

THE treasury balance is stated to be only \$28,480,947, which is the lowest point reached for many years. This amount includes \$13,374,211 on deposit with national banks, \$14,673,673 in subsidiary coin, and \$402,442 in minor coin. The reduced balance is due to the recent heavy disbursements, including \$7,000,000 on account of pensions and \$1,000,000 on account of the refund of the direct tax of Kentucky and Maryland.

THE REAL M'KINLEY PRICES.—The prophets of 1890, who frightened the trade into the idea that lined handkerchiefs would materially increase in price with the advent of the tariff act, have largely reckoned without their host, judging by the goods which are displayed for the spring trade.

Prices do not show enough increase, if any, to cause any difference in the demand, and the only increase especially noticeable is in the beauty of the lines now to be seen all through the market.

To attempt to describe the vast array of embroidered goods and printed novelties, even mourning styles partaking more or less of the attractiveness, would require too much space in our columns.

Suffice it to say that prices are right, styles are right, and terms will be made right.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER proposes to put a tax of \$100 upon every man, woman and child coming into the United States after the first of July, 1892, the money to be refunded if it can be proven after a certain period that the immigrants have succeeded in bettering their condition. This he thinks will not stop the coming of bright and ambitious foreigners, but will effectually check the tide of "ambitionless and shiftless people who now constitute such a large percentage of the strong landed daily at Ellis Island. There is no doubt that the people of the United States will soon be ready to give favorable attention to any plan which will do what General Walker promises will be the effect of the adoption of his suggestion—the cutting off of nine-tenths of the present immigration and the reduction of the dangers attendant upon the incoming of so many foreigners to a minimum.—Lincoln Journal.

THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.—The political situation in Louisiana is interesting and important because of the remarkable fact that for once in a southern state the democratic party is divided, and the opposing factions are fighting each other with all the energy and bitterness that they have heretofore displayed in combating the republicans. This is a mere accident, to be sure, and does not imply any vital order of disagreement or any probability of a prolonged conflict; but it has its significant side, nevertheless, and the country will not fail to observe the lesson. The disturbing factor in the case is the lottery. That iniquitous concern has been sustained by democratic votes in return for money liberally contributed to democratic campaign funds, and a majority of the party appear to be in favor of granting a new charter for the perpetuation of the evil, while a strong minority is against the shameful proposition. Other considerations, general and personal, enter into the matter to some extent, but the main source of dissension is the gambling institution so well known everywhere. An attempt has been made to restore harmony by the withdrawal of the candidates of both factions, and the nomination of a new ticket equally divided between the two; but it has proved to be a failure, and the fight goes on with increasing rather than diminishing warmth and determination.

It is curious to note each faction is charging the other with the same offenses that the democratic party has been committing in the state ever since the war in order to maintain its supremacy and prevent any other party from having a fair and just chance to gain the victory. Louisiana is republican to-day on a full vote and with an honest count. The suppression of suffrage there has been as bad as in Mississippi. All kinds of fraud and violence have been systematically perpetrated for the purpose of depriving republican citizens of their rights and privileges. The democrats are now called upon to take some of their own medicine. They have profited for many years by dishonest and disgraceful political practices, and they need not expect any sympathy at the present time when they are protesting so loudly against such wrongs because they are themselves the victims. It is an instance of the irony by which fate sometimes provides striking and salutary instruction. They are only reaping what they have been sowing. The demoralization of

their politics is their own work. They have no right to complain of what they have repeatedly done in previous contests, and laughed republican protest of scorn. The policy of fraud and violence was introduced by their consent and for the advantage of their party, and it is too late now for them to assume virtuous airs and pretend to be shocked and outraged when that policy happens to invade their own rights.—Globe Democrat.

UNITED STATES CONSUL BEDLIE at Amoy, China, says that the wages of an average Chinese workman is \$5 a month in that city and that wages there are about 10 per cent higher than elsewhere in China. The daily fare of a workman is given as follows, together with its cost:

Cents.	
1/4 pounds of rice	3
1/2 pound meat, 1 ounce fish, 2 ounces shellfish. 1	1
1 pound of cabbage or other vegetable. 1	1
Fuel, salt and oil.	1
Total.....	6

Amoy is particularly blessed in point of food supplies, as compared with other parts of the empire, Mr. Bedlie informs us.—American Economist.

