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 Ree Publishing Company. Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Ree B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebeaska.

County of Douglas | as

County of Douglas | as

County of Teshock, secretary of The Bee

Publishing company, does solemnly sweat
that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee
for the week ending January 10, 1861, was as
follows:

31,035

Average......29,363

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of January. A. D.. 1891 |
IEZAL 1 N. P. FEIL. Notary Fublic.

State of Nebraska. 1 S. County of Douglas, 1 S. 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 Bee for the month of January. 1860, 10,561 conies; for February, 1860, 10,561 conies; for February, 1860, 10,561 conies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies; for April, 1860, 20,564 copies; for May 180, 20,186 copies; for June, 1800, 20,561 copies; for Aucust, 189, 20,762 copies; for Aucust, 189, 20,762 copies; for November, 1860, 20,762 copies; for November, 1860, 22,430 copies; for December, 1800, 23,761 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1800 N. P. Feil.

Notary Public.

THE plumbing inspector bears the sugcostive name of Dennis

THE west appealed for railroad reduction and got it-reduction of salaries and amployes.

EX-GOVERNOR THAYER is harvesting a vast amount of notoriety, even though he cannot harvest the salary.

THE constitution provides that legislation shall be transacted in the open state capitol, not in a star chamber.

THE certainty that they will not be called upon for active duty throws a refreshing halo over the efforts of local patriots to organize militia companies.

IT IS a patient and forbearing army that waits on the wintry prairies of South Dakota for the Sioux braves to decide whether they will behave them-

DON CAMERON has been renominated by the republican members of the Pennsylvania legislature. This shows that the influence of Simon Cameron extends beyond the grave.

EX-SPEAKER WATSON is not in the chair this time, but his parliamentary points of order and suggestions on intricate questions are invaluable in expediting the business of the house.

CONGRESSMAN FUNSTON is in favor of having the Indians distributed through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. All right. Nebraska is willing. But why not scatter a few of them in Kansas?

HAVING yanked the fion's tail to the satisfaction of himself and the country, Secretary Blaine now cautions the infant king of Spain to treat American missionaries with proper respect, if he would escape a spanking.

IT is possible for a legislature to exist without a lobby, but a lobby cannot live without a legislature. The young lawmakers of North Dakota have a great deal to learn, and the lobby is determined to teach them.

THE lows farmers are clamoring for more "political studies" in their agricultural college. How would it do to have a course of parliamentary law? The graduates are liable to be some time called upon to act as speaker of a farmer legislature.

LESS than four months ago, South Dakota was invaded by the suffrage brigadiers. They paraded the highways and byway and beat the drum from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and far into the night. It was as much as the life of a healthy man was worth to assert that woman could not discharge all the duties of citizenship. Now when grim war casts its shadow over the state, when military companies are guarding homes, and tons of arms are in demand, one looks in vain for the masculine sisterhood.

A PRUDENT business man alway keeps track of his resources and liabilities. He takes an inventory of his goods and chattels at least once a year, and tries to find out whether he is gaining or losing. The same business principles must be applied to the management of our state affairs. It is expected that the board of directors, which means the legislature, would keep posted through the manager and subordinates what the concern is doing. But our reform legislature proposes to drift along like a ship without a rudder, not trying to find out whether the concern is bankrupt or solvent.

THE democratic spider of Minnesota set a tempting net and the Alliance fly was promptly taken in. None of the three parties in the lower house had a majority, and to secure control a coalition was necessary. The notorious Donnelly engineered the deal, which meant an equal division of the offices and committees. Organization followed, the offices were divided, but the democrats hogged committees. Out of 61 appointmonts, the democrats took 39 and the Alliance secured 22. A smoother confidence game was never worked in the state, and the Alliance is unable to

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

The legislature has hn imperative duty to perform, which . it cannot well afford to snirk. The constitution expressly provides, section 7, article Executive, "that the governor shall at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, and whenever the legislature may require, give to the legislature information by message of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as be shall deem expedient. The governor is also required to account to the legislature and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received or paid out by him from any sums subject to his order, and at the commencement of each of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.' Section 22, article Executive, provides

further:

"The officers of the executive departnent and of all public institutions of the state shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the legislature, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court, of defects in the constitution and laws."

