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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska
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George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the wees ending Nov. 29, 1800, was as fol-

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drsday, Nov. 28.
urday, Nov. 28. saturday, Nov. 29.....

Average...... 22,609
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Fworn to before me and subscribed in my rescuce this 20th day of November, A. D., 1800 (SEAL.) Etate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as.

County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and snys that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average duly circulation of The Dathy Bre for the month of November, 1889, was 19,300coples; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,550 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1810, 10,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,185 copies; for June, 1890, 20,261 copies; for June, 1890, 20,570 copies; for June, 1890, 20,570 copies; for Cober, 1899, 20,762 copies, George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this istday of November, A. D., 1890, N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

The impending session of the legislatur will be of vital concern to the people of this state. It is of the utmost importance that members of the legislature shall understand wants of their constituents and be prepared to grapple intelligently and advisedly with the issues that must come before them. THE BEE therefore invites suggestions from those who are familiar with any particular Subject that is likely to engage the attention of the legislature. Parties favoring us, however, are requested to make their communientions as brief as possible and to the point is to be understood that THE BEE will not e responsible for the published views of con tributors, and it reserves the privilege of discussing them in its own way and from the Standpoint which it deems best for the interests of the people.

SHALL the sanitary tail wag the councilmanic dog?

THE regular midwinter assurances are ngain given that the new postoffice will bloom in the spring.

SENATOR BLAIR will hardly be able to untie his boom from the tangled New Hampshire situation.

THE president's message did not please the democrats, but it made the mugwumps blue with rage.

THERE is a fortune waiting for the manager who will induce Mrs. O'Shea to star in the role of Cleopatra.

Now we shall see in all its nakedness that "diabolical conspiracy" against the political welfare of Dictator Burrows,

WHEN Uncle Sam has covered Nebraska and the Dakotas with muskets it will be a favorable opportunity to clean out the covotes.

THERE is some method in the Messiah madness after all. The ghost dances enable the redskins to fit their stomachs to their rations.

BLAINE and Lincoln is a ticket suggested by Illinois politicians. It is premature by at least eighteen months, but it hath a pleasant jingle.

IT WAS a master stroke of foresight, the clipping of the friendly Indians' hair. Long flowing locks are decidedly inconvenient in a scalping match.

EX-GOVERNOR GLICK of Kansas is authority for the statement that Senator Ingalls is worth \$4,000,000, . Nothing further is wanted to insure his re-elec-

DEMOCRATIC aspirants for the presidency of the council will consult their interests by consulting the sanitary commissioner. The remnant of the combine is at the disposal of Mr. Morrissey.

WHEN a genuine snow blockade is added to daily wrecks and overworked employes the condition of traffic on western railroads will be deplorable indeed. What, then, will Nebraska cities do for coal?

THE new bridge company has filed articles of incorporation in two states, and will presently move on congress for a charter. Meanwhile the Nebraska Central scheme appears "lost to sight, to memory dear."

THE Irish envoys pause in the middle of their American tour to turn sad faces back to Ireland, where they now return. But whether to assume the leadership of their party, or to stand back in the shadow of Parnell's disapproval, they know not.

THE popular democratic notion, that the Alliance movement has arisen largely out of the opposition to sectionmlism, is entirely erroneous. It rests on deeper grounds, for which certain elements that flourish equally in the democratic and republican parties are responsible. A vast amount of philosophical Ignorance has been aired about the Alliance.

SENATOR MANDERSON does not claim to be much of an Indian fighter, but his suggestion that the redskin be deprived of his fleet pony and furnished with oxen instead has considerable merit. The senator's idea is that this change of beasts will gradually turn the warrior into a farmer, and the sword into a pruning heok. Considering the general worthlessness of senatorial philosophy on Indian civilization, the suggestion of the Nebraska senator is really quite luminous.

LOOKING FOR CAUSES.

It is well that the congress of the United States has given prompt attention to the Indian troubles with a disposition to inquire into their causes. The discussion in the senate on Wednesday ought to have great results. On the authority of General Miles, one senator ascribed the demonstrations of the Indians wholly to starvation, and declared it was a crime on the part of the government to stand by and do nothing but furnish arms to the whites. Another senator, the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, expressed a doubt that shortness of food was the origin of the trouble, or that a good supply of food would be a cure for it. He intimated that a constant change in the policy of the Indian service was in some measure responsible for the revolt. The rations required by treaties had been cut down year by year, by way of starving the Indians into self-support. This senator admitted that the Indians had just cause of complaint because of the non-fulfilment of agreements made with them by the government. A third senator stated from personal observation that the Indians generally are well fed, and he thought the trouble with them is that being fed and clothed and allowed to live on the bounty of the government makes them mischievous. The weight of these senatorial opinions is that the government has not been doing its full duty by its wards; it has not kept its obligations with them.

