLONEL OF LAW. The first circular of the recently created department of the State university, known as the "College of Law," are to be sent out tomorrow. They contain a brief resume of the work of the department and that law school. The college will open September 30. William Henry Smith will act as dean.

ANNIE'S ANSWER. In the divorce case of John Grossman vs. Annie Grossman the fair defendant files an answer and cross petition denying the allegations of her husband. She admits that she was married to him legally, but declares that the marriage was never consummated, as John was physically incapable.

STATE REUNION. Colonel Seth P. Mobley, who is doing so much toward making the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Omaha a success, says there will be every possible convenience for the entertainment of the comrades. All the tents, upwards of 200, are now up and ready for occupancy. There are thirty-four wells. Not including the regimental bands there are to be twenty-seven bands in attendance and there will be

500 musicians in one separate and distinct camp.

Major J. D. Kleutsch leaves Tuesday for Gettysburg to witness the unveiling of the new monument at the famous battleground, on Thursday. The army was a member of the Eighty-second Illinois, the only regiment of infantry that participated in that bloody struggle.

Miss Ida Martin of Omaha and Miss Grace Richardson of Chicago visited with Lincoln friends yesterday, and today with Mrs. Minnie Byrnes.

PENSION AGENTS REPORT.

Affairs of the Iowa and Nebraska District Explained.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Pension Agent Marling's report for the Iowa and Nebraska district is a somewhat voluminous document. It has just been forwarded to the commissioner of pensions at Washington. It shows that of widows, minors and dependents 4,193 out of 4,563, the total number enrolled at this agency, are pensioned at \$10 per month, and of the invalids, under the old law, the prevailing rates are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: No. of pensioners, No. of pensions. Rows include \$2, \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 rates.

One pensioner is enrolled at the rate of \$1; 303 at \$2, those being the extreme rates. Of other immediate rates not more than 141 receive a \$45 rate, 105 \$30 rate, 383 \$20 rate, which with others at various and odd rates make a total invalid roll under the old law almost 28,000. The total amount paid is \$1,121,300 at \$10, 4,181 at \$8 and \$74 at \$6. Total, 5,089. The majority of claims allowed under this act are accepted for immediate payment. The agent's statement of changes in the pension roll at Des Moines shows a rapid gain. Nine thousand one hundred and forty-eight original cases have been enrolled during the year, of which 5,909 were under the act of June 1890. The total gain for the year was 9,980. An offset to this gain, however, is 1,709, whose number of pensions are on roll June 30, 1891, 40,541, on account of whom the aggregate payments of the year were \$1,850,124. The total amount paid as fees to attorneys was \$167,853.83.

IOWA POLITICS.

The political campaign in Iowa is developing some peculiar phases, especially on the democratic side. An effort is being made by the democratic bosses to curb Governor Rice in some of his radical assertions, but the old man is head strong and will not be controlled. His chronic illness has been a serious one, in view of his New York and Council Bluffs utterances. In the now famous New York address, as everybody knows, the governor was justly impeached for his utterances on agriculture in Iowa was a monstrous lying business and had been for years. In his Council Bluffs speech he praised the state in the most unflattering terms. He made an apology for his New York utterances, on the ground that the figures were not his own. Now in his campaign oration he brings forth some new figures and tries to prove that his New York statements were