THE "HAYSEED" AS A MIDWINTER QUANTITY.

That the "hayseeds," as Mr. Hill called the country voters last fall, are voting as they think, appears from remarks of voters at the Bath (Steuben county) town meeting.

Two old friends met on the street. One said to the other:

"What made you drive twelve miles such a day as this to vote?"

The other answered:

"I want to record my protest against David B. Hill."

When Nichols' election was announced by the poll clerks a well known democrat remarked in the crowded room: "Hill didn't bulldoze the farmers this time."

Dr. Parkhill of Howard, and Emmitt Ross of Campbell, who were most active in caring out Senator Hill's wishes in the Sherwood case when it was before the county canvassers, were both candidates for re-election on Tuesday, and both were beaten by decisive majorities.—Utica Herald.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The report for the week from the clearing houses show very large gains in the northern half of the country and a decided improvement at the south. The totals at New York, Philadelphia and Boston were swelled by the unprecedented volume of speculation in stocks; but the increased business at all the western, northwestern and southwestern centers was evidently due to the commencement of spring trade. There has been a still further decline in silver and cotton, bringing the quotations to the lowest notch yet.

Most cheering reports are made by eastern jobbers in silk goods and cotton cloths so far as western orders are concerned; but patronage from the southern centers falls so far short of the ordinary volume as to disclose the fact that only one section of the country feels able to buy liberally. Western wholesalers have been discounting their spring bills and awaiting with confidence grand revival in trade. The improved conditions in the distribution of merchandise have not been accompanied by an enlargement in the line of manufacture. The prices in iron have crumbled somewhat by reason of too liberal production. It is likely that a slight decline in the quotations might cause the closing of weak establishments and aid in restoring prices satisfactory to the mills. The country is about to test the question whether an overabundance of money can be counted upon to stimulate commerce and manufacture to any great degree.

In the matter of the estate of James M. Wiles deceased. Hearing on petition for appointment of Themas L. Wiles administrator March 7 at 10 a.m.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lydia M. Austin, minor child of Joseph H. Austin deceased. Petition for appointment of Elvin M. Austin guardian.

Julius Pepperberg vs Michael S. Ryan; suit on account for \$235.65 Answer March 7th.

The State of Nebraska vs. George T. Dufield; complained for larceny of a watch. Trial to court, found guilty and sentenced to State Industrial school for juvenile offenders.

A. C. Bead vs. E. L. Reed et al; action in injunction. Restraining order granted.

Milton D. Polk vs Wm. Neville; suit on account. Trial to court, argued and submitted.

Selwain Kinkaid vs Singer Manufacturing Co.; suit on attachment Hearing Feb 24th at 2 p.m.

TARIFF PICTURES.—England is a great shoemaking country. Massachusetts is a great shoemaking state. In England, under free trade, skilled employees in boot and shoe manufacturing establishments get \$6.50 per week.

In Massachusetts, under protection, the same class of workers get \$15 per week.

It will pay you to go to Brown & Barrett's and see those handsome oil paintings by our local artist, Peter Ellington. They will be sent to Omaha in a few days.

As the democrats declare themselves more confident of the enactment of a free coinage bill, the lower silver drops.

THERE is no danger of a free silver bill doing any harm by passing the house and senate as President Harrison has his veto ready for any such bill that happens to reach him.

"RECIPROCITY is free trade," shouts the "reformer." Why, then, did every calamity and free trader in the last congress vote against the reciprocity section of the tariff bill? Or why did the New York platform of the "reform" party speak so slightly of the "Blaine reciprocity humbug"? If reciprocity is free trade, it seems to us that free traders should welcome it. Will the "reformer" explain?—American Economist.

FREE SILVER.

