HARD COAL RATE ADVANCED

One Dollar Added, Bringing it Back to the Old Figure.

RATES ON OTHER COMMODITIES RAISED

Railroad Freight Men of the Opinion that the New Tarlff Will Become Effective About the First of Next Month.

Coal dealers who have been holding off on ordering their winter stock in the expectation that the coal rates between Chicago and Omaha would go still lower felt cold chills run down their backs this morncold chills run down their backs yesterday morning when they heard it rumored that the freight rates on hard coal were to be advanced from \$2 to \$2 per ton. When the cut in rates was announced a short time ago it was confidently expected by many coal dealers, and more consumers, that the rate would again be cut. Some even thought that the \$1 rate, which was in vogue last season, would again be reached. But the result of the freight conference held in Chicago Wednesday shows that such people are doomed to disappointment. The rate on hard coal is to be restored to \$3, and the change will be made some time

prior to November 1. Coal dealers about town say that they will be forced to advance their rates \$1 per ton in order to meet the increased freight rate. They say that coal costs them \$5.85 in Chicago, and that it has cost them \$2 for freight and 50 cents more for unloading and delivering, bringing the total cost up to \$8.35. If another \$1 is to be added to this cost they cannot continue to take orders for coal at the rate of \$9 a ton. Just when the coal rates will be raised is not yet determined. It depends upon the date when the new freight rares become operative. The coal men hope that this will not be before November 1, they need all the time they can get secure their coal and bring it here at the present freight rate. The railroads could make the new rate of \$3 effective October 18, giving ten days' notice to the interstate Commerce commission, but it is not likely that the increased rates will go into effect before November 1

The freight traffic managers of the various western lines were in continuous session at Chicago Wednesday. They met, not as members of the Western Freight association, whose death and burist has been duly noticed, but as freight officials of roads that could no longer stand the terrific rate war that has been on for the past two weeks as officials who were anxious for an amicable agreement. Freight Traffic Manager Munroe of the Union Pacific returned from Chicago yes erday morning. He did not attend the morning session, when most of the advances were agreed upon, as that meeting was given over entirely to the officials of roads between Chicago and the Missour ver. The representatives of roads west the Missouri river met in the afternoon. They agreed to make corresponding changes wherever any change was made by the roads east of the river. The date for the new tariff to become operative was not de-cided upon, but it is commonly believed that it will be close to November 1. MANY RATES GO UP.

The most important action of the roads east of the river was the decision to adand other lake points to Omaha. The rate: a number of other commodities were also raised, but such elevations are not of so great concern to the public. Apples were advanced from 22 to 27 cents. Grapes. on which the rate at the beginning of the season was 61 cents and which more recently has been 371/2 cents, were raised to 45 cents. Soft coal was fixed at \$2.25 and coke was advanced from \$2 to \$2.30. Beer coke was gavanced from 20 to 25 cents, and canned on unwarranted degree." The attitude of goods from 12 to 27 cents. Sugar, which the press is changing, but still, in many has been carried at all sorts of rates, was

fixed at 27 cents.

The local agents of the various Omaha Chicago lines all appeared to be well pleased with the advances made. Most of them received advices of the general elethem received advices of the general ele-vation of rates from their Chicago head-quarters yesterday morning. General Preight Agent Snyder of the Rock Island, the road that has been foremost in the recent series of reductions, said that he thought that there would now be a lively movement of coal into Omaha. There has been a good shipment of grain east for the past ten days. While these shipments have not been ex-ceedingly heavy they have had the effect of crowding most of the cars at the east end of the line. These cars will now be pu nto service to bring back the coal that the local dealers will all rush to get in before the advance in freight rates. Mr. Snyder said that he presumed the agreement by which the rates had been raised was general among the officials of the western roads. otherwise the Rock Island would never have

COAL MEN WARNED. General Freight Agent Nash of the Mil wankee was greatly surprised to learn of the advance in coal rates to \$3 a ton. He had thought that the rates might be raised to \$2.50, but he was rather incredulous as to the \$3 rate. The Milwaukee also reports large shipments of grain of late, and is be ginning to scour the country for cars to handle the grain that still remains unmoved. General Freight Agent Ritchie of the Northwestern says that the coal dealers, though warned for some time that they had better get in their coal while the rates were down, have smiled and declared that the raies would come down still lower. He believes that there will be time enough t get in plenty of coal before November but is of the opinion that if the new rate are made effective much earlier than that the coal men will be badly crowded. In apcaking of the matter further, he said "if the coal could be put right on the cars which we have sent east with grain it would be all right, but it can't. The grain is sent into Chicago, but the coal is loaded at docks at other lake points. This causes considerable delay. Yes, there is plenty of grain moving and the question of obtaining sufficient ears is getting to be a serious one. The coal will below back may be a serious one. The coal will bring back many of these cars, and the movement from now on until the date when the new tariff becomes effectice wiss as fast as the cars can b

