THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 21, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 15	14,467
Sunday, Oct. 16	14,212
Monday, Oct. 17	14,222
Tuesday, Oct. 18	14,100
Wednesday, Oct. 19	14,090
Thursday, Oct. 20	14,094
Friday, Oct. 21	14,129
Average	14,259

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,257 copies; for January, 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE latest news from the Crow war is that the troops are about to get ready to make some captures.

A COAL famine in Philadelphia, at the threshold of the anthracite region, this early in the season, is a fact to excite the liveliest concern of remoter localities.

TALKING about silk-stockings and aristocrats, and bringing out General Manderson to rouse the workingmen to support the straight, unscratched, republican judicial ticket, is the essence of sarcasm.

THE sum of $1,095,379 was expended on the Indian schools of the country during the past year according to the annual report of Superintendent Riley. This is the correct method of solving the Indian problem.

MR. BLAINE says there has been a great deal of unnecessary talk about his meetings with the Prince of Wales. But one of them was formal and the others were of no consequence. If Mr. Blaine will say no more about it the matter will be forgiven and forgotten.

THE activity of business is shown in the fact that many of the leading railroads are complaining that cars cannot be obtained to meet anything like the requirements of pressing traffic. Trade in all lines is excellent, legitimate and healthy, with most satisfactory indications that it will continue so.

BRADSTREET'S railroad reports for the nine months of 1887 shows that 116 railroads have earned nearly $30,000,000 more than was earned by them during the corresponding period last year. This indicates that the poor oppressed railroads have not suffered by the tyrranical inter-state commerce law.

WHEN a man is a candidate for a high office he is willing to endorse any ticket that has the seal of a party convention. A yellow dog on a straight ticket is just as good for that class of statesmen as a reputable citizen. The appeals of certain eminent senatorial candidates for a partisan judiciary which is notoriously composed of two parts, ignoramus and imposter, and one part dead beat and shyster, will hardly weigh much with republicans who carry self-respect and conscience to the ballot box.

THE last general assembly of Iowa passed a law by which the number of members of the grand jury was decreased. A large number of criminal cases in which indictments were found by the newly constituted juries have been appealed on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. The supreme court of Iowa has just put a quietus to these appeals by affirming its constitutionality and an important change in Iowa's judicial machinery has thus been established.

FRED GRANT told a neat story about his father the other day. He said: "About three years ago, over in Westchester county, my father went out driving, and sat with his back to the horses. Coming to a pretty scene, somebody in the carriage asked him how he liked it. He said: 'I am taking a democratic view of it.' They asked him why. 'Because,' he replied, 'I don't see anything 'till it is past.'" If Fred has progressed so far as to be able to tell stories he has acquired nearly all that goes to make up the modern statesman.

THE meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association will be held at Manchester, Ia., during the first three days of November. It is expected the gathering will be the most notable of its kind ever held in this country. Representatives from all the principal cities will be present in large numbers. About twenty-five are expected to go from this city. One of the main objects of the convention will be to devise methods for the protection and development of the different industries represented. It would be well if the producing classes of the country would meet more frequently in such conferences. A very large proportion of the wealth of the country is created by them, and interchange of ideas from all parts of the country cannot fail to have beneficial results.

The First District.

The contest in the First judicial district narrows down to a choice between Humphrey and Stull, republicans, and Broady and Thomas, democrats. As between democrats and republicans the BEE always gives preference to republicans, providing that they are known to be men of integrity and competent to fill the positions to which they aspire. In other words, all things being equal, we favor republicans for office and shall always continue to do so. But as between a dishonest and disreputable republican and a democrat whom we know to be honest and capable, we shall always recommend the democrat. This is especially true with reference to candidates for district judges. A good republican is above all things a good citizen, and no good citizen will let his partisan ideas control his action in the choice of judges, into whose keeping are committed the dearest interests of the people—property, liberty, and life itself. An honest judge is the noblest work of God. The BEE has already entered an earnest protest against Humphrey, the notorious monopoly henchman, who is unfit for the judiciary not only by reason of his servile relations to the railroads, but his intense prejudices and ungovernable temper. About Stull, his associate on the republican ticket, we know little, but most damaging affidavits have been placed into our possession, which show him to be unfit for the sacred trust with which every district judge is clothed.

