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From to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of becember, A. D., 1890 [FEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

Presence this 57th day of December, A. D. 1850
[REAL.]
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

State of Nebrasica,
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Sa.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deroses and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, that the actual average
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Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this sist day of December, A. D., 1894,
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

It is to be hoped that this is the last Indian war in the history of the United States.

SIOUX CITY makes a "splendid showing for the past year. It is not because of prohibition, however, but in spite of it.

THE reduction of wages ordered all along the line by the Pullman company indicates a desire for increased dividends.

In A few days the fog incident to annual settlements will be cleared away, and the business of the country resume its active progressive course.

KANSAS CITY councilmen are not struggling to advance their own salaries. Their chief anxiety just now is to escape the consequences of indictments for bribery.

THE Indian commotion does not affect the vigor of the senatorial ghost dancing in the Dakotas. And on the banners of the leading political chiefs is writ, "No Surrender.

Kansas talks of sending Judge Pepper to the senate as the immediate successor of the vinegar statesman, Ingalls, Kansas seems determined to keep the senate well seasoned.

IF IN the course of Kansas events Sockless Jerry Simpson should capture the senatorship, the result might properly be classed among the political nude departures of the year.

IT is fifteen years since Gladstone formally retired from British public life, and yet his eighty-first birthday finds him still "the pillar of a people's hope, the center of a world's desire."

THE three legislators who hold the balance of power in the Illinois senatorial contest have only to indicate their wants to have them lavishly supplied. Nothing on earth is too good for them.

THE woman mayor of Argonia, Kan. has attended faithfully to the duties of her office, done all her sewing and cooking, and given birth to a baby girl during the past year. Not a slagle man mayor on record has ever accomplished these results.

A CYCLONE in Louisiana, rain in Illinois, a blizzard in the northwest, and spirit thermometers in demand in New England furnish a glimpse not only of the vast weather wealth of the country, but proved the new year to be one of the liveliest infants on record.

Don'r repeat the folly of the senate and house of 1889 in pensioning the ne'er-do-wells of Nebraska politics, gentlemen of the reform legislature. Keep the figures in mind: Cost of the Kansas legislature, \$78,740; cost of last Nebraska legislature, \$190,000. Amount stolen from the public treasury and put into the pockets of impecunious bummers, \$111,260.

THE Chicago-Missouri river roads signalized the new year by a general advance of rates. Grain and packing house rates were pushed up several notches, as well as the rates on various classes of merchandise, This deliberate squeeze all along the line, at a time of sharp commercial stringency, will only stimulate the state legislatures to enact more stringent regulations.

GOVERNOR THAYER has acted promptly and used every means in his power to protect the northwestern part of the state. He made New Years's day busy with, arrangements for preparing the militia for service. The immediate effect of the active measures taken by the state government must be to reassure the residents of the exposed counties and to prevent a considerable loss of

property. ONE of the results of the Indian war will be a large draft on the state treasury for Indian depredation claims. Settlers can call upon the state to advance them whatever sum they can prove that they have lost as a result of the outbreak. The national government will finally have the bill to settle. This is a just provision of the general law and has recently been illustrated by the payt of a large sum to the state of Kan-

THE STATE LEGISLATURES. Within a week the legislatures of most

of the states will be in session, and these 'minor congresses' of the people will share the popular interest with the national legislature. In several of the states the new legislatures will be dominated by a different political element than that which has been in control for many years, and in all such cases the inauguration of new policies and departures more or less radical and reactionary are expected. Laws of long standing will be modified or repealed, policies that have been adhered to by the defeated parties will be abandoned, and numerous new regulations will take statutory form. In some cases, undoubtedly, these changes will be in the direction of improvement and progress, but it is hardly to be expected that all the departures will be, while from the arge amount of experimental legislation that will inevitably be enacted quite as much harm as good is to be looked for, Radical departures from established policies must produce a more or less unsettling effect, and in those states where the legislative control has been transferred from one political party to the other, or where the new element in politics which the past year developed holds the balance of power, changes are to be looked for that will exert a disturbing influence not always for the best. The business of government, however, is yet very far from being an exact science, and in a nation of sovereign commonwealth, whose people have varied interests which are largely influential in directing their political action, no policy is of assured permanence, at least in its entirety. But however much the American people may be predisposed to seek change and to experiment with affairs of government,

experience has shown that the general desire and purpose is to reach results that will be fair and just to all classes and promote the general welfare, and while this continues to be the case the danger of seriously hurtful legislation will not be very great. The dissemination of false principles and the advocacy of impracticable policies is perhaps more active today than ever before, but it encounters a larger measure of popular intelligence regarding questions of public policy than at any time in the past.