The inspector general of the division of the Missouri, who was sent to the scene of the disturbance to investigate the matter of food supply, has returned, and his testimouy must be regarded as entitied to full confidence. He says the principal cause of trouble is the lack of rations, principally of meat. The supply of meat issued for the Pine Ridge reservation has been reduced within a year 1,000,000 pounds, and this is not all. The cattle driven out to the Indians do not weigh more than two-thirds what they are represented to, but the Indians lose the difference. Is it at all surprising that they are dissatisfied with this? The inspector general does not expect a winter campaign, but he says that so long as the Indians are not properly fed there will be the probability of trouble. His testimony sustains the opinion of General Brooke, expressed within two or three days after his arrival at the scene of the demonstration, and leaves little doubt that hunger was the chief incentive to the rebellious spirit manifested by the Indians.

The interior department has gone to the extent of its authority in an effort to remove this cause of complaint, and very likely good effects will follow. It may be necessary to do more in the same direction, for which congress must make provision. Senator Dawes may be right in the view that an additional supply of food would not be a cure for the trouble. but the wisdom of trying the expedient will hardly be questioned.

ARGUMENTS FOR STEAMSHIPS. The president, the secretary of the reasury, and the postmaster general have all submitted to congress arguments in favor of developing steamship lines. Bills for this purpose, providing subsidies, have passed the senate and are now in the house. It is understood intelligence and finest discrimination. that the felends of these measures out side of congress are thoroughly organized to bring to bear all the pressure possible for their passage through the house, and if they are passed it is not doubted they would receive the approval of the president. When the strength of the influence in favor of this legislation is considered it is apparent

tion of foreign trade the steamship car-

rying the mails statedly and frequently

and offering to passengers a comforta-

ble, safe and speedy transit. The secre-

tary of the treasury regards the fact

that the percentage of imports and ex-

ports carried in American vessels during

the past year was less than in any

year since the formation of the

our national pride and our national in-

terests. He regards it as both a folly

and a danger to depend upon our com-

netitors for the means of access to for-

sign markets, while "the humiliation of

witnessing the disappearance of our

flag from the high seas, without one of-

fort to restore it to its former proud po-

sition, cannot be expressed." The secre-

tary reasons that aid to our merchant

farmer, the manufacturer, and the mer-

chant, as well as to the ship builder and

ship owner. The postmaster general is

equally earnest in favor of the country

having its own means of ocean transpor-

not be subject to foreign capital-

ists for means to distribute its

foreign steamship companies might at

any moment cut off mail intercourse

with Europe under the present circum-

stances. Besides, the foreign mail ser-

vice yields a profit of not far from two

sum, the postmaster general thinks,

might be fairly considered for disposal

in the encouragement of American ship-

The force and cogency of these argu-

time, will be universally conceded. The

fact that foreign ship owners get from

this country between one and two mil-

lions of dollars annually, the largest

part of which would be kept at home

and distributed among our own people

if the country possessed the means

of transportation for its foreign com-

merce, is one that challenges serious

contemplation. It is an entirely sound

and unassailable proposition that a

great commercial nation like the

United States ought to have its own

merchant marine carrying its flag into

every sea and into the ports of all na-

ping for American mails.

wherever he may under the broad canopy of heaven, limited only by his duty not to interfere with the rights of others. that there is serious probability of its THE PRESIDENT AND THE WEST. doption by the present congress. The western people have close and ex-It will be interesting to refer to the arguments offered. The president tensive relations with the na tional government. And what they ask of a chief says that reciprocity will be largely limexecutive, above all else, is honesty and sted and its benefits retarded and dimin ished if provision is not contemporanepromptness in the discharge of their ously made to encourage the establishpublic business and vigilant and thoughtment of first class steamship communiful attention to the development of their resources. Judged by these standards, cation between our ports and the ports President Harrison's administration has of such nations as may meet our overbeen eminently satisfactory. It has tures for enlarged commercial exbeen notable for the sound business inchanges. He suggests as the first condi-

