THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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INDIAN SUES FOR A DIVORCE

Interesting Case Involving a Number of the Sioux Tribe.

ELOPES WITH A RESERVATION BELLE

First Born and Miss Good Natured Fool Bear Create Something of a Sensation in the Crow Creek Element.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—A divorce case, in which members of the Sioux tribe are principals, has been commenced here and so far as romantic features are concerned is quite interesting. In October, 1890, First Born, a redoubtable warrior, and Appearing Earth, a reservation belle, were married at the agency by United States Indian Agent A. P. Dixon. Both are members of the Crow Creek tribe of Sioux. All went smoothly in the First Born household until two years ago, when a young Sioux beauty named Good Natured Fool Bear appeared on the scene. The redskinned beauty had been attending an eastern Indian school and had returned to the reservation for her vacation, when she and First Born met and formed a warm attachment for each other. They made no particular attempt to conceal their affection and naturally the jealousy of the patient wife was aroused.

Then the recreant husband and the young charmer decided to elope. They fled to Yankton agency, but were followed by Indian police and forcibly carried back to Crow Creek agency, where they were thrown into jail. After remaining in jail for a time they were liberated and the relatives of Good Natured Fool Bear again sent her to the eastern school, hoping that the separation would cause the lovers to forget each other. A few months ago the Indian girl returned to her home on the reservation, and it was but a short time until she again aroused the jealousy of Mrs. First Born, who made complaint on several occasions to the Indian agent, and the couple were punished by serving brief terms in jail.

On September 10 First Born and Good Natured Fool Bear left the reservation and went to Gann Valley, the county seat of Buffalo county, where they were married by Rev. E. P. Swartout, a Methodist minister. They returned to the reservation in the evening and the next morning were arrested by the agency authorities and placed in jail. A complaint against First Born was filed with United States Commissioner Stuart in this city, charging him with bigamy, and a warrant was issued and served by Deputy United States Marshal Lewis. The prisoner engaged the services of ex-Commissioner Morrow, who maintained that the United States was without jurisdiction in the matter, as the marriage ceremony constituting the act of bigamy was performed outside the Crow Creek reservation and therefore only subject to the state statutes. The United States commissioner concurred in this view and First Born was released. His lawful wife has now instituted divorce proceedings against him for bigamy and on other grounds. Judge Morrow is her attorney and the case will be tried before Circuit Judge Smith in this city.

ONLY A MAJORITY NECESSARY.

Rather Peculiar County Seat Litigation in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—While the question as to whether a two-thirds vote would be required to change the location of the county seat in Roberts county, in the present county seat contest, was not allowed to be raised in the mandamus case which was brought before the supreme court to compel the commissioners of that county to call an election for the purpose of voting on that question at the coming general election, the decision of the court on the case brought before it would leave the impression that only a majority is required.

The decision, which was written by Judge Fuller, after reciting the grounds set forth in the demurrer, is as follows: "This demurrer was overruled and in the absence of a properly verified answer the matter was heard and determined on the papers of the applicant, a resident of Roberts county. It further appears that by a special act of the territorial legislature, passed and approved March 9, 1885, said county seat was established at Wilmot, from which place it has never been removed; that said county is organized and the county seat thereof has never been located by a majority vote; that at least sixty days before the next general election a petition signed by more than a majority of the legal voters of said county was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, requesting that the question of the location of the county seat be submitted to the voters of said county at the next general election and that notwithstanding said petition, and a subsequent demand duly made, said board refused and still refuses to submit said proposition in accordance with the constitutional provision cited, which is: 'In counties already organized, where the county seat has not been located by a majority vote, it shall be the duty of the county board to submit the location of the county seat to the electors of said county at a general election. The place receiving a majority of all votes cast at said election shall be the county seat of said county.'

"Under our view of the facts, admitted by the demurrer and established at the hearing, no further recital thereof is essential to a proper consideration of the questions of law to be determined. As disclosed by the record, this proceeding was instituted to procure the enforcement of a public right.

"To give to the electors of every organized county in this state, whose seat of government has not been established by an expression of popular will at the ballot box, the right to locate their county seat by a majority vote was the clear intention of the framers of the constitution. The provision quoted above is clearly and in all respects self-executing and the public duty imposed thereby upon the Board of County Commissioners continues incessantly until the question has been submitted in conformity with the express command therein contained.

"The duty imposed and sought to be enforced is of a public nature, resting wholly upon the defendants, by virtue of their office, and no demand is necessary.

"The conclusion to which we have come renders unnecessary a consideration of counsel's contention concerning the sufficiency of the petition presented to the board. The peremptory writ of mandamus applied for should issue, and it is so ordered."

This decision would lead to the belief that only a majority vote is required in the present contest to win, notwithstanding there was another contest in 1884, in which there was a pitched battle to hold the records, between Wilmot and Travers, in which Wilmot secured the records and held them by force until it secured legislative action giving it the county seat. That very legislation now seems to turn to its disadvantage.

