THE	DAILY	BEE.
E. RO	OSEWATER P	DITOR,
PUBLISHE	D EVERY	MORNING
Daily and Sun Six months Three months Bunday Ree, O Weekly Reo, O Omaha, The B South Omaha, Council Bluffs	Corner N and 26 , 12 Pearl Street, , 317 Chamber of	#10 00

CORRESPONDENCE BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts checks 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 is Score at Tyschuck, secretary of The Bec Publishing company, does solemnly sweat that the actual circulation of The Daily Ben for the week ending January 3, 1851, was as Monday, Dec. 28...
Tucsday, Dec. 28...
Wednesday, Dec. 31...
Thursday, Jan. 1...
Friday, Jan. 2...
Esturday, Jan. 3.... the

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of January. A. D., 1891 [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

State of Nebraska, iss.
County of Douglas, iss.
County of Douglas, iss.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Ber
for the month of January, 1890, 12,555
copies; for February, 1890, 19,551 copies;
for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April,
1890, 20,762 copies; for May, 1800, 20,162
copies; for June, 1800, 20,201 copies; for July,
1890, 20,762 copies; for August, 189, 20,762 copies;
for Sentent er, 1890, 21,870 copies; for October,
1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,730
copies; for December, 1890, 24,471 copies.
Ewern to before me, and subscribed in my

DAILY CIRCULATION

—THIS WE	EK.—
Bunday	28,750
Monday	26,529
Tuesday	27,679
Wednesday	
Thursday	
PANDEMONIUM reig	

capitol. And Brigadier Colby 300 miles away.

For the time being the Indian war is overshadowed by the political scalp lifters at the state capitol. REDUCTION and retrenchment is the

order of the day in Union Pacific affairs, but there is a notable absence of reduction in freight rates.

OKLAHOMA, if we ever passed any reflections on your peculiar modes of doing business in the legislature, we ask to be forgiven. Let all be forgotten.

THE BEE'S corps of special war correspondents keep the wires hot with the details of the latest battles and skirmishes, both at Pine Ridge and Lincoln.

THE large lumps of nerve clustered on rocks on which the lawless scheme to eize the state offices was hopelessly

Honor and self-respect have taken a fresh start in political life in Missouri. Five members of the Kansas City council refuse to associate with the indicted members of that body.

IN THE broad light of the turbulent events in Lincoln, it will not do for Nebraskans to speak reproachfully of the bulldozers of Mississippi or the political regulators of Arkansas. .

SEVERAL governors have been inaugurated this week, but none of them have had as much fun as the statesmen that ceremony to occur.

WHERE did THE OMAHA BEE get its figures for Kansas City's banking business which it uses in some comparative tables!-Kansas City Journal.

From the Kansas City Times, a protty good authority on Kansas City affairs.

MILITIA companies are being organized in Oklahoma to protect life and property from Indian raiders. In reality, the country needs protection from lawless claim jumpers and promiscuous shooting.

A PARTY organized to secure by legal means the greatest good for the greatest number courts political suicide by attempting to carry out the behests of shyster lawyers who have no responsibility, and are only working for a fat

EVEN the heathen did not escape the far reaching clutch of Banker Kean. Among the many sums squandered was a snug roll of \$12,000 intended to infuse civilization into the Congo savages. But Chicago financial heathens scooped it in the pile.

THE ghost dancers in Lincoln surpass the best efforts of the hostiles in the bad lands. The latter partially regained their senses when they found their shirts were not bullet proof. The former will presently discover they are neither constitution nor court proof.

SENATOR TELLER is one of the few republican senators whose re-election is a Pacific; and whether the character, exforegone conclusion. A majority of the Colorado legislature have united in a telegram of thanks, assuring him that whatever difference exists in the republican party, there is but one sentiment respecting the senatorship.

AN ORGANIZED attempt will be made in North Dakota to fight the harvester trust. The companies represented in the combine have \$3,000,000 outstanding in notes in the state and the makers propose to fight their collection on the high ground that the trust is contrary to the laws of the United States and the state, and therefore had no legal standing in the courts. Every movement calculated meet popular approval.

REMEMBER THIS IS NEBRASKA.