It was the duty of the present legislature at the opening of the session to notify Governor Thayer that the two houses were duly organized and ready to receive the message of the out-going goversor, which had to embrace the general review of the condition of the state; a summary of the expenditures during the past two years; an estimate of the amounts to be levied for maintaining the state for the next two years. and the reports made by the supreme court of the defects in our laws, and their recommendations for legislation absolutely needed.

The legislature in its turbulent and bangling preliminaries to the regular work of the session omitted to notify the outgoing governor and therefore is now groping in the dark as regards the most essential subjects with which it must deal at the very outset. The members are absolutely at sea as regards the finances of the state; the expenses and needs of state institutions; the disposition of our school funds; the income from school and university lands; the liability already incurred by the militia sent for the protection of the frontier, and the steps to relieve the distressed settlers in the drouth stricken counties.

All this information the legislature must have before it can intelligently provide for the immediate wants of the state. Governor Thayer has been supplanted by Governor Boyd as de facto executive. Whatever may be the outcome of the contest the legislature must for the time being direct itself to the defacto governor and through him procure the reports and documents without which it cannot well proceed with legis-

It is simply child's play on the part of the legislature to carry on the business of law making without a governor. It is playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Why fritter away any more time in tomfoolery and try to ignore the existence of a governor whom all executive officers have recognized. It seems to us that the time has come for the legislature to adapt itself to existing conditions instead of acting like a lot of schoolboys.

Insamuch as the outgoing governor cannot legally present his farewell message in his official capacity, let him be invited to file the same with the secre tary of state, who can either transmit it to the legislature by special request or give it to the press and have it printed as an official document.

Whether this is done or not, Governor Boyd should at once be invited to submit such recommendations as he is in duty bound to make to the legislature. It is the privilege of the legislature to adopt, modify or reject these recommendations, but it is its imperative duty to place the governor in position to transmit them without subjecting himself to insult or

snubbing. SUBSIDIES AND THE TREASURY. No one can say with certainty what the condition of the national treasury will be two years hence. The estimates of the secretary promise a surplus of about \$15,000,090, but other calculations entitled to consideration make out a possible large deficit. The changed fiscal conditions necessarily render more or less untrustworty all estimates at this time, but one thing every practical man can understand, and that is the expediency of observing great prudence in increasthe financial obligations of the government. The expenditures for the current fiscal year will be very much larger than those of last year, and with the prospect of reduced revenues, it is important that no unnecessary additions be made to the demands upon the

treasury to be met next year. This is essential not only to guard against a deficit, but to satisfy the very general popular sentiment against the tendency to extravagance in the expenditures of | ing surrounded Big Foot's band, the solthe government. In two years these have increased not less than \$80,000,000, and when the full results of pension legislation are ascertained the increase may reach \$100,000,000. This is pretty rapid progress in money spending, even for so wealthy and prosperous a country as this, and it is unquestionable that the great majority of the people, including the whole body of in an unforeseen and perilous emerproducers, believe that it is time to call | gency. a halt. They have no patience with new schemes, however plausible, to spend the public money, which in any event means the maintenance of the existing burden of taxation, and may require an

Such being the conditions, it would clearly be unwise to institute a policy of ship subsidies to make a new drain upon the treasury the extent of which no one can estimate with any degree of accuracy. The commissioner of navigation recently submitted an estimate that under the bill now being considered in congress the cost of subsidies for the first ten years would be \$47,000,000, or an average of \$4,700,000 a year. Other estimates place the figures yery much higher, and it would seem that they must be if the subsidy policy should have the effect in not spare him. He writes: "The Infigure how the political cryptogram was stimulating shipbuilding that its sup- dians fired first and the troops are not to

addition to it.

it did whatever expenditure was made while the experiment was in progress would be practically a waste of money. But whatever the cost might be it is plain that the government cannot judiciously embark upon a general ship subsidy policy at this time. To encourage the construction of steamship lines by a more liberal allowance under long contracts for carrying the mails may be defensible, but the people will not approve or tolerate any such sweeping subsidy system as the bill before congress proposes, although this measure is less objectionable than the one passed by the senate. Leaving out of consideration the principle involved, and regard ing the matter from the practical point regular session he shall present estimates of view solely, the present is in every respect a most unfavorable time to institute a general policy of ship subsidies. It ought to be entirely safe to predict that western republican congressmen will be found almost unanimous in opposition to the pending subsidy measure.