Enthusiastic at Vermillion.

VERMILLION, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The republican rally Wednesday night was the biggest demonstration of the season. Over 800 torches, 100 women and seventy-five members of the McKinley Bicycle club, together with the Grand Army of the Republic post, University cadets, three bands and two drum corps, and numerous floats were in line. An American factory in full blast, drawn by a threshing engine, a G. O. P. elephant and Uncle Sam were in the parade, besides numerous banners. Every business house in town, except three, was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The town resembled a monster Fourth of July celebration. Hon. R. J. Gamble addressed 2,000 people in the afternoon at the big tent, and in the evening Hon. A. B. Wilcox of Yankton and Hon. E. E. Lewis of Sioux City addressed over 5,000 in the tent and at the city hall. Clay county will give McKinley 200 majority.

CALCULATED TO CONFUSE MANY.

Constitutional Amendments in South Dakota Causing Trouble.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The constitutional amendments to be voted upon at the coming election in this state occupy so much space on the printed ballots that unless the voter has decided in advance which way he will vote on the various propositions many of them will not vote upon the propositions at all, as they will not have time to read and form an opinion upon them in the short time they are allowed to occupy the booth.

The first one which appears on the sample ballots sent out is one providing that any county, municipal corporation, civil township or subdivision may incur not to exceed 5 per cent of its assessed valuation in the way of indebtedness, but that upon a majority vote of the electors of any such division and additional indebtedness not to exceed 10 per cent of such assessed valuation may be incurred for the purpose of securing water for irrigation or domestic purposes. If this would never be abused it would be a good provision, but it opens the way for schemers to get in their work, and it is questionable whether it will carry, especially as it is directly in the way of increasing public indebtedness, which does not generally meet with favor among taxpayers.

The purpose of the second amendment is to do away with the present double system of controlling the state institutions, putting them under the control of a board of regents alone, instead of both regents and trustees. As most of the trouble which has come to the state institutions has been through the clashing of these boards that would probably be a good measure to carry through.

The object of the third amendment is for the prevention of monopolies and trusts in this state. It is intended as an addition to article xvii of the present constitution and contains a provision that the legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of the provisions of the section. As the supreme court decided last winter in regard to census enumeration that a constitutional "shall" is mandatory on the legislature, but there is no penalty if they disobey it, that part of the amendment doesn't amount to much, and it only adds another protest to the constitution as it now exists.

The last is the prohibitory amendment and is all included in the words "shall article xxiv of the constitution be repealed?"

Helping the Grain Dealers.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The steamer Castalia is engaged in hauling grain from Wheeler and other points along the Missouri river in Charles Mix county to Running Water, where the grain is transferred and shipped to market over the Milwaukee railroad. The steamer makes a round trip every two days and carries five cars of grain each trip. Charles Mix county is without a railroad and formerly the grain was hauled by team to Armour, Douglas county, the nearest railroad point. Since the steamer commenced making trips the farmers have had to haul their grain much shorter distances.

TAMPERED WITH FAT CONTRACTS.

Louisville City Councilmen on the Grand Jury Carpet.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—The grand jury has ordered indictments drawn against four members of the general council for bribery in connection with the recent election of sinking fund commissioners. The men accused are Alderman Jenne and Councilmen Webber, Fulton and Sowders, all representatives of the A. P. A. In the grand jury's instructions to the commonwealth's attorney the men are charged with voting on measures in which they were directly interested.

For some time there have been stories of several members of the general council holding their offices in violation of the city charter, which prohibits any employe of the city or member of the general council being interested in any contracts with the city of any character. A large number of city officials and prominent citizens have been appearing before the grand jury for a week past, and when the evidence upon which the indictments are based is made public another sensation is expected.

The indicted parties are republicans, and as the mayoralty contest divides interest with national issues at the present time, the grand jury's action will have great political effect. In fact, the republicans charge the grand jury has ordered the indictments for that reason and with no hope of conviction.

NEW ORLEANS GETS A SHAKING UP.

Small Cyclone Does Some Damage on the Water Front.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Yesterday evening a little cyclone passed over the city, taking in about two miles of the river front. It started from a waterspout in the river and disappeared in the same direction. It first struck the warehouse of the Independent Cotton Oil company and wrecked the building. Most of the employes had just left it for the mills proper, and miraculously escaped injury. It barely touched the new elevator of the Illinois Central, damaging one of the conveyers.

The wind then twisted down one of the streets near the river, tore off the roofs of several residences and finally landed among the cotton presses, wrecking the fireproof press and damaging others. It then suddenly returned to the river front and disappeared. A brakeman on the Texas Pacific and a boy were seriously injured. The total damage was about $50,000.

ENDS HIS CAREER ON THE GALLOWS.

