THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaba. Drafts cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

County of Douglas (ss County of Douglas (ss George a Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending January 3, 1891, was as follows:

Average24,629
George B. Tzschuck. GEORGE B. TESCHUCK.

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 3d day of January. A. D., 1891

IFFAL.:

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

BEAL.)

N. P. FEIL Notary Public

State of Nebroska.

County of Douglas. 88.

George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee

Publishing Company, that the actual average
daily circulation of Tue Daily Bee
for the month of January, 1890, 19,555
copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies;
for March 1800, 20,815 copies; for April,
1890, 20,724 copies; for May 1850, 20,180
copies; for June, 1890, 20,821 copies; for July,
1890, 20, 62 copies; for August, 190, 20,750 copies;
for Sentember, 1890, 21,870 copies; for October,
1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130
copies; for December, 1890, 24,471 copies.

Geomer B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 3ist day of December, A. D., 1890 N.P., Fritz, Notary Public.

WHATEVER is lacking in Denver's record of 1890, there is not scarcity of

CHARITY begins at home, and the reforms of the new legislature should begin with keeping down the legislative ex penses.

SENATOR ED WOLCOTT of Colorado speaks eloquently against the force bill. He lives out west and knows a land Blide when he sees one.

THE present governor of this commonwealth is credited with a sinister purpose to literally illustrate that shabby proverb of the streets: "Ah. there! Stay Thayer!"

A MIGHTY change has come over the spirit of the Union Pacific. For the first time in its history the company wants to "consult congress" before carrying out contracts with other corporations. The world do move.

DENVER'S building record is sufficiently large to warrant the local press in keeping within hailing distance of truth in drawing comparisons. The diagram of the Republican placing the value of Omaha's building improvements at \$3,021,272 is absurdly false. Reliable footings show more than double the bogus figures of the Republican.

THE Indiana State Prohibition league has disbanded, having concluded that the last year's work was unsatisfactory. The failure of prohibition appears to be general, and it is to be hoped that the honest and well-meaning people who sincerely believe in it will cease to chase the elusive rainbow, and will lend their enthusiasm and energy to the enforcement of the good restrictive laws we

THE late watchdog of the city treas ury, Mr. Councilman Wheeler, is setting his pins to capture the presidency of the board of trade. The election of three new directors will take place tomorrow at the chamber of commerce. Without saying anything to disparage Mr. Wheeler's capabilities, we question the wisdom of making a man secretary of the board who is neither merchant nor manufacturer and has nothing in common with the jobbing interests.

THE Deadwood Pioneer issues a notable New Year's edition, with a complete description of the splendid progress and remarkable surrounding resources of the Black Hills metropolis. No one who reads this attractive setting forth of Deadwood's advantages can fail to realize the benefits which Omaha will receive as a result of the establishment of through railroad connection. Omaha extends hearty New Year's compliments to the lively town of Deadwood.

AT THE recent meeting of the American Poultry association an instructive paper was read on government torestry abroad, from which it appears that European governments have learned to take much better care of their forests than is practiced by our government. In Switzerland the work of forest reform was begun more than a century ago and has been adhered to with the most satisfactory results, and the success achieved is of peculiar interest to America for the reason that the Swiss were confronted by our own problem of extending a concrete forest policy over the various states of a common union. France stands with Germany at the head of the nations as regards thoroughness of forest policy, though the methods of the two governments differ. The results obtained, however, are equally satisfactory. There are many valuable suggestions in the practice of these foreign governments, which is the result of generations of intelligent and careful experiment, which it would seem might be made applicable to a forest policy in this country, but the difficulty is that it seems next to impossible to arouse congress from its indifference to this matter. In the European countries the preservation of the forests, or their protection against reckless destruction, is a matter of vital concern to governments and people, but it appears impossible to create a like sentiment on the subject in the United States. It will undoubtedly be developed in time, but the danger is too late to accomplish much good. This is one particular in which we can well af-

ford to learn from Europe.

THE MENACE OF THE BILLIONAIRE. Thomas G. Shearman contributes to the January Forum a brilliant and forceful article on "The Coming Billionaire." It is a subject of timely interest, and throws a strong light on one aspect of the present social movements in Europe and America, which aim to give the masses of the people a larger share of the world's accumulations, and especially of the annual profits of labor and production.

