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The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuss for a failure to get Tax Ban, on the trains. At new scientists have been notified to say a full specific sary a full supply. Pravicing who wan. Tax But and can't get it on trains where other Omahan specia are carried are requested to notify Tax Lax.

Pleases be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and tumber of Train.

Give us your name, not for publication or un consent; use, but as a guaranty of cood faith,

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. tate of Nelraska. 23. Contill of Doubles. 23. Contill of Doubles. 23. Contill of Doubles. 24. Contill of Doubles. 24. Contill of Doubles. 25. Company does colouring wear that the actual circulation of Pits Datty like Forther over entire Becomber 1. 188, was as follows: brinday. Dec. 3. 21,883. Contill on the Contill of Pits Datty like Forther over entire Becomber 1. 188, was so follows: brinday. Dec. 3. 21,831. Contill on the Contill of Pits Datty like 1. 18,911. Contill on the Contill of Pits Datty like 1. 18,911. Contill on the Contill of Pits Datty like 1. 18,911. Contill of Datty lik riday, Dec. 4.

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County of Douglas, [25]
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MONTANA promises to become a permanent state of political doubt.

THE deadly electric wires continue casting unsuspecting linemen in New York. The managers propose to bury the opposition as well as the wires.

WHILE Omaha is shouting for rail-road connection with the North, Kanans City quietly slips into southern No-braska with a railroad to divert traffic

THE proposed rogue's gallery deserves encouragement. The nictures of Broatch and the solid twenty-eight old make a bandsome and interesting collection to start with.

The objection of the prohibitionists to the confirmation of Judge Brower will not hold water in the senate. A phrief social session in the clock room will produce a unanimous decision

Ar this distance it looks as though At this distance it looks the credit of Colorado is suffering from calloning consumption. The "sanigalloping consumption. The "sani-tarium of the world" is developing into a large sized cometery with all modern conveniences for dispatching victims.

No one supposes for an instant that a airread will spend money building railroad will spend money building branches in a territory the trade of which is absolutely controlled by the company. Omaha must demonstrate her ability to build as independent line to Dakota before existing roads will come to her relief.

General Attorney Thurston of the Union Pacific thinks there now exists a sort of honeymoon of harmony between Ne-brusius and the railroads. But the conduct of the corporations must be more circumspect than in the past or the bridegroom will promptly institute di-

THE new tariff on traffic between Omaha and Nebraska points removes the discriminations which operated to the disadvantage of this city. With rates based on the sum of the two locals Omaha jobbers are in position to com-mand and hold their natural trade ter-ritory and compete successfully with Chicago and other shipping points.

TALK is cheap, but it takes money to build railroads. If the energy and breath wasted in discussing plans and making fruitiess appeals, were cond into vigorous demands, backed a determined spirit, the railroad gaps between Omaha and South Dakota would disappear in less than a year. What we want is more action and

Onana's commercial prospects w never brighter and more encouraging than at the present moment, yet constant vigilance, energy and push are necessary to keep pace with the growth and development of the country. Our business men must not rest with Our business men must not rest with victories won. They must expand. New and inviting companied folders. New and inviting commercial fields are opening on all sides, and Omaha most be prepared, with goods and prices, to command its share of increasing trade.

THERE is probably no good reason for any present slarm because milk is served to the people of Omaha without being inspected. Doubtless the milknemen of this city are not generally dis-posed to dangerously adulterate their milk, though some of them unquestion-ably dilute it. But still there should be inspection of all milk sold, both for saustary reasons and in order that the consumer shall be honestly dealt with. The matter is one for the The matter is one for the attention of the council, and a thorough system of milk inspection by a compe-tent chemist should be instituted in tent chemist sh the near future.

The press and people of the Black Hills are justly indiguant over the false and aucalled-for assertions of a corre-spondent of the World-Herald of this city. Under the cloak of cheap wit, the writer ridicules the enterprise and progremive spirit of the people. There were no cut stone mansions on the hill-sides to excite his aesthetic taste, and from the car windows at Whitewood he made the astounding discovery that

made the astounding discovery that Deadwood was:

A collection of vacant and dilapidated shantles and contagious discovers, with nothing useful to speak of—and yet it retains a name, a dot on the map, forty—five salcons, as editor and an ambition. Trade secus to be dull in Deadwood this fall—and there is another compliment to the imperious ferritude of those who remain there. Jack rabults is the only community apparent on the streets, and general reliaxation has reached such a point that the leading entired gather in the salcons and shake dice for fun. a the saloous and shake dice for fun