Julius Mannow Hanged for the Murder of Carey Birch.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Julius Mannow, convicted of the murder of Carey B. Birch, was hanged in the county jail at noon today. He wrote a letter yesterday, in which he stated that Joseph Windrath, his companion in crime, who was executed on June 5 last, was not guilty, claiming that he did the shooting himself.

On the scaffold he reiterated a charge made some time ago that Judge Horton had led him to believe he would escape capital punishment if he confessed, and thus giving him a chance for his life. His neck was broken by the fall. Mannow had a criminal record extending over a period of ten years and had twice served terms in the penitentiary for burglary.

ONE WAY TO STOP FILIBUSTERING.

Revenue Cutter Windom Threatens to Sink the Dauntless.

ATLANTA, Oct. 30.—A special to the Journal from Fernandina, Fla., says: Captain Lomm of the filibuster Dauntless, now lying under the guns of revenue cutter Windom, Captain Hand, says he is going to Jacksonville tomorrow. Hand says he will sink the tug if she moves and Lomm says: "All right, get ready your small boats to pick up my men for I shall certainly make the attempt."

Two Victims of the Oil Stove.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Shortly after 12 o'clock today an oil stove at the residence of William Altenbach, 844 Greenfield avenue, exploded and scattered the burning fluid over the little family group in the kitchen. Altenbach, his wife and a baby in arms were fatally burned.

Shot and Killed by a Companion.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Bernhard H. Langmeiers, a government storekeeper at Fleischerman's distillery, who was shot by his colleague, Ed McKinzie, last night, died today. A charge of murder has been placed against McKinzie.

STRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Chicago Shows Signs of the Partisan Warfare in Progress.

METHODS OF EDUCATING THE VOTER

New and Strikingly Original Plans Adopted by Both Sides and Old Stories Told to Illustrate New Points.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Politics is a stern business, seen through Chicago eyes, these closing days of the campaign. All over this great big city, morning, noon and night meetings are being held in the interest of one party or other. Besides the local speakers, who look after ward meetings, there are 500 speakers of state and national reputation, on the republican side alone, putting in their best efforts in behalf of McKinley and sound money.

The arena, as politicians loved to call the campaign of other years, is the jury box of the present time and the jurors are the voters who must pass upon the merits of the respective sides. It is an education to watch the methods of the republicans and popocrats to gain the attention of voters, and one learns more of the practical workings of politics hereabouts than was even dreamed of in the height of Tammany's glory and power. Here is the storm center, here the giant intellects of the country are massed to teach the truths that are needed to hold Illinois in the republican column. And they are succeeding, even in the face of the popocratic nominee's presence upon the field.

While this picture, full of dash and color may be fair to look upon, there is another that is most pathetic, a picture of broken heads and discolored eyes that tell the story of protracted arguments at meetings which are usually adjourned by a squad of police. Excitement is at the topmost pitch; men forget to take their meals, many of them forget to go to bed in the fury and the frenzy engendered by this campaign which has been likened to the stressful days of the early 60s over again. And each recurring day seems to heighten the desperation of the silver leaders as they see Illinois slowly, but surely drifting away from their young leader.

TILLMAN IS DEFIANT.

Tillman of South Carolina, dark and repellant looking, his one eye gleaming like that of the fabled basilisk, stood in the lobby of the Auditorium annex yesterday haranguing a crowd of free silverites. And his talk was of class against class. It was full of hatred for existing conditions and sounded to the dispassionate listener as the vituperative utterances of a man who would welcome anarchy as a solution to the present question. Later Tillman talked to The Bee correspondent and said that he was not laying awake nights picturing to himself the woes of defeat. He said he was made of sterner stuff than that and if defeat was to be his he would buckle his armor tighter about him and welcome the revolution which was sure to come with the dawn of the twentieth century.

While the conditions are most serious and presage no end of trouble on election day, this campaign will go down in history as developing more good stories illustrating arguments advanced than ever before. At a sound money democratic noonday meeting held at 80 Adams street yesterday, William B. Hill of Ohio was the speaker, and in the slang of the day, he was a corker. Speaking of the democratic platform he told this story. A well-to-do downeaster gave it out to his friends that he had in his cellar a barrel that had come over in the Mayflower, brought by one of his ancestors. This barrel gave the man certain social standing, until in an evil moment he invited some of his neighbors to inspect the hallowed heirloom. Then the climax came, and the man moved away from town. The barrel was under the cellar stairs in a dimly lighted corner and desiring a closer look one of his neighbors lighted a match. As the match flared up everybody present saw that the heads of the barrel were brand new. Then another match revealed new staves, while still another showed shining steel hoops. The owner explained that as the heads had rotted out he replaced them with new ones, at the same time putting in new staves, and as the wooden hoops had long since crumbled away he thought to preserve the barrel he would put on steel ones. "Then there is nothing of the original Mayflower cask but the bunghole," said the neighbor. And the man admitted that it was too true.