NEBRASKA AS A SUGAR STATE. The people of the United States paid the farmers of Germany the enormous sum of \$16,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. And this amount was paid for beet sugar, now grown and manufactured in Nebraska. In the light of these facts it seems certain that a splendid prosperity stands waiting for the state which has at last awakened to its possibilities in the production of a crop admirably suited to its soil and climate and the encouragement of an industry which will do great things in the upbuilding of manufacturing interests.

Germany is but one of the sugar producing countries of Europe. Ithas, perhaps, not one-hundredth part of the land adapted to the culture of this crop that exists in the United States. Its home market is much smaller. Its foreign market ought not to be larger. The consumption of sugar percapita in Germany is 18 pounds against 44 pounds in the United States. Its population is about fifty millions against about sixty-three millions in this country. With millions of acres in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri adapted to the growth of the beet, why should the American people continue for a single year to send a stream of gold across the sea to enrich the farmers of Prussia, France and other districts in Europe? These facts reveal the possibilities of

Nebraska as a sugar state, and one worthy to be considered in connection with the proposition to repeal the state bounty on this product. Prussia began the cultivation of sugar beets in 1801 and the first factory received a subsidy of \$35,000 from Frederick William III. The industry started there under much less favorable circumstances than in Nebraska. It had not then been thoroughly established that sugar made from beets could compete with the product of cane. And yet in 1890 the output of the many hundreds of beet sugar factories in Europe-greater than in any previous year -rivalled the cane sugar product of the

entire world, both in quality and amount. The sugar industry is now well-under way in Nebraska. With an annual home consumption of not far from two and a half billion pounds, with a fair chance at the markets of England and more than a fair chance, under the operation of reciprocity, at the markets of South America, who can measure in mere words or figures the possibilities of Nebraska as a sugar state, if our people make the ut-

most of the opportunity? What other avenue of development can promise so much to a state possessed of every agricultural advantage and earnestly ambitious to build towns and encourage industries? It is the duty of Nebraska to facilitate by every proper means the growth of a business which promises so much. The factory now in operation at Grand Island, and the one in process of erection at Norfolk, represent only a good beginning. Six hundred factories of that size would be required to manufacture the raw sugar now imported to the United States. That number, and more, will undoubtedly be erected in this country in the course of the next few years. It is Nebraska's business to get as many of them as possible.

If our people are equal to the opportunity presented, Nebraska will become the greatest sugar state in the union. Vale, Louisiana.

THE SEVENTH VINDICATED.

The hue and cry raised against the officers and men who participated in the battle of Wounded Knee is shown by unquestioned authority to have been utterly groundless.

Immediately after the battle dispatches were sent east by reckless correspondents intimating that "Custer had been avenged;" that his old command was pushed to the front in order, if there was fighting to be done, the Seventh cavalry might have the first round with the Indians. It was assected that, havdiers deliberately opened fire and indiscriminately slaughtered men, women and children. From these assertions. sentimentalists wove blood-curdling stories of a massacre, and the democratic press united in assailing the administration for political effect. The officers and men who took part in the battle needed no defense. They performed their duty

To dub the Seventh cavalry as "avengers" is a gross insult in view of the fact that of the 400 of the command at he was among the first to fall a victim to Big Foot's treachery. It is not necessary to take the testimony of the officers and men in their own defense. THE BEE correspondent clearly showed, the day following the battle, that not only did the Indians open fire, but that the soldiers were taken by surprise and that several of their number were murdered

before the troops fired a shot. To any unprejudiced person the testimony of Father Crafts is conclusive. A missionary among the Sioux for ten years, with Indian blood in his veins, he was virtually one of them, yet they did

While we do not propose to discuss the charges against Colonel Forsythe, which will be disposed of by a court of inquiry, we assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the officers and men of the Seventh caxairy will be vindicated from the changed that they planned and carried into effect a massacre of the Indians who fell victims to the treachery of their own chief at the battle of failing to secure a permit.