On the other hand, we know Judge Broady as a man of sterling integrity and unchallenged ability. So far as we have been able to learn, he has proved himself to be an excellent and impartial judge. Hon. E. W. Thomas served in the state senate in 1871, during the memorable session that tried men's souls. As his colleague in the legislature the editor of the BEE had ample opportunity to ascertain what sort of material Thomas was made of. He can cheerfully certify that Thomas was one of the most upright, fearless, broad-minded law-makers that has ever held a seat in any legislature. He is an able lawyer, and in our opinion, would make even a better judge than Broady.

Norris and Crawford.

The judicial race in the Seventh district has narrowed down between ex-Senator Norris and Judge Crawford. Prominent republicans of that district desire the BEE to state which of these candidates it would recommend. On the principle that all things being equal the BEE always prefers republicans for office, we do not hesitate to declare in favor of Norris. But we go farther by urging honest democrats to join in the election of Mr. Norris. Four years ago Crawford was elected by republican votes as a man who proclaimed himself an enemy of monopoly. Before he had served half his term he broke faith with the people who elected him and joined the democratic railroad ring which has its headquarters in this city and had its headquarters at Lincoln during the legislative session. Instead of attending to his official duties Crawford was at Lincoln nearly all winter logrolling and lobbying. Such a man, be he democrat or republican, has no business on the bench. Mr. Norris made an excellent record in the state senate and his competency as a lawyer cannot be called in question. By all means take Norris in preference to Crawford.

Senator Allison in the East.

Iowa's senior senator appears to be as well thought of by the republicans of the east as any other prominent man in the party. There is quite a boom for him in Vermont, for which it is quite possible Senator Edmunds is to some extent responsible. A leading republican paper of that state, which has spoken most favorably of Mr. Allison, warns the party of the unwisdom "of the popular current of thought and expression which tries to narrow the choice of the party down to one man and make the renomination of Mr. Blaine seem inevitable." Mr. Dorman B. Eaton has written a letter giving his reasons for believing that the nomination of Mr. Allison would be a good investment for the party, and some of the active politicians have recorded their opinion that the Iowa senator can poll more votes than any other republican. When it was announced that Senator Allison was to participate in the New York campaign the New York *Times* referred to him as a "moderate and sincere man."

All such evidences of the senator's popularity must be very cheering to his Iowa friends, although they are not free to make much use of them. Senator Allison has very judiciously decided not to encourage any boom. This is due, doubtless, not solely to his knowledge of the danger of premature booms, but more particularly to the praiseworthy view that the party should be left entirely free to determine who among its representative men has the greater availability and would be the most likely to be elected. He could have had the unanimous endorsement of the republican convention of his state, but he wisely thought best not to thus commit the party in Iowa, and his refusal to allow it to be done has been universally approved. The decision of the next national convention must be made without regard to pledges to favorite sons, and the fewer of these there are the less embarrassment and contention will there be in reaching a decision.

A strong point urged in favor of Mr. Allison is that he has not antagonized any element of the party. This may suggest the absence of some of those positive and aggressive qualities which are deemed to be necessary in a leader, but it cannot be charged that Senator Allison has stultified his opinions on public questions, or retreated from any position he has taken, in order to retain the good will of any element. He has simply not made differences of opinion between himself and members of his party a cause of open and persistent warfare, and he has not sought to elevate himself by depreciating others. Nobody doubts the fixedness of his opinions, or that he would adhere to them in any capacity as against any factional influence that might be brought to bear upon him. His sincerity being acknowledged, his moderation should be regarded a virtue. The people do not want a pyrotechnic campaign next year, but one that shall appeal to their sturdy common sense and sober reason. If the friends of Senator Allison can convince the republican convention that he is the best man to meet this requirement, his chances might be much better than they now appear to be.