Every citizen of Nebraska will deplore the turbulence that has disgraced the opening days of the session of the present legislature. That remarkable body is not only making history for itself, but history for the state. The responsibility for the indelible blot that has been cast upon the reputation of Nebraska does not rest so much upon the members of the independent party as it does upon the reckless and unprincipled lawyers and hangers-on who have wormed themselves into the confidence of the controlling majority and advised them to commit acts which are indeany

fensible. Nearly every member of the independent party in the legislature is a farmer, and very few of them have knowledge of the usages legislatures or the construction to be placed upon even the plainest provisions of the constitution. They have brought to the discharge of their task a firm determination to carry out the pledges they have made during the campaign, and they are trying to find the shortest road for bringing about that result. They do not seem aware of fact even at this day that the whole contest from beginning to end was begotten by vindictive prohibition agitators, and engineered by prohibition lawyers, who are trying to work up capital for future prohibition campaigns. besides putting a few thousand dollars

into their own pockets. Unfortunately for the people of Nebraska the real state of facts will not be known or understood abroad. The impression created by the reports that have gone out of Lincoln will lower us in the estimation of the people of other states to the level of Mississippi and South Carolina, where such riotous wrangles have not been uncommon.

It is to be hoped that the second sober sense of at least a majority of the independents will bring them to a realization of the damage done to the good name of Nebraska. A repetition of revolutionary methods will be ruinous, not only to their cause, but to the state at

THROTTLE THE CONSPIRATORS.

There is a set of conspirators behind the screen at the state capital who should be dealt with at once in accordance with law. No man has a right to counsel or advise members of the legislature to violate their oaths to obey the constitution and every man who advocates lawlessness by the law-makers and resistance to the mandates of our highest courts is a conspirator and should be made responsible for the consequences of his acts. The flagrant violations of law and turbulent spirit manifested in the halls of legislation are due wholly to the machination of men who have imposed upon the legislature and advised them to acts that have disgraced the state and are bringing Nebraska on the verge of anarchy.

The men who compose the majority of our legislature are nearly all farmers. Few of them know anything about law, and nearly all of them are credulous enough to follow the advice of men whom they have been led to believe trustworthy. As a matter of fact they have fallen into the hands of a gang of date of the constitution that commands Meiklejohn's backbone proved to be the conspirators who have advised and entheir speaker to open and publish the couraged them to pursue a course that has already done more damage to the state of Nebraska than four legislatures can repair.

The time is at hand when outsiders who are fomenting conspiracy and promoting riotous disturbances should be taken in hand and made to feel the iron grip of the law.

BLAINE'S STRONG POSITION.

No fair-minded American citizen can read the last dispatch of Secretary Blaine to the British minister at Washington-transmitted December 17, and just made public, in discussion of American rights in Behring sea, without admitting that the position of the secreat Lincoln, who have been waiting for tary of state is very strong. The dispatch was in answer to the contention of Lord Salisbury that England never tacitly or expressly acknowledged Russia's right to exercise a maritime jurisdiction in the waters of Behring sea, and it must be conceded that it is a most effectual answer. The historical point first raised by Lord Salisbury in his quotations from Minister Adams is conclusively answered by Mr. Blaine and the assertions of the British premier are completely disposed of.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the government of the United States demands that the Behring sea be pronounced a closed sea. Mr. Blaine says there is no foundation for such assertions. On the contary, the government has never claimed it and never desired it; it expressly disavows it. At the same time, says the secretary of state, the United States does not lack abundant authority, according to the ablest exponents of international law, for holding a small section of the Behring sea for the protection of the fur seals, and he submits that controlling a comparatively restricted area of water for that one specific purpose is by no means equivalent to declaring the sea, or any part thereof, mare clausum. The real issue involves these questions: Whether Russia did or did not claim and exercise a special jurisdiction over Behring sea for the purpose of protecting its seal fisheries; whether this jurisdiction for this purpose was or was not denied by Great Britain and the United States in treaties in which Russia waived any such special jurisdiction over the

tent and exercise of this Russian jurisdiction to which the United States succeeded give this country a just right to exercise, regardless of the consent of other nations, such potice of Behring stock region of the west, its smelters sea as is necessary to preserve the seal fishery owned by the United States from extermination. Here is a valuable fishery, says the