PROSPERITY BY ACT OF CONGRESS. There is a numerous and aggressive element now at work in the politics of the United States which demands that the National government shall provide general prosperity by act of congress.

The p.an is very simple, and divides naturally into two sections. First, the reformers would have the

Wounded Knee.

circulating medium increased to at least \$50 per capita. They would do this by opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of all the silver of the world, and by issuing irredeemable paper money in such quantities as might be demanded to carry out the other requirements of the scheme. Incidentally they would abolish the national bank circulation.

Having thus provided an ample supply of money, they would next proceed to loan it out to farmers and planters on their crops and lands. For this purpose it is proposed to establish sub-treasuries in every county where a surplus of corn, cotton, wheat and tobacco is raised. On these products the government would be expected to advance 80 per cent of the market value and issue certificates redeemable at their face value at any time within a certain period. These are the main feature of a plan which proposes to make everybody prosperous and happy by a single magnificent stroke of legislation. There is a large brood of other embryo ideas, all tending in the same direction. One emanates from Saline county, and proposes that the state of Nebraska shall authorize farmers to form associations for the purpose of mortgaging their property in common, and shall then guarantee the principal and interest.

These demands, in whole or in part, have been endorsed by the Farmers' Alliance in the south and west, and are expected to be the basis of a third party which will endeavor to marshal the producers for a national contest in 1892. While the time has not yet come to discuss the propositions in detail, it is well enough to point out some of their visionary features and to show how they are opposed to the sound economic principles of this government as they have existed since they were established by the master mind of Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury. The United States has always issued a

currency based on intrinsic wealth. When it has issued promissory notes they have been redeemable. It has increased the volume of currency to meet the growing demands of business and population, and has today a larger amount per capita than at any time since 1856. In addition to the cash in circulation, the national banking system of checks, drafts and exchanges gives the business of the country the actual benefits of a much larger amount. Now does anyone pretend that at no time in the last thirty-five years this country has been prosperous in all its channels. or that in that long period its development has been blocked and impeded by the lack of a-sufficient circulating me dium? Will any one attempt to prove that France, with twice our circulating medium and practically no banks, or Australia, with five times our circulation, have been more prosperous than the United States? If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, on what ground can it be claimed that the only salvation of the country is a reckless increase of the circulating medium, largely based on the fiat of the government? What laborer or farmer wants to receive his pay for work or products in a currency that is certain to depreciate while he carries it in his pocket?

The theory of sub-treasuries and government loans is equally delusive. It is the most vicious piece of class legislation ever proposed. It attempts to create a fictitious and unnatural prosperity Its benefits would apply directly only to one class, and only to one section of that class. The farmer who raises horses and cattle, sugar beets or potatoes, would receive none of its benefits, except the privilege of paying his snare of the taxes required for the erection and maintenance of thousands of costly warehouses. Worst of all, these paternal schemes ignore the wholesome theory of personal independence that underlies our whole system of society and republican government.

The producers and laborers suffer evils at which they may justly complain. Trusts and monopolies have grown up which rob the producer of the fruits of his labor and levy a tribute upon the consumer for which he receives no adequate return. But these evils, the product of class legislation, are not to be remedied by more and worse class legislation. These wrongs will be righted When the laws provide that the demand shall regulate the supply, that honest competition shall govern prices, and that every man shall have a fair chance to make his way in the world.

The scheme to provide prosperity by act of congress is a delusion and a snare

POLITICAL PLUMBERS.

THE BEE investigation into the condi-Wounded Knee only one man was with tion of affairs in the plumbing superin-Custer in his disastrous campaign and tendent's office farnishes the council sufficient material to operate on. We have shown a slipshod system of collecting fees, a failure to account for the same and a deliberate attempt on the part of the superintendent to cover up his short-comings.