While there will be a more or less general interest in the new legislature of New York, which is democratic for the second time in many years, and in the Illinois legislature, where representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association hold the balance of power, and both of which bodies will elect United States senators, the legislature of Nebraska will doubtless command more widespread interest than that of any other state. The fact that representatives of the alliance will be in control causes a general expectation that the legislation will be of a very radical nature, and the proceedings are therefore sure to attract unusual attention, particularly from the corporations and those outside of the state who have vested interests here. We do not apprehend, as many unquestionably do, that the legislature of this state will do anything unfair or unjust to any interest, or that does not appear to be clearly demanded in the general welfare. The state legislatures will undoubtedly offer great deal of interest to the students of political affairs, and as the best and surest reflex of the ideas and wishes of

the attention of all intelligent citizens. THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

the people their proceedings should have

The list given by the Washington correspondent of THE BEE of the employes in the consular service of the government shows one or two things of interest. In the first place, it is seen that his service gives employment to a much larger number of persons that it is commonly supposed to do, and that the nation is very thoroughly represented abroad. In the second place, it appears that for the most part these servants of the government in foreign lands are very fairly remunerated, although complaint that their compensation is inadequate is common. As to some of them this is justified, but the majority should be able to live comfortably on what they receive. At any rate, so long as this service is sought as eagerly as at present there does not appear to be any good reason why salaries should be generally advanced. The consular service proper employs 242 consuls, 41 commercial agents and one vice consul. The commercial agents, who have the privilege of engaging in business, receive a salary of \$1,000 a year, and the salaries of consuls range from \$1,200 to \$5,000 a year. A few get their pay in fees, which in most cases amount to as much as the lower grade of salaries paid. Exceptions to the above are the consulships at London, Liverpool and Paris, each of which pays a salary of \$6,000 a year. At least one-third of the consular positions are very desirable on the score of salary, and they are besides honorable employment which have their advantages for men of family who desire to give their children an education abroad. A consul is not expected to maintain the social distinction of a member of the diplomatic service, which usually requires the full salary of a minister, and in some cases a great deal more.

Taking the diplomatic and consular service together, it costs the government a good round sum annually, and it is the opinion of many that it would be wise to abolish the diplomatic establishment and enlarge the consular service. This idea has been repeatedly urged for a number of years, but it is never likely to be adopted. It would hardly be expedient to do away wholly with the diplomatic service, and certainly the country can afford to maintain this, with perhaps some changes, and still enlarge the consular service, The latter has been very much improved in the last ten or twelve years, and its importance and value are more generally recognized now than ever before. It has grown to be less a refuge for politicians whose usefulness at home has been impaired than was formerly the case, and with a greater number of active and wide awake men engaged in the service its efficiency has been greatly improved. Perhaps it

on a strictly civil service reform basis. But on the whole both the diplomatic and onsular services are at present very credtable to the country, and it would not be wise to do anything regarding either likely to impair its character or useful-

THE CONDITION OF STATE BANKS. There are several very encouraging features of the statistics concerning state and private banks in Nebraska reported

by the auditor's department. The figures show that during the period between July 1 and October 18, 1890, 65 of these institutions were discontinued and 52 new ones were organized, the total now in operation being 513. Both facts are hopeful. The discontinuance of a considerable number of small banks shows that the weaker institutions are being gradually weeded out, and that a number of capitalists who were tempted into this field by reason of the high rates of interest that prevailed have taken their rate-shaving apparatus elsewhere. There was a time when this class of petty bankers were multiplying very rapidly and fattening upon the necessities of the people. The fact that the same opportunities for satisfying their greed do not now exist is creditable to the state. On the other hand, the fact that nearly as many new banks have been organized in the same period demonstrates that there is still capital in the state to meet legitimate demands, and that it has confidence in the value of Nebraska loans. That this is the true significance of the matter other portions of the report amply prove. Since June 30, 1890, the resources of