Utah and Admission.

The opposition to the admission of Utah to statehood is being kept up with great vigor, and the expression of sentiment all over the country warrants the conviction that the present effort for statehood will fail. A majority of the commission oppose it, and the governor in his report is very decidedly on the same side. He disclaims having any faith whatever in the declarations and pledges of the constitutional convention, composed wholly of Mormons. He says rather than forego the privileges they claim the Mormons will, if required of them, sacrifice their personal comfort, their property, suffer infinite imprisonment, and surrender life itself. He expresses the opinion that a well-grounded fear of the admission of Utah as a state would stay the incoming tide of prosperity and lose the already enhanced and increasing values of real estate. There is more to the same effect, all of which will get to the attention of congress and be considered on its merits.

In relation to this matter the *Tribune* sees more calamitous consequences to result from the admission of Utah than are pointed out by the governor, the editor evidently having the more vivid and far-reaching imagination. The *Tribune* says that in the movement for statehood there lies "a mighty menace to the future peace of the republic." The present population of Utah is stated by the governor to be 196,000. Of these quite two-thirds are Mormons, and of the Mormons perhaps two-thirds are women and children. At an outside estimate the whole number of Mormon men, old and young, now in Utah does not exceed forty-five thousand. Is it not just a little absurd to attempt to impress a nation of 60,000,000 people with a fear of this handful, relatively less than a corporal's guard, who have already upon them the check and rein of ironclad laws? We respectfully submit that this question should be determined not under the influence of popular fear or popular prejudice, but solely on the ground of what is seen to be just, constitutional, and in the interest of the general welfare. The peace of the nation has nothing to fear from the Mormons except so far as it may be disturbed by wordy contention on the floors of congress. Nor is it by any means certain that making Utah a state would, as claimed by the governor, seriously interfere with its prosperity. The negative arguments on this question must be very clear, very logical and very convincing, otherwise a great many unprejudiced people may not be caught by it. Yet there is no probability that Utah will be admitted to statehood by the next congress.

THE organ of the roustabouts makes the reassuring statement that by reason of its city printing contract many thousands of dollars will be saved to the taxpayers. The organ, however, says nothing about its fraudulent contract which Judges Groff and Wakeley had to enjoin. That contract procured by bare-faced jugglery with three bids, gave the Taylor and Rounds firm sixty cents for ten lines aggregating seventy words, whereas the price which they were finally glad to accept is thirty cents for 100 words. In a paper that has only a handful of subscribers in Omaha, thirty cents per 100 words is dear enough. Its reduction for the benefit of the taxpayers was not voluntary, by any means.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN may have been somewhat extravagant in his ten million dollar bond and subsidy project for making Omaha a city of half a million people within twenty years, but he made some excellent suggestions which should be adopted. There is no doubt that Omaha wants a grand market house, where producer and consumer can meet to trade. We want a system of parks and boulevards around the city, and mills and factories to work up the raw products which are at our doors in such abundance. Last, but not least, we want more live men, and a dozen first class funerals.

BECAUSE the gamblers, the keepers of Third ward dives and the bummer element generally are rallying to the support of Lee Estelle, the *Republican* takes it for granted that the prohibitionists will support Wakeley, Doane and Groff. The BEE is not in position to speak for the prohibitionists, but we will cheerfully give them credit for good citizenship and excellent judgment in the line of distinction they are said to have drawn between the candidates.

WHEN ex-Mayor Boyd read the dispatch announcing the death of Frank Welna, register at the Niobrara land office, he exclaimed, "Well, well; Frank Welna is dead. Out of all the government appointments made in Nebraska by Cleveland, he is the only man opposed by Dr. Miller and myself." According to Boyd's version, any man who is offensive to himself and Dr. Miller is bound to incur the wrath of the Almighty.