Mr. Shearman's article divides naturally into two parts, in the first of which he makes it tolerably clear that another generation or two in the path we are now traveling will certainly bring us to the age of the billionaire. He presents satisfactory evidence to prove that there are now at least seventy American estates that average \$35,000,000. Reasoning from the fact that several non-speculative estates—that of the Astors is the best instance-have increased five-fold in less than forty years, he asserts that those now worth \$200 .-000,000 will reach the billion point in another 40 years, at the furthest. And in this estimate he makes no allowance for the occasional opportunities of extraordinary profit that are sometimes open to men who can wield a vast capital. Jay Gould, for instance, is credited with a net gain of \$30,000,000 in his last campaign of two weeks in Wall street, and many of the smaller fry who followed his star are said to have profited in the same proportion to their capital. Mr. Shearman counts only on compound interest and the steady rise in real estate values to produce his billionaire forty years hence. In the meantime he expects to see several half and many quarter billionaires. Everybody will agree with the essavist that the tendency of the times is to enormously increase the size of great fortunes, and that the same conditions that have made the Astors from a corner groceryman and the Vanderbilts from a steamboat skipper, in less than one hundred years, will make their descendants worth billions in the course of time, if all conditions remain the same. But it is when he begins to analyze the causes and suggest the remedy that his readers will differ with him.

Mr. Shearman is a free trader. He reasons from the hypothesis that all protection is taxation, with no benefits except to the rich. The train of logic by which he tries to establish the point is ingenious and misleading. He says the middle classes and the workingmen must spend at least three-fourths of their income for goods that are taxed by import duties and that they pay, therefore, ten times as much for taxation as the rich man, who does not begin to spend his income for protected goods. By this process, according to the essayist, the rich man's fortune is steadily rolling up by reason of evasion of his share of taxes and also because he generally profits, as the owner of mines, mills, or other protected interests, by the taxes wrung from the poor man. This theory is put forward as the sole explanation of the existence of great fortunes today, and free trade is offered as the only remedy for an evil that seriously menaces society. It is expected that free trade will make direct taxation inevitable, and that in that golden era the rich man will pay most of the taxes, while time will gradually lessen the distance between the very rich and the very poor.

Mr. Shearman leaves out of consideration all the peculiar causes which have made millionaires in the last 40 years. The Astors, Vanderbilts and Goulds are the best representatives of the multi-millionaires in this country. The Aster fortune traces back to the ownership by John Jacob Astor of immense tracts of land in the very heart of New York, acquired when the greatest city of the new world was a straggling village of dubious promise. These properties were rapidly increased in extent as the shrewd Dutch merchant realized upon his first purchases, and it is still the policy of the family to buy city real estate and rent or improve it. In the case of the Astors, wealth increased not, as Mr. Shearman reckons, by "compound interest at six per cent," but by strides of from 100 to 1,000 per cent. The Vanderbilts made their money largely in railroad enterprises, and the Goulds by daring speculation and the manipulation of stocks. Is it fair to charge the protective system, or even the notorious evasion of just taxes, with the entire responsibility for the existence of these fortunes? Manifestly the theory is fallacious. Illustrations could be indefinitely multiplied to riddle it. The Rockefellers, for instance, became plutocrats from a monopoly in natural oil, Pullman and Westinghouse from the exclusive ownership of patents of evtraordinary value, and all the rest from the trade or enormously enhanced values resulting from the rapid development of the country, marvelous inventions, or powerful monopolies.

The existing tariff system errs on the side of too much protection and lays some unnecessary and unjust taxes on the people. But it is not wholly an evil, and it by no means restricts its benefits to the millionaires. Reforms are needed and are bound to come. Direct taxation and a lower tariff will doubtless be included. And among other reforms there will be some that will prevent the evolution of more Vanderbilts, Goulds and Rockefellers from the unholy system of trusts, combines and reckless speculations that now exist.

No reformer yet prescribed a single panacea for all the evils of a complex civilization. Mr. Snearman has not done it with his suggestion of free trade and direct taxation, but his article is provocative of thought, and that is a great virtue.

INTERESTING SCHOOL STATISTICS. The census bureau has just issued a bulletin giving advanced statistics as to the states, which, while too fragmentary to allow of general comparisons or the pupils enrolled in the public schools has | tunities and work shoulder to shoulder

again of only nine teen per cent. This is gratifying evidence of the development of the school system of a state which until a few years has been very backward in educational matters. In in the United States, round numbers there are fifty thousand negro children in the schools of Louisiana, and if that state continues to pro gress as it has done in recent years the end of the decade now entered upon will find it occupying a front place among the states, at least of the south, in the important matter of promoting public