To put it mildly, the inspector has not only violated the plain provisions of the law, but his conduct renders him liable to prosecution for malfeasance in office, It is no part of his duty to go outside of his office searching for fees. Every master plumber is under bond to procure a permit before beginning work on a building. Failure to do so subjects him to fine or revocation of license, or both. porters claim it would have. And unless blame for the wholesale killing, as But the zealous plumbing superinten-

everything was done at close quarters." dent has never enforced this law. the contrary he has, in scores of stances, not only failed to submit the specifications to the board of health, but exacted fees where the work was in progress, clapped them in his capacious pockets and conveniently forgot to report the fact to the comptroller. Under such circumstances the inspector was in duty bound to prosecute the plumber for

> The reckless mismanagement the office is not surprising. is the natural result of placing important sanitary work in charge of political workers. For over a year the office has been nothing more than an annex to the political fortunes of the Twenty-eight club. Instead of diligently enforcing the plumbing laws and giving builders competent inspection for the fees exacted, the political quartette neglected the work for which they were paid, and drew salaries from the city, for weeks devoted exclusively to political scheming.

The council should promptly institute vigorous investigation of the plumbing department, and weed out the incompetents and the dishonest.

THE clearings for the past week indirate a general loosening of the financial stringency. The sum total of transactions mark an increase of 6.5 per cent outside of New York. Only 17 cities reporta decrease against 31 during one first week of the year, and the aggregate decrease is only 1.5 per cent against 15 per cent during the provious week. The improvement is wid-spread and is cheering evidence of the gradual revival of confidence and commercial activity.

THE legislature has been in session one week and yet it has not procured a bit of information about the wants and resources of the state. does not know whether there is \$500,000 cash in the treasury or whether the treasury is empty with a deficiency staring them in the face.

Another bridge bonus is suggested. but before it takes practical form the managers will do well to determine whether the improvement is to be made partially in Nebraska or wholly in Iowa.

THE fact that congressmen do not want to investigate the silver pool by no means satisfies the public that there is no silver pool to investigate.

OMAHA needs more bridges over the dissouri river and fewer on paper. The First Job First.

Commenting on the Indian troubles the Washington Post says: "Perhaps it will be better to finish up that far western job office before we administer a trouncing to the saucy Britishers."

Indian Regiments. New York Sun. "Some officers have urged upon the war de partment the raising of a regiment of Indians. Still, regimental organization is not necessary for these irregular forces who perforn their valuable services as scouts and trailers

in small bodies, and have no need of battalion formations or manoenvres." On This, Then on That. Some of the prominent democratic papers are finding fault with Cleveland because of certain omissions in his speech at the recent Jackson day banquet. A few intimate that the ex-president purposely dodged an 1mportant issue through cowardice. The Philadelphia Record (democratic) has this to say on the question : "The speech of ex-President Cleveland at the banquet last night was excellent as far as it went. * * * But some reference to the financial situation might have been expected in a running commentary upon present conditions and the democratic attitude thereto. * * * The people of the United States have learned to admire Mr. Cleveland because they believe in his courage and honesty. Now that his attitude on the silver question has been made a matter of public controversy he should

take the first opportunity to restate it with clearness." The Boston Herald, by the way, thinks Cleveland is talking too much.

PASSING JESTS.

Epoch: "I hear the plumber is engaged to your housemaid." "Yes." "Why don't they get married!" "He is not rice enough vet. She hasn't been in my employ long enough to stuff the water pipes more than

Gushingtou-You are the light of my life !" Alicia-Don't blow so much about me or you'll put me out." Harvard Lampoon; Beautifut Young Lady (at hosiery counter)-These stockings strike

me as being unusually loud." Polite Salesman-But consider how they would keep your feet from going to sleep." Munsey's Weekly: Nicolini (to Patti)-Now is your time for another farewell tour of the states. Patti-Why now! "You can

charge double former prices and attribute it o the new tariff." Husband-What are you so much interested in in that paper? Wife-I was reading one of those articles on how to get up a cheap dinner. Husband-Do you want to ruin me! Munsey's Weekly: Brown-What's the

natter with Hughes? He looks very glum for a man who has just been married. Burham-He has just discovered that he made a mistake in looking up his father-in-law's rating, and married into the wrong family. She-Why don't you get married! Can't you afford it? He-Yes, I can afford to marry, but I can't stand the expense of an engagement.