A RESIDENT of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who has been confined in jail 298 days during the past year to ensure his presence at a trial, put in a bill of one dollar a day for his time. The court not only disallowed his bill but charged him two dollars a week for his board. Why the witness was not compelled to work out his board bill with a ball and chain and afterwards sent to the penitentiary for life is not explained.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A blaze in a barn at North Bend cremated twenty-eight horses belonging to J. R. Mallon.

"Figures won't lie," shouts a contemporary. They stand up to some pretty tall yarns, though.

D. T. Hayden, the democratic nominee, has withdrawn from the judicial race in the second district.

Some unknown scoundrel poisoned a span of mutes belonging to Frank Kriefels in Nebraska City last week.

Platte county, after a two-year struggle, has forked over $10,000 to aid Columbus in bridging the river thereabouts.

The press of the state is unanimously of the opinion that Omaha is the proper place for the national republican convention.

Willie Sichler, a Platte Center youth, played with a baby pistol, and now carries his fist in a sling. The bullet shattered the bones of his hand.

The absence of a newspaper "trust" is explained by the McCook Tribune on the hypothesis that western newspapers are already largely run on trust.

Schuyler demands more whistle and less speed from Union Pacific trains running through the town. The whir and fire of fifty mile cow trains jar on the nerves of the natives.

Patrick Egan is stumping Lancaster county for the republican ticket. He has already acquired the title of "Hon." and will doubtless graduate as a "Col." before the campaign closes.

Old residents are somewhat alarmed at the widespread increase and thickness of the autumn haze. They forget that the election cigar clings to the atmosphere with a deadly grip.

Charles I. Morris, an Omaha printer, and August Ghem, of Chadron, broke up the Wilde family in Norfolk last week by marrying the girls. The ceremony was a double-jointed affair.

Gus Berdineah, a Syracuse jockey, tried to drive four minute plugs at a 2:10 gait. The strain was too much for his head and he has been sent to the quarter stretch in the state asylum.

The Missouri Pacific is building a black trail all along the line. Close on the heels of the destruction of the Omaha fair grounds locomotive sparks fired and destroyed 180 tons of hay near Talmage.

The B. & M. moguls are firing the prairies in Dundy county and wiping out the hay and grain stacks and pastures of the farmers. In the last two weeks $5,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

"The bunko man," says the Butler County Press, "has more of the milk of human kindness than a coal conspirator. No bunko man ever confessed to robbing seamstresses and widows, car drivers and street sweepers."

Charles E. Butcher, a Chicago drummer, took his last order to a drug store in Fremont, sampled twenty-two grains of morphine, and checked his grip for the other shore. Domestic jars are accused of expediting his demise.

Frank Welna, register at the Niobrara land office, had scarcely mastered the routine of his business when death called him hurriedly. His management of the interests of the government homesteaders during his brief official career was highly commended by the press of the district.

The surveyors of the Illinois Central are browsing near Oakland in Burt county and distributing promises of spring booms and winter building. No mention has yet been made of bonds and bonuses, and the residents are astonished at the omission.

Mrs. Mart Holcombe, a resident of Brady Island, armed with a club and considerable grit, tackled a den of snakes recently and silenced forty bell ringers without a single or double scream. Her husband is a prohibitionist and vouches for the story.

Charles Terrill, of Neligh, was held up by the railroads recently and relieved of $201.68, the freight on a carload of goods from a point seventy-five miles east of Omaha to Neligh. The figures represent a magnificent long haul—three times the rate from Chicago to Neligh. This is a moderate sample of a "reasonable rate."

The lightning calculator of Hastings figures an outlay of $189,000 for building brick in that city since the 1st of April. With 200 trowel artists this material built five blocks of two and three story business houses, or 1,500 feet of wall. The total building outlay for the year is expected to reach $1,000,000, without a flyspeck on the ciphers.

The briefless barristers—Ballou, Hancock and Estelle—patched up their fences in Blair last week. The Republican, which denounced the ticket at the outset, has made its peace with Ballou and Hancock and declines to embrace Estelle. The Pilot takes the latter in tow and sets the others adrift.