Superintendent Buckingham of the Unie. Superintendent Buckingham of the Unie-Pacific's car service says his road is not at all pressed for cars and regards the re-ported scarcity of cars on other lines as rather fanciful. The Union Pacific's grain business is not so heavy as it was last week, when on one day it handled 1,000 cars on its Nebrasks division but it is by no means light.

GRAIN RATES TO STAY. There was a rumor that grain rates were be raised many notches, but the prevailing opinion among freight men is that they will not go up very far. In the checking up of the grain rates it is thought that the rate from Omaha to Chicago may be ad-vanced from 15 to 16 cents. This slight elevation will not materially effect either

the grain business or the traffic.

Ever since the lines between Chicago and Omaha made the cut in their coal rates and Omalia made the cut in their coal rates from \$3 to \$2 a ton there has been a belief, more or less general, that the rates west from New York and Philadelphia would likewise fall. Nothing has come of the report so far. There was to have been a meeting in New York Wednesday to consider a reduction of westbound rates on anthracite coal, but it was abandoned. It is presumed that the New York roads are in favor of the cut and that they are being opposed by the Philadelphia lines. The former roads will not set without the cooperation of the latter, and now the matter stands in statu quo.

The advance in rates on packing house

will concern only the Wabash road between this city and Chicago. While the rate war was on the Omaha-Chicago lines made no cuts on this class of freight, but the Wabash put in a rate of 13 cents on packing house products and 15 cents on fresh meats from Omaha to Chicago via St. Louis. At the same time it made a rate of 8 cents on packing house products, and 10 cents on fresh meats from here to St. Louis. There has been a rumor affoat that the Wabash would advance these rates Sunday next, October 11, but it is not believed that the rates on any kind of commodities will be advanced

until the general elevation of rates comes

along.

The freight officials of the western lines are still in sension in Chicago. Several of the local offices of Omaha-Chicago lines re-ceived advices of the increased rates yesterday morning, but none of the dispatches gave the date on which the new rates would come effective. The Missouri Pacific late pecome effective. The Missouri Pacific late yesterday afternoon received a telegram from J. W. Morse, commercial freight agent of that road at Chicago, saying that two dates for the new rates to go into effect were under consideration. These were October 20 and Navember I. November 1.

BOOSTING UP THE FREIGHT RATES.

Grains and Packing House Products from the Missouri River East. CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- The traffic managers of the western roads gave freight rates another boost today and then adjourned until next Wednesday. They decided on the following rates at their meeting today: From Omaha to St. Louis-Wheat, 17

cents higher than wheat, and the rates to the "Paul Street show grounds."

Chicago are to be 5 cents above them rates.

From Kansas City to St. Louis—Wheat, 10 of land was purchased from John A. cents; corn, 7 cents. Kansas City local: Wheat, 14 cents; corn, 10 cents. The rates to Chicago will be 5 cents higher than these rates and flaxseed will be 2 cents higher than

packing house products and fresh meats the rate to Chicago from the Missouri river will be 23½ cents and to the Misissippi 18½ cents. The rate on catile and hogs to Chicago was fixed at 23½ cents. No date was fixed for these rates to be-November 1.

PRESS AND THE COLORED RACE.

Rev. J. A. Williams Discusses Its Attitude Toward Afro-Americans. OMAHA, Oct. 7 .-- To the Editor of The Bee: My attention has been called to an editorial in your Sunday Issue, in which you courteously dissent from certain views of mine recently published in the Omaha Enterprise. You have very grave suspicions that, like the good Scotch minister who had a favorite sermon on Samson and the foxes, in which he gave the foxes caudal appendages of extravagant elongation, I have made the foxes' tails too long. But, when you understand the sense in which I use the words, "speaking broadly-but not too broadly—the American press, secular and religious, is hostile to the Afro-American," you will find that I will not have to take inches off of the foxes' tails. Editorially, there is rarely ever an utter-

ance in the American press, that is to say, the northern American press, that relects adversely upon the Afro-American. In he southern press I have seen most damnable and scurrilous libels published with editorial comment and sanction. The hostility shows itself, however, in news items and headlines, which frequently convey sneers, slurs and innuendoes, which do more damage than open attack. Ridicule and satire are keen weapons, and these the American press uses against the Afro-Amer-