education. The statistics of New Hampshire, which has always been among the foremost in educational matters, show an actual decrease of over seven per cent in the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools, although in the last ten years the population increased over eight per cent. This showing does not indicate that the interest of the people of New Hampshire in public education has declined, but is rather to be explained by the fact that while the emigration from the state of Americans whose children were thus withdrawn from the public schools has been more than offset by the immigration of French Canadians, the children of these very generally attend parochial schools. Thus, while the population has increased, the enrollment of pupils in the public schools has declined. The fact is instructive as evidence of the change which is going on in the character of foots up \$44,075,000, or \$10,000,000 less the population. The young people go away from home in such large numbers that comparatively few marry and settle | ing house products of Kansas City. down in their native state. Their places are taken by foreigners, mainly unmarried, whose children do not avail themselves of our system of public education. There is an instructive comparison to

be made between the school statistics of Wisconsin and New Hampshire, as illustrating the effect of the different forces at work in the two. The population of New Hampshire is 376,530, and of Wisconsin 1,686,880, the proportion being less than five to one in favor of the latter. But the number of pupils enrolled in New Hampshire's public schools is only 59,813, against 350,342 in Wisconsin, and the New England state, with 22 percent of Wisconsin's population, has but 17 percent of its public school enrollment. It is to be noted, also, that the proportion of parochial schools to public schools is much larger in the western state, and probably there is a higher ratio of children who do not attend school at all. The inference must be that in proportion to population Wisconsin has a far larger number of children than New Hampshire. The advance statistics regarding education indicate that the figures for the whole country will show that very gratifying progress has been made during the past ten years.

HOMESEEKERS AND THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta Constitution is displeased with THE BEE's comments on the subject of the Ashville convention and immigration to the south. It denies that the land of Dixie has been overboomed and that northern men are not as sincerely welcome there as in the west, and concludes as follows:

The cry of these western newspapers amounts to nothing more than a vain effort to restrict immigration. They are frightened by the threatened depopulation of the west and are striving to build up their country at the expense of the south. They cannot do his, however, by mise not fair that they should resort to it.

THE BEE would not willfully misrepresent the beautiful and chivalrous south, but it must firmly insist that it is right in its propositions on the subject of immigration to that section. It is a notorious fact that the Magic City business has been carried to unheard-of excesses in that locality in the last few years. Men have platted towns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and other states, and run vestibuled excursion trains full of northern investors and, in some instances, sold "inside business property" at \$500 per foot before a dozen buildings of any discription had been erected. The New York Herald recounts among its achievements for 1890 "the exposure of southern wildcat land schemes," and illustrates it with a picture of a sign-board stuck into a tract of wilderness, bearing the suggestive legend, "Air City." Why does not the Constitution prosecute thees teemed Herald for lible? Here is another item of evidence confirmatory of THE BEE's position in the matter in the shape of a letter received in this office from a northern immigrant to Georgia:

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30 .- [To the Editor of THE BEE.]-In your declaration in the enclosed slip from the Atlantic Constitution you strike the nail at the right place. Living south during the last fifteen years. I have traveled over almost every state, and I warn the eastern, northern and western people not to come to any such poor. yellow ground country as this, where southern people starve themselves. Come here yourself, Mr. Elitor any time between this and February, and at the railroad stations you will see people moving a way by the hundreds. Others are moving with their teams to Texas and the west. And so you will find it in every southern state, Louisiann and south Arkansas alone excepted. This is the plain truth. Take notice, you northern people and let well enough slone. FRIESD TO ALL.

This communication is from a stranger and was evidently called out solely by the truth of THE BEE'S remarks. The enthusiasm of our Atlanta contemporary for the south is natural and proper, but it cannot be accepted by western and northern people against the mass of contradictory evidence that is known to

exist. It is equally untrue that northern men south as in the west. There is a difference which goes down to the very bottom of society in the two sections. It is impossible for the southern aristocrat to believe that a northern man is just as good as he is, or to forget that the dream of a southern republic was shattered by northern bayonets. The Yankee capitalist and manufacturer is welcomed-as the educational conditions in several of capitalist and manufacturer, but not as neighbor, friend and fellow-citizen. In the west it is wholly different. There are approximation of the results to be shown | no insurmountable barriers of traditions, in the country as a whole, still presents | noembarrassing recollections, no pride of some interesting facts. One of the states ancestry. The avenues of society, busiwhose school statistics are embraced in ness and politics are as clear as the sky the bulletin is Louisiana, and it appears and as free as the eternal sunshine. All that in the last ten years the number of men have equal privileges and oppor-

while the population of the state shows prouder chapter than that of any other section.

The south is improving and will contisue to do so, but the west is to be the seat of the greatest future developments

FIVE WESTERN CITIES.