the state and private banks have increased \$1,126,083,27. This fact strikingly demonstrates their prosperity and solidity as a whole. This alone would not be evidence that the business interests of the state have been correspondingly prosperous, because the banker sometimes makes money out of the misfortunes of the public. But the item of deposits throws a strong light on this side of the subject. On June 30 the total deposits in these banks was \$14,579,151,50. On October 18 this item had grown to \$17,513,696,97-an Increase of \$2,934,-545.47. While a year of good crops would doubtless have made the sum much larger than it was, the figures are still on the right side of the ledger and furnish ground for congratulation. It is exceedingly doubtful if the same class of institutions in the east can make a

better showing for the same period. THE BEE has already directed public attention to the need of better safeguards and more rigid inspection of state and private banks. Much good has resulted from the legislation already enacted. It is probable that the legisature will attend to the demands for mprovement in this direction.

STRAINING AT A GNAT.

Mr. Sidney Dillon has always been able to play shuttle-cock and battledore with government directors of the road whenever the Dillonville transfer was in any way attacked.

It was an easy matter for him to get John F. Plummer, government director, to interpose his objections to the contract for the joint use of the bridge on behalf of the "preferred rights of the government."

Were Mr. Plummer and all his associates asleep when the Omaha Union Pacific depot grounds were passed over o a private corporation? Were these watch-dogs of the government conniving with the depct company corporation when they deliberately procured the transfer of \$5,000,000 worth of Union Pacific property to themselves and their suc-

essors? Was not the manifest object of organzing the Union depot company the raising of the bridge embargo and givng access into Omaha to all the roads that converge on the other side of the river?

The government directors have for years been gulping down the biggestsized camels without exhibiting the slightest discomfort, and now they begin to choke at a gnat. The idea of their trying to protect the government s decidedly amusing.

OMAHA never shows a disposition to gloat over any drawback or damage to the natural growth of Lincoln. But nothing can happen to the detriment of Omaha that does not furnish great satistaction to all the Lincoln dailies. The Journal, for instance, stabs at Omahain

the following New Year's greeting: The tremendous advantage that was to accrue to Omaha over the change in the ownership of the Union Pacific rallroad obstinately refuses to materialize. Not only are two trunk lines prevented from entering the city, but there is danger that the bulk of the through traffic from the northwest will be diverted to the Missouri Pacific at Denver and carried east by way of Kansas City and Memphis. This will greatly decrease the importince of the main line running into Omaha, cut down the force of men required to oper ate it, and eventually may cause a still wider scattering of the general offices. The rejoicng of the metropolis has been cut short and there is a tinge of sadness in the Omaha tone whenever the railroad situation is mentioned. The change, as far as can be seen at present, will benefit the Missouri Pacific more than any other property, and the towns in Kansas and Missouri have a better chance to rejoice over it than any communities in Nobraska.

GOVERNOR THAYER promptly complies with the request for state troops to protect the settlers of the northern counties from the ravages of a possible Indian raid. The experience of other communities adjacent to great Indian camps affords some justification for the panie that is alleged to prevail, but there is really no substantial basis for widespread fear. The seat of the disturbance is now so thoroughly hemmed by the regular army that it is a practical impossibility for the hostiles to break through the cordon. There are eight companies of cavalry, thirteen of infantry and one of artillery operating from Pine Ridge. Two companies at Fort Hobinson and nine companies at Fort Niebrara complete the cordon on the south. On the west there are three companies of cavalry at Oelrich's, two of cavalry and one of infantry at Buffalo Gap, eight of cavalry at Rapid City, the Eighth cavalry at Fort Meade and five companies operating from Camp Cheymight be made still more useful if placed | enne on the northwest corner of the Bad