Great laughter followed the telling of this story. When it had subsided somewhat Hill sententiously remarked: "But, in the case of the democratic platform, even its bunghole is new." An old story! Yes, a hoary-headed chestnut, but you have no idea how the crowd caught the humor of the situation.

This is one of the humors of the campaign: Two Irishmen raking up leaves on the white house grounds—Says Pat to Mike: "Do yeez know, Mike, that afther the 4th of March next Billy Bryan will be picking de flowers in de conshervatory beyant?" Says Mike: "Arrah, Pat, me bye, but he had better not let Major McKinley catch him at it."

PLAIN FACTS FOR WORKINMEN.

Condition of the Last Four Years Simply but Forcibly Presented.

OMAHA, Oct. 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the present heated condition of the political campaign, with so many contradictory statements and arguments by persons who are supposed to be equally intelligent, I, being a laboring man, wish to speak through your estimable paper to my fellow wage earners on the issues involved. And I wish to avoid the intricacies of argument and appeal only to the good sense, calm judgment and keen memories of my fellow laborers.

And I think we will all agree, no matter what our views on silver may be, that the one thing to be desired as the result of the coming election is prosperity. Let us see, then, if we cannot, by the light of reason and "with malice toward none, but with charity for all," place ourselves in position to vote intelligently on November 3. We all remember that a few years ago we had prosperity in this country. Every one remembers that times were good during President Cleveland's first administration and through Harrison's administration. We all agree on this point. That brings us to 1893. Let us recall some facts concerning those years, relying on our own memories so as not to get muddled by the politicians. Work was plenty, wages were good, business was brisk. Merchandise was being shipped out of Omaha in such vast quantities that the railroads could not put enough men to work at their local freight offices to load and bill out all the freight in the day time, so they had night forces at work, both loading out cars and billing out the goods. The trains were both long and numerous, and then sometimes cars were left over. I asked one railroad man why his company did not put on more trains. He said "they did not have the engines." I said: "Why don't they order more?" He said "the locomotive works had more orders than they could fill. They are working double time, but cannot keep up with the orders."

The yards were full of loaded cars, and all the switch engines that could keep out of each other's way were being used night and day. That required men and many of them, and at good pay. In the city buildings both beautiful and costly were constantly being built. The streets were being paved. Gas and water works were being put in, or the plants enlarged. Merchants of all kinds were prosperous and always wore a pleasant look. Why, you remember it well, the Union Pacific shop boys had a strike because they had to work so many hours. We don't hear them complaining that way now. What was true here, was true everywhere all over this broad land, from the pine clad hills of Maine to California's Golden Gate.

Yes, our silver friends, say that was true, all true, but we were buying either $2,000,000 worth or 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month then, and our circulation was being increased that much every month, besides the gold coinage, and that is what made times good. Now let us stick close to what we can ourselves remember, so as to be sure we are right. Yes, we were buying silver, and times were good. Now, we will all agree that an effect cannot precede the cause that produced it. And we will all agree that an effect will continue as long as the cause producing it continues. Then we must all agree that if the purchasing and coining of silver produced the good times, those times should and would continue as long as we continued to buy and coin silver. Now, think back three years. We all agree that President Cleveland was inaugurated March 4, 1893. We were still buying silver. We remember that in May and June, 1893, came the panic and general depression. We were still buying silver. We can all remember that; but if any one needs proof it is found in the fact that Mr. Cleveland, on June 30, 1893, called congress to meet in extra session in August, 1893, to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. But we were still buying silver. Please note these facts. Panic had come, hard times had commenced, confidence had fled. But we still bought silver. November 1, after long and heated debates, the purchasing clause was repealed. Now, our gold friends said the cause of the panic and hard times was because we were buying and using silver in such large quantities. We all remember that. Well, if they were right then, when we stopped the cause, the effect should stop also. But did it? No. I think the hard times are still with us, don't you?

I'll assume that your answer is yes. Then it follows that the purchase and use of silver did not cause the good times, nor did the stopping of the buying of silver cause the hard times, for an effect cannot precede its cause. Well, then, what is the trouble? We will all agree there is something wrong. What is it? Let us again turn our thoughts back and live over again the year 1892 and before that year. We all agree that the good times we have had since the war of the rebellion were enjoyed by us under a protective tariff law, either in consequence of it, or in spite of it, and we laboring men don't care much which. But in 1892 our democratic friends told us in their platform that a protective tariff was a robber tariff. That if we would put them in power they would change that law to a tariff for revenue only. That then we would capture the markets of the world. That we would have more work, better wages, and increased happiness. Many of us believed them when they told us our blankets were so highly taxed that it was a great burden to us to buy them, and many of us now wish we could carry those burdens again, for we have not been able to buy a new blanket since, taxed or untaxed. They said prices were too high and it cost us too much to live. We put them in, and since then it has been hard work to live at all. These are facts we all agree on, even if we disagree as to their cause. We also all agree that under the protective tariff law and before there was any prospect of the repeal, business of all kinds was good, wages were good, men frequently quit one job to take another at an increase of pay. Now men keep their old jobs at a lower salary, many of them, while others have had steady work hunting for a job since 1893, either in consequence of a tariff-for-revenue-only-law, or in spite of it, and they don't care which. These facts are known to us all. To many they have become so fixed on memory's page that they can never be erased.