The annual reviews of the growth of Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Denver furnish valuable material for comparisons. The relative rank of each in population, as shown by the federal census, was as follows:

1. Minueapolis 164,700
2. Omaha 139,539
3. St. Paul 183,159
4. Kansas City 182,416
5. Denver 166,670 Denver......106,670 The record of building improvements during 1890 makes a radical change in the order, as is shown by the following:

Omaha..... 6,998,161 St. Paul 6,820,849
Kansas City 4,417,000 The number of permits for buildings

issued and the average cost of each No. Average St. Paul 4,339 Kansas City 1,000 4.41 While Denver's building record over-

shadows all others in the group, shelags in the rear in commerce and industry. The value of her manufactured products than Omaha, \$3,000,000 less than St. Paul, and equaling the one item of pack-

The value of the jobbing trade places the cities in the following order: St Paul \$140,332,850 Minneapolis 49,990,000 Omaha..... ... 38,370,450 Kansas City, (no figures given.) In municipal improvements, exclusive

\$954,518; Kansas city, \$947,049; St. Paul, \$834,907. Minneapolis not known. The transactions of the clearing houses of the five cities place them in the following order in the amount of in-

of the amounts expended by semi-public

crease:
 Omana
 25,735,190

 Deuver
 18,183,270

 St. Paul
 16,158,515
 Minneapolis, estimated at 30 per cent. The relative wealth of each as shown

in bank deposits, is: Minneapolis \$27,752,517) maha 21,490,762 St. Paul 19,645,580 Deaver 18,188,270

These comparative statistics place Omaha second in population, first in value of public improvements, third in value of buildings erected, second in value of manufactured products, third in jobbing interests, second in increase of bank clearings and third in the amount of bank deposits. In none of the great interest that go to make a commercial and industrial center does she go below third rank, and is steadily pushing for first place. With the possible exception of Kansas City, none of the group can approach her in miles of paved streets, graded + thoroughfares and sewers. These essential improvements. which have borne heavily on the taxpayers, are now practically at an end for a few years, so that the energies of the people can be directed to other progressive channels.

One of the most gratifying features of the record is the splendid condition of Omaha's public finances. While Minneapolis and St. Paul are staggering under a public debt of \$7,080,517 and \$9,247,965 respectively, Omaha's outstanding obligations amount to only \$1,936, 109.

Omaha points with pride to her splendid position among the five leading cities of the north west.

POLITICS AND THE INDIAN SERVICE. We print elsewhere a communication from Mr. Herbert Welsh, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights association, in which he states the position of the association regarding the principle that should rule in the appointment of persons to the Indian service. Mr. Welsh objects to the "home rule" policy in selecting agents, that is, appointing them from the states or territories in which the reservations are located, on the ground that it virtually commits their choice to the local politicians. He urges that the politicians who under this practice may be enabled to secure appointments are not concerned about the efficiency of the service, or the welfare of the Indians; but simply to pay obligations to political backers, and that bad results must flow from such a system. There is unquestionably a degree of validity in this objection, but it cannot be accepted as conclusive against the "home rule" policy of appointments, unless it be admitted that the policy necessarily involves the abdication of all responsibility by the authorities at Washington, which is obviously not the case. It would manifestly be unreasonable to say that qualified persons for the Indian service cannot be found in the states or territories in which there are reservations. On the contrary it is the most natural thing to look there for such persons, regardless of the principle recognized by both of the political parties, though faithfully observed only by the present administration, that none but residents should be appointed to places in the gift of the federal government. We should expect to find among the people living in preximity to Indians, and presumably familiar with their character and habits, persons better receive the same hearty welcome in the qualified for their management than could be found elsewhere, and we believe there need be no trouble whatever from the "home rule" policy if the Washington authorities will exercise proper care in ascertaining the fitness of candidates. The fact that mistakes have apparently been made in the case of one or two appointments hardly warrants the

As to the position of the Indian Rights association that only men of capacity, character and experience should be appointed to the Indian service, and that the service should be divorced wholly from politics and spoils, THE BEE is in full accord with it. We have recently quoted with approval the views on this increased over fifty-three per cent, to make the history of this section a subject of Commissioner Morgan, which the party.

conclusion of Mr. Welsh that the policy

he condemns is inherently inefficient and

we have every reason to believe are in complete harmony with the opinion of the president and secretary of the interior, as well as with the intelligent sentiment of the country. The country is getting a very costly lesson in connection with the Indian problem, but perhaps it will not be wholly without compensatory results. At any rate it makes a demand for earnest, rational and unprejudiced consideration.

THIS AND THAT.