George Francis Train declined an invitation to lecture in Beatrice and gave his reasons thus: "I understand that Humphrey and Stull are to address your people in the interest of the condemned, which I think is quite sufficient. They will be executed on November 8, while my clients live until the 11th." George is a prophet from way back.

The Beatrice Daily Democrat cheerily announces that it has closed the first year of its career, and displays a vigor and circulation that insures it many years of usefulness and power. To Beatrice it is a beacon illuminating the path of progress; to democracy a strengthening tonic, and to rascality in every form a terror. May its tribe increase.

Plattsmouth proudly boasts that she has not yet made the acquaintance of the "modest plumber." There is no immediate or remote danger of securing an introduction. The tribe exists in fiction only. The real live, active plumber was born with soldered cheeks and a wrenching hand, and has persistently applied both to the human race since the fall of Adam.

Frank Reardon, assistant master mechanic at the Union Pacific shops at North Platte, has resigned, and goes to Texas. Frank is remembered as one of the puffed pets of the Omaha shops, who was promoted to the Utah & Northern, and extinguished himself by cutting the wages of engineers and firemen without consulting the management. The knights of the footboard fell upon him a few years ago and hustled him to a second-rate job as a reward for his economy.

Manager Holdrege, of the B. & M., figures that the rate reduction recently made, "in connection with those made since April 1, taking into consideration the average rebate of 1886, will save to Nebraska points $1,309,130.90. The reduction recently made in lumber of 2½ cents per hundred, applied to the tonnage of 1886, will save $111,329. The reduction in hard coal of 3 cents per hundred will save $18,336.20. This applies to B. & M. lines alone."

Attorney General Leese has squelched the political ambition of a lady in Adams county. The gallant gentleman from Seward is a great admirer of the fair sex, and would sail adown the briny bosom of Salt creek or swim the shallow depth of the Platte to boost the beautiful into place and power. But the constitution "framed by the fathers," and a painful sense of duty, crushed his finer feelings as well as the prospects of Miss Jane Price, candidate for court clerk. To hold office one must be an elector, and the ladies have not been blessed with the ballot.

The saddest words of tongue or pen could not paint the melancholy that envelopes a youthful clerk in a stove store not a thousand miles from Omaha. The first faint sprouts of a moustache struggle, not for air but for sustenance on his upper lip. The season is a busy one, and his efforts to polish his wares and coax the fluff of infancy into maturity is so painful that the statuary on the stoves weep and tremble from their pedestals. And the mingling of the blacking with his upper lip produces a combination of color and perseverance that ennobles the struggle.

Iowa Items.

Counterfeit nickels are abroad in the state.

The working girls' club room in Davenport is well patronized.

Farmers near canning factories in Iowa have realized $20 per acre this year for the sweet corn they raised.

The loss by fire at the Garver coal mine near Des Moines is estimated at about $20,000, the insurance amounting to $9,000.

Davenport is promised a gas plant which will furnish fuel for factories of all kinds at a price that will drive coal out of the market.

Although Iowa is a prohibition state it has 116 wholesalers, and 3,415 retailers who pay a special license liquor fee to the United States.

The criminal record for Scott county including Davenport shows thirty-three convictions for the year ending Sept. 30. Nineteen of the crooks were native Americans.

In Plymouth county both the republican and democratic candidates for county superintendent are ladies. The present superintendent is Miss Byrne, who is a candidate for re-election on the democratic ticket.

The prohibition constables in Des Moines are becoming an unbearable nuisance. Puffed up with their own importance and contraband whisky they arrest peaceable citizens, and if one of their victims should resent the outrage the constable is rewarded with a liberal round of fees. Any private house suspected of containing a loaded jug or a case of beer is raided, the goods taken and stored in a warehouse owned by the constables, where they indulge their appetites for liquor till jugs run dry. They not only devour the captured liquor but also receive liberal fees for their vigilance. Great is prohibition.

Dakota.