Let us sum up what we know did exist under a protective policy, either as a consequence or in spite of it: Work plenty, wages good, and in many instances increasing; nearly all who wanted to work constantly employed; thrifty farmers prosperous; country rapidly settling up; values of homes and farms increasing; railroads reaching out into new fields; cities springing up as if by magic; foreign commerce increasing; domestic commerce rapidly increasing; schools, churches, libraries, etc., being built in large numbers; prosperity in very deed an accomplished fact; the national debt rapidly diminishing; peace in all the land; territories becoming states so fast one would have to consult the last atlas before telling his child the number of states in the union; all these and more. No question about it.

Let us look back at the other side and sum up the facts under the tariff-for-revenue-only-law, either in consequence of it or in spite of it. We can all agree on facts, I am sure: Work scarce, and getting scarcer; wages reduced, and in many cases gone where no balmy breezes blow; many wanting work, but want their only master; all farmers needing prosperity; development ceased; railroads closing up small stations along lines now built, and scarcely a thought of extension anywhere; values of homes and farms decreasing; cities becoming depopulated; grass growing in business streets, that is, where business used to be; goods being imported in large quantities, while our factories are closed, our men out of work; prosperity gone to other climes; national debt increasing; peace, no such thing to be found anywhere.

While these facts, on which we all agree are existing, or were existing, would it not be wise for us to go to the polls on November 3 and vote for a return to the protective tariff policy, so that the facts which we knew did exist under that policy may again exist, either in consequence of the law, or in spite of it? I think, yes.

Then we must vote for the republican candidate.

A. H. VOSBURGH.

ALL SOLID FOR SOUND MONEY.

Lincoln People Prepare a Golden Prospect for Mr. Bryan.

LINCOLN, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—"Flag Day" in Lincoln tomorrow will receive a most enthusiastic observance from all loyal republicans. In accordance with the proclamation issued by National Chairman Hanna all who intend to vote for McKinley and sound money are preparing to decorate their homes with the red, white and blue. When W. J. Bryan returns to Lincoln he will find the residences and business houses of a great majority of his fellow citizens decorated with the chosen emblem of republicanism. He will also be confronted with thousands of bits of yellow ribbon, the insignia of sound money, whichever way he turns.

Yesterday Chairman Stephenson received 10,000 lithographed flags containing portraits of McKinley and Hobart, together with the inscription, "McKinley, Protection, Sound Money and Prosperity." The flags were distributed at county headquarters today and there was a big demand for them. Each caller was given two flags and a sample ballot with an X opposite the name of every republican candidtae.

Where Coercion Fails to Work.

TALMAGE, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—L. M. Zook, a republican, while making his way home from the country last night about 8 o'clock and within about one-half mile of town, was met by three men and commanded to hurrah for Bryan. On refusing to do so several shots were fired in order to scare Zook, but he is from Missouri and had to see it done. He was threatened if he refused to comply with their request they would shoot him; still their threats failed to force Zook to change his mind. Arrests will be made.

Dies Through His Own Carelessness.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—John Houston and his wife were asphyxiated by illuminating gas in their apartments in Columbus avenue. Houston died soon after being found and Mrs. Houston's condition is critical. The calamity was due to carelessness on the part of Houston, who after using a drop light turned off the gas at the lamp, but not at the fixture to which the rubber tube was attached.

POLL OF DOUGLAS COUNTY

Republican Committee Sure of Over Three Thousand Majority.

FIGURES THOUGHT TO BE CONSERVATIVE

Work of the Last Three Months Has Been Effective—Two Thousand Converts to McKinley and Sound Money.

Although the campaign of 1896 will not be formally ended until 12 o'clock Monday night, the task of organization and alignment of forces for the struggle of Tuesday has been practically completed. It is not expected that many votes will be changed between now and the day of election, and the figures of the managers on the result are based on the situation as it is today. In Douglas county the fight has been particularly vigorous. From the first it has been the impression that a decisive majority for the republican ticket in this county was essential. To bring this about the republican managers have for the past three months carried the fight, not only into every precinct, but into every home in the county, and it is conceded that they have completed the most effective political organization ever known in Douglas county. The result has been successful beyond all hopes, and it is now promised that this county will give a republican majority of from 3,000 to 5,000.