Reading is a San Francisco paper a few lays ago of an attempt to tap a race wire in that city, brings to mind a story told by an operator in this city some time ago, "It was eight orten years ago," said he, "in

Phirade phia, and there were five of us in the

ob. In these days the pool rooms had to depend upon the regular message service of the telegraph companies for their information from the race tracks, and it was an easy matterforus operators to beat them. One of our men was in the grand stand at Saratoga, another in a branch office in Broad Street. New York city, I was in the main office in Philadelphia and another man burg around the counter of a branch office near the pool room. Our fifth man was a "lawyer," who did the betting in the pool room. We had a number for each horse, and at the finish of each race our manin the grand stand, who was an expert, gave the number corresponding to the Winner to the manin New York, who in turn gave it to me. I quickly reached over to another table and made the figure on the wire to the branch office. Our man there as soon as he heard the figure hurried to the pool room, gave the information to the "lawyer" and be bought the pools. Of course, in order to avoid suspicion, the

awyer sometimes bought losing pools, but in theday and a half in which we worked the cheme we cleared over \$50). My share was close on to \$12). Everything went swimmingly the first day, but on the second our man who carried the winner from the telegraph office to the "lawyer" got gloriously drunk and gave the scheme away to the regular operator at the branch office, who imme diately gave it to the superintendent. This ended our little scheme and Heft at once for the west. It was a slick job though, for we ometimes got the winner before the pool room had the post odds or ten to fifteen minutes be fore they got the winner. Time has changed corporations, Omaha stands first with everything, however, and the scheme can never be worked any more because the pool rooms allower the country now have the resuit of a race almost before the Jockeys have alighted from their horses."

> While Stanley was in Chicago last week, the story printed in Tun Bur concerning Starvation camp and the failure of the explorers to fish for food when the river was close by, called to the gentleman's attention. "Do you think," replied Mr. Stanley, "that De Soto, Marquette, La Salleor other explorers of this continent could have subsisted on fish? We were surely not in a situation where fishing would help us any. Even if every one of our 300 had been provided fishing tackle it would have done us no good for such a trip as we had before us. We might find something in the woods to help us. but surely nothing in the water. On one oceasion one of my men caught three or four little fish in five hours. Could we have resumed our march on such a stock of provisons? It was far more natural for men carrying ammunition to hunt for food in the woods which they had to traverse than to sit down and fish. Moreover, my corps was principally composed of natives who never think of a fish diet as a means of sustenance. To them fish are simply a sort of sauce for their regular food -the bread bananas and the Indiancorn. We might have found a banana plantation four or five miles off or twenty-five r fifty miles distant, but we never would find it by fishing. No, sir; fish are not among the possibilities of provision for an African trip, unless they are dried."

After the hot engagement at Pine Ridge agency the other day, the war correspondent of a local paper wired the home office that After seven hours of active on gagement I have just sent an Indian courier to the front." The only "active engagement" in which the correspondent has seemed to be participating is in keeping in the rear. This statement is onfirmed by the fact telegraphed by the same brainy war reporter that the soldiers had ies for safety "just back o the house I live in."

"All sorts of methods and devices ar adopted by deadbeats nowadays to ride free. said a motor car conductor to a reporter the other day. "Among these deadbeats are nany well-to-domen, who never give up their fares until they are asked. The passengers who are invariably trying to beat us out of their fares are the middle-aged men of the middle classes. Their easiest plan is to stand on a corner and walt for a crowded car, and then jump on board and mix in with the crowd. The conductor is kept busy and falls to notice the man when he gets aboard. Once inside with the crowd the deadbeat is safe, for the conductor does not know who has paid

and who has not. "I had seven people on my down trip not long ago, and only collected six fares, being me short. Finally, I asked a red-faced man n the corner for his fare, and he looked me straight in the face and said he had paid me was sure that he had not, and asked hire where he had got on. He replied that he had coarded the car at Harney street. I remem bered distinctly that the only passenger I took on at Harney street was an old lady, and I at once told the red-faced man so in the hearing and presence of the other passengers. The he caved and his face grew still redder, and herelectantly put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a nickel. Then he got off the ear in "The female deadbeat is the hardest set I

have to deal with, for I never put a woman off the car in my life. If they have no money I let them ride for nothing. The most common method employed by women in benting their way on the motorcars is to wait until the conductor comes around and then suddenly put their hand in their dress pocket and proclain with a look of alarm, that they have left their pocket book at home."

STATE PRESS TOPICS.

North Platte Telegraph: Considered simply as a newspaper, THE OMAHA BEE is the pat tern for Nebraska newspapers and the desire of Nebraska readers; and this is true, not withstanding the jealousy of some editors or the ill will of some renders.