Carrington shipped 161 cars of wheat during the month.

Staging north from Rapid City is a thing of the past. The railroad is now in operation to Sturgis.

Various towns in southern Dakota are pressing their claims on Bishop Marty for see city of the diocese.

Some of the business men of Pierre are organizing against the prohibitionists and hope to defeat the measure.

There are 2,000 land patents lying in the Aberdeen land office that are not listed. More clerical help is needed.

A convention of Dakota colleges will assemble at Brookings November 5 to organize an oratorical association for Dakota.

Prairie yachts are the latest products of the territory. Henry F. Snedigar, of Iroquois, has invented a system of sails that he attaches to an ordinary buggy or road wagon. With his wind wagon Mr. Snedigar recently traveled from Iroquois to Huron, a distance of eighteen miles, in an hour and a half, the wind blowing only slightly. Mr. Snedigar says that when the wind has a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour, he can travel from twelve to fifteen miles with ease.

A Plea For Hancock.

PAPILLION, Neb., Oct. 30.—To the Editor of the BEE: Will you kindly give expression, through your columns, to the views of Sarpy county relative to the candidacy of A. U. Hancock for the district judgship? While it is true that we do not accord to him that mild affability, refinement of manners and courteous disposition which characterizes the BEE and its able editor, yet we ask you not to believe nor permit your readers to believe the charges you prefer against him of incompetency and questionable conduct; and your accusations, too, fill the average mind with embarrassment, for, indeed, after successfully denying and refuting the terms "jack-plane lawyer" and "ward bum," we are still but little farther on than when we commenced. We beg of you to know the truth, that A. U. Hancock is a scholar and a young man of rare legal qualifications and attainments, with a thorough training and comprehensive knowledge that at once enables him to grasp details, discern facts and to analyze and clearly solve intricate problems and all true points involved in every legal controversy. His method removes difficulties. The assertion that there is not a finer student of the law in this judicial district than Hancock will withstand successful denial. Ask Saunders and Sarpy counties, where he has taken front rank as a lawyer for the past seven years, and, we will add, inquire of the Omaha bar itself? Review his record as county judge in this county, to which position he was elected irrespective of party on account of his high qualifications for the office, and which experience now fits him in an essential degree for the duties of the district judgeship. And he is no "ward bum." How could he go from an outside county with five delegates, without previous recommendation, into a judicial convention composed of fifty-two delegates and be awarded the nomination, unless solely upon his merit? Did he not obtain his nomination fairly and manfully? And as to the "crime of being a young man" we will say that in conformity with our institutions a man may become a member of the house of representatives at twenty-five, of the senate at thirty, and president of the United States at thirty-five, while as to the age of a Nebraska district judge, that depends largely upon one's amount of brains!

In conclusion we will say that the BEE, World and Herald, combining and attacking Mr. Hancock in the manner they are because he is a "country lawyer," is surely unjust and unfair. As a rule the best lawyers in a city are those who went from the country; and as to Mr. Hancock, he has nothing but words of praise both for his associates and competitors in this contest, and is regarded as a gentleman of high and honorable standing wherever he is known.

Very respectfully,
JAMES P. GROVE.

The Cholera Patients.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The following report has been received from Health Officer Smith: The Alesia's passengers, both at Hoffman and Swinburne islands, are all well. Only three remain at the hospital, and these are entirely convalescent. The two patients from the Britannia, admitted previous to this date, are improving. One child, aged one year, died yesterday. A child of six years and Angela Salango, aged forty years, were removed to the hospital.

A Box of Bones.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A box of bones, which proved upon examination to be the skeleton of a woman, was found on a Lehigh Valley wild train this morning. Conductor Raymond says he stopped his train just outside of the city limits of Elmira and that the box was not on board then. When next he went over his train at Waverly, he found it and he concluded from this that the ghastly freight must have been put on board at Elmira. The General opinion here is that the skeleton came from some doctor's office or medical institution.