extra baggage," said the baggagemaster. "Why. I've nothing but this hand-bag." 'And that railway doughnut." Tom-What color of hair do you like best, Jack? Jack-It depends upon the girl.

Epoch: "We'll have to charge you for

New York Sun: "You told me a falsehood last night, Ethel," said Ethel's father. "I asked you if Charlie Hicks had gone and you said yes." "No, you didn't. You asked, 'Is that young man gone yet? He wasawfully gone."

New York Heraid: Figgs-A friend, who has about a dozen children, recently confessed to me that in his case marriage was a failure! Diggs-I should regard it more in the light of an invoice. Pittsburg Post: Sullivan will appear in a

naval drama next season. He will probably box the compass. Texas Siftings: The best shelter for a young girl is her mother's wing, especially if

sho's a little "chic." Pittsburg Post: Stealing a march is not larceny any more than firing a peddler is Chicago Tribune: Snipling-Papa, why do

Snipe-To keep them from being 'frayed my son. Mr. Frank L. Jameway of Newark, N. J., is in the city, the guest of Mr. P. L. Perine.

they want to hem in the Indians?

CRUSHED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Another Man Meets His Death in the Lincoin Hotel Lift.

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN SHEEDY.

Captain Payne Pleasantly Surprised-United States Court Session --Two Persons Seek \$5,00% Damages-Lincoln Notes.

an elevator in the Hotel Lincoln inside of two days occurred this afternoon. Louis Turner, head porter in the new Lincoln hotel, Ninth and P streets, and an assistant carried several bunders to the first floor corridor to take up stairs on the ele-

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12 .- (Special Telegram

o THE BEE. |- The second fatni zeident in

Turner pulled the cable and started the car rom the basement. When it reached the floor he attempted to stop it. Being unable to do so he attempted to climb on the lift ween it was about breast high, but could not draw himself up. His assistant seeing that Turner would be caught, grasped him by the legs and attempted to pull his sown, but failed. The poor fellow's head was caught between the machine and the floor, the whole top being tern off. Turner was aged about twenty-six or twenty-eight years, and came here ten days ago from Council Bluffs. He was a wnite man.

MR. SHEEDY WILL DIE. Sheedy, who was murderously assaulted last night, was still alive this after-noon, but with slight hopes of surviving

Coroner Dr. Holyoke was notified.

many hours. The police claim to have a clue to the as-sassin and are hard at work at it. The general opinion seems to be that possibly the man who stabbed Mr. Sheedy nearly five years ago, on January 15, 1880, knows a great deal about the case. Mr. Sheedy has five times been assaulted since in Lincoln, once with a slungshot, which left a depression on his forchead, twice stabled with knives, shot at about six weeks ago and last night's at-

The man who stabbed him five years ago was named Jay Patterson. The fellow was drunk and becoming boisterous in Sheedy's gambling establishment at Tenth and P streets, was put out. He lay in wait on the stairway, and when Sheedy came down he attacked him with a penknife, cutting him in the face and on the hands and seriously stat-bing him in the ribs. Patterson was foun guilty at the February term of the district court that year, and on March 31, 1886, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill. It is said that when sentence was pronounced against him he excitedly grose in court and swore he would kill Sheedy when he had served his time. Patterson was tractable and decile in prison and made good time, having been released December 17, 1889. It is not known what became of him, but suspicion rests on him because of the threats against Sheedy' nife he is said to have uttered.

A man named Burt, residing at Hickman, and who was formerly a guard at the peni-tentiary, states that Patterson, while a convict, had several times told him he intended killing Sheedy as soon as he got outside, if he was hung for it the next minute.