secretary of state in concluding his dispatch, and a large and, if properly managed, permanent industry, the property of the nations on whose shores it is car- the future. A brief and accurate ried on. It is proposed by the colony of account of Omaha's progress a foreign nation to destroy this business its by the indiscriminate slaughter of seals. and it is asserted that we have no deto put the anti-trust law into effect will | fense against such depredations because | market, as a manufacturing and jobbing | lege to call one meeting of his committee the sea at a certain distance from the center, its unequalled system of electric at Omaha. The eminent gentlemen who caliber cartridge F. C. Search was shot in

coast is free. Secretary Blaine justly says that the same line of argument would take under its protection piracy and the slave trade when prosecuted in the open sea, or would justify one nation in destroying the commerce of another by placing dangerous obstructions in the open sea near its coasts.

This government does not reject arbitration but invites it. What it rejects are the terms proposed by the British government. Lord Salisbury wants arbitration on the single point whether this country can keep anybody and everybody out of Behring sea on the ground that it is an enclosed sea. This government is prepared to submit to arbitration the question whether the pracright to exercise the authority it claims the protection of its property in the seal fishery. is not easy to see how Great Britain can deny the fairness and justice of this position. This last dispatch of Secretary Blaine gives the controversy a more favorable aspect, with the advantage distinctly on the side of the United States, and it will remove all apprehension of a rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries.

THE SUPREME COURT MANDAMUS. The order issued by the supreme court, effect the provisions of the constitution which require him to open and publish the returns of the election for executive officers, has been pronounced by the perthe legislature as an unheard-of usurpation of authority. Some of the boider of the conspirators, who are trying to mislead the legislature, have even gone so far as to advocate resistance to the order and threaten vengeance upon our nighest judicial tribunal. Such seditious thanks of all republicans and democrats who in law do not know a hawk from a hand-saw, and creates a feeling among presiding officer. our law makers that they are above all courts and only responsible to their own consciences as to their actions during

the session. In many respects this is doubtless true. The supreme court is a co-ordi nate branch of government and cannot dictate to the legislature on what subject it should legislate or how it shall frame its laws. But the legislature has other functions besides lawmaking. By the constitution and the laws enacted in conformity therewith the legislature is made a board of canvassers for all election returns for executive officers. This duty is not legislative. It could have been imposed upon anybody or set of men outside of the legislature had the framers of our constitution seen fit to do so. It was imposed upon the legislature because members of that body voted for at a general state election cannot also be candidates for state office.

When the legislature convenes in joint session to canvass the election returns they are not acting in their law-making capacity, but in a ministerial capacity, the same as a county board of canvassers. Now suppose the state, at the last election, had gone democratic, and the republicans had elected the legislature. If the legislature was all-powerful in this canvass and its members were recklessly disposed to disregard the manreturns in the joint convention called for that purpose, that would enable the republican state officers to hold over and keep the democrats out of the offices to which the people had elected them. And if the republicans could elect a majority of every succeeding legislature they could hold the state offices perpetually.

Would any reputable lawyer contend that the supreme court could not be invoked to issue its mandate and compel the speaker to perform the ministerial duty of opening the returns and making them public and declaring the result? Should there not be some tribunal that would compel canvassing boards, no matter how they are constituted, to vitality to the people's give as expressed through the will ballot box? Instead of being a body of usurpers, our supreme court has by its prompt and timely decision checked a revolutionary movement that was threatening to precipitate this state into anarchy and came very near ending in riot and bloodshed.

SPREAD THE LIGHT.

It has been well said that "Judicious advertising is the keystone of success. It is one of the great truths of modern business life, and the merchant who ignores its force soon finds himself overshadowed and hopelessly in the rear of the march of progress.

The benefits individuals derive from judicious advertising can be obtained on a larger scale by communities. The growth and prosperity of Omaha, its unsurpassed advantages as a commercial and industrial center, have not been advertised as they deserved to be. The work has been almost entirely left to the newspapers, yet there is wanting, unfortunately, a systematic effort to place the facts where they will

do the most good. The record of Omaha during the past year is not surpassed as a whole by any city in the west. Although theenergies of the people were well nigh exhausted in combatting the threatened blight of prohibition, the advance in all departments of trade and industry, public and private improvements, exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The result is a tribute not alone to the unbounded confidence of the people in the city's future, but also to the superiority of its location and the conviction that it will for all time command the trade and manufacture the resources of a vast empire. It is already the stock market and packing center of the great command a large proportion of the mineral output, and before the year wanes provision will be made to handle the last but not least of the three leading products-corn.