Three weeks ago I saw in a reputable religious journal a siur at "an old darky woman." It would have been much better to have said "an aged colored woman." A New York paper fell under my eye not long ago with a rather blase article on "Colored Swelldom." "Colored Rowdydom" would have been a more accurate caption. Another example: Not long ago a minstrel show visited a certain city. A cake walk was one of the features of the show. The local press stated that the elite of the colored society of that city took part in the cake walk. People of questionable character were the chief participants. The "elite" were at home, where they belonged. Yet the report was given currency, and it was believed that "the best colored society of the city participated." I cannot tell what you would call this, but my name for it is gross misrepresentation. The headlines appearing in some of your exchanges will show that, as touching the immediate point at issue. I have not stretched "the facts to but all Afro-Americans in the same category, and to confound "colored swelldom" with "colored rowdydom," the vicious with the virtuous, the sest with the questionable This appears to me to bespeak a spirit of

hostility rather than of friendliness. I inveigh against this disposition.

I do not wish to do the press, at whose hands I, personally, have received many marked courtesies, for which I am deeply grateful, any injustice; nor does the ar-ticle from which the text upon which you omment is taken do this.

May I point out where "in an unwar-ranted degree" I think you have made a misleading statement? It is in your con-tention that "no more potent factor contributed to the abolition of negro slavery in the United States than the press." What press? Certainly not the press as the press press? Certainly not the press as the press, Lundy's "Genius of Universal Emancipation," Gairrison's "The Liberator," Douglas "North Star," and a few other abolition journals, with fearless and consecrated editors like Lovejoy, Birney, Bibb and Holly, constituted "the press" which was "the potent factor" in "the abolition of negro slavery in the United States." The their strength against these "fanatics." If you say the abolition press. I admit your ontention. If you say the American press, deny it. Your statement, unqualified, is certainly "stretching the facts to an un-

varranted degree."
Again as to the attitude of the northern oress "in its deaunciation of southern out-ages upon the colored voters." I have noiced that generally just before an exciting presidential election the northern press, or certain portion of it, becomes very "fearess in its denunciations of southern outrages upon the colored voters," and I have urther noticed that the same press loses its indignation immediately after election This has atways left me with the perfectly groundless suspicion that there must be a method in this madness, or that it is only a clever political coup d'etat.

Recognizing as I do, the press as such a potent factor in the uplifting or the over-throwing of a people, I agree in the main with what you say, and have pointed out where I discounted the say in the same of th JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS.

SUTCHER ROBBED BY HIS CLERK.

Confesses and Tells the Location of the Money. J. Slossburg, a butcher and grocer at 223 in banks and deposit vaults. He has been in the habit of concealing sums of money about his place of business. He recently placed \$80 in bills in a tea cannister, and a few days ago his faith in his system of banking was given a shock when he found that

the money had disappeared.

The only other person in Slossburg's establishment who had any knowledge of whereabouts of the money was one William Baker, a clerk. He, however, stead fastly maintained his innocence of the theft and advanced the theory that the store had been entered by burglars, who had taken the money. This idea appeared to have some foundation in fact, as there were indica-tions about the store on the morning that the

The advance in rates on packing house products and on fresh meats, if made, will concern only the Wabash road between

HORBACH GETS THE PROPERTY

Supreme Court Confirms His Title to Valuable Piece of Real Estate.

LOUIS SHIELDS' SUIT HAS BEEN DECIDED

Defendant Wins in the Supreme Court After a Contest that Has Continued for More Than Ten Years.

Among the decisions handed down by the supreme court Wednesday was one in a case which has been in the courts of Douglas county for the past ten years. The case involves the title to a tract of land containing three and one-fifth acres in the northcents; cearse grain, 12 cents; flaxseed, 2 ern part of the city, on what is known as