lands. On the gorth, troops are operating from Forts Beanett, Sully and Pierre, and on the goutheast from Rosebud agency and Fort Randall. All available troops are closing around the hostiles in sufficient force to prevent an escape. However, the presence of state troops will have a tendency to allay the ground less fears of the settlers.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE has but a few more days to serve in the office he has filled for six years with conspicuous ability and absolute fidelity to the interests of the people. None of his predecessors in the office ever made so notable a record, and it is not likely that he will soon have a successor who will eclipse it. To his vigilance and untiring efforts in the duties of the attorney generalship he added the prime virtue of standing faithfully for the people and against the unreasonable demands of the railroads as a member of the board of transporta- the elections. Austria is apparently content tion. None of the disasters that have to find in that alliance the safety from withcome upon the republican party in this state can be laid at the door of William Leese. The people will heartily wish him success hereafter, whether in public or private life.

THE original intent of the charter revisers was to improve and broaden the scope of the law and to give practical years. Instead of holding strictly to that purpose, the majority of the committee plunged recklessly into schemes designed solely to fry additional fat out of the tax payers. What little saving is to be effected is to be turned into the pockets of the supernumeraries. There is no pretense to reform and economize. It is thousands for the taxeaters, not a penny for the taxpayers.

ACCORDING to Union Pacific Attorney Thurston, the viaduct bonds are not involved in the present bridge controversy. No, not directly, but when the company shows such a conspicuous breach of faith on one of the vital conditions of the bond proposition, it behooves the people to be on their guard.

Ir was eminently fitting that the advent of the new year should be celebrated by the formal opening of the Tenth street vinduct. The completion of this splendid structure is an event of great importance to Omaha, and especially to the lower end of the city.

Some familiar faces were seen in Omaha yesterday. They belonged to members of the famous oil-room gang and their presence suggests that rich pickings are expected at Lincoln shortly. They may discover that the business 'ain't what it used to be."

THE fact that five of the nine members of the charter committee are councilmen gives peculiar significance to the proposed councilmanic salary grab, Fortunately the legislature is yet to pass on this and like raids on the taxpayers.

Now that Mr. Plummer has been heard from with a protest against carrying out the contract by which the Iowa railroads are to get into Omaha, we expect, of course, that Major Paddock will come to the front in defense of Omaha.

THE list of Cleveland survivors in the atic service is pub sumably for the benefit of hungry patriots. Little but the dry crusts of patronage is left, however,

ANOTHER ambitious dictator threatens the peace of Peru. But, then, the Peruvian bark is a good deal more conspicuous than the Peruvian bite. THE "late democratic victory" has

Harlem mind may be slow, but it catches the idea in the course of time, A Democratic View of the Situation.

just been celebrated in Harlem. The

Blaine seems to be the Maine stay of his Where Silence is Golden.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. General Palmer isn't talking as much as Mr. Farweil, and therefore isn't doing himself as much harm.

New York Will Be All Right in '92, Rochester Democ New York has shown certain democratic

endencies lately, but even the democrats do not claim that it is undepatable ground and under proper condition it may safely be placed in the republican column.

The Sockless Statesman. Chicago News.

It was a condition and not a theory that confronted Mr. Jeremiah Simpson of Kansas and induced him to take his bold and barefoot stand upon the platform : "While the barefoot farmer limps on

There'll be no socks on Jerry Simpson."

It is War to the Death.

Buffalo Express. Grover Cleveland must defeat David B. Hill next fall or forever waive his claims to Democratic leadership. Cleveland asserts that Hill knifed him in 1888. Cleveland will be urged by every consideration of personal selfishness, of political ambition, and of revenge to knife Hill in 1891. We do not believe that Grover Cleveland is too good to do that. He is selfish, revenge cul, and ambitious enough to throw over even his friends to advance his fortunes.

THE SWELTEST ROSE.

Ladies' Home Journal. O'er the mountains wild comes a little child, And all the untrodden ways Are blooming bright, 'neath his steps of light, And the valleys ring with his praise His cheek with Its rosy rays.

His bright eyes beam and his tresses gleam-Shot with the sunshine's darts That mark his way through the gates of day-As the dying year departs.

