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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, (a.s. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Has Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DAILY BEE for the week ending December 5, 1883, was as follows: Sunday, Dec. 2 ... onday, Dec. 3 cenday, Dec. 4 ednesday, Dec. 5 cursday, Dec. 6 day, Dec. 7

Average..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in marceence this 8th day of becember A. D. 1888, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

Seal N. P. FELL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska, [58, County of Douglas, [58, County of Douglas, [58, George B. Eschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the lied Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of Tax Danty Bee for the month of December, 1881, L5,041 copies; for the month of December, 1881, L5,041 copies; for Junuary, 1888, L5,206 copies; for March, 1888, L9,683 copies; for Angul, 1883, L7,181 copies; for June, 1888, L9,243 copies; for July, 1888, L5,631 copies; for Angust, 1883, L1,181 copies; for September, 1888, L5,141 copies; for September, 1888, L5,141 copies; for Cotober, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, L8,183 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in in presence this 8th day of December, 1888. N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

ON GOOD authority it is stated that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The railroad anaconda is evidently gorging itself with big game.

SIOUX CITY has granted a franchise for an elevated road. But the good people of that prohibition town will tramp many a day afoot before they will be privileged to ride on the "L.

THE "clearing house" plan was knocked on the head because of the opposition of one western railroad president who would not join the scheme. It is probable that this one president read the inter-state law on pooling.

THE bagging trust which has made such a fizzle of it has got its members in a stew. The authorities of Shelby county, Tennessee, have indicted certain persons connected with the trust for conspiracy, and a criminal trial nangs over their heads.

THE appointment of Mr. Henry James to the full control of the editorial columns of the Herald is not only a merited recognition of a young journalist of more than average ability, but an assurance that the conduct of the paper will be in clean hands.

A SLIP of the types made THE BEE say yesterday that many citizens desired the relocation of Fort Omaha The idea intended to be conveyed was that there is a very general sentiment in Omaha against the movement look ing to the relocation, which is assuming proportions of formidable opposition.

In consequence of the strike of railroad engineers on the Montana Central railroad, the great Anaconda mine and smelter works have been closed, and eighteen hundred men have been thrown out of employment. The strike is the proximate cause, but the ultimate cause is lack of fuel, which is general in the mining regions of that part of Montana.

THE Omaha and Council Bluffs Bridge company is dissatisfied with the rate of transit fixed on the motor line between the two cities. That might have been expected. The company, after giving the people an assurance that the rates would be low for a single trip, and gaining valuable franchises and a bonus on the strength of it, now has the impudence to ask for a higher tariff rate.

THERE is evidently a strong feeling in Canada against annexation, despite the fact that there is a party in favor of it. The Toronto Globe thinks that the effect of an American attempt to bring about annexation either by force, or by retaliation, or by negotiation, will be to create a much more general and intense anti-annexation feeling than has existed in Canada for years. Certainly, if Canada wants to come into the United States, the overtures must come from

CLOSELY on the heels of Dakota, Washington Territory presses her claims for admission into the union. With a population estimated by the forty-six thousand votes cast at the recent election at over two hundred and thirty thousand, the territory has a larger number of inhabitants than Nevada. Delaware or Rhode Island and crowds Florida and Oregon. Moreover, Washington Territory is second only to Dakota in growth and development and bids fair soon to equal either Oregon or California as an enterprising state.

A NATURAL-BORN liar cannot tell the truth when the truth is known to everyone. Our amiable Douglas street contemporary belongs to this species of mandacious creatures. After THE BEE has published the full text of the ordinance of the city hall, which does not contain one word about bonds, but clearly sets forth the location, it repeats the falsehood that the question of the loction had never been passed upon directly by the people, excepting as a bond proposition. Its statement that the Meyers plans have been abandoned is equally false. On that point Judge Donne has everruled the council and expressly declared that while these plans may be modified they cannot be abandoned without the consent of the people by whom they were ratified.