istic as an administrator. The message well illustrates the attitude of the present administration toward the west, both in its record of things done and in Its suggestions for future legislation. When it is examined with especial reference to the subject it is seen that the president has good reason to be satisfied with the results of his government as appealing alike to

stinct which is his prominent character-

work in this section. The public land question was never before in better shape. Under Secretary Noble the domain open to settlement has been increased over fifteen million acres by new treaties with the Indians. Settlers and homesteaders have never had better reason to be pleased with Commissioner Groff's conduct of the land office. Cases have been narine is not aid to a class, but to the pushed through with unprecedented promptness and legal questions decided with a strict regard to the rights of honest settlers. These are precisely the conditions calculated to encourage the filling up of our vacant lands by a desirtation. He says the country should able class of citizens. In connection with statehood they have given a marvelous impulse to the growth of Washmail. Unexpected differences with ington and the Dakotas. The Rocky mountain region has strong reasons of its own for remembering the first half of President Harrison's term. By his approval Wyoming, Idaho and Montana have joined the ranks of the sovereign millions of dollars per annum, which states. The passage of the silver bill, for which his administration is responsible, has lent an impetus to their mines and quickened their general prosperity. Under his vigorous application of the laws the Mormon power in Utah has ments, not now presented for the first grown feeble and uttered its first ery of

surrender in regard to the doctrine of polygamy. The department of agriculture has become an established institution and one of great usefulness. It constantly seeks to improve the conditions of farming and is therefore becoming an important factor in the prosperity of the west. It has done much to protect the reputation of American meat products abroad, and its watchful attention to the volume of agricultural exports is worth much to our farming interests. If to this record of usefulness is added the crowning achievement of reciprocity,

tions with which it has trade. But it the producers of the west will have SCHOOL LANDS OF NEBRASKA. may be possible to obtain this at too cause to put the present administration great a cost, not merely in money, but higher in their esteem than any previous in the sacrifice of a principle important

this character. The proposition that

subsidies to steamships would not be

defended, and besides this objection is

the no less serious one that the

policy would impose obligations upon

the treasury the extent of which

could not be estimated with any degree

of certainty and the end of which could

not be fixed nor foreseen. The measure

providing for mail contracts with

haps be accepted by the people. There

country should not be subject to foreign

constructed as to be available for gov-

if an exigency should arise requiring

their employment, commends it to favor.

But popular sentiment is strongly op-

posed to the other measure, known as

the tonnage subsidy bill, and its enact-

ment into law would be a great mistake.

A PREPOSTEROUS MEASURE.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the father of the

"force bill," has promptly come forward

at this session with another measure of

far-reaching importance. He proposes

to deal with immigration by a new and

Mr. Lodge's scheme is to turn our con-

sular agents into an army of foreign in-

would make them the means of enforcing

the severest restrictions upon immigra-

tion ever imposed by our government

and attempt to stop all undesirable ele-

ments before they had set sail for Amer-

Mr. Lodge may readily be credited

with an ambition to perform high pub-

exclude every class of foreigners whom

we do not welcome and they accomplish

it by very simple and sensible methods.

They provide that to contract labor,

paupers, criminals or diseased persons

shall be admitted to our ports, and they

make the steamship companies responsi-

ble for the enforcement of the law, under

penalty of returning without pay any

immigrants refused admittance by cus-

toms officials. This law embodies the

spirit of American institutions on the

subject of immigration. We have

neither right nor object in refusing to

receive into our citizenship any able-

bodied and sound-minded man who de-

sires to come here to improve his con-

dition. The proposition to make illit-

eracy a bar to immigration is utterly

foolish. It would place a stern limit on

the coming of foreigners, and would

alter the entire character of our historic

There are also serious defects in Mr.