The essential dishonesty of the free silver advocates is demonstrated by the fact that, on the coinage committee, they voted down every proposition to increase the amount of silver in a dollar. If all they wanted was to bring silver into more general use, they would not object to putting something like a dollars' worth of silver into the coin. But what they want is to defraud the public.—Boston Journal.

John Hanrahan will arrive from Cheyenne to-night to attend the funeral of his brother.

Oswald Guthman was on the streets the first time to-day since he hurt his foot some three weeks ago.

A marriage license was issued to-day to two prominent young people of Union, Mr. J. S. Pittman and Miss Maggie Eikenberry.

Mr. Hubert Janda and Miss Mary Donat, two prominent young people living in Bohemian town, were married this morning at the Catholic church.

Mrs. Snodgrass, of Pennsylvania, who has been visiting with her brothers, Anderson and James Root of Murray, departed for her home this morning.

G. W. O'Neal of Pacific Junction lost a purse containing \$50 in gold while changing cars in Omaha yesterday at the corner of Fourteenth and Douglas streets.

Mrs. Harry Holcomb arrived in the city last evening and will hereafter make her home here. Mrs. Holcomb is one of Yardmaster Cassidy's most efficient switchmen.

Sheriff Tighe left this morning for Lincoln with Mrs. John Briton who had recently been judged insane by the insanity board. The sheriff's wife accompanied them.

Judge Crites of Chadron was the guest of Judge Ramsey over night and departed on the 2 o'clock freight for Omaha to attend the banquet to be tendered Governor Boyd to-night.

County Court: The Elite Works vs. Reed Bros. Co. Suit on account for \$158.76. Default of defendant and judgment for plaintiff.

F. S. White vs. Mrs. M. S. Ward. Suit on account for \$47.53. Answer, February 16, 10 a.m.

Francis McCourt vs. John Robbins et al. Suit on account for \$34.35. Answer, February 15, 10 a.m.

J. M. Carter vs. B. A. Gibson. Suit in injunction. Restraining order granted.

Edward A. Sackett vs. Walter A. Cole et al. Suit on judgment for \$436.38. Answer, March 7.

Story & Iler vs. Gus Nordville et al; suit on note for \$402. Answer March 7.

Amos G. Street vs. Reed Bros & Co. suit for work and labor in the sum of \$330.16. Set for trial Feb. 17th at 10 a.m.

In the matter of the estate of James M. Wiles deceased. Hearing on petition for appointment of Themas L. Wiles administrator March 7 at 10 a.m.

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OVER THE DARK RIVER.

Life's Dread Destroyer Casts a Gloom Over Cass County.

Only two short weeks ago THE HERALD made mention of the fact that Hon. S. M. Kirkpatrick, one of Cass county's most prominent citizens, was visiting with friends in this city. But now THE HERALD is called upon to chronicle an event that casts a gloom over the entire county. Word was brought to the city this morning announcing that the Hon. S. M. Kirkpatrick had passed quietly away at his home in Nebraska at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Kirkpatrick came to Nebraska in 1856; was elected a member of the first legislature held in Nebraska and was a member of the constitutional convention held in 1875.

The deceased was about 77 years old and died from the effects of a cold, superinduced by la grippe.

The funeral will occur to-morrow from the residence in Nebraska, at 1 o'clock.

World's Fair Notes.

Regulations for exhibitors in the several departments of the exposition have been issued and can be obtained by all intending exhibitors by applying for them, either in person or by mail.

Queen Margaret of Italy has promised to loan her famous collection of rare laces for exhibition at the fair.

Ceylon will conduct a tea house on Midway Plaisance.

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER.

W. G. Press & Co., Bankers & Commissioners, Nos. 2 and 4 Sherman Street, Chicago, in their last special market letter say: Our wheat market during the past week has been subject to influences natural and artificial which have kept it in a feverish and unsettled condition. The earlier outside news was of a decidedly encouraging nature for holders, and but for the subsequent demoralizing tenor of advices from Washington, the long looked for advance, which has been so patiently awaited by farmers and owners of large quantities of stored grain, would doubtless have begun; for foreign markets which have so long refused to willingly follow ours in its upward reaction, exhibited signs of independent strength, those of Continental countries ruling higher in consequence of reported damage by frost to the growing crop in France, additional injury to the Russian crop, and the probability that Russia will soon become a large importer of grain. So decided was the effect of these factors that the Paris market became buoyant and excited, and ours manifested a disposition to freely respond, but before the change in sentiment had become pronounced enough to markedly affect values, the statement from a trustworthy source, that the so called Anti-Option bill, now under consideration by the house committee on agriculture, would doubtless receive its approval and pass the house, at once checked the upward movement and started a decline which at one time threatened to terminate in a disastrous panic; for when the possibility of hasty adverse legislation in a matter which so greatly affects the welfare of the entire agricultural, commercial and financial interest of our country, suggested itself to the minds of those familiar with the workings of the established system in all its ramifications, the desire to avoid its disastrous results outweighed all other considerations and long wheat was sold out regardless of the encouraging news noted. The desire to unload may be appreciated when it is remembered that there are at present over 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in the country in public and private elevators, almost all of which is sold for future delivery in the leading produce markets, for the purpose of securing storage, interest and insurance charges, which are paid in the form of premiums for futures over the spot property and that the passage of the bill proposed would render it necessary for the speculative holders of this wheat to sell it out, before the law became operative, to some one who would buy and pay for it. As bankers could not be induced to advance funds to carry the property under the changed conditions, prices must necessarily decline to a point attractive enough to induce foreign merchants to take the wheat and carry it until needed for consumption abroad. That such a point would be far below present quotations is evident, at least to the so called professional speculator who generally knows upon which side his bread is buttered. So thoroughly identified has the dealing in futures become with the business of handling the staple products of the country, and so small is the prospective profit of the middleman in consequence, that nearly every bushel of grain marketed is protected by a future sale until it reaches the consumer, whether at home or abroad. With its abolition would come greater risks, increased a margin of profit, and the absolute dominion of our markets in seasons of abundance by foreign dealers. As the system would be in vogue in other countries our competitors could, by minimizing their risks, undersell us in all the consuming markets of the world. It is by the aid of this system, which it is so ill-advisedly proposed to abolish, that we have, through its removal of its element of risk, been enabled to maintain our position as the chief cereal exporting country. We trust the committee, before reporting on the bill, may become fully enlightened as to the merits and demerits of the system, for they now are apparently in a condition to do so.

old Scotchman, whose prayer was: "Oh, Lord, lead me right for when I get wrong I am a hard one to turn." While this bill is pending, the market will be subject to fluctuations reflecting the feelings in regard to its passage, and the changes made in its text, it having already responded to more reassuring advice.

Corn has shown signs of inherent strength whenever it has been free from the baneful influence affecting wheat. Exports continue large, and the grain being poor, the quantity inspecting contract.

Corn have been dull following wheat in their fluctuations.

Provisions, while at times irregular, have exhibited a disposition to advance, and the stimulus of light receipts of hogs and the bullish talk of leading packers.

Government report, estimating the number of hogs in the country to be 1,730,000 more than a year ago, surprised the trade but had no appreciable effect on values.

The Factoryville Roller Mills' new process buck wheat flour "takes the cake." There is no better made. Ask your grocer for it. All live grocers keep it, if they do not they will order it for you.

T. M. WARNE,
Union, Neb.



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OWES ITS REPUTATION AND
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IT IS PURE, UNADULTERATED, AND FOR
RAPID CLEANSING POWER HAS NO EQUAL.
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HAVE PLACED ON THEIR
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Remnants of Black and Colored double width Dress Goods in 2 yds to 8 yds lengths.

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Remnants in Turkish Oil Red Prints nice lengths for boys Shirts and waists and a lot of odds and ends in Corsets.

We Make a very Material Reduction in the Price of our Ladies

SERGES AND STOCKINET JACKETS
For Spring Wear. A Full Assortment of Sizes.

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We offer a lot of about a hundred pairs in good shades at a price sure to sell them.

THE ABOVE ARE NOT OLD SHOP WORN GOODS WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THEM.

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Taken Up.

Taken up at my farm 2½ miles south of Plattsmouth, Wednesday