These are the figures on which Chairman Lewis of the county central committee is willing to risk his reputation as a political forecaster, and they are supported by the polls in the hands of the committee. "I believe that this county will go republican by 5,000," said Mr. Lewis yesterday morning. "A close canvass of the situation as it stands this week indicates that McKinley's majority will be over 3,000, and in that estimate we allow the claims of the Bryan men in the county and South Omaha, which are not likely to be realized. Our advices from South Omaha are to the effect that the result will be very close in that city. We are told that Bryan's majority will, at the most, not exceed 100 or 200, and that there are good grounds for believing that the city will give McKinley a small majority.

"The committeemen from every one of the country precincts declare that they will come to Omaha with a majority for McKinley. But in my estimate I am allowing Bryan 350 majority in South Omaha and 300 in the country precincts. Even at that, Omaha will pull up a majority that will leave McKinley over 3,000 votes to the good in the county. If, as there is every reason to expect, South Omaha and the country precincts break even, Douglas county will be in line with a majority of upwards of 4,000, and it is my personal belief that it will be 5,000 when the votes are counted.

"To appreciate the extraordinary change of sentiment that has been effected in the last three months it must be understood that when we entered the campaign in July, a thorough canvass indicated that the votes in this county were equally divided between McKinley and Bryan. Since that time nearly 2,000 voters have come over to the sound money cause."

PLANS FOR BRYAN'S RECEPTION.

Republicans Will Not Interfere with Popocratic Meetings.

The arrangements for the appearance of W. J. Bryan in Omaha next Monday night have been practically decided on by his managers. He will speak at half a dozen halls during the evening, but the order in which he will appear at each has not been announced, as it is feared that if this was done, his crowd would all congregate at the first rendezvous and leave the others deserted. Chairman James C. Dahlman of the popocratic state central committee will accompany Mr. Bryan on his tour of the state and return with him to Omaha. The candidate is billed to arrive at the Union depot from Lincoln, over the Burlington, at 8:15 p. m. He will be met by a reception committee and an escort of the Veteran Bryan club. They will accompany him to the hall where he will make his first speech, which will probably be Boyd's theater. During the evening Mr. Bryan will also speak at Creighton hall, Washington hall, Germania hall, Metz hall on South Thirteenth street, and to the Swedish Bimetallic club at some hall not yet designated. It is also expected that he will speak at two or three open air meetings.

In this connection there is a good deal of indignation expressed by prominent republicans at the forced effort of a local silver publication to carry the idea that the republican demonstration of Monday night is an organized effort to interfere with Mr. Bryan. The facts are that from the first the committee in charge of the demonstration has taken every precaution to confine the parade to points where it would not annoy Mr. Bryan or prevent everyone from hearing him who wanted to do so. It is well known that the Bryan managers in Omaha have become desperate during the past few weeks, and that since the republican demonstration has assumed such mammoth proportions, they fear that it will leave Bryan with only a corporal's guard to talk to. But the republican managers call attention to the fact that if the people prefer to join in the demonstration, it is their free choice. No feature of the demonstration will interfere with anything the popocrats have on tap, and every one who wants to attend the Bryan meetings can do so without being annoyed in any manner by the republican jubilation, which will be going on north of Farnam street.

In view of the manner in which the objects of the demonstration have been misrepresented the committee addressed a letter yesterday to the popocratic committee, asking the members to meet the republican committee in conference in Frank E. Moores' office during the forenoon. One representative of the silver people appeared, and in his presence a resolution was passed which effectually prohibited any movement south of Farnam street by the republicans. The representative of the Bryan committee was compelled to concede that the republicans were disposed to treat them fairly, but intimated that they wanted the republicans to keep off Farnam street, too.

ONE MORE DAY OF REGISTRATION.

Clerks Urged to Report the Results to Proper Authorities.

City Clerk Higby and County Clerk Redfield have united in an effort to see that the judges and clerks of election are at the booths promptly at 7:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Some little time is always required to get ready for the voters, and in view of the tremendous vote registered, it is necessary that the booths should open promptly at 8 o'clock.

Today is the last day of registration. Sunday morning City Clerk Higby will be in his office from 8 to 12 o'clock to receive the reports of registration. Previously the clerks have sent them in by mail, but this time the registration board in every precinct must see that the returns are brought to the city hall in person before noon Sunday.

Decorate Down in Indiana.

George B. Haynes, city passenger agent of the Milwaukee, has returned from a trip through the southern part of Indiana. He says the number of sound money flags and pictures of the sound money candidates that are to be seen in the windows of the farm houses in that part of the country is surprisingly large. He says if the display of colors counts for anything, that part of the state will go for McKinley.

Real Facts in the Case.