> The files in this case show that this tract of land was purchased from John A. Horbach by Louis Schields in 1864, at a time when all the country north of Cuming street was nothing but wild prairie. Schields bought the land on a contract, as he alleges in his petition, agreeing to pay \$1,600. He erected two buildings on the land, one a dwelling for himself and the other a house for a number of men employed by him in operating a brick yard, which he established on the north end of the tract. Schields alleged that he paid Herbach in full for the land by doing work for him, erecting several buildings, among them the residence now occupied by Horbach, and turning over to Horbach several accounts owing to Schields by various parties. Schields alleged that he paid Horbach in full previous to 1873, and that at that time demanded from Horbach a deed to the land. He also alleges that Horbach refused to give him a deed and while Schields was under nee of liquor, Horbach under influence from him his contract and gave him a lease to the property. Schields further stated that when he sobered up the next day he went to Horbach and upbraided him, and that then Horbach gave him another con tract, in the nature of an option, alleging that there was still about \$300 due him. Schields further alleges that he paid the amount claimed by Horbach and in 1887 demanded a deed, but Horbach refused and alleged that Schields had been holding under

Schields then went into court to compe Horbach to comply with the terms of the contract. The district court decided against Shields, Judge Wakeley presiding, and a suit to eject Schields was started. At this point Mrs. Schields intervened in the suit and set up the claim that she had not been interested in the previous litigation and that she had a homestead right in the property, of which she could not be deprive without her consent. The case was de cided against Mrs. Schields by the distric court and was appealed to the suprem

of the lower court and ruled that previou to the passage of the homestead act in this state in 1877 the failure of the wife to join in a conveyance of the homestead, the title to which was in the husband, did not render the conveyance void.

ATTORNEY CHARGED WITH FRAUD Case Grows Out of a Damage Sui

Against South Omnha. A petition was filed in the district court yesterday in which a South Omaha attorney is charged directly with fraud and deception towards his client in a case against the

city of South Omsha. The case is entitled John M. Shanahan, administrator of the estate of Catherine Driscoll, against the city of South Omaha and Mary G. Madden. The petition recites that A. L. Sutton was engaged by Mrs. Driscoll to prosecute a suit against the city of South Omaha. the city of South Omaha for damages caused by being injured on a defective sidewalk. Mrs. Driscoll was removed to her home at Neola, Ia., leaving the conduct of the case in the hands of Sutton. The latter, so the petition recites, made overtures to the city council of South Omaha for a settlement and a special committee was appointed by that body at its meeting April 3, of this year, for the purpose of effecting a settlement in the case. It

its special attorney, R. B. Montgomery, to confess judgment in the district court, where suit had been brought, in the sum of \$2,500. It is further alleged that at the meeting of the council on April 10 such action was taken and settlement authorized on basis agreed upon. The petition states that on that very day, April 10, Sutton went to the home of Mrs. Driscoll, at Neola, where she was confined to her bed by reason of the injuries on which the suit was based, and informed her that her claim against the city was not worth much and advised her to sell her claim, offering her \$400 for it, con cealing from her entirely everything abou a settlement. It is alleged that Mrs. Driscoll was in a feeble condition and was not able to properly transact business, but relied wholly on the advice and counsel of her attorney, and, after some hesitation, consented to be guided by his suggestion, and she thereupon assigned her claim to him in

consideration of the amount named. It is further alleged that the city council, as had been agreed, took the action referred to at its meeting of April 10, and the next day a confession of judgment was entered in the case in the sum of \$2,500.

This petition further states that Mrs.

Driscoll died July 3, and the plaintiff, Shana-han, was appointed administrator of her estate by the county court of Douglas county. It is alleged that Mrs. Madden was not known in the entire transaction, but now claims the assignment. The court is asked to declare the assignment fraudulent and fictitious, and set aside all claim to it on the part of Mrs. Madden or Sutton, and the court is also asked to enjoin the city of South Omaha from

parties and to order the city to pay the money to the plaintiff. JUDGMENT IS AGAINST THE CITY.

paying the judgment to either of

Responsible for the Drowning of Young Richards.

The supreme court Wednesday affirmed a case in which judgment was recovered against the city for \$2,850 by the mother of a 10-year-old boy who was drowned early North Thirteenth street, has very little faith in July, 1891, while playing on a raft made on a section of wooden sidewalk which was

floating about on a pond of water on Twenty-fifth street, just south of the Mason school. The mother of the boy is Mrs. Fannie E. Richards, and she brought suit against the city for \$5,000 for the loss of her boy, re-covering a judgment in the sum named. The city appealed the case, and the action of the supreme court fastens the judgment

on the city The pond in which young Richards was drowned was caused by the grading of the streets, the contention of the plaintiff in he case being that the city had cut off a natural water course without providing an outlet for the water, and was, therefore, responsible for the accident, and the jury took a like view of the matter, as did the

MONEY TO PAY STATE FAIR DEETS.

supreme court.

President Barnes Suggests Plans for Exposition Year. President Barnes of the State Board of who were awarded premiums at the Nebraska in full. "We have never yet lapsed in our payment of premiums and we do not intend o do so this year," Mr. Barnes added Just after the fair closed the board was loubtful of results, but we now have the money in the bank in Omaha and will sent out warrants drawn against our de the premium holders, paying them 100 cents on the dollar."

The board was in session all day Wednes day and did not adjourn until late in the evening, after a private conference with the Omaha Fair and Speed association. Most of the day was spent in auditing bills. Some \$500 of accounts, the presentation of which had been claved were audited and allowed Several bills of considerable proportions are still in dispute and the board expects to receive additional accounts to a limited exreceive additional accounts to a limit receive additional accounts to a limit tent up to the January meeting. In spite of this the members of the board maintained yesterday morning that when all that is owing the state board is paid there will be plenty in the treasury. At any rate, Mr. tempted to force action Thesday night on the appointment of John T. Clarke as chairman of the Board of Public Works he simman of the Board of Public Works he simple that the Board of Public penses they had been put to, are the only ones who received any considerable part of helr premiums.

When the board adjourned it was to meet on November 10 in Omaha. pressed that the election being over debtors de up.

At the annual meeting in January Presi dent Barnes will include in his annual report a recommendation bearing on the ques-tion of holding the State fair during the Transmississippi Exposition in 1898. So far is formulated, his plan will be to recommend hat the contract between the citizens of omaha and the board be continued one year ouger, and that during 1898 no fair be held. but instead the usual efforts made for the holding of the fair turned toward making the Nebraska state exhibit something worthy of the state in magnitude.

One of the members of the State Board of Agriculture, Milton Doolittle of North Platte, who has been in attendance on the session in Omaha, says that great interest is being shown in Lincoln county in the success of Nebraska Irrigation fair which at North Platte next week. This fair is organized to give some idea of the success of irrigation in that region, and as it is district fair, it is attracting attention throughout the western portion of Nebraska.

Do not let your dealer palm off on you any new remedy for colds. Insist on having Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MARTIN JOHNSON IS IN SWEDEN.

Was Supposed to Be a Murde Mystery Cleared Up. The mystery surrounding the disappear ance of Martin Johnson, or Jensen, who suddenly dropped out of sight the latter part of February, has been solved. Johnson is in Sweden, his old home, and has been enjoying himself while his friends in the vicinity of Omaha have been scouring the country for some trace of his dead body, and

Martin Johnson is a Swede about 28 years of age, who rented a farm a short distance west of South Omaha. He sold hogs and year, for the purpose of effecting a settlement in the case. It is alleged that an agreement was reached whereby the city council was to authorize rangements to rent a farm in the western part of the county and signed a note for the rent of the farm for six months. The last time he was seen by his neighbors was on February 28, when he hitched a team to a farm wagon and said he was going to neighbor to secure assistance in moving goods to his new farm. It has since been learned that he came to Omaha and drew from the Nebraska Savings bank \$350 which he had on deposit. He had his team fed at a down town stable and started south on Sixteenth street. He was last seen at the corner of Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets, and from that point all trace of him was

Johnson's neighbors became alarmed about him when he did not return and his stock and other property about the farm showed signs of neglect. It was then that search was started which went as far as the corner of Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets, where the trail ended and no further trace was discovered until yesterday, when Deputy Sheriff Louis Grebe, who has been on a still hunt for Johnson ever since he disappeared, received a letter from a Swedish minister at Moline, III., Rev. P. A. Froid, who had known Johnson in the old ountry. Mr. Froid says he has learned from a letter received from Sweden that Johnson is all right and is well. No intimation is given of the motive which caused the young farmer to take a trip to his old without making provision for the care of his stock or informing his friends of his

Took Possession of His Horses. E. M. Cohon has been arrested on the charge of stealing and leading away two horses. Cohon alleges that the horses be longed to him and were being herded by Adam Kipfinger. He says that he was unable to pay the charges for pasturage and that Kipfinger therefore held onto the horses. Cohon thought that the herder had no right to do so, and consequently he took forcible on of the animals a few days ago and for this Kipfinger caused his arrest,

AFTER A DAY'S HARD WORK.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

MANY ARE WANTING OFFICE

Lively Times Are Anticipated at the Primaries Today.

PROSPECT OF SHATTERING THE COMBINES

Affairs Said to Be Somewhat Complicated in Many of the Wards-Nearly All Candidates Have a Fight on Hand.