Coming from a newspaper which pre-tends to be friendly to the people of the Black Hills, which has sought their natronage and favor, the above and many similar paragraphs clearly prove that the managers of the concern care as little for truth as for the upbuilding of the commercial interests of Omaha. How can our merchants establish and maintain friendly business relations with a people who are so indecently assaulted and their growth and develop ment assilled by an alleged Omaha newspaper? Even if there was a scin-tilla of truth in the assertions no hon-orable publisher is justified in crying down a people who have wrested west-ern Dakota from the grasp of the savage and have braved the herd-ship of leals. and have braved the hardships of isolation for over ten years to build homes and cities and to develop the resources of the country. What matters it if they have no cut stone mansions on the hill-side to tickle the fancy of esthetic pil-grims? A man's home is his castle, no matter what may be its external appearance. Be it frame, brick or granite, it does not increase or diminish the credit that is justly due to the sturdy men who risked the daugers inseparable from pioneer life and carried civiliza-

tion to the Binck Billis.

It is natural that the people of Dendwood should indignantly denounce the author of the article as well as the pub-lisher. The depth of this feeling is shown by the following letter received by no Omaha jobber; Office of Ayres & Wardman, Hardwan

OFFICE OF AYRES & WARDMAN, HARDWARE MERICHANES, DEALWOOD, Dake, Dec. 6, 1869.

Dear Sir: With this mult we forward you copy of Black Hills Times, containing an extract from an article in the World-Heruid of your city, defaming our city and blackmailing our interests and resources; and the same paper, under date of December 3, contains another scarrilous article relative to Lead City and the Homestalice mine. Now, we will not atom any such lying about our city, resources and interests, and if Omaha wants any of our business they had better shut off this tying exercecence on humanity.

Pectans Omaha don't want the Black Hills trade. Yours very truly.

ATRES & WARDMAN.

What do our merchants think of a

What do our merchants think of a

paper which has the effrontery to seek their patronage at home while injuring their business abroad? THE BEE voices the sentiments of our people when it declares that Omaha cherishes feelings of friendship and ad-miration for the people of the Black Hills. No reasonable man can hold our business men responsible for the vapor-ings of journalistic kids, without prindiscretion, and whose lack of judgment and experience has caused this city irreparable injury. The Dead-wood people should consider the source.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR. There is a good deal of political com-motion, though not of a conspicuously motion, though not of a conspicuously demonstrative nature, in the Dominion of Canada. There is a general feeling that a change must come scotter or later in the political relations of Canada, but there is a wide diversity of views as to what is most desirable, and upon the problem thus presented there is very earnest and general controversy. There are three alternatives, imperial federation, annexation with the United eration, annexation with the United States, or Cauadian independence. One of these, the most intelligent observers think, will be accomplished within a generation.

As to the first, a vigorous effort is making to offect its consummation by the imperial federation league establisted to England five years ago, and of which there are branches in nearly every Canadian city. But its progress is extremely slow, if it is making any repugnant to the young men who are interesting themselves in politics. The aspiration of this class very generally is for independence, rather than for a more binding allogiance to the empire. Their pride of nationality is not assertible. advance at all. It is not in harmony with the spirit of the time, and is especially tially British, but Canadian, and they believe there is a future of power and prosperity for Canada which will be nost surely and speedily attained when she shall have put on the national garb and assumed a place among the nations of the earth. The term "British colo-nists" is hateful to them and the sense of dependence upon the will of the imperial government is a constant reproach. As to annexation with the United States, the number favoring it is probably less than of those who support the alternative of imperial fed-eration. There is reason to believe that the movement in favor of closer trade relations with this country is growing, but only a small proportion of those who support this movement are favorable to support this movement are favorable to nuaexation. The establishment of more latimate commercial intercourse be-tween the United States and Canada might in time produce a general de-sire among the people of the latter for a political connection, but at present the annexation sentiment is confined to a few localities and a small body of the

people, and it may be doubted if it is making any progress.

The attorney general for Nova Scotia said in a recent address, that if he read aright the signs of the times among the young men, "the time would come when Canada would put on the national garb and it would not be necessary for one of her sons to say more than 'I am a Cana-dian.'" This is undambtedly the most pronounced tendency among that por-

OMAHA AND THE BLACK HILLS. tion of the Canadian people which is age is to secure pledges that no further. The press and people of the Black coming into the domination of the reductions will be made in the reservacoming into the country, and it is certain to extend from year to year under the irresistible influence of the time until it becomes strong enough to achieve Canadian independence.