A report has been circulated by a down town publication that a paper headed by the names of General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent of Car Service Buckingham has gone through the Union Pacific headquarters for signatures of those desiring to enter the sound money parade of Monday night. The former's name was fifteenth on the list, the latter's appeared as the twentieth on the list, and the list was started by the clerks themselves and not by the higher officials; otherwise the report was correct.

FLAGS AND BANNERS EVERYWHERE.

Sound Money Decorations in Nearly Every House in Town.

Today will be the "flag day" officially proclaimed by the republican national committee, and the windows of the business blocks and suburban residences indicate that it will be generally observed. This sort of decoration has never before been carried to such an extent in a political campaign and the idea has proved to be the most popular that has ever been suggested.

The decoration about the city is only limited by the supply of flags and McKinley and Hobart lithographs which the committee was able to obtain. The supply of 7,000 lithographs and 10,000 flags was exhausted in less than twenty-four hours and nearly as many more could have been disposed of. They are now conspicuous in the windows of four buildings out of five all over the city. On the residence streets there are many localities where every house for several blocks bears the insignia of sound money and protection. On Sherman avenue from Manderson street down town there were counted 117 houses decorated with flags and McKinley lithographs, while only two showed a preference for Bryan. The same proportion holds good in nearly every quarter of the city, and a stranger would be compelled to believe that Omaha was unanimous for McKinley. Even in the Bachelors' Quarters, the property of G. M. Hitchcock, nearly every window has some sound money decoration, while there is but one Bryan lithograph in sight.

Distribution of Sample Ballots.

A general misapprehension seems to prevail regarding the sample ballots containing the names of the candidates for presidential electors, state and county officers. These ballots are prepared by the county clerk and the samples have been at the clerk's office since Thursday morning. There are 85,000 of these, or enough to give every voter in the county four ballots, as the law requires. Any voter may get four of these ballots by calling at the office of the county clerk in the court house. In view of the extreme length of the state ticket it has been suggested that voters study the sample ballots in order to familiarize themselves with the work of voting for the desired candidates.

Clerks Are Not Coerced.

The clerks in the Union Pacific headquarters are greatly incensed over the report of a local paper that they are being coerced to enter the sound money demonstration of Monday night. Those who have agreed to parade have done so of their own free will. There are many, especially in the general freight office, who are in favor of Bryan, and they are not at all worried for fear of losing their positions.

Notes of the Campaign.

On election night the Pokrok Zapadu will receive and post bulletins on the election. They will be displayed from the office on South Thirteenth street.

One hundred and fifty of the members of the Webster Flambeau club went up to Tekamah last night to join the republican parade at that town. The boys took along a band and one of the McKinley shotgun clubs to assist them in jubilating.

The members of the Thurston Flambeau club go to Papillion this evening to participate in a republican rally. It is expected that all of the republican clubs of Sarpy county will be on hand to take part in the parade. The Omaha boys will congregate at their armory at 6:30 o'clock and march from there to the union depot.

The nobles of Tangier Temple will hold carnival at the temple on election night. Arrangements have been made to receive the full election service of the Western Union and the returns will be indicated on a stereoptican. At the same time the nobles will be entertained at a social session of music, entertainment and light refreshments, which will assist to pass the hours. The session will continue from 8 o'clock to 3 a. m.

NO TRACE OF WURL MURDERER.

Brutal Robber So Far Successfully Eludes the Officers.

TIE SIDING, Wyo., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Efforts to capture the murderer of Mrs. Louis Wurl, or to secure any clew to the identity of the murderer, have been fruitless. A stranger took dinner at this place Tuesday noon who had a cut over his eye and a scratch on his wrist. He said he had been held up by some men just outside of the village, who had taken $100 from him. The stranger has disappeared, and an effort is being made to find him.

It is not believed he was the man who killed Mrs. Wurl, as he took dinner here fully twenty hours after the murder must have been committed. Mr. Wurl is convinced that his wife was killed about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The last seen of her alive was at 2:30 Monday afternoon, when she left a neighbor's house for home. It was evident that she had, just prior to her murder changed her clothes preparatory to milking the cows, and had undoubtedly gone to the barn to do that work when she was killed. The crime, it is believed, was committed in connection with the robbery of the house. The cash box, which had contained about $100, was rifled, and all of the money taken excepting about $3. It is believed Mrs. Wurl was knocked down with a rock which was found at her feet covered with hair and blood. Then she was struck four times on the head with a shovel, crushing the skull by its terrible force. Then her throat was cut from ear to ear.

It had been the custom of Mr. Wurl to keep his money n a box on the bed room table. It had recently been moved from this place and placed in another box on a shelf in an adjoining room. The theory of the murder is that it was done by some one familiar with the fact that the money was usually kept in the bed room, for the box in that room had been searched and overturned; that the thief was seen and recognized by Mrs. Wurl, and that she was killed to shield him from arrest. There were some tracks about the premises, made by a man and by a horse, but nothing has yet been discovered which gives a clew to the murderer, and the affair is involved in mystery.