Lodge's plam to make use of the consuls

as judges of what constitutes good ma-

not, as a rule, fitted for such important

service, which would require the best

Nor would it be practicable to under

take any such examination in foreign

It is safe to predict an early interment

of Mr. Lodge's bill to abolish the in-

alienable right of man to seek his home

hospitality to all mankind.

zenship.

class legislation cannot be successfully

to be maintained in a government of No portion of the president's message Is more gratify by to the west than his emphatic declaration in favor of government assistance in preparing the way for great systems of irrigation. He would limit the work of the government to making surveys, ascertaining the location and extent of the water supply and taking possession of it in the interest of settlers. And this is all that is asked. Private capital and co-operative enterprise will do the work when the American-built steamships, although infederal government has demonstrated where irrigation will be an assured sucvolving the subsidy principle, would peress and where it will be a hazardous is very great force in the view that the experiment. Great good may be expected from the president's earnest suggestion on this subject. capitalists for means to distribute its

The west has benefited much from the mail. Besides, the provision of this measure that the steamships shall be so sound and sensible methods which characterize the entire administration of ernment use as auxiliaries to the navy, President Harrison.

A QUIET POINTER.

The organ of the defunct combine asserts that if the new council makes as good a record as the old gang it will have done well

If the new council does not radically improve the present management of city affairs, we shall have several large political funerals a year hence,

It will not be a question of one ward, Every voter in the city will have a voice in the selection of the next nine councilmen. Even if a remnant of the present novel method, and to make illiteracy a gang succeeds in manipulating a city bar to the privileges of American citiconvention, they will discover that the voters as a whole cannot be bulldozed into supporting any member who prosspectors and to admit no immigrant who titutes the interests of the people for selfish ends. does not bear a passport from them. He

If the nine members at large are anxious to succeed themselves, they should lose no time in disinfecting themselves of the odors of the combine, fire the sinecures, conduct the affairs of the city as they would their own business, and avoid the notorious scandals, favoritisms and jobbery, which have been the lic service, but there is neither demand conspicuous features of the combine regime. nor excuse for his new bill. Present laws

The wise councilman will put himself in accord with public sentiment, and strive to bring municipal affairs to a

genuine business basis. u THERE is no necessity for haste in the selection of a successor to the late Judge Savage on the public library board. The qualifications of the several persons urged for the position should be carefully weighed. It is important that the affairs of the library should be conducted on a broad conservative basis, as free as possible from sectarian influence. The position calls for a man of literary attainments, well versed in history, and especially one thoroughly capable of discriminating between strong, health y, instructive works and the deluge of erotic trash on the book market at the present time. Let the office seek the man.

THE most pathetic feature of the present council situation is the efforts of the combine tools to convince the democratic majority that they were not terial for citizenship. Our consuls are forninst them on election day. Even the ardent supporters of the major at the primaries and at the polls have discovered that they are "good enough demorats to hold the job." The sinecure are now as heretofore-for anybody and everybody if their grip on the treasury is not disturbed.

> THE Hon. Dick Burdish is too modest by half. The fact that a majority of his political associates are anxious to preside over the destinies of the coming council should not deter him from entering the lists. It will not detract from the abilities of others to say that Richard's masterly handling of a policeman's club would enable him to shine resplendent behind a gavel.

. THE awakening was a trifle rude, but ander the circumstances it was necessary to convince the Council Bluffs council that it takes two parties to make a bargain.

Now that Mayor Cushing has a party majority in the council we shall presently see whether he will insist on "business methods in city affairs."

Cleveland's Unhappy Pen. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Cleveland should quit writing letters

to persons whom he does not know. In fact,

it would be a good idea for him to quit writing letters altogether. Worse in the Next Congress. Boston Journal. Republican absenteeism was the cause of

much delay and embarrassment in the last session of congress. In the approaching session it will be unpardonable.

Mississippi's Example. Kansas City Journal. Mississippi has certainly done well in many particulars with her new constitution, and one of the features which will recommend it self to the public is a provision that the legislature shall meet once in four years. There

is nothing more disturbing to the peace of a state than constant legislation. What Will the Burlington Do?

New York Times. The Union Pacific being now in control, the Richmond Terminal people whipped into submission, the Pacific Mail company secured, the Atchison unable to fight any longer and the Rock Island interests conciliated, it remains to be seen how the Chicago Burlington & Quincy people will act. They are still in a position to talk independently.

Attempting the Impossible.

Chicago Tribune.

It is devoutly to be hoped that some of the many men at Washington who have pet schemes for further enlarging the coinage of silver will not deem it necessary to provide that the mints of the United States must furnish an inlet for all the surplus silver of the world. There appears to be danger that the philanthropy of some, if not a majority of their number will outrun prudence. It is thought probable that the act passed this year provides for using up the silver production of this country, and that if the supply to our mints could be restricted to that it might not be difficult to sustain the big metal dollar in comparison with the smaller one after the present surplus has been worked off. But to undertake to coin all the silver that could be sent here from all other countries, to do that on the reduced basis of relative weight, as is proposed by some, and then to expect to keep our gold in circulation by the side of it would be to look for the impossible. Why should it be attempted?