It is not necessary to inflate the record of the past, ner indulge in prophecies of marvelous growth in population as shown by the census, its magnificent strides as a stock

and cable transit, its public improvements which if nine years have made it the best paved city of its size in the union-all These and more, tersely placed before eastern investors, cannot

fail to bear golden fruit. An earnest systematic effort should be made by individuals and organizations to spread the light of Omaha's growth, its advantages and resources, and thoroughly advertise its unparalleled record at home and abroad.

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC OFFICER. The thanks of every law-abiding citizen are due to Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, to whose lot, as lieutenant governor, there fell a very important duty tice of a century has not given it the during the opening day of the legisla-

As president of the senate and of the joint convention of the two houses, Mr. Meiklejohn became the sole barrier between anarchy and constitutional government. He is a republican and in the great emergency with which he was called upon to deal he was alike indifferent to the advantage he conferred upon his political opponents and to the clamor of the imperious majority who demanded that the constitution should be ignored. He kept his eyes on the law and "held the rudder true." He was the center of a storm directing Speaker Elder to carry into of abuse and was threatened with personal violence, but nothing swerved him from the fearless discharge of his duty. He alone had power to keep the law from being violated and a new nicious advisors of the independents in and original procedure from being adopted, manifestly for the purpose of

setting aside the verdict of the people. The record of the plucky lieutenant governor in the exciting scenes at Lincoln is the most satisfactory part of the whole affair. He is entitled to the talk very naturally imposes upon men and even the independents concede that he is a clear-headed and courageous

UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

The action of the Washington authorities in ordering that a military officer be placed in full control at the Pine Ridge agency is doubtless under existing conditions judicious. It appears that the question of adopting this policy, which was suggested by General Miles, received very careful consideration by the president, Secretaries Proctor and Noble, and General Schofield, so that the action must be accepted as the deliberate conviction of these officials that it is necessary. It is undoubtedly a fact that the agent at Pine Ridge had become so obnoxious to the Indians that his retention in control there was a very great obstacle to negotiations with them for an abandonment of the conflict. For whatever causes, and it is presumed these will appear in due time, it is evident that the Indians had learned to thoroughly distrust Rover, and it was natural for them to reason that so long as he was permitted to remain in charge of the agency they could not depend upon any promises made by the government being kept. It is safe to assume that Genera Miles saw this difficulty immediately on his arrival at the scene of trouble, and

hence his recommendation. While as a general and permanent policy we are opposed to placing the Indians under military control, we can readily understand that in existing circumstances the action taken may be in the highest degree expedient. Its effect may be, and at least at the Pine Ridge agency is very likely to be, to restore confidence among the Indians and make them more disposed to negotiate for bringing the uprising to an end. Undoubtedly this effect is expected and it would not be at all surprising to hear of its early realization. The disposition at Washington is to do all that is possible by friendly overtures to end the trouble, while at the same time omiting nothing that is necessary to its suppres-

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. has published a tabulated review of business failures in the United States during 1890, the liabilities involved, with comparisons with previous years.

For convenience the country is divided into five groups of states-the eastern, middle, southern, western and Pacific. Out of a total of 1,110,500 business firms in the country, the number of failures were 10,907 and the total liabilities \$189,-856,964. In 1889 the number of failures were 10,882 and the liabilities \$148,789,

Of the strictly western states Kansas makes the poorest showing. The number engaged in business is 25,570. Number of failures, 325; liabilities, \$4,538,779. In Nebraska, out of 22,041 engaged in business, there were 271 failures, five less than the preceding year, and the liabilities \$1,573,500, or one-third that of Kansas. Iowa reports 35,420 in business, 241 failures and the aggregate liabilities \$2,424,545.