Aurora Republican: When a small man like Jay Burrows attempts to pick upan intellectual giant like General Van Wyck by the slack of the trousers and throw him bodiy over the transom, it does not take him long to discover that he has undertaken the biggest job of his life.

Plattsmouth Journal: The Lincoln Call is still calling Rosewater all kinds of names simply because Mr. Rosewater testified that the editor of the Call offered to oppose the prubibltion amendment provided given a certain sum of money. As Mr. Rusewater was not buying papers the Call supported the amendment. Grand Island Independent: It is very easy

to charge wholesale frauds in elections, but much more difficult to prove the allegations where no such frauds existed. Thus far no fraud of any kind has been developed by the testimony in this state. It was all prohibition wind, the nearest approach to fraud being the action of the prohibition leaders. Niobrara Pioneer: No attorney general has

left his office with a better record for the per plethan General Leese. He has stood out against the great monopolies of Nebraska as master of the situation. Though he has been crippled in bringing about the ends in view disefforts have nevertheless brought to the attention of the world the "inwardness" o

railroad values. Nebraska City News: Mr. Richards, the gentieman who was not elected governor of this state, has written a long and abusive ietter "open letter" to Mr. Rosewater in which he whines like a bear with a sore head. He gives THE BEE credit for defeating him and intimated that Rosewater has more influence than any other man in the state. Mr. Riole urds is politically dead and buried, and this

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE WAR.

Kearney Hub: The story of Sloux treachery that the telegraph had been telling for the past two days -atroclous, foolbardy and desperate as it was occasions no surprise to any person who is familiar with the western Inlian, and particularly with the Sioux. The affair on Wounded Knee creek created a great shock of course, but it was what might have

Nebraska City Press: The battle of Wounded Knee will go down in history as one of the bloodlest Indian battles ever in the country and another example of the treachery of the redskins. War, even with savages, is horrible, but now that the Indians have commenced, the soldiers should push right over them and never stop until they are subjected

or exterminated. Fremont Herald: Big Foot, in spite of his name, managed to get his foot init when he defied thearmy of Uncle Sam. This will doubtless be the cause of more weeping by tender sentimentalists, but there will be much more of a feeling of security among the people who rave braved the dangers and privations of contler life to build up houses for themselves and families. Sitting Buil is another roving Anarchist who will gracefully adorn the hunting grounds.

Hastings Nebraskan: The murderous reds ire receiving a taste of the medicine they have loon concecting, and although a large number of the brave boys in blue have fallen the Indians are being made to suffer. The only way to civilize a majority of the Indians is to kill them. So far considerable sympathy has been manifested for the red man and the government has been very lement with them -too much so -but the time has come when hey must give in or be exterminated.

Lincoln Journal: Had the interior departnest not meddled and muddled and interfered with General Miles order to Buffalo Bill and his scouts to arrest Sitting Bull a few weeks ago, that busy-body would have ess time to concoct mischief, and his killing by the Indian police might not have been nec essary. The desperate chances that Big Foot and his idomitable band took at Wounded Knee was doubtless the outcome of the fleree passion of revenge that was stirred up by the killing of the old medicine man,

Reatrice Democrat: If it had been the poley of the government to treat the Indians as ebels, they would have been asked to surrender and lay down their arms, and having refused to do so, they would have been fired upon. But instead of that the soldiers went sto their camp and undertood to take their arms from them, as a parent would handle a disobedient child. The Indians were followed thout and conxed, and the soldiers were forbid to fire upon them, and when the Indians not into their fastness in the bad lands they opened up the fire. The Indians have been whipped, but at what cost? They could have been completely paralyzed, without the loss of a single white, had they been treated as hey should have been.

Hemingford Advocate: Such papers as the World-Herald may sentimentalize about the adian trouble as they know nothing of the real matter. Let the editor of the World-Herald live on the frontier for a time with his wife and children exposed to attack by Indians, if he knew not what moment his property would be destroyed, his home left desolate and his lamily (if he had one), suffer the most terrible death he could conceive or imagine, or even worse than his mind can pleture, he would say with the Advocate that the measures taken were not too severe, and certainly should not have been deliberated on longer. Why not treat the Indian as we would a white man? Is he any betteror more sevated, are his feelings so fine that you are afraid to hurt them by holding him responsible for his crimes?

NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER NEWS.

The O'Neill Item has started in on its eighth year with flattering prospects.

The Pender Times entered its sixth year ast week with M. W. Murray at the helm. The Nemaha County Granger was eighteen years old last week and is as lively and chipper as ever.

The Brownville News has suspended publieation as the support given by the merchants was not adequate.

The Ragan Sun and Alma Beacon have conolidated and will run under the name of the latter as an alliance organ.