THE PLUNDERED STATESMEN.
The congressmen who lost their money by the defalcation of Silcott, the cashier of the sergeant-at-arms of the last house of representatives, will not lack public sympathy. But they are not likely to be satisfied with this. Indeed some of them have taken very positive ground that they should be re-imbursed from the public treasury, and an effort to secure their money in this way is to be expected. Doubt-less to some of them the loss is a hard-latin and some secure. a hardship, and such can hardly be severely consured for adopt-ing any sort of technicality in order to satisfy their conscience in asking that the government shall make good their

But the request should not be ac-ceded to. Public sentiment would not tolerate a salary grab of this kind. The simple fact is that so far as the govern-ment is concerned it has paid the salaries of the plundered congress arios of the pinnered congress-men and they have no further claim against it. The defaulting cashier was not an employe of the gov-ernment, but of an officer of congress, and by practice an agent of congress-men whose salaries he drew from the treasure through their authorization. treasury through their authorization. If they failed to require adequate pre-cautions and safeguards against being robbed they must suffer the conse-quences of their neglect. There would be painable injustice in requiring the people to pay twice for their services, and it would be a mighty bad precedent also. It is hardly probable that they will obtain any relief in this way. The defalcation is likely to have a

good result in referming the methods which made it possible. Hen. A. U. Wyman, ex-treasurer of the United States, says that as long ago as 1875 it was recommended that the system in vogue be abandoned and a disbursing officer appointed to attend to paying members of congress, but the suggestion received little attention. It may do so now. Obviously the present plan is un-business like and unsafe, and it is also, as explained by Mr. Wyman, more or less embarrassing to the United States transurer, who pays the members of congress upon the certificate of the speaker accompanied by their receipts. The senate has a disbursing officer, and there is no reason why the house should not have. Very likely it will make such provision. But at any rate the plun-dered congressmen have no claim for their lost money against the public treasury.

SENATOR CHANDLER of New Hamp shire has introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes of the United States upon the election laws. The measure, which is said to have been drafted by General Chalmers of Mississippi, is designed to carry out the suggestion of the president that congress should pro-vide for strengthening and extending the law relating to the election of representatives in congress, rather than to give the government the whole direction and control of such elections which unquestionably the constitution gives congress power to do. The fundamental principle of the bill is that it provides for application to the courts at the outset to have a fair election, if there are doubts as to the probable fairness of it, instead of resorting to a contest after election, as is now done. It provides that the United States court shall appoint officers, upon the recommendation of the respective candidates for congress, or of their party representatives, each to have an equal number, to hold the elections and to make returns to the courts. The clerk of the court is to make a canvass of the returns in the pressure of the clerk of the court is to make a canvass of the returns in the presence of the candidates, who can except to his re-port, and the exception is to be deeded by the judge, which official will issue the certificate of election. This is only to be done in any congressional district where ten voters from each county or district will make affidavit that they believe the election will not be fairly held by the state officers, and petition that the election be held by the United States. The measure certainly appears sufficiently moderate in its pro-visions, and so fair that no one who desires free and fair elections for repre-sentatives in congress can reasonably object to it. It would operate, however,

This city council proposes to put a stop to unauthorized expanditures of public money. No officer of the city should be permitted to incur expense without the sanction of the proper authority. The notice served on Chief Seavey applies with equal force to other and higher officers. By what authority did the street commissioner employ an army of workingmen a few days before the republican primaries? Who is responsible for the sudden increase in the force at that time, and what was the necessity? These questions can be readily answered by the political need of the time, but the council owes it to the taxpayers to rebuke this scan-dalous abuse of power by refusing to pay the bills incurred. Let those in pay the bills incurred. Let those in whose interest the mea were employed foot the bills. And while the council is in the reform moed, it might profitably inquire into the employment of a clerk for the street commissioner without the "advice and consent of the council," as provided by law; who fixed the salary at three dollars per day, and by what authority the city comptroller placed the name of the clerk on the payroll? If the council is shoere in its reform efforts, friendships should not be considered. Every department of the city government should be overhauled.