The ratio of failures to number in ousiness in the five groups was: In the eastern states, one in every 90; in the middle states, one in every 113; in the southern states, one in every 79; in the western states, one in every 124, and in the Pacific states, one in every 53. It will be seen that in per cent of failures the western states have decidedly the best of the record, while the Pacific states and territories stand at the foot of the list. The southern states, despite their tremendous, advancement during the past few years, do not make a favorable showing in business prosperity the proportion of failures being 45 per cent greater than in the western states. The number engaged in husiness in the latter group is 451,394, against 411,926 in 1889 and 399,795 in 1888, an increase of 51,599 in two years, yet the per cent of failures actually decreased.

The figures are undoubted evidence of the substantial growth of business in the great west.

A CONGRESS of American republics will be held in some leading city of the United States during the holding of the Columbian exposition, Colonel Chase of this city has received the appointment of chairman of the leading committee of the congress, and it will be his privi-

compose it would be right royally received here, and then a movement could be made towards securing the sessions of the congress to be held in this city. Omaha and Nebraska are exceptionally favored in being given the chairmanship of the principal committee, no other state west of the Mississippi having the chairmanship of either committee, and but one of these states, Kansas, has a member on either committee.

LINCOLN county sends out a touching appeal for aid for 2,500 people, who are sufferers by the drouth. This is but a small proportion of the total population of that large county, but it is enough to touch the heart and the pocket of the people of the state. Whatever is done for the sufferers must be done almost instantly. For reasons of pride they have withheld their call until actually pressed and pinched by want and by the encroachment of winter. This is another reason why the legislature should cease to wrangle and squander the people's time and money, and should speedily get down to the pressing work of legislation.

THE senatorial elections in various states will soon be coming on. There are twenty-eight places to be filled and several eminent men will retire. Among them are Ingalis, Evarts and Spooner. Blair may possibly pull through again in New Hampshire, but it is very doubtful. The Kansas fight is still very much in the dark. It is apparent that Voorhees and Vest will be re-elected. The most important result, from a political standpoint, is New York, where the successor of Evarts may have something to do with the next democratic presidential nomination.

THE deliberate defiance by the legislature of the order of the supreme court which directed the speaker to declare the persons having received the largest number of votes for the various state offices duly elected is a very reckless proceeding and proves that the legislature is following the lead of very dangerous advisors and downright conspirators. The lawmakers should remember that such revolutionary action will not be sustained by public opinion.

IN TIMES of peace the military should always be subordinate to the civil authorities. It is repugnant to the spirit of American institutions to invoke the power of the military in any state capital while a legislature is in session. If 20 policemen and deputy sheriffs cannot keep order 40 can; and if 40 cannot do so, 100 or 200 will be able to do so. The calling of the militia into the state capitol while the legislature was in session was a great blunder, to use a mild expression.

THE halls of legislation should always be accessible to the people. If the people do not behave themselves the officers of the legislature are always in position to enforce order. Ours is a representative government. Our lawmakers are representatives of the people and their proceedings should be given the greatest possible publicity without let or hindrance.

IF Omaha would be free it must strike for an independent bridge.

> Emma Abbott's Example. Kansas City Times.

Not one who wrapped a taleat in a napkin and hid it was Emma Abbott. Nature's bountiful gifts to her were duly and faithfully used. She leaves behind her a notable example of cheerful industry which should cheer every breast faltering in this hard race

The Question of Text Books. Plainview Gazette: One of the measures which will undoubtedly come before the ses-

sion of the legislature is that of text books, This is something that should interest every taxpayeras well as parent in Nebraska. In our judgment it would not only lessen the expenses of our schools, but would also advance the cause of education in our state. Probably a greater number of people are affeeted by book trusts than by any other trust in existence. The American book company has control of all the works of the standard authors, and undoubtedly keeps prices a great deal higher than they should be. In our judgment the best way to deal with the trust is to break away from it altogether, and to have a board appointed by the state to write a new series of books. The state would then own the copyright and publish the books at cost, doing away entirely with the expensive