It Rests with the House Delegation Whether the State Gets Its Due.

THE TWO BLUNDERS IN THE TARIFF.

Indications That the Republicans will Have Considerable Difficulty in Correcting Them - Seed for Nebraska Sufferers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE,] 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

It probably rests with the Nebraska delegation in the nouse whether their state shall ret about forty-two thousand acres of school ands or something like \$120,000 (computed at \$10 an acre) in cash. It will be recalled that there are due the state of Nebraska 42,000 acres of school lands which were not located because the public domain in the eastern section of the state was exhausted before any effort was made to locate the lands, and the law has been construed by Commissioner Groff to direct that the lands shall be located in certain land districts if not in a certain county. A bill was introduced by Mr. Laird providing that the state should be permitted to locate the lands anywhere within the state, but his death prevented any action being taken upon the measure. Subsequently the proposition was pushed by Senator Manderson, who laid a brief of the case before Land Commissioner Groff and a reply was made to the effect that the location of the lands must be in the eastern district, where there are not now any lands subject to entry.

Senator Teller in the early part of this congress introduced a bill amending sections 2275 and 2276 of the revised statutes, providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes so as to permit states to locate them in districts within their border. Colorado is in the same condition as Nebraska. The bill was passed by the senate May 3 last and was favorably reported to the house on June 9, where it now rests upon the calendar.

It is expected that the members of the ouse from Nebraska will immediately move to have the bill acted upon. An amendment will be offered to the bill, providing that if desirable lands cannot be found in a state it may receive cash payment from the govern-ment at the rate of \$10 an acre.

TARIFF BLUNDERS HARD TO CORRECT, It looks very much as if the republicans would have difficulty in correcting the two serious blunders in the tariff bill, namely the omission of the paragraph about the rebate upon tobacco and the violation of the Hawaiian treaty—without reopening the enire tariff question. Everyone agrees that these two corrections must be made, and there are imporative reasons why they should be made at once, but the best parlia mentarians on both sides of the house hold that as soon as any such correction of the tariff bill comes before the committee of the whole house it reopens the flood gates of any amount of amendments. In short, the rebate on tobacco and the Hawaiian treaty cannot pass without offering a chance for tin plate and a thousand and one other

amendments. A large tobacco delegation is here from every part of the country. They appreciate that this difficulty is before them, and held a meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon to devise some means to overcome it. Mr. Samuel Baker of the tobacco house of Spaulding & Merritt of Chicago was especially commissioned to ne-gotiate with Representative Taylor and per-suade him to withhold his tin plate amendment, which he has been keeping back in order to secure a favorable chance to present it. Other tobbacco men were assigned to labor with other congressmen who have amendments to offer and intend to press them when the tobacco rebate is proposed.

"I don't see how we can help reopening the whole subject," said Mr. Mills this after noon, "much as I want to help the tobacco men. We would have no trouble in the com-mittee on ways and means in respect to the tobacco rebate amendment and the Hawiian treaty, but the trouble will come after the bill comes up before the house, I proposed it will be offer other amendamendment is without sending them to committee, and there are a number of ambi-tious democrats who wish to make records who cannot be restrained from attacking the bill with other amendments as soon as an op-portunity is presented."

Representative McMillan, who is, next to Mr. Mills, the most active democrat on the ways and means committee, takes the same view. "The precedent was long ago estab-lished," he said, "that if a tariff act was amended in any particular it might be amended in all particulars, and any attempt to correct the tobacco section will reopen the entire schedule. There are only two ways to get around it. The committe on rules can adopt a new rule to fit the case or they might pass the amendment on suspension day if they could get two-thirds of the house to vote for it, but some such unusual course will have to be adopted to get the amendments

Mr. McKinley today introduced the amend ment to correct the bill so far as the Hawalian treaty is concerned. He also recognized the necessity of inserting the tobacco rebate, for the tobacco men say that their trade is being jeopardized and they cannot do any business until the error is corrected.