Five of the big chiefs of the Chey-eano agency in Dakota are on the way to Washington for a talk with the president. The purpose of the pilgrim-

tions and that they shall be given un-disturbed possession of their "great hunting grounds." Under existing laws and treather the rights of the Chey-ennes are fully protected. No land can be taken from them without their con-sent. The days of the force argument are past. If, however, the government enforces the severalty plan, giving each man, woman ind child a farm, there is he need reason, why the government. no good reason why the government should not place the remainder on the market and devote the proceeds to the education of the young.

THE prompt and unanimous confirmation of Judge Groff as commissioner of the general land office was a deserved compliment to a realous and conscientions official. The senate spurned the scurrilous mouthings of a madman, who, if justice had not miscarried. would now be decorated with Mosher's stripes and stellered by the state.

NEWS COMMENS.

It is quite plain that Silcott did not find concress a fee worthy of his sleal. Doin Pedro says in will go back to Brazil when the people call him. Too lata. People don't call after a successful chaff.

oos't call after a successful cliff.

Several clifes are making an attempt to infuse a martial spirit into the public schools.

As it is well to begin at the beginning in
such things it is hereby suggested that all
kindergartens be supplied with Krupp guas. Te a Chicago reporter general R. A. Alger explained his scheme for a special census of the soldiers thus: "I want to see on file in Washington the personal war record of every man who existed, showing when he emisted,

every battle, skirmish, or engagen kind that he was in." and that he was in."

Progress is the obsractoristic of the ago.

The first revolt by femule canvicts on record took place in the Kansas penitentiary at Leavenworth the other day. They throw the huseand of the matron of the institution to the ground and fathly more dayling.

to the ground and fatally wounded him. Here is another gleam of tope for Susan B. I have a sanother gream of sope for Sham If.
It is reported that Ben Butler may become
the prohibition candidate for governor of
Massachusetts next year. The rumor is not
confirmed but appears plausible. Ben is
growing old and the probibition party is the
only one to which his has not belonged. He
can hardly wish to die with his record thus
hecomplete.

the Ohio river in Pennsylvania is an organi-ration which has for many years had a rule strictly forbidding members to marry. Thina-has thus out down their members and piled up their loiliars until great weath stares each one in the faces. To avoid this evil the feasibility of recurring to the institution of imarriage in order to increase their popula-tion is now under consideration in the so-ciency. As meany all the members are quite uged their faith must be very strong. Boscobel, the home of the late Rev. H. W. Boscober, at Pegisskill-on-the-Hudson, has the Ohio river in Pennsylvania is an orga

Beecher, at Peckskill-un-the-Hudson, has just been sold to a New Yorker for \$15,000. The house alone cost \$10,000 and altogether Mr. Beecher expended about \$230,000 on the property. The mansion is supplied with cas, electric bells, elegant bath rooms, a billiard hall, all the modern conveniences. Some body must have made a good bargain, or a that locality.

that locality.

The New York World says gloomity that there is no use in asking congress for the fair, as that body will grant nothing it can withhold to the metropolis. This is hardly in accordance with the facts. New York has for many years occupied the position of a mendicant and has received many gifts from congress. But as to the fair, only the brave deserve it.

There is now a preserved that the preserve.

There is now a prospect that the negotiations for the Cherokee strip will be brough to a close in a few days. The commissioners are finding in Bushy Head and his colleagues diplomats and financiers worthy of their steel. In a communication to the commission steel. In a communication to the commission the Cherokee statesame emphatically lay down the law in the matter, and declared among other things that "It is not businesshike for the United States to settle our lands with becomers until we have been paid for them." It is thought the land will be offered to the government at \$1 per acre and that the commission will refuse the offer.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

Grand Island expects to occupy its new city hall by January 1.

A chims of beils has been ordered for the Catholic church at Atkinson.

The first session of the Sioux County Teachers' association will be held at Harrison January 7 and 3.

The American bank at Alliance will be re-

son January 2 and 3.

The American bank at Alliance will be reorganized under the national banking law
with a paid up capital of 250,000.

A canal is bound dag at Wauneta for the
purpose of filling a natural basic near town
with water from the Frenchman river.
York has had another failure, the jeweiry
stock of West Fisher having been taken to
satisfy the claims of two of the local, banks.