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

Aurora's new opera house is nearly com-The Burt county band was organized north of Oakland. W. E. Peebles of Pender has gone to Wash-

ington with a delegation of Omaha Indians. The Geneva National bank began business January 1 with a paid up capital of \$60,000. E. R. Rodinburg lost a thumb and two fingers by a buzz saw in the Seward lock The First National bank of Broken Bow

has doubled its capital to \$100,000. It is seven years old. William Schachtschinieder of Columbus was adjudged insane and has been taken to the Norfolk asylum. Plattsmouth guards expect to be ordered to the front this week unless the Indian

troubles are settled. County Attorney-elect J. N. Wolfe of Kearney county is dangerously ill with a tumor on the left side. Phelps county commissioners refused to make Holdredge a separate township and

voting precinct as the citizens wanted, Hastings has no militia company, but there are are several young men who are willing to join a volunteer cempany should one be called Dr. I. Howard outran two footpads who tried to hold him up Monday night at Harv-ard as he was returning from a professional

William Burgs was arrested in Pierce county on Tuesday and taken to Stanton, being charged with disposing of mortgaged C. W. Gardner's market at Harvard was

broken into- An attempt to blow open the safe failed. All the thieves got was some butter and meat. Neighbors of Trails Harroldson of Hendricks precinct. Otoe county are afraid of nim. He was examined as to his sanity a few days ago but the people want him taken

Since the Indian troubles began the Elkhorn ticket agent at Chadron is said to have sold \$1,200 worth of tickets to people who saw fit to take vacations. They declare they Fairbury citizens have secured an option on twenty acres of clay land. They offer in-ducements to an eastern syndicate that talks

of putting up a plant there for making brick and sewer pipe. It is claimed the clay is the best to be found west of the Mississippt.

the abdomen at Mason City, the gun being discharged while being laid down by W. N. Hursey, who had picked it up to examine it. ind was a dangerous one but Search will probably recover.

Otoe County Medical society has elected these officers: President, Dr. D. W. Hershey; vice president, Br. R. T. Dailey; socretary, Dr. R. R. Ross; treasurer, Dr. C. Watson. Drs. Watson, Parkhurst and Dalley were appointed a committee to confer with the medical societies of Omaha and Lincoln with a view to securing better medical legis-

The German-American bank of Fremon has been changed into the Commerciol Na-tional. The officers are: E. Schurman, president; Frank McGiverin, cashler; T. J. Dunn, assistant cashier, and E. Schurman, C. Christensen, C. H. May, John Miller, Frank McGiverin, George L. Loomis, William Ruwe, J. H. Koehnback and H. Archer di-

Yankton wants a pontoon bridge. Grand Forks banks hold \$1,000,000 deposits. Judge Pratt, formerly of Grand Forks, died

A new memorial hall at Grafton has been dedicated by the G. A. R. Three "original package" houses are in operation in Scotland. The city exacts a tax

of \$25 per month. The Crew creek settlers who were evicted under President Cleveland's proclamation are piling up a bill against the government.

Henry Schlund, near Mitchell, has an artesian well that will fully irrigate his quarter section. It is 340 feet deep and cost \$305. Armour's artesian well is down 700 feet, with the drill at work in the hard formation which usually overlies the water-bearing stratum. The B. & M. road was completed Saturday

night to the Montans mine, four miles north of Rockford. Work will suspend until the completion of the tunnel. Hill City is organizing a militia company for protection from Indian depredations, Citizens of Lead have also organized and the

governor has been asked to supply arms. The First ward of Dakota has no water supply and citizens demand that this be at tended to. The Chlorination works and big smelter there would be in danger in case of

It is expected that James H. Godfrey will be pardoned from the penitentiary when the board of pardons meets next week. His sen-tence of five years in 1887 for assault was re-

garded as severe.

At a meeting of the Harney Peak tin company to be held in New York this week, it is expected that some conclusion will be reached

about erecting extensive concentrators and smelters near Custer City. Numerous rich strikes have been made re cently in the Bald mountain district. Prospecters have began work and many men have left Deadwood. The prospect of a railroad to the district stimulates work.