Shortly after 10 o'clocktonight Mr. Sheedy died and the cowardly assault has thereby developed into a murder. Many persons be-lieve that Sheedy knew who his assassin was, but for reasons best known to himself would not divulge his identity. But he declared, lowever, after he was assaulted, that he did not know who his assailant was. There is a profound mystery surrounding the Nemesis who has persistently pursued Sheedy to his The deceased was worth over a hundred thousand dollars. CAPTAIN PAYNE SURPRISED.

The meeting of Farragut post of the Grand Army of the Republic on Saturday night was one of the most interesting eyer held by that organization and will never be forgotten by Captain Payne, the retiring commander, and who for some time has been recognized as the leading spirit in the organization. After the installation of officers Past Department Commander Bownell, in language expressive of the feetings of the comrades, presented Captain Payne with an elegant gold headed about cane as a token of esteem and remembrance. Though overcome with surprise and emotion of being the object of such gratitude the present was gracefully accepted by Cap-tain Payne and he feelingly expressed his

UNITED STATES COURT. Judge Dundy opened the United States circuit and district courts—in the court rooms in the government—building today, but nothing more than the call of the docket was done. On the criminal docket appear the cases against Charles Powelson and two others for counterfeiting. Powelson's operations were conducted in this city and he was arrested here, but the others are western Nebraska

W. A. Demmon, the young man who opened the private letters of Miss Adele Payne, the actress, is present for trial on the charges preferred by the star whose manager he was. It was thought that Miss Payne wyuld relent and not appear against Demmon, but such seems not to be the case, for she wrote United States Commissioner Billingsley the other day instructing him to wire her at once when the case would be called, and she seems inclined to do all in her power to make him pay dearly for his indiscretions.

SUIT FOR FIVE THOUSAND. Mrs. Emma E. Ballinger, the wife of John Z. Ballinger, the brakernan on the B. & M. who on June 13 fell from a broken train and was crushed to death, has commenced suit in the district court for \$5,000 damages, claiming that the company is responsible for the accident. Mrs. Ballinger in her petition alleges that in addition to herself there were three children dependent upon the dechildren dependent upon the deceased for support.

WANTS PAY FOR INJURIES. Joseph K. Morley has commenced suit against the Capital Heights street railway company for \$5,000 damages for injuries re-ceived October 5, 1889, by falling from a car

when it suddenly turned a corner and threw him to the ground. He was badly injured and was confined to his bed for a long time.

A PRESENT TO THE GOVERNOR. Today Governor Boyd received a hand-some present that pleased him greatly. It was a beautiful blue silk banner presented to was a beautiful blue silk banner presented to him by Miss Emma Andres, daughter of Hon. Fhilip Andres of Omaha. The banner was a hasdrome specimen of Miss Andres artistic skili. On it appeared an excellent portrait of the governor and below it the words "First Asmocratic governor of Nebraska." On an accompanying card was inscribed the following: "From an enthusiastic democrat, Em-ma Andres." The beatiful banner will become a permanent ornament in the govern-

or's office. STATE HOUSE NOTES. Today in the secretary of state's office a deed was filed showing the transfer of the franchises and railway effects of the Ran-dolph & Northeastern Nebraska railroad company to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minnearolls & Omaha railway company.
The statement of the business done in this state by the Phoenix fire insurance company of Hartford during the past year has been filed with the state auditor and shows the following figures: Promiums received, \$43, 683.49; losses incurred, \$46,841.47.

The report of the Westchester fire insurnce company of New York shows the following figures: Premiums received, \$10,-703.37; losses incurred, \$5.094.11.
The report of the American Central fire insurance company of St. Louis shows the following figures: Premiums received, \$5,659.71; losses, \$897.89.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. Edgar wants an ice skating rink.

The Thayer county alliance will meet at Hebron Saturday.