A Red Willow country bartiers. A Red Willow county justice of the refused to entertain a motion made by torney because no one volunteered to

The farmers' co-operative association at Merna has been reorganized, and hereafter stock will be bought only from members of

Carl Muclier, a Grand Island drink dis-penser, is missing from his accustomed haunts and the sheriff has closed his adloon. Muclier leaves debts amounting to \$0,000.

Mactior towes debts amounting to 20,000.

Bill Thompson, an individual who has been systematically robbing the people of Carleton, was placed under arrest and a miscellaneous assortment of stolen property has been recovered. Bill was liberated on the promise to leave the country!

While lowering A. H. Loose's drug store in Harrington the building fell forward into the street, pring the stock and fixtures into the stock and fixtures in the ground of the stock and street, which is the stock and fixtures in the ground of the stock and fixtures in the grou

loss is estimated at \$1,500. The stockmen of northwestern Nebraska met hat week at Hyannis and effected an organization to be known as the Northwestern Stock Growers' association. The object of the association is to advance the interests of stock growers and dealers in live stock of all kinds within said territory, and for the protection of the same against frauds and swindlers.

swindlers.

Towa Items.

There are seven cases of mailgrant diphtheria is one family at Fort Dodge.

Chizeas of Chirèmes and vicinity shipped three carlonis of supplies to the Danuta destitute last week.

A four-tean-year-old biarshalltown boy chopped off a thumb with a butcher kaffe while trying to cut a brick.

Hurglars cleaned out a saloon at Clinton the other laift as there are could have been done by a prohibition constable.

The nine-months-old child of H. P. Jen.

done by a prohibition constable.

The nine-months-old child of H. P. Jensen of New Hartierd was choked to death by a nutshell which is picted up off the floor and attempted to swallow.

While attending the Murphy temperance meeting at Codor Falls Mrs. John Johnson, and opply years, was suddenly attacked with heart disease and died in her daughter's lap.

iap.

The nine-months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spircek of Elishorn township, Webster county, was found lying dead in its crib Saturday morning. The child had not been alting in any manner, and it is thought that its death was a result of suffocation caused by the pillows.

S. S. Winail of Dubuque has received the

velorin's jewel issued by the sovereign ledge of Odfi Fellows to those who have been in the order twenty. Her years, the was in-listed at Galesa thirty-four years are said is a past erand master and past patternth. The jewaits the first received in Dubuous and the thrift in lows.

STRENGTH OF THE CHINESE ARMY

Theoretically it is a Million Mon-Ris-

With regard to the military organization and resources of China much might be written, but to summarize the chief facts it may be said that the military organization on paper is only slightly less claborate than the civil administration, and that the emperor controls forces of nearly 1,000,000 armsd men—only, to a large degree, the arms are out of date and the men untrained, says the London Times. Although events have compelled the authorities to show greater activity, and to increase the number of troops by the formation of frosh corps, such as Li Hung Chang's trained regiments and the garrison in Manchuria and Central Asia, the division of the army remains unchanged, and goes back to the date of the Manchurian and Central Asia, the division of the army remains unchanged, and goes back to the date of the Manchuroun expansive the permanent forces of the empire. They were then divided into three separate bodies, composed of the races of which they belienged—Manchu, Mongol and Chinese. The Manchuroun 678 commanies of 100 men enen, or nearly seventy thousand fighting men. The Mongols furnish about eighty thousand men, but no attempt has yet been made to organize thus force for modern war. China is strong in numbers, even with respect to her army, which has always been delegated to an inferior position in her community, priding itself on the pre-eminence of the educated civilian, but she is lamentably deficient in organization.

Of late years streamous efforts have been made to render efficient those periods of the Chinese army which are entrusted with duties that are considered of exceptional importance. The army of Li Hung Chang, garrisoning the metropolitan province of Pechinii, has for twenty yours been subjected to a stricter discipline than the rest. caused as much by Li's experience of war, gained against the Taeping robels in co-operation with Geocral Gordon, as by the desire to save the capital. This force, which is mainly recruited from the Chinese, beinstructured to the main of the military value of even

Manchu and Mongol Banners, men of fine physique, who, unlike the Chinese, believe that the sword is better than the pen and that courage is superior to chicane. If their training were taken seriously in hand China would possess in her northern province an army which could safeguard Pekin against any conceivable invasion. Greater progress has been made with regard to the Tartar army garrisoning the all-important province of Manchuria. Twenty years ago the garrison of that part of the suppre consisted of the tribal levies armed with bows and arrows and spears. A fint-lock appeared an engine of destruction. Today there are nearly 200,000 Bannermen on the rolls in Manchuria alone, and of these it is stated that one-third are armed with Win chester and other rifles, and are performing garrison duties at Monkden. Kirio, and on the Ussuri. It is not costended that these troops are yet as carefully tenined as the model corps of Li, but they probably possess superior fighting qualities.