And the vacant throne is now his own, And his kingdom is human hearts.

The song he sings, and the joy he brings, Are wonderful, sweet and rare; And the future glows like a fragrant rose Neath the wand that he waves in the air, And with kisses sweet, and with smiles, we

The beautiful, glad New Year.

The years that we all love so.

And cover the head of the old year, dead, With a cold, cold shroud of snow Life is sweet, but time is fleet, And the years must come and go; The beautiful years, with their smiles and

Kisses and tears for its joys and cares -

The years whose steps have passed ato stience sweet, where no fall of feet Is heard in the Dim and Vast. To the old—his due; but we love the New-The sweetest rose is the last:

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

All observers of European politics are agreed that the present year is likely to be one of undisturbed peace. The German emperor, in whose hands more than in any others rosts the power of peace or war, is busying himself with reforms in the school curriculum and shows hostility only to the dead languages. France, the secular for of Germany, is occupied with making both ends meet in financial affairs, while the most "burning" party question is the extent to which the former opponents of the republic shall finally accept and abandon all hope of re-creeting a throne for any one. England, the government, while awaiting the final struggle over the Irish question, has succeeded in smothing nearly every difficulty with other powers, especially as to the partition of Africa, and its foreign policy commands the respect and co-operation even of Mr. Gladstone. In Italy, Signor Crispl, with the most open adhesion to the policy of the triple alliance, has just won a most signal victory in out that will enable it to deal as best may be with the complex internal problems that do not seem to grow easier to handle with the passage of time. Russia is at least quiet, and though what may may be going on in the heart of the vast body of that empire it is hard to know, it is certain that against the triple alliance the czar cannot move without an ally; that France is his only possible ally, and that the signs that he is wholly distrusteffect to the experience of the past two | ful of the republican ally have not changed.

> The people of Italy have become so well accustomed to universal suffrage that the church found it advisable to instruct the clergy to participate, in the hope of forming a vigorous clerical party. But the result has proved the church to have been mistaken for once, and Italy will not have a clerical polit ical party until the people have gained absolute confidence in the belief that the vatican desires no other political or secular power than absolute independence from royal or other secular authority. In Spain the tactics of the church was different. There an experiment was made with universal suffrage in the election of provincial counselors. It was not a success, for the mass of people, kept for centuries under spiritual authority which suppresses all self-government and every other political instinct than that of submission to divinely sanctioned authority, showed no desire for the ballot. However, the socialistic agitation, which has taken considerable root in the larger cities, promises to awaken an interest in the coming general parliamentary elections, and then the church influence, here closely allied with the Carlist pretensions to the Spanish throne, may be put to an actual political test. The movements of continental Europe find but little echo in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, although the governments and the privileged classes of these countries are by no means free from socialist troubles. But the absence of conflicting religious influences and the absolute rule or protestantism have kept the social questions here free from any other admixture. Politics and religion have been rather stagnant in the Scandanavian kingdom, and this condition has forced the formation of conventionalism under whose protection social vices have made great inroads upon social virtues. Henrick Ibsen is the natural product of Scandinavian society, and leaven of his work may produce, before the close of the century, a wonderful change by which Scandinavia will become a more important factor in European life than it has been since the death of Gustavus Adolphus, the hero of the thirty years' war.

> The recent statement in the Berlin dispatches that the reception given to Prince William of Nassau in that city is believed to foreshadow his betrothal to Princess Margaret suggests that no time is lost in arranging the dynastic sequences of the recent change in the throne of Luxemburg. The princess, who was born April 22, 1875, is the youngest sister of Emperor William II.; the prince, who is exactly twenty years older. his birthday being Aprill 22, 1852, is the heir to the grand duchy of Luxemburg, which passed to his father, Duke Adolp, at the recent death of King William III of Holland. Duke Adolph is in his seventy-fourth year, being born only about five months later than the deceased monarch of the Netherlands. It has sometimes been assumed that Luxemburg was already practically under German influence; but its neutrality was guaranteed by treaty more than twenty years ago, while its natural strategic value, even with its ancient defenses now mostly dismantled, remains undisputed. It was this value that nearly caused a war between France and Prussia in 1838, averted by the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison. There have been various rumors concerning it of late years one that Duke Adolph was willing, when it should pass over to him, to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince William; another that the latter would be betrothed to the young girl who is now Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. But the Berlin rumor suggests rather a closer control of the duchy by the German empire.