Freight Rates Reduced.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the Central Traffic association to-day, rates to points on the Rock Island road between Mineral, Ill., and Burlington, Ia., and on the St. Paul road between Stillman Valley, Ill., and Davenport, were reduced 2½ cents on the first three classes and 1 cent on the other three. A special rate of 24 cents was made on iron and steel in car loads.

KEEP THE JUDICIARY PURE.

A Few More Words About Nemaha's Nominee For Judge.

HIS JURY-FIXING RECORD.

A Bad Citizen, An Unsafe Lawyer, An Unpopular Candidate, and a Thoroughly Disreputable Man—Affidavits.

AUBURN, Neb., Oct. 27.—To the editor of the BEE: I came to Auburn with the designed intention of writing a letter in which John S. Stull, candidate for judge in the First judicial district, would figure.

I found, however, that it would be of little use, as it is safe to say that he will not receive a majority in any one of the five counties comprising the district.

From a railroad man I ascertained that Stull's Missouri Pacific pass is series C. No. 636. His B. & M. pass, I have been unable to get the number.

That Stull is a bad citizen, an unsafe lawyer, and a thoroughly dishonest man, I have no doubt. The affidavits charging him with so many attempts to corrupt a jury, brand him as a knave in the sight of all honest men.

The affidavits on file in Nemaha county are from the best of her citizens, and there is no dodging their shocking accusations.

So unpopular is Stull in his own county that last fall as a candidate for county attorney, he was elected by only forty majority—almost four hundred less than Governor Thayer received.

Stull made open boasts that he purchased votes, paying as high as five dollars apiece for them! Yet with all that he was elected by only forty majority!

As a lawyer it is certified to by the clerk of the supreme court of the state that Stull was never admitted to practice in their court. As a lawyer he is below the average in point and ability, but as a trickster and crook I doubt if his equal will be found in this state.

In the Hall murder case it is a matter of common notoriety in this town, that Stull, with his partners in the crime, wrecked the heart-broken and distracted mother of the unfortunate Hall.

A prominent man in London precinct told me that Stull was without doubt a partner in the bond cases against that same Brownville precinct, and that as an interested party and a county attorney, he had advised the commissioners to levy large sums of interest not altogether necessary.

In London precinct I predict that Stull will not receive ten votes.

The people of the First district can not afford to endorse him.

In order to give one instance of Stull's villainy, I take from the Nemaha Times, a republican paper, the following account of Stull's attempt to corrupt a jury—enough to bar him forever from any position of honor and trust. I saw the affidavits referred to in the article, and there is no questioning the matter:

STULL AS A FINE WORKER.

The celebrated case of Trute against Frost and others, well known to everyone in Nemaha and Johnson counties, has passed into history, and now John S. Stull must answer to the people of the First judicial district for his conduct in that case. This suit was for $10,000 damages, under the Slocum law, against certain saloon men in Tecumseh, and was tried four times—twice in Johnson and twice in Nemaha—the plaintiff winning the case in every trial. The verdict was three times set aside for improper conduct of certain jurors sitting the case. When the case was sent to Nemaha county on a change of venue, John S. Stull was retained for the defense and was active in selecting the jurors to try the case at both trials had in this county, but was not allowed to take any part in the trial or management of the case at either trial. The defendants understood where Stull's ability was and they kept him employed where he could do the most good for them, and the results proved how wisely they acted. His efforts to get some one on the jury who would stand by the defendants in their hour of distress were so boldly and openly carried on that nearly everyone around the court house knew it, and the scandal has ever since been a matter of common notoriety in nearly every part of Nemaha county.

In the art of chicanery, deceit, and intrigue, Stull has few equals in any country and his tactics in this piece of "fine" work was worthy of even his great reputation. A day or two before the case was to be called for trial the first time Mr. Stull concluded to approach the sheriff through a mutual friend and set the wheels in motion. John H. Pohlman, one of the Nemaha county commissioners, who is a very obliging man and who finds it very difficult to deny his friends any small favors he can bestow without too much trouble, called on the sheriff and said to him: "Stull wants to fix up his dispute with you and quit on friendly terms and have no more of it. You beat, him and got elected anyhow and now its all right and Stull would like to have you put John Renau on the Trute jury from the bystanders and if you do, anything that is reasonable and right in the matter will be done."