Leaving a wide margin for exaggeration there is the important fact that China now has one strong army to detend her capital against attack from the sea, and another to oppose any assault by land from the Amour and Russian Manchuria. This really means a complete revolution in the military position of China.

Prince Wang considers that the system of military competitive examinations should be wholly altered. The present dynasty owes its existence to the practice of archery, but the conditions of warfare have greatly altered, and in place of the bow and arrow we have the iron sword and the terrible cannon, so that reliance can no longer be placed upon antiquated weapons. In western countries, says Wang, every man from the prince down to the humilest person learns the art of using firearms; and even foreigners in China marcice rife shooting persodically. He has manner they become skilled marks-man and formidable solders.

western countries, says Wang, every man from the prince down to the humblest person learns the art of using firearms; and even foreigners in China practice rifle shooting persodically. In this manner they become skilled markaman and formidable soldiers. He recommends, therefore, that in the military examinations, in addition to the practice with the bow and arrow, lifting stones and other heavy weights, the competitors be required to shoot at a target with a rifle, and that great hono. The successful competitor should then be appointed to teach rifle shooting to be bestowed upon the best markaman. The successful competitor should then be appointed to teach rifle shooting to be provided in the same of treatms, and he preposes that a decree should be issued that promotion is the army should in fature depend upon the skilled use of liveryme.

Brewer's Lucky Star.

Washington Correspondent Inter-Ocean: Herrescentiative Wilson, who succeeded Mr. Burns of Missouri is the new justice of the supreme court. "Brewer," he says, "is one of the lackiest men I ever knew. We were in Kansas City together when we were both young men. I knew him when he began the practice of law. He was a quict, amiable fellow, not aggressive. Dut necessing ability. He was then and is now a great ches player, and that quiet attentiveness which is observable in one intent upon that gaine was characteristic of him. He was never aggressive and did not appear to seek aughting, but luck always brought good things his way. He can hardly as said to have had any practice at all when he was called upon to take the probate logicality of Leavenwertheity. From that position, without he was exploited district that had some practice in that position, and then he was appointed district.

The proceedings finally closed with a beginning of the carrier processed to the probate logically of Leavenwertheity. From that position, and the desire of the probate logically of Leavenwertheity. From that position, and the head of the position of county attorney. He had som

judge of the state court. He next became justice of the supreme court of Kansas. I saw him after that, and he was seeking the appointment has United States circuit judge. He asked me to write some letters for him, which I did with pleasure. When I saw him again he had got the appointment. I teld him to mark my word, that he would next be appointed to the supreme court of the United States, and that before he died he would be chief justice. His appointment to the first place has gone in; the other will come in time. With apparent indifference he follows his lucky star, and it leads him upward."

HE WENT UP IN A BALLOON.

First Authentic Account of Gam-betta's Famous Escape from Paris. New York Sun: The Armand-Harbos was the name of the balloon in which Gambetta accompanied by M. Speller, the present minister of foreign affairs, escaped from Paris October 7, 1870. The nie-ship landed at Epineuse, a litthe commone of l'Oise, not far from Cler-mont, and a monument has just been dedicated in the village near the spot where it came to auchor. This monument is a simple syramid, and the closing seatence of the inscription on it is as follows: "This balloon, after having passed through the fire of the enemy, landed in the woods of Ferrieres, territory of Epineuse."

The little village was draped with flags and triumphat arches and flowers lined the route that was taken by the presiding officer after the ceremonies, M. Spuller, who traveled with Gambetta in the balloon in question.

It is now nincteen years since that memorable trip was made, and yet the only authentic account of it has just appeared in one of the Paris papers, the facts being supplied by M. Spuller himself.

When the government of national dec. This mon u where it came to anchor.

facts being supplied by al. Spaller nim-self.

When the government of national de-fense ordered Gambetta to Tours and appointed Jules Favre in his place in Paris, the Armand-Barbes was inflated, and October 7, 1870, at the Place Saint Pierre in Montmartre, in presence of an immense crowd, Gambetta, Spuller, and the aeronaut, Trichet, started on thate lawrey.

an immense crowd, Cambetta, Spuller, and the aeronaut, Trichet, started on their journey.