SEED FOR DROUGHT SUFFERERS. Senator Paddock has reported favorably from his committee and will propose to make it an amendment to the regular agricultural appropriation bill the resolution of Senator Ingalls and Senator Manderson providing that seeds shall be distributed by the agricultural department to the drought sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska. The making of this resolution an amendment to the regular eppropriation bill will insure its success.
Senator Manderson today received this reply to his letter to Secretary Rusk asking if anything could be done for the drought sufferers in Nebraska: "In reply to yours of the 1st inst. concerning the distress among the farmers of your state and asking for sug gestions looking to their relief through this department, I can only say that beyond the regular quota of seeds that will be allotted to the senators and members from your state and distributed and such other miscellaneous distribution from the portion of seeds re-quired by law to be distributed by the de partment nothing can be done without special legislation. It would not be in accordance with the spirit of the present law to make in-creased distribution in some sections of the country from the department's quota of seeds for miscellaneous distribution over the whole country.

SCHEMES FOR SETTLING INDIAN TROUBLES. Secretary Proctor today presented the out-lines of a novel plan for determining the cause of the present Indian trouble and preventing similar difficulties in the future. The secretary made an argument before the house com mittee on military affairs and proposed the increase of the maximum strength of the army to its former quota of \$30,000 men of all arms. If this is done, he said, he would immediately enlist two full regiments of Indians, all for the full term of three years, and all to be treated in every tespect like the white soldiers. The Indian force would consist of both infantry and artillery. The secretary thinks the collstment of Indians would have a very good effect upon them and their kind, as it would bring them closer to civilization and teach them business which it now seems impossible to inculcate. The routine of mili tary life would be agreeable to the in-dians, and it is believed by the war department officials that there would be great rivalry among the Indians to be ca listed. Only the best Indians would be se lected by the military authorities, and this lected by the military authorities, and this would put them on their good behavior and set a promium on loyalty and fidelity to the whites. It would also keep the war department in closer touch with the Indians and enable them to be more quickly apprised of any dissatisfaction among the redskins.

The members of the military committee received the preposition very favorable and it.

ceived the proposition very favorably, and it is thought they will act affirmatively. Secretary Windom, upon the recommendation of Secretary Noble, also took a move today in the direction of pacifying the disturbing Sioux by recommending as immediate appropriation of \$100,000, to be expended in provisions for the Sioux. The interior and war departments have come to the conclusion that it would be a good and just experiment

to attempt the reconcilisation of the Indians by first filling their stemachs. Then, if they insist upon continuing their dances and depredations, force will be used, and if the worst comes they will be roughly handled by the military authorities.

TRIED TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL.

There was a warm discussion in the senate for some time today over the indian question in general. The democrats tried to give the situation a political turn and throw the responsibility upon the administration, insist-ing that the dissatisfaction on the part of the Sloux and threatened outbreak was the natural outgrowth of mismanagement. Senator Voorhees said there was a lot of stealing among the agents and those who distribute the rations and that the difficulty was due to honest men having been turned out of office to give republicans places. Senator Teller, who is probably better acquainted with the affairs of Indians than any other man in the senute, having been secretary of the interior acknowledged that there might be irregulari ties among some of those who distribute rations to the Indians, but said the stealings could be nothing more than inconsequential and that the system now employed was the one maintained by Mr. Cleveland during the last administra-

many years. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the resolution providing for the issuance of arms to the citizens of Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wyoming. LAND DECISIONS. Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of Commissioner Groff in nolding for cancellation the pre-emption cash entry of James Carrigan for the southwest quarter of section 21, township 12 north, range 34 west, McCook, Neb. Entry was

tion and which had borne the scrutiny of democratic statesmen and politicians for

ontested by Leslie Coun. He also affirmed the commissioner's decis on in holding for cancellation the timber culture entry of Tevis A. Watson for a tract of land in section 12, township 14 north, range 17 west, Grand Island, Neb., on the contest of Oscar A. Bink.

A LONG COURTSHIP. The serious turn that the illness of Admiral Porter has taken in the past week makes it improbable that the marriage of his daughter,

Miss Ellen, to Mr. C. H. Campbell will be surrounded by as brilliant features as the couple had anticipated. The invitations for the wedding on the 15th of this month were sent out a week ago. The event is to culminate an engagement or at least ten years standing. No couple in Washington has ever as stoutly defied parental objection and certainly no wedding can be attended by as satisfied a company as has been bidden to witness this. Mr. Campbell's attentions to the daughter of Admiral Porter began when he was a captain in the army. He has since been retired and for several years past has been a valued attache of the depart-ment of state. From the very first, while his suit was favorably re-garded by the lady of his choice, it was violently opposed by Admiral and Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter has, however, never wavered an instant in her determination to marry Mr. Campbell when she could manage to get her father's consent. For ten years to get her father's consent.