The order of the health officer of Sieux Falls that vaccination was a pre-requisite for admission to public schools raised a bit of a row, but 1,300 children have come forward with certificates of vaccination

Scare the Hawk, an Indian of Bad river, went to Pierre and got out papers for the ar-rest of another Indian who tried to shoot him while drunk. The only thing that prevented a killing was that the gun missed fire. Arrangements have been made whereby

he city artesian well at Mellette will irrigate four farms adjoining the town the coming senson. Much of the ditching has already been done and the water is now running upon

A committee to locate a North Dakota Methodist college will meet at Fargo January By order of the conference no bid can be entertained by the committee of less than "eighty acres of land or its equivalent, and Deadwood Pioneer: The prisoners at the

jail issued a paper giving the pedigree of those confined there and the items happening in the jail. It is to be issued regularly every Saturday, and the subscription price is a half pound of tobacco. Henry Christianson, who killed his wife

and cut his own throat lately in Chicago, for-merly lived near Arlington. About two years ago the dead body of his son was found on the shore of Lake Albert. Christianson was suspected of murdering him. Jim Ball, Ocin Mapes and others, presumed to be identified with the Hamlin county hay thieves who shot George Kahl, have received

notices purporting to come from vigilantes to leave the country. Kahl has seven buckshot in his body, but will recover. Beadle county has 20,000 sheep and expects to have more big flocks. A tract just across the line in Kingsbury county has been bought by a Chicago man who will go into the sheep raising and wool growing business

This is the third large tract sold there for that purpose. Stockholders of banks in South Dakota have questioned the legality of the tax levy made on their stock. It is claimed to be ex-cessive. The Sioux Falls National bank has raised the issue, and an injunction restrain-ing the city and Minnehaha county from colecting the tax will be argued in the United

States circuit court Friday of next week. J. C. Sanders, prominent among the early settlers of the Black Hills, died recently at Custer City in his sixty-third year. Mr. Saunders was a soldier in Colonel Doniphan's regiment and in Waitman's battery through the Mexican war. He was afterward a noted plainsman and scout, serving in the latter capacity with Generals Lander, Sumner and

Springfield has a remarkable artesian well. It is down 600 feet. The bore is eight inches and the flow is estimated at 2,500 gallons a minute. The pipe extends two feet above the surface, and the well stream ferced in a solid body ten feet above the top of the pipe. The well is believed to have a pressure of ninetysix pounds to the square inch, and it is pre-sumed that seventy-five horse power can be derived from it.

A gang of youngsters headed by a boy named Wilson have been burglarizing stores in Sioux Falls. Wilson was arrested in an Italian's fruit store late at night and a big bunch of keys to fit various business places found on him. His father is in jail for contempt of court and a brother was recently sent to the reform school. The son of a prominent citizen was with Wilson, but escaped when the ringleader was nabbed.

John Miller, who is confined in jail at Redfield, got the laugh on Deputy Sheriff Has-Since his confluement the cell door has not been locked and he has been allowed to go into any part of the jail at will. The other

day Hassell went into the country, and think ing he would use a little more precaution than usual he locked Miller's cell. As about 3 o'clock Miller was seen on the street and asked J. E. Underhill of the Central house if he had the keys to the jail, saying: "I out of jail, but d-d if I can get in again."

Iown is \$475,253.22 above debt. The Keekuk city council is discussing brick

M. Grace, the first settler in Adair, died suddenly on Tuesday.

Iowa Falis is considering a proposition to

ecure waterworks, fuel, gas and electric Captain Twombly, the retiring state treas-

urer, handled \$20,899,620 during the six years he held office. O. F. McDonald, who worked for the Des Moines saddlery company, ruptured a blood vessel and died

A. P. Miller, a drayman at Oelwein, shot himself through the head and died instantly. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Pauline Sax, wife of John Sax, is dead at her home near Farmington. She was a resident of Lee county since 1851. The citizens of Defiance have asked the assistance of the state board of health to secure for that town a good physician with "good horse sense.

Patrick Flannery of Grant township, Franklin county, died recently from the ef-fect of a kick from a horse. He was sixtyfive years of age.

Mayor Palmer thinks Sieux City has not enough polling places. The matter will be considered at a special meeting of the council tonight. Two new wards may be formed.

Marshalltown business meagave a banquet at \$5 a plate. Their wives, unknown to them, furnished the banquet, and the proceeds, amounting to \$1,000, were given to the poor. The grand jury of Tama county has in-dicted Andrew McElhinney, one of Tama county's wealthiest citizens, on a charge of perjury in giving in his property to the as-

Mrs. Margaret Wright, an aged woman of seventy-seven, died at Burlington on Monday in frightful agony from being burned about a week before through her clothing taking fire ot a stove.