> Cuba is demanding an unwonted amount of attention faom the home government these days. The question of representation in the Spanish Cortes Is one which has long been a sore point with the Cubans. A law of 1878 out the Cuban representation at twentyseven deputies, and authorized the government to make a suitable division of the island into districts. The division has not yet been made. That is one grievance, and another lies in the fact that the abolition of slavery has added at least 300,000 to the free popula tion, thus entitling Cuba to five additional deputies; but she has not had them. A similar state of things exists in Porto Rico also But the Spanish government has just issued a decree making the requisite enargement of the colonial representation, and authorizing the governor generals themselves to make the proper electoral divisions In the matter of restricted navigation and commercial relations with the United States, the complaining Cubans are not likely to fare so well. Say the Cubans: "Our duty on flour is \$7 the hundred kiles, while in Spain it is but \$1.60; the result is that Amercan flour goes to Spain, aud thence gets free entry late Cuba, making mockery of our tariff." The ministry admits that this is done, but says that such flour bears only a small proportion to the total amount of flour exported from Spain, and, furthermore, that the Spanish duty is soon to be raised to the prohibitory point. That is the sort of answer the Cubans are going to get all around; their foreign navigation is to be put stil more exclusively under the flag of Spain, and their wish for commercial reciprocity with this country will be met by higher tariffs.

Stamping Out Smallpox. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, -For months past an epidemic of smallpox has been raging along the Texas and Mexican border, as well as in many towns in Texas. Yesterday the Mexican government took the matter in hand an I sent a corps of physicians to Porfiers Diaz, across from Eagle Pass, to vaccinate the peo-ple and isolate those stricken with the disease. A strict quarantine is enforced on the

Engineer and F reman Kiled. BALTIMOUR, Md., Jan. 2 - Engineer Gosnell and Fireman Williams were killed in a collision last night between two trains on the Baitimore & Onio road. The other engineer and fireman were badly injured.

STATE EDUCATIONAL LANDS.

Cullings from Land Commissioner Steen's Biennial Report.

FORECLOSURES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Her Hasband Had Skipped-Painful Accident-Sergeant Miller's Promotion-Other News from the Capital City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 2 .- Special to Tun BEE.]-The following facts are culled from the annual report of Land Commissioner

"The following amounts of land have been selected by the state and confirmed by the general land office for the several educational poses indicatea, viz: acres common school land ... 2,733,500.16 No. acres agricultural college.... No. acres state university..... 89,140,28 45,426,08 No. acres state university...... No. acres state normal..... 12,804.80

... 2,880,871.27 "Of these 232,799.30 acres have been deeded, leaving a balance of 2,648,141.88 acres to which the title is yet vested in the state. this amount 632,007.04 acres are now under contract of sale, 1,497,371.95 under contract of lease and 518,702.89 that are neither teased

"Of the common school lands there have been deeded 225,419.43 acres, leaving a bal-ance of 2,508,080,73 acres, of which 553,873,65 acres are now under contract of sale and 1,436,304.19 under lease, leaving 517,992.89 acres that as yet have not been leased nor

There is now invested in United States bonds, state securities and registered county bonds out of the permanent school fund the sum of \$0,000,042,35, and cash in the state treasury to the amount of \$522,304.86, making a total of \$2,745,307.21, as compared with \$2,100,744.45 on November 30, 1888, an increase in the permanent school fund of \$644,562.76 in the last two years. The increase during the last biennial period has been 30% per cent, while the increase during the preceding bleanial term was only 13 4-5 per cent.
"The report of the state treasurer shows that the total permanent school fund invested and cash in the treasury amounts to \$2,745,-307.21. To this sum add the unpaid principal on sales amounting to \$3,700,782.61 and the grand total of \$6,512,089.82 represents the mount of the permanent school fund of the state, exclusive of the lands under lease and se that are still vucant.