"The idea of leaving Paris," said M. Spuller, "haunted the mind of Gambetta from the beginning of the investment. Tam not minister of the interior of Paris, 'said he'! am munister of the interior of Paris,' said he'! am munister of the interior of France." The departure had been fixed for October 4, in the morning, but as the weather was foggy M. Horve-Mangon was opposed to it, just as he was on the 5th and 6th. Gambetta was annoyed by these delays, and he was also troubled about the trip from his office to Place Saint-Pierre, for, as his project began to be public property, he was afraid of a popular demonstration. Therefore he decided to go on the 7th, no matter how the weather was. M. Herve-Mangon recommended the travelers to provide themselves with warm clothing on account of the temperature, which he supposed would be extremely cold; and it was on that occasion that Gambetta purchased the famous fur overcoat with which the artists have always painted him. But this turned out to be a useless precunton, for the voyagers had hardly risen up into the clear air when the sin began to shine upon them and warm them.

The balloon drifted at first toward St. Ouen. In passing over the German

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gan to shine upon them and warm them.

The balloon drifted at first toward St. Ouen. In passing over the German lines it was sailuted with utrillery and musketry. The sharpand rolling rattle from the lines of infuntry accommanded the rapid and continuous artillery fire, while the bugle call told of the evening's excitement and discomfiture as the big balloon soared screnely away toward Argenteuii. M. Tracket, accustomed to limited ascensions, wished to come down, but Gambetta and Spuller wanted to go as far as possible.

D'he first descent was made near Chantilly at a point that M. Spuller thinks was Villiers. The weather was beautiful. The fields were full of peasants at their autumn work. When they saw the balloon coming down they rau to it and took hold of the netting at the neck and held it. Gambetta, with his caul warmth, told them the news of Paris and praised the pariforism and courage of the inhabitants. Then he asked if the Prussins were near by "Quite close," was the reply, 'and you would do well to start off again."

This advice was taken; seme ballast was thrown out, and the balloon went up rabidly. Nevertheless, the temptation to descend once more got the better of M. Trichet. Perceiving a line farm, with arms stacked in the yard and soldiers close by, he concluded that they were France-Trecurs. But the moment the balloon commenced to descend the soldiers, who were Germans, sprang for their arms and commenced a well-sustained life upon the Armand-Barbes. Hastily the voyagers began to throw out ballast, M. Spuller threw away his beavy overroat in the excitoment of the nument, for the bullets began to whistic disagreeably close, while the rattle seemed to increase with every second. But the balloon, free of ballast, began to rise again. In this engagement it was wounded, so to say, It was pieceed by a ball; but in spite of the misfortune it continued its route.

say. It was pieceed by a ball; but in spite of this misfortune it continued its route.

Soon, however, it began to show signs of weakness. The gas was secaning and it began to sink rapidly. At this point they found themselves over a little river and they could hear the roll of the Prussian drums. Gambetta told Trichet.

How I.C. Westernment building in this city. A meeting was held at the Capital dotted this evening to form a real estate exchange. Stops were taken that insures an organization in the near future.

Louis Lancky, an enplit, was before the imane commissioners today. He was additionally an experiment of the present and ordered sent to the freedom and them.

ELMWOOD FARMERS' ALLIANCE

A New Phase in the Complaint From That Body.

A TRAVELING MAN IN TROUBLE.

His Friends, However, Insist That Ho Is Blameless - News at the State House-The City in Brief.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMERS HER, 1029 P STREET,
LINCOLN, Nob., Dec. 11.
The meeting of the state board of trans-

ortnism called for today to pass upon the indiags of the board of secretaries on the Emwood, Cass county, complaint was acportaism called for today to mas upon the findings of the board of secretaries on this Emission of the board of secretaries on the Emission of the county, complaint was adjourned until immorrow owing to the smallify of some of the members of the state beard to be present. The complaint, as has been stated, sets up that clovalor privileges have been menical the Pareners' Alliance. No. 363, by the Missouri Pacific railroad company, while such privileges have been reasted other corporations. The Hen stated that a majority and minority report would be submitted. In this confuction it is learned today that Secretaries Gilkiesen and Gilkiess entertain the opinion that the alimnet in question has rights that have been refused and that an order should issue from the beard compelling the Missouri Pacific folks to grant complainants equal privileges and facilities for slipping grain and other commodities with other persons and corporations. Secretary Garbor disserts. He sols forth his reasons at length, and the diverging opinions promise interesting reading.