The primaries to select delegates to the republican city convention will be held today and the interest in the local fight Agriculture state yesterday that all those takes temporary precedence over state and national issues. The situation indicates State fair would soon receive their money that the councilmanic combination for reelection will be shattered in several places. In the opinion of shrewd observers Coun ellman Mercer is the only man who has the

chances for re-election in his favor. The prospects of Cadet Taylor and F. B. Kennard for re-election are not improving In the Eighth Taylor is charged with having entered for the support of both gas companies and satisfied neither. It is known that the promoters of the new company have been actively working for Taylor's reelection, and it is said that this is known by the officials of the old company, Taylor is said to have also pickged legiance. The action of the two councilmer in connection with the Bolln defalcation when they persistently concealed the facts from the public for months, has also oper-

as against the corporations, but this is taken with several ounces of sait by voters who are aware of the fact that the head of a corporation that now has a thirty-year fran-chise pending before the city council paid Chairman E. P. Davis of the aity central committee the amount required to place Kennard's delegation on the ticket. In the Second and Third wards, where Anton Kment and Sol Prince are endeavoring to succeed themselves, all the candidates agree that the fight will be close. O'Malley has a strong following in the Third and Kiewit promises to give Kment a Garrison finish. In the Sixth and Seventh the situation remains as complicated as ever, and with such an array of candidates that the man who can corral 200 votes is billed to win. In the Sixth Adam Noll is coming up with the leaders and is making it warm for Better-man and Karr, while down in the First. Pete Back and Ernest Stuht are still telling their friends what a cinch they have on

doing the other fellow up. The plan of placing the names of all councilmanic candidates at the primaries comorrow on the official ballot will largely simplify the task of counting the ballots In most of the wards there is only one delegation in the field, so all that will be necessary will be to count the ballots and then count the votes received by the various candidates for the council. The man who gets the most votes is presumed to receive the unanimous support of the delegation.

As the lifentity of the successful candidate for the conceilmanic nominations from the

central committee. As there is some controversy over the

requirements necessary to vote at the primaries today, the following extract from the rules adopted by the county and city committees is quoted: "A qualified elector at the republican primaries shall be a person well known to be a republican elector in the ward in which he represents himself to vote and shall swear, if required, that corn and other farm produce to South at the last general election held in the precinct in which he resided he supported a majority of republican candidates or that he will at the ensuing election support the republican candidates for presidential electors, congressman, governor, a majority of the republican state ticket and a fority of the republican county ticket. Pro vided that the vote of any person presenting himself to vote at such primary election shall be rejected if challenged, unless such proposed voter will swear that he intends o support at the ensuing general election in said county the republican nominees for presidential electors, congressman and gov-

> Dealing in Half Truths. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 7 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Will you let a gold standard democrat ask a few questions about the once republicans who are now working for Bryan. When a witness goes onto a stand to tes-

tify he is sworn to tell the truth. Half the truth is purjury. I have read many speeches and letters from Bryan and his friends, in which they tell that silver legal tender was demonetized in 1873, and that it was an enormous crime, but they neglect to tell that it was remonetized in 1878. Why do the Bryan speakers forget to mention this? Is half the truth a crime in this case? Their indignation slept twenty-nine years, till Mr. Bryan was running on a free silver platform. Does not so much talk about the holders. According to your report the judge great crime of '73 have in it a great deal of had so little confidence in the officers of the Grant overlooked its nature, It was a great heard a man say that he was burt by this bill which pricks Mr. Bryan and his friends so badly. I should think they would get tired kicking so much against one sharp thing. Not half the people knew the bill was passed until it was rescinded. Here is another humbug, where not half the truth is told. The governor of Texas wrote to Bismarck, asking him his opinion on bi-fellow stockholders in a switch signal compatallies for this country. Bismarck, says metallism for this country. Bismarck says he thinks it would be good for this country. Who has ever disputed it? Where is the republican or sound money democrat who does not believe in bimetallism? They believe in having four metals for legal tender. A man can now pay a debt of any size in gold or silver dollars. He can pay a debt of \$5. silver dollars. He can pay a debt of \$5

60 cents in silver 3 cent pieces, he can pay \$1 debt in nickels and a 4 cent debt in copper pennies. The governor of Texas is now sending Bismarck's reply in circulars to deceive the Germans, insinuating that the republicans and gold standard democrats are opposed to bimetallism. He knows that his insinuations are false, and black as the coal