There are now 1,436,304.19 acres of common school land under lease at an appraised value of \$1,182,132.77, with an annual rental of \$199,927.96. This, together with the in-terest on the unpaid principal on the contracts of sale, which amounts to \$226,000.95, makes a total fund of \$416,934.91 to be annually apportioned to the various school districts of the state, in addition to the revenues derived from the investment of the permanent school funds in the state treasury

"During the last biennial year there has been received by the state in lease, rental, interest on contracts of sale and added inter est the sum of \$544,590.61. The total amount apportioned to the school districts of the state from November 30, 1888, to November 30 tests. 30, 1890, representing the receipts from these lands and the investment of the permanent school fund, has been \$1,143,353.91, or \$3.65.4-5 per capita for each child of school age in the

Commissioner Steen then calls attention to the fact that the investment of these funds is limited to United States or state securities or registered county bonds. Under this provision these investments are practically limited to county bonds. He recommends that the investments be extended to include reg-istered city, municipal, school district and precinct bonds, so that the accumulating surolus that is now lying idle could be bringing the state a fair rate of interest instead. THATER CHANGES QUARTERS. The sensation at the state house this morning was the discovery of the fact

that during the night Governor Thayer had compiled with the order of the board of public lands and buildings and had moved into the rooms lately vacated by the secretary of state. The paraphernalia of the supreme court was immediately transferred to the splendid suite of rooms lately occupied by the governor, as Governor Thaver has His final capitulation has created profound surprise. WOULDN'T DANCE WITH HIM.

George Crosby came up to Judge Brown's court in great dudgeon today, and asked that a certain young man be arrested. He de-clared that his sister was at a dance last night and declined to dance with a fellow who asked for that privilege. The fellow then insultingly told her to go to a warmer clime, and used other approbrious language. Both Miss Crosby and her brother therefore want him arrested FORECLOSURES DURING THE YEAR

During the year just closed Sheriff McClay bas had charge of 131 foreclosure sales of land, and of this number Deputy Sheriff Hoagland, who has had charge of the sales, reports that but eleven, or about 8 per cent, were on farmers. The others were on lots bought by people who had money enough to make the first payment, and thought they would be able to sell before the next came

HE HAD SKIPPED. Mrs. J. E. Nissley, a rather comely young woman, arrived in the city yesterday after her husband. Her home is in Aurora, but her husband being unable to obtain work at his trade, plumbing, came to Lincoln. The little woman became lonesome without her husband and thought to give him a pleasant surprise by dropping in on him New Years day without any warning. She did so, but was greatly distressed at her inability to find , and applied to the police for assistance. Visits were paid to each of the plumbing shops, but no Nissley could be found. It was learned today that a man answering Nissley's description is in Council Bluffs.

NEW YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENTS. The reception and entertainment given last evening at the Lyceum hall by the Young Men's club was a most enjoyable one and the spacious hall was crowded all evening. The exercises were opened by an address by the president, James J. Condon, who pleasantly

welcomed the audie . The programme was principally voil and instrument music, and the number was all reputer were all renderrell. The excellence | Were an I be judged from the following list of particle points: Mrs. P. J. owing list of particle points: Mrs. P. J. owing list of particle points: Mrs. P. J. owing list of particle points: Mrs. Nellie Casidy, Miss Mary Hogan, N. Lawlor, "Callough, Joseph Smith, Misses Sutton & Butler, Major Fitzgerald, May Haberlan, S. C. Fitzgerald E. R. Butler and Mrs. A. Halter, accompanist. Dr. Charles O'R'lly of Detroit gave a very pleasant talk to be young men. The New Your reception young men. Young Men's Christian associal in hall the young men. by the ladin hall be the young men, by the ladic the Christian Endeavor societies, was a decided

social success. A PAINFUL ACCIDENT. Ed Fitzpatrick, living two miles north of Davey, was seriously injured last night. He was riding home in the darkness when his horse shied, and jumping to one side ran squarely into a barb wire fence. Fitzpatick's right leg was pushed against the fence with such force that the wire sawed clear brough the sinews and flesh to the bone. The collision throw Fitzpatrick over the fence. He was removed to his home and medical assistance summoned. He will have

a serious time of it CAPTAIN MILTER. Fred A. Miller, who has so efficiently filled the position of day sergeant of police, was to have taken charge as night captain last night, in place of W. W. Carder, but owing to a slight hitch will not do so for a few days. Captain Carder says night work does not agree with him, and he will take charge as day captain. day captain.