No Hitch in Seaboard Transfer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Official denial was given today to the statement telegraphed from Baltimore that a hitch had occurred in the negotiations for the transfer of the controlling interest in the Seaboard & Roanoke, or Seaboard Air Line, to Thomas F. Ryan of this city as a result of the latter's failure to raise the money necessary to pay for the stock. The further statement that an extension of time had been asked and granted in order to close the deal was also officially declared to be untrue, as were also other statements that the new purchasers of the property were unable to carry out their agreement. A high authority on Seaboard Air Line matters said to a reporter that Mr. Ryan has acquired the control of the road for himself and in the purchase of the property he stands alone.

Postmaster Jewett Goes Wrong.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—Postoffice Inspector McMechen has been notified of the arrest of Assistant Postmaster D. J. M. A. Jewett of Fort Stanton, N. M., charged with embezzlement of $151. Jewett was chairman of the Louisiana returning board of 1876 that decided in favor of the Hayes electors, defeating Tilden for the presidency.

Schooner Wrecked, but Crew Saved.

TWO HARBORS, Mich., Oct. 30.—The schooner S. P. Ely was totally wrecked on the breakwater here early this morning. Her crew, which took to the rigging, were finally rescued by the tug Ella G. Stone before the arrival of the life saving crew from Duluth.

NOW FOR GAMES AND MISCHIEF

A Night for Gamboling Sprites and the Wicked Small Boy.

ROMANTIC SIDE OF THE TRADITION

Favorite Games of Merry Makers—Efficacious Means of Getting a Tip on the Important Question of Matrimony.

Tonight is hallowe'en—the night dedicated to lovers and maids, to romantic people of all ages and to small boys who have designs on the gates as well as the peace and comfort of their neighbors. The last night of October is hallowe'en, the festival known to the church as All Souls' day, and which immediately precedes All Saints' day. Little is known of hallowe'en excepting as it is handed down as a tradition to younger generations by those of foreign birth, for it is distinctly a European custom in its secular observance, and it is in the country districts that it is particularly celebrated as a night of feasting, games and jollity.

Like so many other holidays and customs, it had its foundation in the church, which, of course, still observes All Souls' day on that date, but the customs which have sprung up and clustered about hallowe'en have gradually become far removed from any religious significance and are peculiar to the romantic youths and girls of country districts, who on that night seek to learn who are to be their future partners in life. In Ireland and Scotland hallowe'en is one of the most eagerly awaited festivals of the year, for by tradition and folk lore that night is given over to the "good people," the fairies, who know all and rule all in the lives of lovers. And the fairies are supposed to be particularly gracious on hallowe'en and if the proper sort of spells are chanted they will reveal all that a lovesick maiden wants to know concerning her future husband.

SOME FAVORITE GAMES.

Merry parties assemble in the farm houses on hallowe'en night to join in the games which from time immemorial have marked the annual recurrence of the festival, and tables are piled high with good things to eat and drink after the games are ended. One of the oldest and best known of the charms is known as "snap apple" and is practiced even in prosaic, work-a-day cities, where people are supposed to think not of fairies and sprites, but of dollars and cents. A number of apples are marked to correspond with names and tossed into a tub of water. The young person who tries the charm kneels beside the tub and tries to catch one of the bobbing apples with his teeth. If he succeeds, which is doubtful, he will some day marry her whose name corresponds to the mark on the apple.

Apples are used in many of the farm house charms, and another trick, which is the outgrowth of some charm long since forgotten, is now productive of nothing but laughter. A hoop is suspended from the ceiling so it will swing laterally, and on nails driven in it are placed candle ends and apples alternately. The candles are lighted and the hoop given a twist which sends it spinning in a circle. The one who tries the game stands beside it with hands bound behind his back and tries to snap an apple with his teeth as it passes. In most trials he gets a large mouthful of lighted candle, which is the object of the game, as viewed by his shrieking friends in the room.

When the fun of this has died away an apple is placed upon a nail on the wall and a number of persons are armed with sticks and told to walk around a small keg twenty times, striking it each time with the stick. After the twentieth round the player starts for the distant apple and tries to knock it from is nail with the stick. Any one who ever walked around a keg twenty times knows what results. The dizziness which sets in immediately the course of the walker is changed either throws him to the floor or brings him many feet from the apple when he tries to hit it, and this makes more fun for the crowd.

TO FIND ONE'S SWEETHEART.

The love charms are the most interesting of the hallowe'en customs, however, and are eagerly watched by the boys and girls. In them apples and nuts figure, the celebration being originally at the close of the harvest season and the fruit is typical of the time of year. Two beans are "named" for a couple who are supposed to be courting and laid side by side on a flat place in the hot ashes. As the beans swell with the heat they roll and bound in the