The republicans and gold standard demo crats wish four metals used as legal tender, but they want gold to be the standard of measure, because it has fluctuated in price less than any other material in the last 2,000 years, and will in the future keep its good usme. When they paved the streets of Heaven they knew what was the best material. All cloths are measured by one standard, the same with grain. The watches No two things can be kept standard. One standard will save much troo as it will always be at parity with itself The most illiterate of the free silver par-believe that the republicans wish to di monetize everything but gold, and thei papers and craters take no pains to enlighte them. The ammunition used by Bryan an his friends is misrepresentation, and the have a supply of that article. They wi never get out of ammuntion. I could tion many other cases where they tell half the truth, but it would cover many pages of The Bee. I like the populists for one thing they wear no mask. Their platform is no ambiguous. They come out plainly in their platform and say that they want congress to legalize theft. They wish the privilege of buying good property and then paying for it in worthless thash called hat money.

FARMERS GROWING ENTHUSIASTIC

Thousands Attend the Meetings Addressed by Senator Fornker. Councilman Jim Allan came in yesterday norning from the western part of the state confident that Nebraska will be solid for the republican ticket. He attended the meetings which Senator Foraker addressed at Gibbo and Grand Island. Speaking of the meetings Mr. Allan said: "Gibbon is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, but more than 7,000 people came in to hear the dis-tinguished speaker. Some of the farmers drove sixty miles, and more than 1,000 voters lined up in the parade. In the precinct of Cameron, Hall county, there were six re-publican votes cast last year. Fifty voters came in a body on horse back to join in the demonstration Wedner day. They are mostly German farmers precinct will east an almost solid vote for McKinley and the republican state

Buffalo county has never been reckoned n the republican column, but Alian says is s sure to be republican by 200 majority this The meeting at Grand Island was also a hummer, and Hall county is expected to give McKinley 600 majority. Councilman Allan declares that any one who thinks the farmers are all for Bryan is badly fooled. The majority of the big crowd that heard Foraker at Gibbon was composed of farmers and no more enthusiastic republicans could MANY CANDIDATES, FEW POSITIONS.

Would-Be Justlees Must Get Off the

Ticket. County Clerk Reducld has called the atention of the chairmen of the several county committees to the fact that each of the county conventions placed in nomination two candidates for election as justices of the peace to fill vacancy, whereas, by the action of the district court in reinstating As the derivation of the successful candidate as the various wards will be settled at the primaries, the city convention Saturday night will be a very tame affair. The convention will simply ratify the choice of the ward delegations for councilman, and the only convention of the candidates and notify him draw one of the candidates and notify him of their action, in order that he may know one of the selection of the candidate of their action, in order that he may know one of the candidates and notify him of their action, in order that he may know one of the candidates and notify him of their action, in order that he may know one of the candidates and notify him of their action, in order that he may know one of the candidates and notify him of their action, in order that he may know one of the candidates and notify him of their action, in order that he may know one allowed egress. From this evidence it was apparent that when the box in Chicago on Friday

exists, without including several candidates who declare they are going on the ticket by petition.

ONE OFFICE ENOUGH FOR ONE MAN.

He Stands. "I entirely agree with the position of The if I secure the nomination to the city council from the Fifth ward I shall at once give up the place I am holding on the Board of Education. I had my resignation as member of the board ready to be tendered at the last meeting, but was persuaded by friends to withhold it. Should I be nominated to the council, as I am confident I will be. I shall announce my retirement from the Board of Education so that the convention can name my successor without difficulty. The duties of councilman are such that a person could not divide his attention between city and school district and do both justice, and so far as I am concerned, I would not attempt it, even if it were good public policy to unite the two positions in one man.'

Sixth Warder Wants to Know. OMAHA, Oct. 8 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I see in your paper a long account of the proceedings in court in the case of the Everest Switch Signal company. Their evidence seems to show that the inside ring ill Mr. of the directors has been engaged in the most barefaced fraud on innocent stockhumbug and demagogism? The bill that company that he required all the books and demonstrated silver was so ambiguous that documents to be turned over to him, so that crime, but nobody was hurt by it. I have pending the conclusion of the hearing.

What I want to sell is the hearing. Betterman who is implicated with J. H Winspear in this transaction the same Bet

SIXTH WARDER.

in subsidiary coin—such as half-dollars, THIEF NAILED UP IN A BOX quarters and dimes. He can pay a debt of

Clever Plan of Chicago Crooks for Robbing Freight Cars.

TRAPPED BY AN OMAHA EXPRESS AGENT

Gang that Has Worked Between Omnha and the East for a Year Landed in Juli at Chlengo.