STATE HOUSE HOTES, L. W. Bickel, county treasurer of Kimball; Cyrus Van Pelt, county treasurer of Ban-ner, and M. O'Meara, county treasurer of Franklin, were in the auditor's office today making their annual settlement. There are yet eighty-seven counties to be heard from. Mr. Van Pelt of Banner county has no hands and his report, written by grasping a pen be--tween the stubs of his arms, is one of the most legible documents sent to the state house for some time. M. M. White, the expert accountant in the

auditor's office, has just recovered from a severe and protracted attack of la grippe and was at his desk as usual today.

The Western Union is putting a branch office in the east corridor of the state house near the house of representatives.

ODDS AND ENDS. Cad C. Peace, the well known auctioneer, was stricken with rheumatism of the heart last evening and is lying very ill at his house,

430 South Twelfth street. Sheriff Stewart of Pomeroy, Ia., arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and returned home in the evening with Harry Lee, the young fellow arrested at Geneva by Detec-tive Maione a few days ago. Lee is charged with burglary, and since his arrival in Ne braska has been sailing under the name of

George Casey. H. Woltemade and Otto Glaser left this afternoon for St. Louis. They return on Monday next. Superintendent of Public Instruction Lane

was presented yesterday with a handsome gold headed cane by the teachers attending the state convention OVER A THOUSAND OFFENSES.

An Illegal Liquor Dealer in Vermont in the Hole. RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 2 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-One of the largest liquor cases over heard in the courts of Vermont has just

been completed in Windsor county, Justice Thompson of the supreme court presiding. The respondent, George F. Kibling of Norwich, Vt., was engaged in the liquor trade at Hanover, N. H., until he was driven out by the Dartmouth college overseers. He then upened a liquor shop in Norwich on the Ver-mont shore of the Connecticut river at the end of the bridge connecting the two town. This location gave him the Dartmouth st. dent's patronage. The college overseers did not propose to be beaten by this Yankee trick and they moved upon Kibling and his rum shop so vigorously that in the trial that has just closed over one thousand offenses were proven. The jury, however, compromised on 715 sales. Kibling was fined \$8,000

Fublic Debt Statement. Washington, Jan. 2 .- The following is the

public debt statement: Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds Issued to Pacific ralironds, \$619,019,740; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,683,505; aggretional bank fund, deposited in treasury under the act of July, 1889, \$404,970,704; aggregate of certificates offset by cash in treasury, \$516,128,249. Aggregate of debt including certificates and notes December 31, 1890, \$1,541,871,198. Decrease bonded debt during month, \$7,424,928. Total cash in treasury, \$679,440,656. Debt less cash in treasury December 31, 1890. \$862,430,541. Debt less cash in treasury November 30, 1890, \$873,435,039 Net decrease debt during month, \$11,005,398.

No Fears of Legislators.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE,]—Director General Davis and Chief Handy of the bureau of promotion and publicity of the world's fair leave tomorrow for New York, where they will attend a meeting of the committee on foreign affairs. They do not go, as has been reported, because of possible difficulty liable to occur in reference to world's fair legislation-Secretary Butterworth reports that the matter is getting along in a promising manner—but to offset the rumors in circulation abroad. Chief Handy stated that, before he left tomorrow, he would make several appointments to the clerical force of his office.

A World's Fair Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Butterworth of Ohio today introduced in the house a preamble and resolution relative to the World's Columbian exposition. The resolution provides that the president invite the several states and territories to hold suitable memorial services October 12, 1802, commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America; that they cause to be prepared a statute, painting, tablet or other suitable me-morial illustrative of the resources, progress and development in such state and territory and that such memorial be placed on exhibition in a group with those from other states during the said exposition.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.





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