The Oak Leaf, which fell before the storms of winter, has been succeeded by the Citizen. with C. H. Israel as editor and proprietor. Postmaster Warren has retired from the editorship of the Red Cloud Argus and Mc-Millan and Knight have assumed controf of the paper.

Hardy, Nuckolls county, will soon have another newspaper in spite of the fact that the field is already ably covered by R. K. Hill. editur of the Heraid. Jacob Horn has retired from the Broken

Bow Leader, leaving W. O. Chapman in sole charge, and the paper has been reduced in size. Hard times did it. York county now has an alliance paper, the

Independent, which made its appearance last week with Worley Brothers as editors. This nakes the fifth paper for the city of York. The Neison Gazette gave all its readers a Bristmas present in the shape of a fac simil of The Citizen, published on wall paper July

1. 1863, at the city of Vicksbyrg, two days beore the surrender to General Frant. J. M. McDonough, formerly editor of the O'Neill Tribune, but now a reporter on the New York Star, has gone up into the Indian country to represent his paper and furnish pen pictures of the struggle for supremacy

etween the reds and whites. C. W. Hyatt of the Fremont Fiall, Dodge county's veteran editor, enjoyed a trip to the netropoils last week. With a broad smile Mr. Hyatt asserted that though some Fre mont editors seemed to be troubled with bile, es for himself he was in the best of health and at peace with all the world.

A neat little souvenir was issued by the Ne raska City News on New Year's day, on the front page of which was an embryo copy of one day in November when the democratic papers of the state made conspicuous the headline, "A Landslide," Outsideof its bourbon proclivities the News is all right

T. E. Sedgwick of the York Times was given an agreeable Christmas surprise by the em ployes of his office. Upon returning home from a trip in the state he found his editorial coms, the floors of which had been bare. nicely carpeted, and fif een members of his newspaper were gathered there to welcome him. It was a pleasant occasion for all con mrned.

The Plattsmouth Journal, the live repre entative of the capitol of Cass county, take ceasion to remark that it "starts in with the w year without a mortgage hanging over t-the last dollar of its recorded debt having on paid off and that ornamental document aving come into our posession several days ago. The Journal is ready to receive the congratulations of its friends."

D. F. Davis, the enterprising editor of the olumbus Telegram, one of the brightest lit. ie dallies in the state, issued a neat and tasty annual number of his paper this year and also sent out as souvenirs photos of the Telegram in miniature, showing facsimiles of the daily Sunday and weekly editions. Mr Davis has reason to be proud of his work which has to be seen to be appreciated.

James M. Ray, who ably edits the North Platte Telegraph, in his last issue takes occa sion to remark: "It is over fifteen years since the writer commenced newspaper work in North Platte, and in all this time cannot re call a serious accident to a single railway em ploys whose subscription to the Telegraph was paid up. It may not be generally known out a paid up newspaper subscription seems to be better than an accident policy, as I

appears to prevent the accidents ' The Grand Island Daily Independent wa weekly was twenty-four. "For nearly a quar ter of a century," says Editor Hedde, "this paper has traveled along with the people of his community. It has wept when the people wept and rejoiced when the people had ocen sion to rejoice. It has in turn suffered and endured the privations and hardships common to all along the pathway of human existence, and reaped with them also the honey of prosperity, and has grown to feel itself an essential part of a community of which it is justly proud." Mr. Hedde's heart and hand are with the people, and the people seem to appreciate it.

OVERLOOKED OBITUARIES.

During the last week of the departed year ere passed away four notables whose death were merely mentioned in the dispatch. And yet, in years gone by, at various times, the newspapers of the country had devoted great space to recounting the deeds of these same colebrities whose demise attracted suc little attention. In their lives they made news, some of which startled the whole country, but they had outlived their usefuloand passed away almost unbonored and un sung. Such is the the irony of fate. All of not live useful lives, but some of the instance of their careers are interesting.

Of these four dead, the one probably best known to the present generation was M. A. Dauphin. Every newspaper reader for years has seen the name, not in the news columns, but among the advertisements. But recently the name disappeared on account of the little difficulty in which the Louistana lottery company became involved, and now the owner of the same has succumbed to the inevitable, Dr. Dauphin—for he was a physician—was sixty-three years of age, and he had been president of the lottery company for twelve years. Although the business in which he was engaged was decide lly questionable, the the doctor, personally, was a man of much delicacy of temperament, was extremely charitable and was said to support scores of families, as well as largely contributing to established and occasional charitles. He spoke six languages fluently; was fond of inteliectual pursuits and, while essentially domestic in his habits, had large social influence. His death will be a tremendous blow to the lottery, as no one will know to whom to write for tickets, and the lottery company cannot be addressed direct, nor can it advertise who will succeed Mr. Dauphin as president.