Mr. Campbell has never entered the Porter had mansion, because one day Mrs. Porter had said that if she ever found him is her parlor she would leave the room. The courtship has therefore been almost an object of public property. Everybody in the west end has watched the devoted lovers every afternoon rain or shine, out together for a promenade Mr. Campbell's custom was to call at the door for his lady love, and as she was al-ways waiting he had scarcely ever to ring the beil. Mr. Campbell lately fell heir to some money, and this justified him in asking his flance to name the day. When the subject was broach to Admiral Porter it met with the usual storm of objection, but he yielded at last and the long-looked for consent was MISCELLANEOUS.

Chairman Dorsey of the bouse committee on banking and currency and Mr. Sherman of the senate finance committee are answer-ing inquiries on the point to the effect tha they do not hope for the adoption of their bill giving national banks circulation to the full par value of the bonds deposited and reduc ing to \$1,000 for each bank the required cir-culation, in view of the fight that is being made made against the proposition.

Colonel Charles A. Baker of South Dakota
was among the president's callers today.

The commission of John E. Dramond of Brooking, S. D., to be national bank examiner of that state, was issued today. This appointment was anticipated in these disatches several weeks since.

Watson Pickerell, special agent of the

bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, left for New York today. He will be in Omaha on next Tuesday and then go to his home in Beatrice. Senator Paddock intends to strengthen his bill to create a permanent tariff commission introduced by him today, by the addition of a new section empowering the commission to

adjust apparent inequities, incongruities, etc. of the new law with the sanction of the presi dent, thus qualifying the provisions of the new iaw. He believes that if the president may lawfully adjust duties, as provided in the reciprocity provisions of the act, he may on the same theory authorize adjustments of the character proposed in the new section in dicated. The preliminary draft of the bill was sentenced today to bring the general subject before the senate at the earliest possi-

First Lieutenant Francis E. Eltonhead has peen designated by the secretary of war as a member of the examining board for the pre-notion of efficers, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Representative Gear of Iowa presented a petition in the house today from citizens of Keokuk, asking for the passage of the amend ment to the tariff bill providing a rebate or manufactured tobacco, Mr. Kerr also pre sented similar petitions from citizens of Bur lington and Marshalltown.

Ington and Marshalltown.

Mr. Dorsey presented a petition asking for the passage of the bill known as the Fort Hartsuff, Fort Sheridan and Fort Mc-Pherson bill. F. M. Speagle was today appointed postmaster at Garfield, Lincoln county Nebraska.

Perry S. Heath

The Lymph Reaches New York. New York, Dec. 4 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A small quantity of Prof. Koch's lymph for the cure of tuberculosis was deliv ered to Dr. Abraham Jacobi of this city today. It came by mail in a vial on the steamship Werra and was sent by Dr. Koch himself. The lymph will be experimented with, it is said, at Mount Sinai hospital. Dr. Jacobi is consulting physician at the hospital and he will be assisted in the experiments by Dr. H. Newton Heineman, who is visiting physician. There are now half a dozen pa-tients for treatment by Dr. Koch's remedy at Mount Sinai hospital. The lymph, it was reported this morning, is affected by atmos pheric changes and it may be necessary to put it through a course of preparation before

Death of a Famous Horse. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—Electioneer the famous trotting sire, aged twenty-five the property of Senator Stanford, died ves

t will be fit to use.

PROF. KOCH

Unhesitatingly recommends Soden Mineral Pastiles (troches) for all throat, lung and catarrhal diseases. Dr. Koch said: "A cough for which I tried many other medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better and has now entirely disappeared.' If you are suffering from a cough, a cold, asthma, bronchial catarrh, or any throat trouble, the Soden Mineral Troches will positively relieve where all else fails.

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How He Accomplished His Purpose on a Certain Kansas Line.

HOW THE ROAD CHANGED HANDS.

It is Now the Subject of Argument in the United States Court Under the Title of Fitzgerald vs.

the M. P. R. R.