D. Theilengerdes of Burlington was robbed of \$250 on Sunday night, \$100 of which was money belonging to the German Baptist church of that place, of whose funds Mr. T. is custodian. C. G. McCarthy of Nevada, fifteen years old, started out to fight the Indians. He got

as far as Missouri Valley, when he was sent home in compliance with the instructions telegraphed by his father.

The trades unions of Dubuque will demand the establishment of the eight-hour system by the city, and it is said that organ-

ized labor will support only such candidates for city offices as favor it. Mrs. Maxwell, the state librarian, is trying to gather statistics of public libraries in Iowa. Up to this time she has succeeded in getting reports from forty-eight libraries

containing 107,887 volumes. The list is in mplete. The famous law library belonging to Judge Grant, which he once offered to donate to the bar of Scott county, provided that a suitable building should be furnished, is offered for sale in Davenport. This library is or e of the

largest in the country. Several St. Louis and Chleago firms have crews ready to cut ice on the rivers and lakes around Mason City where the harvest usually amounts to thousands of tons. So far nothing has been done and the prospects are

not encouraging either.

William Page and wife were driving home from a meeting at Sergeant Bluff when a Sigux City & Pacific train struck their carriage and threw it thirty feet. The occupants were not injured but the vehicle landed in a heap on the depot platform.

Charles A. Warwick has begun an action against his partner, R. S. Ransom, and ask that a receiver be appointed for the Keekuk Constitution-Democrat, of which Warwick Ransom are manufactured. & Ransom are proprietors—Mr. Warwick claiming a four-sevenths interest. Fourteen hundled horses were shipped cut of Warren county in 1800, bringing an aver

age of \$115 per head. Warren county exported \$1,496,768 of live stock during the year. Besides the horses, this sum includes 1,592 cars of hogs and 15,000 head of cattle. cattle were sold at an average of \$30 per head. The artesian well at Mason City is down 900 feet, and the flow has about ceased. At a depth of 200 feet the well flowed about twenty

gallons per minute, and increased gradually until a distance of 600 feet below the surface was reached, when it flowed about ninety gallons per minute. Further boring seemed to tap the flow. It is feared that the railroad companies will enjoin the city from building the anjoin the city from building the pro-osed viaduct over their tracks at Cedar Rapids, the plans of which have been ap-

proved by the railroad commissioners. The claim is made that Mayor Snouffer in running matters himself without consulting the council has acted illegally. A boy ten years old, named Drew Davidson, was interviewed at Cedar Rapids on Wednesday while on his way from his home at Muscatine to Pine Ridge to shoot Indians.

The lad had a small amount of money and had run away from home. His father is a traveling man, and his mother was almost crazed with grief. Drew was sent home. The Sloux Falls Argus-Leadersays: "Some irresponsible persons are going through-lowa, Minnesota and possibly other states, begging for alleged drought sufferers. These

people are frauds, and the people they swin-dle should know it. It is very unsafe to trust any one not provided with a certificate signed by the commissioners of his county."

The tenth annual exhibition of the Iowa State Poultry and Pet Stock association opened a four days' session at Marshalltown on Wednesday with 240 entries and many others to follow. There is a fine display of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes and sevral breeds. The exhibition promises to be

the largest in the history of the association The Oddfellows of the state propose to erect a temple to contain the general offices of the grand lodge, library and archives and a hall for the annual meetings of the grand lodge and grand escampment. The location has not vet been decided on. A circular sent out by the building committee states: "The structure to cost from \$30,000 to \$50,000 is to be an elegant building throughout. It is ex pected that the city in which the temple is to be located will donate ground for the building and perhaps a liberal donation in money."

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



NEBRASKA

National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB. Capital, - - - \$400,000 Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890, - 57,500

Officers and Directors—Henry W. Yates, President Lewis S. Reed, Vice-President; James W. Savage, W. V. Morse, John S. Collies, E. C. Cushing, J. N. H. Patrick, W. H. S. Hughes, cashier. THE IRON BANK. Corner 12th aud Farnam Sts.

A General Banking Business Transacted. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

OMAHA. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. Subscribed and Guarantood Capital....\$500,000

Paid in Capital..... Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper, receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, collects taxes.

Omaha Loan&Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts Liability of Stockholders. 200,000 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cushler.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer, Directors:—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas L. Kimpall, George B. Lake.