An effort is being made to organize a Woman's Relief corps at Republican city. Atkinson's waterworks have been com-pleted, tested and accepted by the city coun

J. G. Johnson, a barber at Prosser, left town between two days and his creditors mourn.

Rev. Mr. Smith has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Long Pine on account of old age. The Rule school recently gave an entertain

ment to raise money to purchase books for the poor children. The Ladies' Aid society of Nehawka has

shipped a lot of clothing and provisions to the drought sufferers. The Methodists of Nehawka have pledged

enough money to build a new church, which will be erected in the spring. The residence of Mr. Russell, superintendent of the Pairbury waterworks company, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$300. Hog cholera has made its appearance in the ricinity of Nehawka. I. N. J. W. Conn have each lost over one hundred

G. F. Miller of Long Pine is credited with having rustled several bundred dollars out of the citizens of that place and then to have suddenly taken his his departure for parts unknown

The state board of transportation has just issued a new raffrond map of Nebrasia. Each road is given a distinctive color, and the position of every station and every mile of track is accarately shown. According to the map the total mileage of railroads in the state is 5,440.29 miles. The Burlington has 2,213.37 miles, the Union Pacific 1,254.65 miles, the Elkhorn 1,009.56 miles, the Mis-Souri Pacific 305.07 miles, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha 281.26 miles, the Rock Island 195.88 miles, the Pacific Short Lise 128.5 miles, and the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern 20,40 miles. Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. 1-Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Original-John M. Newton, Chadron; David McCune, Petersburg; Edward O. Morgan, Plum Valley; Joseph Perkins, Falls City; Gilman Pike, Harvard, Increase-Charles Mead, Long Pine; Joseph McDaniel, Tekamah; Long Pine; Joseph McDaniel, Tekamah; Samuel A, Ballard, Chadron; M. S. Latham, Elba; Daniel W. Burd, Nelson, Towa: Original—Eli Mead, Marshalltown; Thomas M. Rinebarger, Warsaw; Frederick Mohrkeke, Grafton; Thomas Robinson, Newton; Oliver Rule, West Des Moines, William N. Snook, Newton; William Taylor, Brush Creek, Restoration and increase—Alex Huffman, Iowa City, Increase—Oliver C. Meredith, Newton; Joseph Vincent, Sanborn; David Finley, Corn-Increase—Alex Huffman, Iowa City.
Increase—Oliver C. Meredith, Newton; Joseph Vincent, Sanborn; David Finley, Corning; Michael V. B. Terner, Waterley George Rocky, Des Moines.

Original widows, etc., special act, old war-Amanda L., widow of John L. Wisner, Oska-South Dakota: Additional—John Wyrant, Huron; William H. Robinson, Ellendale. Restoration and increase—Jacob Dismuke, Coral. Increase—Sidney V. Arnold, Roscoe.

and increase-William I. Scott, Mount, Ayr.

A Startling Statement.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to Ters Ber 1-At the meeting of the Bantist ministers this morning the startling state ment was made by Dr. Gordon of Boston that the work of missions was about to be abandoned in the Congo country for lack of funds. The speaker moralized on the indiscretion displayed by churches in expending funds. "We have churches in Boston," he said, "which spend \$2,000 a year for singing and give comparatively nothing to mission work. Dr. Gordon said this apathy was not shared by foreign churches.

Intense Cold and Snow. LONDON, Jan. 12.—Throughout Great Britain the intense cold weather continues to prevail. In addition dense fogs are general, but there has not been any more snow. The con-tinent is still suffering from snow storms so severe that several express trains between Hamburg, Cologne, Berlin and Vienna have been snowed in. Mails are considerable dedelayed throughout Europe.

Killed by an Avalanche. VIENNA, Jan. 12. - Dispatches from the capital of Bosnia state that an avalanche occurred near Lyons, burying a number of houses and crushing the inmates in the ruins. So far rescuers have recovered the bodies of seventeen persons and a number of others injured.

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, - 87,500 Officers and Directors—Henry W. Yater, President Lewis S. Reed, Vice-President; James W. Savage, W V. Morse, John S. Collins, R. C. Cushing, J. N. H Patrick, W. H. S. Hughes, cashier.

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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, Cashler. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president. J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:—A. U. Wyman, J. B. Millard, J. J.

Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas L. Kimball, George B. Lake