Failing in this scheme Stull next calls on Mr. A. L. Fry, of South Auburn, who was then employed at the court house, and requested him to see what could be done with a certain juror then sitting in the Trute case, to influence him in favor of the defendants. On April 20, 1886, Mr. Fry filed an affidavit in the district clerk's office of this county saying generally that one of the attorneys of the defense asked him to see what should be done with one of the jurors sitting in the case and to let him know. It is a matter of common knowledge in Auburn, and Mr. Fry so stated it to numerous persons that the attorney referred to was John S. Stull and that the juror Stull desired to reach was Levi Hughes, of Howe, who was at that time a guest in the home of Mr. Fry. Receiving no encouragement from Mr. Fry, Stull next directs his attention to Joseph V. Graff, then an attorney living in Auburn and now practicing law at Pekin, Ill., and asks him to see what can be done with George W. Fablinger, then sitting as a juror in the case. Fablinger was a friend of Graff, and was at that time associated in business with him and occupying the same office, and on the same day Graff told Fablinger that Stull had singled him out as a juror that might be reached and cautioned him to look out.

G. W. Taylor, then practicing law in Nemaha county, now in Denver, Colo., stated publicly stated that Stull asked him to see Fowler and find whether anything could be done about this Trute case before the trial commenced.

Mr. B. H. Bailey, of Brock, was one of the jurors in the first trial of this case, and on April 20, 1886, he files an affidavit in the district clerk's office in which he says that this same John H. Pohlman approached him and M. B. Raymon, another juror in this case, at the skating rink in Auburn, and during the progress of the trial and said, Are you acquainted with Graff?—one of the defendants, and when Mr. Bailey said no; Pohlman said he knew him well; that he was a good man, and if this case went against him it would break him up, and M. B. Raymon, one of the leading men of this county, will corroborate Mr. Bailey's statement.

All these manœuvers on the part of the astute "fine worker" failed, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,250. This verdict was set aside for improper conduct of the jury, and on the second trial Stull struck his gait and gave a really fine exhibition of his peculiar powers in this line. About six months intervening between the first and second trial of this case and this scandalous attempt to corrupt a jury had become in a measure public talk around the court house and in Auburn, and when the county commissioners come to make up the list of petit jurors for the next term of court, Sheriff Fowler and Mr. Hubbard, county clerk, were on hand to see it done; the sheriff had offered to wager the county clerk that Commissioner Pohlman would name John Renau among the first from his district for jury duty. These two well known county officials stood there and saw Pohlman offer John Renau's name as a fit man for jury duty and he was listed and afterward drawn as one of the petit jurors.

When the Trute case was call for its second trial in this county this man Renau was called in the regular order and entered the jury box with a blue ribbon tied in the buttonhole of his coat. He was regularly and closely examined by Mrs. Bittenbender for the plaintiff and answered every question to her satisfaction and he was examined and accepted as a competent juror by the defendants—blue ribbon and all. The jury after a protracted struggle returned a verdict of $250 for the plaintiff, and when Renau consented to this verdict he stated he would rather sign a $500 note.

The affidavits of Samuel Steirs, J. W. Argabright, W. G. Barnes and Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, now in the district clerk's office, prove that John Renau showed himself a competent juror.

The affidavits of Henry Rockaway, B. H. Irwin, R. W. McKee, and Solomon Hare, of Johnson county, filed in the district clerk's office show that Renau knew the defendants; knew the facts in the case and was a frequenter of the saloons of the defendants.

Every statement herein, showing Stull's connection with this dirty, disreputable business is backed up by the affidavits of well known and truthful men, either on file in the district clerk's office or in our possession, and these facts are also matters of common knowledge in this county.

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