Judge Caldwell announced that he would hear arguments in the case of Fitzgerald against the Missouri Pacific in chambers, The petition in the case covers fifty-two pages of closely written typewriter copy. It sets up that the Fitzgerald-Mallory construction company is incorporated under the laws of Iowa, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 . The stockholders are Jay Gould, Sidney Dillion, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, Morton, Bliss & Co., S. H. Mallory and John Fitzgerald. The Gould contingent held a controlling interest, and Fitzgerald and Mallory held \$45,000 in stock.

The construction company contracted to build a road across Kansas from its eastern to its western boundary for the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railway company, for which it was to receive \$16,000 per mile in stock, and \$16,000 per mile in first mortgage loans. These securities were afterwards turned over to the Missouri Pacific rallway company in return for promises of \$11,000 per mile of Missouri Pacific 5 per cent bonds.

The construction company afterwards con-tracted to construct a road from Pueblo to the state line between Kansas and Colorado. This was to be paid for in Missour Pacific bonds at the rate of \$12,000 per mile. the construction company to have the right to locate stations and towns and retain any profits arising therefrom.

It is alleged that the railway company falsely represented that its bonds were worth \$1.05, and agreed to deliver the bonds as each ten miles were completed. The company re-fused to deliver the bonds as agreed and it is ciaimed this was a part of a scheme to barass and oppress the construction company.
It is also alleged that the stock of the con-

struction company should not be assessed for more than 30 per cent, but not withstand-ing this the Missouri–Pacific directors, who held a majority of the stock of the construc-tion company, made calls to the full amount of the stock, Fitzgerald's share of the assessment amounting to \$225,000, which was paid with money advanced by Jay Gould and Sage. Afterwards Jay Gould offered \$1.20 for the stock and the plaintiff being in financial distress sold \$75,000 worth of his stock to

The plaintiff further alleges that in Novem ber, 1886, 186 miles of road were completed and ready to be turned over to the Missouri Pacific. Gould went over the road and reported that it was not complete and on his recommendation the three stockholders, Gould, Dillon and Sage, voted to allow the construction company only \$10,000 per mile for the first 150 miles, instead of \$11,000 per mile, as per contract. The engineer of the Missouri Pacific afterwards went over the line and approved it and the railroad company has been operating it ever It is charged that George Gould and Sage

conspired with Jay Gould and agreed to extend the road from Stafford to Larned a distance of thirty-six miles, for \$10,000 per mile, which was at a great loss. The road mile, which was at a great loss. The road was built and was afterwards turned over to the Missouri Pacific company, the two Goulds and Sage receiving \$12,000 per mile for the road. This transaction, together with the previous one, it is claimed, netted the Goulds and Sage \$185,000, which they pocketed.

The petition goes on in this strain for several pages, charging the railroad magnate with squeezing his victims and opponents by ontrolling the stock market and selling bonds to stockholders for 90 cents when the bonds were represented as being worth \$1.05, and many offer transactions of a similar na-

The roads contracted to be built by the construction company were completed and turned over to the Missouri Pacific December 15, 1887, and on the promise of the New York parties to pay in a few days, Fitzgerald paid sub-contracto struction company amounting to \$52,000. He afterwards brought suit against the construction for this amount and recovered judgment in full in the United States court in this city which was affirmed by the supreme

The case now pending, it is claimed, was referred to a referee without the knowledge of Fitzgerald or his attorneys, and the ref-erec has made a report finding for the Mis-souri Pacific in the sum of \$186,000.

The case is a complicated one and several days will probably be consumed in the Judge Caldwell handed down a decisio yesterday in the case of John S. Baker et al against Samuel J. Howell et al, a suit founded on a promissory note for \$2,000, brought against the makers and endorsers. The plaintiffs relied on a claim of \$3.50 a notary's fees for protesting the note to brin

the amount sued for above the amount o The court held that the question for decision was, "are the notary's fees to be treated as costs within the meaning of that word in the act of congress, or as an independent sub stantive debt, which may be used to increase the sum of 'the matter in dispute.'"

These fees were found to be those of a pub These fees were found to be those of a public official which are fixed by law. Numerous authorities were quoted to show this. The court held that these fees were no part of the debt sued for, and were "no such part of the 'matter in dispute' as to give the court jurisdiction by increasing the amount involved." increasing the amount involved. "On a question of jurisdiction the court has no discretion but to give effect to the act of congress without liberality of intendment

or construction. The case was dismissed, Judge Dundy cor curring in the opinion.



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