From the Chicago end of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad comes the report of the arrest of some members of a gang of reight car thieves, who during the past year or more have stolen thousands of dollars worth of property from the freight cars of all the lines running between this city and Chicago. The police authorities of both cities and the railroad detectives both In Omaha and Chic have worked on the case, but until n er skill has been hamed.

During the past year freight cars have requently arrived in this city with portions of their contents missing. The robberies, however, were not committed in the usual method adopted by car thieves, who break the seals and open the doors at some stopping point and throw out alongside the track the goods that they can lay their hands on. Holes were found in the bottoms of the cars, which showed plainly that the robbers had either entered or left in this manner. The evidence of the holes, however, helped the detectives but little. They were unable to figure out how a thief, expert as he might be, could enter the cars without breaking the scals. Neither were they able to see how the hole could be sawed into the bottom of the car from the outside in the few minutes that the trains stopped at any station.

Last Friday a train was made up at Chicago on the Northwestern for this city. Just before one of the freight cars, loaded with merchandise and household goods, was closed a wagen drove up to the depot with a box of "household goods" consigned to "W. T. Johnson, Omaba." After the box a box of had been properly billed, the three men who had brought the box, placed it in the freight ar with considerable care, but nothing was thought of the circumstances at the The train arrived in this city last Sunday morning and it was then discovered that a hele had been cut through the bottom of the car containing the box consigned to "Johnson." The aperture was about fourcen by sixteen luches in dimensions, and when it was exmained by mechanics it was declared to have been made from the inside The contents of the car were examined, and it was learned that boxes had been opened

and large quantities of goods atolen.

A day after the arrival of the car the American Express company in this city re-ceived a telegram from Chicago from "W. Johnson," requesting that the box that had been consigned to him to this city be returned to Chicago by express. The request was an unusual one and became of a pany officials learned of the looting of the car. They reported the circumstances to the railroad officials, who saw in it a possi-

ble solution of the mysters.

The box was shipped back according to request and when it reached Chicago it It is generally understood in political cirdence it was apparent that when the box cles that the democrats and populists have was placed in the car in Chicago on Friday cles that the democrats and populists have fused on justices of the peace, the same as they did on the balance of the ticket, but they did on the balance of the ticket, but out of the box, rifled a couple of other out of their contents and placed them in made, and there are now six candidates boxes of their contents and placed them in filed for the one vacancy which the box of which he had been the occupant the box of which he had been the occupant and then nailed up the three boxes again. Then he sawed a hole in the bottom of the car and dropped out at the first stopping

Later in the day the box was called for by the same three men who had brought it to the freight depot, one of whom called himself Johnson. They were arrested and were put through a sweat box examination "I entirely agree with the position of the enough Bee that one city office ought to be enough and finally divulged the name of the man who for one man at one time," says Secretary was placed in the box. The latter, J. C. Miller, was arrested and confessed his part nittee, "and I want it fully understood that in the scheme. It is said that more ardisposed of the stolen goods.

CONVERTS TOMALES TO HIS OWN USE

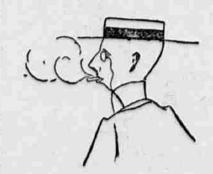
Newman Arrested for Not Accounting for Sandwiches. P. Newman has been arrested for stealing pork chops, wienerwursts, hat tomales, chicken and other supposedly edible sandwiches from Joseph Rubenstein Newman is a hot tomale man, and Rubinstein is another, but the latter runs a manufactory of the products of the hot tomale trade at 207

North Eleventh street. Rubinstein says that Newman has been in his employ and has carried around one of the hot tomale cans. Each evening he handed out to Newman his stock for the night and an accounting was had the next night and an accounting was had the next day. Rubinstein alleges, however, that while waiting for his can to be filled Newman had been in the habit of stuffing sundry stray sandwiches of various kinds in his overcoat pocket, which later he transferred to his can and sold, keeping the proceeds. Newman had evidences of guilt upon his person. In a pocket of his overcoat were found a number of hot tomales and pork chop sandwiches. He is charged with larcony.

Work at Willow Springs Distillery. The Willow Spr'n a distillery has increased ts output. The amount of corn used per day has been increased from \$90 to 1,500 bushels, and in consequence several extra men are required to handle the product, two of the force being government employes. One additional gauger and one additional store keeper have been set to work. About 490 head of cattle are being fed on the waste

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John Hussie "var Co



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