General F. E. Spinner's signature was better crown a decade ago than that of Dr. Dauphin There was no similarity, however, between the two men, and no act of the general's life, either public or private, was ever considered questionable. As treasurer of the United States, General Spinner gained a national fame. The greenbacks which were issued bore his signature, and that signature was a marvel in its way. It seemed to start nowhere turn back upon itself, follow a series of dotted lines and end with a wonderful flourish. General Spinner used a pen of peculiar make in writing. It was he who first brought about the employment of women in the various departments of the government. It was during the latter portion of the war when hundreds of deserving women, widows and sisters were forced to find a means of support. They came to Washington in large numbers, and the great problem was how to provide for them. General Spinner suggested that much of the clerical work of the department could be done by women as well as by by men. Places were found for a few in the treasury department. They did so well that positions soon were found for them in other branches of the government. General Spinner always took great pride in his suggestion which opened up a genteel employment for women. As a public official, General Spinner was somewhat bumptions. He had his own opinions and his stubbornness in insisting on them often brought him into conflict with his official superiors. although in his ninetieth year at the time of his death, he kept up his interest in public affairs. Not very many readers will recognize the

name of George Hull, yet about a score of years ago Hull helped to bring into existence monstrosity which set half the world by the ears. Buildied at Binghamton, N. Y.; the scene of his success and subsequent failure. He was a eigarmaker by trade, but he also owned a farm in the town of Cardin, Onondaga county, N. Y. Among Hull's fellow workmen was a gentus, who could turn many a trek in addition to colling up the fragrant weed. This genius struck the idea of making a giant of stone, planting the figure if the earth and then "discovering" it as a petrified man of prehistoric ages. But the genius didn't have the cash to carry out his scheme and he was forced to take his employer, a man named Cox, into the secret. Cox put up the money, the giant was made after a year of nard labor, and then Hull was made a partner in the enterprise. The figure was carefully conveyed in a box from Addison, N. Y., where it was made to Hull's farm in Onondaga county, and there it was burrried deep in the earth. The next spring Hull "wanted to build a barn." It was then that the "Cardiff glant" was "discovered." There was a great furore over the find and scientist from all over the world visited the curious monstrusity. It oining money, when suddenly the fraud was discovered and the glant became a drug on the market. The "discoverers," however ame out even, but they falled to make the fortune which they had fondly anticipated The genius who spent a year with a needle picking pores into the body of the giant is lead, Hull is dead, and Cox the third member of the firm, is eking out an existence as a clerk in the labor bureau at Albany, N. Y. On the stock farm of F. G. Babcock, a

wealthy banker of Hernellsville, N. muggler, the famous stallion whose feats on the turf in the '70s were the Wonder and admiration of the sporting world, died last week The story of Smuggler's career is one that is sensational in the extreme, and his conversion from a three-minute pacer to the then king of the trotting turl was the means of bringing into prominence Charles Marvin, who is now the manager and trainer for Senator Stanford's great Palo Alto farm. Smugder was foaled in 1966, being bred by Joslat Morgan of Columbus, O. He was used about as any horse not of blue blood would be used while temporarily in Kansas. The horse was iominally owned by one Tipton, who failed to pay for him, so that the horse went back into Mr. Morgan's possession in 1872. Morgan put him in Marvin's hands to train, and after unsuccessfully trying to sell him, he was purchased by Colonel Russel for \$30,00). This was in 1873. In the following year Smuggler made a sensational campaign a the track and a record of 2:20, at that time the best stallion record. In 1876 reduced this to 2:17 at Belmont park, Philadelpnia, making a new stallion record. In July of the same year he defeated the hitherto invincible Goldsmith Maid in a five heat race at Cleveland. lowering his record to 2;1654. In the follow-ing month at Hartford, Conn., he made a record of 2:15% in the Charter Oak free-for all race, in which he met Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton, a race which the Maid won, but Smuggler came out with about as much onor as did the Maid, as the record he made 2:15%, was the stallion record for eight years The horse broke down in California, and two years later was retired to the stud. Colon Ressell did not succeed with him, and sold few years ago to Mr. Babcock, who owned him at the time of his death.

Abolish the Persion Sharks. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

When the nation voted to treat the surviving soldlers of the rebellion with unbounded liberality it did not vote or intend that milions of this money should go to attorneys. It is ridiculous that the government should rive a pension to any man and then require him to employ a lawyer before he can enjoy alsown. If there are legal services to be rendered, as there sometimes are, the govern ment should furnish them

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