He sets forth his reasons at congth, and the diverging opinions promise interesting reading.

S. LaMaster, secretary of the ulliance, was here today. He flied the following affidavit, which come to show that the farmers in the vicinity of Elizawood are labering under difficulties that are berond a passing fancy. This is to certify that we, the undersupped, have this shy hasded even into the town of Elizawood, Casa county, Nebraska, and have been unable to miload our wagons on account of insufficient facilities for handling grain at the elevator. Some of us have been here after early morning, and are still unable to unload at 3 o'clock p. m.

U. H. Gementano, Fance, J. M. Ling, J. M

Standing fur His Rights.

Louis Howers, a well known traveling man of this city, is in trouble. His friends, howers, a well known traveling man of this city, is in trouble. His friends, howers cover, ciain that he will come out without a taint upon his character in the end. It appears that Wood, Bonbricht & Co. of Philiadelphia, Pa., caused a scarch warrant to be run upon his residence on the corner of Tweifth and Q streets yesterday evening. The firm alleges that he made away with goods belonging to them while he was in their employ, and during his temporary absence from the city an effort was made to get possession of them as indicated but without avail. Howers' attorney states that he does hold goods that belongs states that he does hold goods that belonger to the country, but that he holds them to insure the payment of \$200 which the house owes him and as yet has failed to pay. It is said that the goods he holds are worth about \$100, and that the firm will have the said that the goods he had been will have the said that the firm heart and the said that the sai

on the payment of \$500 and not until then

State House Jottings.
The board of public lands and buildings
has accepted an invitation from the ladies in
charge of the home for the freedless, and
will dise at the home tomerrow. It is
learned that the members of the board will
be accompanied by their wives.
Secretary of State Cowdrey and Commissioner Steen, representing the board of public lands and buildings, went to Kearney
today on official business.
The following cases were filed for trial in
the supreme court:
L. Strickler vs Mary E. Marghs error
from the district court of Lincoln county.
Jufferson H. Foxworthy vs The City of
Hastings; error from the district court of
Ananas county.
John Zummerman et al vs Mary Kingerman, error from the district court of
Sarpy
county.
Auditor Bestler received for each state of courty.
Auditor Bestler received for each state.

man, error from the district court of Sarpy county.

Auditor Benton received for registration today \$4.400 of refective light and \$5.000 of city hall bonds for Tecumseh, Johnson county also \$15,000 of Buffain county court bonse bonds. The District Court.

Appeal papers were filed in the McAllister will contest this afterneon. It seems that a higher court is to pass upon. County Jugge

Stewart's opinion.

Hargreaces Brothers secured a judgment against Wilham Roggenkamp for \$40. The Judgment against Wilham Roggenkamp for \$40. The Judgment against Wilham Roggenkamp for \$40. The hight. Its ground work was recited by Tits Hat this morning.

The Stewart divorce case was submitted to the court his morning. It is said that the court will not pass upon it before tomorrow. Durse for the wife, however, is expected.

City News and Notes.

Deputy Secretary of State O. C. Hell and with coclorated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage last might.

An effort is being annot to influence congress to make an appropriation for an addition to the government building in this city.

Hon. J. C. Watson of Nebraski in the city today on legal business.

Hos. John Pitzgeraid has presented the Grand Army of the Ropublic beople with a borse volume at \$150, which will be among the valuables to be drawn at the coming fair. It is said that 2,000 of the 3,000 tickets have stready been soid.

The ladies of St. Paul's German church gave an entortainment at Punke's opera-house tonight. It was largely staenden and a financial success. Beecham's Pins act like magic on a weak tomach.

stomach.

The Insatiable English Syndicate. Carcaco, Dec. 11,—The English syndicate having completed its large investments in mills and elevator property in and about Minneapells, has moved over to Daluta and is taking in that town, a \$1,000,000 purchase having been made this meering. Levy Meyer, the attorney who is acting for the Englishmen, received a rable disputch from London climus this migraing in which it is stated that the Daluth property and the terms of purchase were satisfactory, and which instructed him to closs the deed immediately. This was done. The purchase includes some of the largest mills and elevators in Daluth.

SICK HEADACHE



CARTER'S

They also relice Pills.
They also relice District Pills.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE