

THE OMAHA BEE.
 Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
 Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl
 Street, Near Broadway.
 New York Office, Room 65 Tribune
 Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The
 only Monday morning paper.
 TERMS BY MAIL.
 One Year \$10.00 Three Months \$3.00
 Six Months \$5.00 One Month \$1.00
 THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.
 E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' MISTAKE.
 When the Thurman Pacific railroad
 bill was before the senate five years ago,
 Senator Edmunds was one of its ablest
 and staunchest supporters. His scathing
 review of the methods pursued by the
 Pacific railroad magnates in their attempt
 to evade their just responsibilities around
 the whole country. Mr. Edmunds
 pointed out Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon
 and C. P. Huntington, in the galleries
 of the senate, and charged directly that
 they were seeking to improperly influ-
 ence members of the senate. His bold
 and fearless denunciation of these cor-
 porations created such a public sentiment
 that many senators who had pledged
 their votes to Gould and Huntington
 against the Thurman bill did not dare to
 go upon the record as voting against it
 when it came up on its final passage.
 We are not a little surprised that Sen-
 ator Edmunds should have fallen into a
 snare which the Pacific railroad man-
 agers have laid through the so-called United
 States commissioner of railroads. It is
 notorious that the influence which se-
 curred the appointment of Mr. Armstrong
 as successor to Mr. French, who had
 sold out to the Central Pacific, were not
 such as would commend him as a man
 who could be trusted to protect the in-
 terests of the government in any contro-
 versy with the Pacific railroads. On the
 contrary it was almost notorious that
 Mr. Armstrong was a friend of the rail-
 roads in all that the term implies as con-
 strued by Mr. Huntington.
 One of the pet schemes of the Pacific
 railroad millionaires has been to have the
 payment of the debt which the govern-
 ment assumed for them in aid of the
 construction of their roads. This debt
 was originally secured by first mortgage
 upon the roads, but the sainted Oakes
 Ames and his Credit Mobilier confeder-
 ates, in and out of congress, procured
 an amendment to the Pacific railroad chart-
 er which made the government loan a second
 mortgage, and gave the Credit Mobilier
 syndicate and Stanford, Huntington &
 Co. the first mortgage. The bonded debt
 of the Pacific railroads due to the United
 States was \$64,623,512, and the interest
 accrued on this debt, on the 1st of July,
 1883, after deducting repayments in the
 shape of transportation, amounted to
 \$42,444,713.26. In other words, the Pa-
 cific railroad debt has accumulated to
 over \$107,000,000, and still continues to
 grow. This debt is in the shape of thirty-
 year bonds, bearing six per cent
 interest, payable semi-annually. A great
 portion of this debt will be due within
 eight years, and all of it within twelve
 years. Instead of making provisions to
 compel the Pacific roads to meet their
 obligations as they fall due, a bill has
 been introduced by Senator Edmunds
 with a view of granting an extension to
 these corporations by issuing a long-
 term bond to redeem the out-
 standing debt. This bill, Mr. Edmunds
 frankly stated, has been prepared by the
 United States railway commissioner, its
 object, he adds, being the termination, if
 possible, of the controversy that appears
 perpetual between the United States and
 the Pacific railroads as to what they
 should pay in. This is decidedly rich. It
 is as natural for the men who now con-
 trol the Pacific railroads to resist the
 collection of interest on their debt as it
 is for them to evade the taxes on the
 land grants. Their scheme is to trump
 over all charges for transportation of
 troops, supplies and mails to pay the en-
 tire debt. And as long as congress does
 not exercise its power to alter, amend or
 revoke their charter, this systematic
 evasion of obligations will continue. It
 is certainly a humiliating confession of
 weakness on the part of the government
 to admit for one moment that the United
 States are powerless to enforce their
 claims against a corporate monopoly of
 their own creation. The impudence of
 the Pacific railroad syndicate is simply
 boundless. Two years ago, when it was
 self-evident on the face of their
 charter that their unsoil lands
 would revert to the public domain,
 Huntington, Dillon & Co. came before
 congress with a proposition to sell back
 all their unsoil lands to the government
 at \$2.50 an acre and apply the proceeds
 to the payment of their debt. Among
 these lands were millions of acres of
 sage brush and sand hills, which were
 not worth ten cents an acre. A bill
 embodying this monstrous proposal was
 actually introduced in the senate and
 would have been passed had it not
 been for the opposition of Thurman
 and Edmunds. Unless Mr. Edmunds
 regards the Pacific railroad debt as be-
 yond recovery the bill which proposes to
 obligate the government to refunding the
 outstanding Pacific railroad bonds, in-
 cluding accrued interest, and extending
 the time of payment to the next genera-
 tion, is contrary to sound public policy.
 The government had better assume the
 first mortgage, take possession when the
 debt is due, wring the water out of the
 stocks, and sell the Pacific railroads for
 what they are actually worth under con-
 ditions that will perpetually insure to
 the people cheap transportation and fair
 treatment. That may involve the abso-
 lute loss of a large portion of our claims,
 but it would compensate the whole coun-
 try in solving the problem of cheap
 transportation across the continent.
 The bill which Mr. Edmunds has in-
 troduced simply perpetuates a grinding
 and overbearing monopoly, and gives
 them an extension of the lease of power
 which should be exercised by no corpora-
 tion.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.
 In twenty years only two persons have
 been legally hung in Nebraska. During
 the same period a dozen murders have
 been lynched by an exasperated populace
 who have no faith in the due process of
 the law. Unprovoked murderers have
 been committed in nearly every county,
 but such murderers as have been con-
 victed escaped the gallows through the
 interposition of the supreme court or the
 clemency of our governors. As a result
 some of the assassins have gone scot free
 while others are in the penitentiary with
 a fair chance of being released sooner or
 later by some outgoing governor who is
 made to believe that the convict has suf-
 fered enough. The prime object of in-
 flicting capital punishment is to protect
 society by removing assassins. It is a
 well established fact that a person who
 commits a wilful murder seldom stops
 with one victim if he ever gets the oppor-
 tunity or provocation. Murder is a
 sort of mania, and the persons who are
 afflicted with the murder mania are dan-
 gerous enemies to society. And yet
 there is not one murderer out of
 fifty for whom the plea of execu-
 tive clemency is not invoked
 under some pretext. Poor Richard's
 almanac says a man who will commit a
 murder while drunk should be hung for
 it when sober. There is great deal of
 coarse homely sense in this maxim.
 Many assassins nerve themselves up with
 liquor and at the same time plead drunk-
 enness as a bar to justice. The power
 conferred on the state executive to re-
 lieve criminals was never intended to
 be used for the abolition of capital pun-
 ishment. When a governor attempts to
 overrule juries and courts he assumes a
 very grave responsibility. The jury that
 tries a murderer are on their oath to
 acquit unless the man is guilty beyond a
 reasonable doubt. When twelve impar-
 tial jurors bring a verdict of guilty, it
 is presumptuous for outsiders who have
 no responsibility to ask the governor to
 overrule the jury and the court. Our
 laws throw every safeguard around the
 accused, and our courts give him the
 benefit of every flaw in the technical pro-
 ceedings of the trial. The only valid
 right for the exercise of executive clemency
 must be the discovery of proof that
 would go to mitigate the crime. In
 some states, notably Pennsylvania, the
 governor has no power to
 pardon or relieve. The power
 to review trials and grant reprieves,
 commutations or pardons is vested with
 a board which is a quasi judicial body, and
 is governed by no emotional sentiment.
 We constantly hear complaints about the
 laxity of our criminal code, and the ease
 with which criminals of the worst stripe
 manage to go unwhipped of justice.
 Who is to blame for this state of facts?
 The people. No matter how heinous
 the crime, it is no trouble to procure
 numerous signed petitions for execu-
 tive clemency. Nine out of ten who sign
 such petitions do so because they have
 not the courage to refuse, when in their
 heart they are convinced that the crim-
 inal for whom they are petitioning fully
 deserves the sentence which the court
 has imposed upon him. Just now there
 are two murderers under sentence to be
 hung. Both have been convicted of
 murder in the first degree after a fair
 trial. The supreme court has reviewed
 their cases, and found them without a
 technical flaw. Both have had exten-
 sions of time to enable them to make the
 last appeal through the courts, but no
 petitions are pouring in upon the gov-
 ernor, signed by people out of pure benev-
 olence, and lawyers, doctors and editors
 have been enlisted to plead for executive
 clemency for men who showed no mercy
 to their victims. Why should the gov-
 ernor interfere and to that extent weaken
 public confidence in the efficiency of our
 laws to protect life? Why should the
 governor, by overriding the law and the
 courts of justice, proclaim to the people
 of this state, in so many words, that the
 only tribunal in which they can trust for
 a speedy and unflinching punishment of
 murder is lynch law.

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Wholesale Druggist!
 (AND DEALER IN
 Paints Oils Varnishes and Window Glass
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA.)

MAJOR CHASE'S POSITION ON THE GAS QUESTION is summed up in four words: He burns coal oil.

BOB INGERSOLL is in Denver on two missions—one being to lecture on "deviltry" and the other as the attorney of Dorsey.

THE EXECUTIONER'S AXE has fallen. Corkhill's head is off, and the ghost of Guitau is gleefully dancing a jig in Hades.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE OMAHA MINT? St. Louis and Denver are trying hard for it. Why can't Omaha carry off the prize?

ST. LOUIS MOVES SLOWLY. She is preparing for an exposition in 1892. She ought to get up a good one in eight years.

MR. HUNTINGTON DEFIES THE GOVERNMENT, but he may presently discover that the government is a bigger man than he is.

ANOTHER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL has been reported, but as long as civil rights cannot be enforced in the south, it is simply a dead letter.

THE AVERAGE WAGES OF IRON ORE WORKERS in Pennsylvania are sixty-two cents a day. It strikes us that high protection and high wages do not always go hand in hand.

ACQUITTAL OF JAMES NUTT.
 The acquittal of James Nutt for the murder of N. L. Dukes, the traitor of his sister and the murderer of his father, will be received with general satisfaction all over the country. The case has excited the deepest interest, and the proceedings have been watched closely. It will be remembered that Dukes had been paying attention to Miss Nutt, a charming young lady, and becoming tired of her, he broke off the engagement, and deliberately blasted her character by charging that she was unchaste. This charge was made in letters to Miss Nutt's father, who, by appointment, called at Dukes' office to confer upon the matter. Dukes deliberately assassinated Colonel Nutt in his office, and so up the plea that the deceased had attempted to kill him. Dukes was tried and acquitted, much to the surprise of everybody. Hardly anyone believed the charge made against Miss Nutt, or that Colonel Nutt had attempted to kill her traitor. The general impression was that Dukes' money had been used freely to purchase the jury which cleared him. Dukes walked forth from the court room a free man, but loathed and despised by every man and woman. In spite of warning, he persisted in remaining in Uniontown, in which he had committed his terrible crimes. One day young James Nutt met him on the street and avenged the wrongs of his family by shooting him down. At the trial the defendant's lawyers set up the plea of emotional insanity. It seems to us, however, that the plea of justifiable homicide would have been more manly and sensible—for if there ever was a case in this country in which one man was justified in taking the life of another it was this one. James Nutt, if endowed with the least spark of manhood, could never have lived in the same city with Dukes without being tempted every time he met him to shoot him down. He waited until after justice had failed to be meted out upon the assassin in the courts, and then he took justice into his own hands.

The government now pays \$350,000 a year to pension agents to disburse the money due to veterans who are entitled to pensions. A number of these pension agents have amassed considerable wealth from their lucrative employment. It is now proposed that congress shall enact a law to do away with these middle-men by requiring the United States treasury to remit directly every month in checks made payable to each pensioner. This may necessitate some extra clerical force in the treasury, but it would save \$300,000 a year. If the government is bound to squander such a large sum it can make much better use of it than keeping up a small army of pension agents.

There was a sudden drop in real estate in Chicago on Monday, when the city council reduced the annual ground rental of the exposition building on the lake front from \$10,000 to \$100. The threat had been made by the owners of the building that they would tear it down rather than pay \$10,000 ground rent, and the hotel-keepers of Chicago, fearing that the national republican convention, which was to be held in the building, would go to some other city, prevailed upon the council to knock off the odd ninety-nine hundred dollars.

The Iowa legislature has already had one adjournment, and as long as the members have their pockets full of annu- als over the railroads, they will find it convenient to adjourn every three or four days. This ill-digested law-making and frequent adjournments are caused by the pass system. If the members were compelled to pay their fare, they would not go home so often, but would attend to their business.

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One of the pet schemes of the Pacific railroad millionaires has been to have the payment of the debt which the government assumed for them in aid of the construction of their roads. This debt was originally secured by first mortgage upon the roads, but the sainted Oakes Ames and his Credit Mobilier confederates, in and out of congress, procured an amendment to the Pacific railroad charter which made the government loan a second mortgage, and gave the Credit Mobilier syndicate and Stanford, Huntington & Co. the first mortgage. The bonded debt of the Pacific railroads due to the United States was \$64,623,512, and the interest accrued on this debt, on the 1st of July, 1883, after deducting repayments in the shape of transportation, amounted to \$42,444,713.26. In other words, the Pacific railroad debt has accumulated to over \$107,000,000, and still continues to grow. This debt is in the shape of thirty-year bonds, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. A great portion of this debt will be due within eight years, and all of it within twelve years. Instead of making provisions to compel the Pacific roads to meet their obligations as they fall due, a bill has been introduced by Senator Edmunds with a view of granting an extension to these corporations by issuing a long-term bond to redeem the outstanding debt. This bill, Mr. Edmunds frankly stated, has been prepared by the United States railway commissioner, its object, he adds, being the termination, if possible, of the controversy that appears perpetual between the United States and the Pacific railroads as to what they should pay in. This is decidedly rich. It is as natural for the men who now control the Pacific railroads to resist the collection of interest on their debt as it is for them to evade the taxes on the land grants. Their scheme is to trump over all charges for transportation of troops, supplies and mails to pay the entire debt. And as long as congress does not exercise its power to alter, amend or revoke their charter, this systematic evasion of obligations will continue. It is certainly a humiliating confession of weakness on the part of the government to admit for one moment that the United States are powerless to enforce their claims against a corporate monopoly of their own creation. The impudence of the Pacific railroad syndicate is simply boundless. Two years ago, when it was self-evident on the face of their charter that their unsoil lands would revert to the public domain, Huntington, Dillon & Co. came before congress with a proposition to sell back all their unsoil lands to the government at \$2.50 an acre and apply the proceeds to the payment of their debt. Among these lands were millions of acres of sage brush and sand hills, which were not worth ten cents an acre. A bill embodying this monstrous proposal was actually introduced in the senate and would have been passed had it not been for the opposition of Thurman and Edmunds. Unless Mr. Edmunds regards the Pacific railroad debt as beyond recovery the bill which proposes to obligate the government to refunding the outstanding Pacific railroad bonds, including accrued interest, and extending the time of payment to the next generation, is contrary to sound public policy. The government had better assume the first mortgage, take possession when the debt is due, wring the water out of the stocks, and sell the Pacific railroads for what they are actually worth under conditions that will perpetually insure to the people cheap transportation and fair treatment. That may involve the absolute loss of a large portion of our claims, but it would compensate the whole country in solving the problem of cheap transportation across the continent. The bill which Mr. Edmunds has introduced simply perpetuates a grinding and overbearing monopoly, and gives them an extension of the lease of power which should be exercised by no corporation.

THE OX TEAM.
 The Omaha Republican premises its argument on the railroad extortion question by stating, what in its eyes is the climax of crime, namely, supporting Judge Savage and Mr. Turner. What this has to do with railroad abuses no one but those gifted with extraordinary penetration of mind, can guess. The rest of the argument is an admission that there is extortion, except that part which says it is not extortion, because no one grows rich over the transaction, and the railroad is very willing teams shall compete to their detriment. The fact that people give bonds, their lands are taken by process of law, they sustain loss by lawsuits in defense of their rights, they pay dearly for the privilege of the benefits expected from a railroad because they hope a railroad will be better than the ox team, and The Republican says, in effect, if the people don't like it let them take less of it. How generous.

McClure Emerges from the Darkness.
 Cincinnati News-Journal.
 Aleck McClure jumps on the last day of the year and shouts, "There are no free traders!" That's true, sonny; now sit down and don't disturb "business interests" again. As long as the government must raise \$300,000,000 per annum by a duty on imports, there can be no free trade and no free traders. But the tariff is going to be cut down all the same.

Senatorial Sensibility.
 New York Journal.
 There is a great deal of complaint in Washington because nearly every senator who is the chairman of a committee has been so thoughtful as to give one of his sons the committee clerkship at a salary of six dollars per day. This paternal consideration on their part should, in our opinion, be commended instead of censured. The first duty which every man owes is to his country. This the grave

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 The necessity for prompt and efficient remedi- cal household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most popular. Irrregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fever, liver complaint, indigestion, debility, rheumatism, and all other ailments, are thoroughly cured by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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 Dr. Horne's Electric Belt
 Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuritis, Stomach, Kidney, Spinal and Liver Diseases, Scurvy, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Eczema, Rheumatism, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, Debility, and all other ailments. Only scientific English Remedy in America that sends the Electricity and magnetic medium through the body and cures the most obstinate ailments by the patient.
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 Dr. Horne's Electric Belt is a scientific and safe cure for all the ailments mentioned above. It is a simple and safe cure for all the ailments mentioned above. It is a simple and safe cure for all the ailments mentioned above. It is a simple and safe cure for all the ailments mentioned above.
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 Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuritis, Stomach, Kidney, Spinal and Liver Diseases, Scurvy, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Eczema, Rheumatism, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, Debility, and all other ailments. Only scientific English Remedy in America that sends the Electricity and magnetic medium through the body and cures the most obstinate ailments by the patient.
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THE CHINESE CORRESPONDENT OF THE OMAHA HERALD has a very elastic imagination. He imagines himself traveling around Canton, Peking and Shanghai, while in reality he is seated in the old Withnell house, scissoring from the San Francisco Sunday Chronicle.

Now that the government is talking about establishing a postal telegraph system and buying the existing lines, a new telegraph company is being organized every other day. If the government does not buy up these new lines, it is a pretty sure thing that the Western Union will.

There is a rivalry now among the great American showmen as to who can make the longest will. Barnum recently spread his last will and testament over 700 pages of legal cap, and now comes Adam Forepaugh with a will of seventy pages. This is like trying to match Jumbo with a baby elephant. Barnum still has the lead.

The Chicago News pertinently says that with a falling grain market and an advancing railroad grain rate, the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri will be scarcely better off in the near future than those of Manitoba. There wheat is selling at 20 to 25 cents and oats at 10 cents because of high cost of carriage.

HONORS seem perfectly easy between Leon Cornwell Sackville West, queen plenipotentiary of her majesty, Queen Victoria, and the Honorable Abram Hewitt, member of congress, late from the Red Sea. The fresh diplomatist of her majesty and the political old tar from New York continue widely at variance about the O'Donnell affair. Unless China should offer mediation, pistols and assassins for two will be the order.

Last winter the county commissioners gave a half ton of coal per month to each destitute family. This winter they have cut down the allowance to a quarter of a ton per month. It strikes us that this is altogether too much economy. In these cold winter months no family can keep warm on 500 pounds of coal per month, which is an allowance of only about 16 pounds a day. The county can well afford to take care of the destitute, if they guard against impostors and professional beggars.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS, who live upon a valuable reservation in this state, have sent a petition to the secretary of the interior asking that their lands be allotted to them in severalty, and that they be allowed to become full-fledged citizens of the United States, in all that the term implies. This is a very sensible move on the part of the Winnebagoes, who have for some time been self-supporting, or nearly so. The aid that they have received from the government during the last few years has not amounted to much and they could easily have got along without it. They are well advanced in civilization and have become quite expert in the art of agriculture. Their farms are well cultivated and in some instances yield considerably more than a living. Besides attending to their farms and raising stock, many of them employ their extra time in working for others. The Winnebagoes are intelligent and industrious Indians, and the allotment of lands in severalty will prove a great benefit to them. The probability is that their petition will be granted. One of the principal conditions no doubt will be that they shall not for a number of years dispose of their lands. This will be necessary to prevent the whites from buying them out, as the land of their reservation is very valuable and would command a high price. If the allotment is made, however, a portion of the reservation will be thrown into the market, as it is not likely that the Indians will begin more than 100 acres for each family.

The next Nebraska legislature will have to make an inquiry into the propriety of county treasurers speculating

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Wholesale Druggists!
 —DEALERS IN—
 Paints. Oils, Brushes, Glass.
 OMAHA NEBRASKA

THE BURLINGTON was to have given a definite answer to the transpacific pool on New Year's, another on the 17th and now on the 23d. Hamlet Vining might exclaim with Shakespeare, "To-morrow, to-morrow, and then again, to-morrow, creeps with its petty pace from day to day until the last trump of recorded time."

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 2700 WAGON SCALE, 24 IN. DIA.
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 A .375 LB. SCALE, .375 IN. DIA.
 A .1875 LB. SCALE, .1875 IN. DIA.
 A .09375 LB. SCALE, .09375 IN. DIA.
 A .046875 LB. SCALE, .046875 IN. DIA.
 A .0234375 LB. SCALE, .0234375 IN. DIA.
 A .01171875 LB. SCALE, .01171875 IN. DIA.
 A .005859375 LB. SCALE, .005859375 IN. DIA.
 A .0029296875 LB. SCALE, .0029296875 IN. DIA.
 A .00146484375 LB. SCALE, .00146484375 IN. DIA.
 A .000732421875 LB. SCALE, .000732421875 IN. DIA.
 A .0003662109375 LB. SCALE, .0003662109375 IN. DIA.
 A .00018310546875 LB. SCALE, .00018310546875 IN. DIA.
 A .000091552734375 LB. SCALE, .000091552734375 IN. DIA.
 A .0000457763671875 LB. SCALE, .0000457763671875 IN. DIA.
 A .00002288818359375 LB. SCALE, .00002288818359375 IN. DIA.
 A .000011444091796875 LB. SCALE, .000011444091796875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000057220458984375 LB. SCALE, .0000057220458984375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000286102294921875 LB. SCALE, .00000286102294921875 IN. DIA.
 A .000001430511474609375 LB. SCALE, .000001430511474609375 IN. DIA.
 A .0000007152557373046875 LB. SCALE, .0000007152557373046875 IN. DIA.
 A .00000035762786865234375 LB. SCALE, .00000035762786865234375 IN. DIA.
 A .000000178813934326171875 LB. SCALE, .000000178813934326171875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000894069671630859375 LB. SCALE, .0000000894069671630859375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000004470348358154296875 LB. SCALE, .00000004470348358154296875 IN. DIA.
 A .000000022351741790771484375 LB. SCALE, .000000022351741790771484375 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000111758708953857421875 LB. SCALE, .0000000111758708953857421875 IN. DIA.
 A .000000005587935447692873046875 LB. SCALE, .000000005587935447692873046875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000027939677238464365234375 LB. SCALE, .0000000027939677238464365234375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000139698386192321826171875 LB. SCALE, .00000000139698386192321826171875 IN. DIA.
 A .000000000698491930961609130859375 LB. SCALE, .000000000698491930961609130859375 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000003492459654808045654296875 LB. SCALE, .0000000003492459654808045654296875 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000017462298274040228271484375 LB. SCALE, .00000000017462298274040228271484375 IN. DIA.
 A .000000000087311491370201141357421875 LB. SCALE, .000000000087311491370201141357421875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000000436557456851005706787109375 LB. SCALE, .0000000000436557456851005706787109375 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000000218278728425502853393546875 LB. SCALE, .0000000000218278728425502853393546875 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000001091393642127514266967734375 LB. SCALE, .00000000001091393642127514266967734375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000000545696821063757131334887109375 LB. SCALE, .00000000000545696821063757131334887109375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000000272848410531878665667443546875 LB. SCALE, .00000000000272848410531878665667443546875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000000013642420526593933283372217734375 LB. SCALE, .0000000000013642420526593933283372217734375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000000068212102632969665667443546875 LB. SCALE, .00000000000068212102632969665667443546875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000000003410605131648483283372217734375 LB. SCALE, .0000000000003410605131648483283372217734375 IN. DIA.
 A .000000000000170530256582424164168613867109375 LB. SCALE, .000000000000170530256582424164168613867109375 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000000008526512829121208208430693546875 LB. SCALE, .00000000000008526512829121208208430693546875 IN. DIA.
 A .000000000000042632564145606041042153467443546875 LB. SCALE, .000000000000042632564145606041042153467443546875 IN. DIA.
 A .0000000000000213162820728030205210693546875 LB. SCALE, .0000000000000213162820728030205210693546875 IN. DIA.
 A .00000000000001065814103640151026053467443546875 LB. SCALE, .00000000000001065814