CORRUPTION IN ELECTIONS. The corrupt use of money in elections is undeniably a serious evil, and if a practicable remedy can be found it

should be applied. But the evil is not new, and its present discussion is not the first it has received, yet no adequate remedy has been found. It is claimed that more money was used in the late election in corrupting voters than

ever before, and that especially in Indiana the evil was extraordinarily developed. It is quite possible this may be true, but at any rate the subject is being generally discussed with all the deprecatory earnestness of past discussions of it, and it may at least be hoped that it will not be wholly without results, despite the somewhat discouraging experience thus far.

General Hovey, governor-elect of Indiana, is one of those who take very positive grounds against this form of corruption. He states that in his message to the legislature he will "talk right out about the corrupt use of money for election purposes," and although the legislature is democratic he promises that it cannot enact any laws too stringent for him in the direction of purifying elections and protecting the ballot. He would disfranchise forever every man who is concerned in giving or receiving a bribe, and in addition to disfranchisement would send to the penitentiary every man convicted of making a second attempt at bribery or corruption. As a precaution he would make it impossible for one man to be within fifty feet of another when depositing his vote, so that those who bought votes could not have any guarantee of delivery and the incentive to bribery would be largely destroyed.

We suppose there is not a state in the union without a law prohibiting and punishing the corruption of voters, and there are certainly such laws in the states where the corruption is most largely practiced. Why is it that they are so generally ineffective? Evidently for the reason that as a rule both parties are about equally guilty, and neither is willing, except in most flagrant cases, to proceed against the other for fear of retaliation. As pointed out by Judge Gresham, in an interview on this subject, the trouble is that the men who are primarily responsible for this sort of corruption always escape accountability. A few poor devils who have sold their votes are now and then caught and punished, but the individual who supplies the money and is the real briber is never reached. A few examples made of this class would, in the opinion of Judge Gresham, do more to break up this system of corruption in elections than the arrest and punishment of a few thousand of the wretched fellows who sell their votes. A free and pure ballot is essential to the preservation of our political institutions, and a discussion of methods to secure it cannot be wholly profitless.

SHIRKERS OF TAXATION. One of the measures which will unloubtedly come before the next legislature will be a bill for the taxation of the rolling stock and other property of the Pullman Car company. A bill was introduced in the last legislature looking to that end, but agents of the company succeeded in killing the bill. The Pullman company protested against taxation on the ground that it main tained but one general headquarters, at Pullman, Ill., where its rolling stock should be taxed. It failed to prove. however, that all of its rolling stock was included in the list of property handed in to the tax assessor, and we venture the assertion that a large number of its cars now in use in this state, have never cost the Pullman company a dollar of tax here or elsewhere; and we dare say, furthermore, that this habit of shirking taxation is not practiced in Omaha alone, but that it-is characteristic of the Pullman Car company throughout the country. And one of its customs, at all points where the people will tolerate it, is to excuse itself from the payment of taxes on the ground that payment on all of its prop-

erty has been made at its headquarters. The Pullman Car company is not the only shirker of taxes. There are in this community other corporations and firms and individuals that either escape this burden entirely, or else get off with the payment of a very small proportion of what they should pay the state. But because others shirk this duty and defraud the public of what should be paid into the common fund, the conduct of the Pullman company is none the less to be condemned. At the next session of the legislature it is to be hoped the representatives of the people of Nebraska will not fail to give this matter the consideration it demands and compel the palace car company to contribute its just share to the support of the state government. It is a gross injustice to the people to permit this great and grasping corporation to a void its just obligations.

SOUTHERN DAKOTA. There seems to be a general agreement among the people of southern Daketa with regard to contemplated action as regards admission to the union. They prefer to move independently, and to disassociate themselves altogether from the northern section of the present territory of Dakota. They not only will not wait for united action, but they repudiate it, and claim that representative men of the northern section have been their bitterest foes, and have during the past six years been at the bottom of all the opposition which has been made to the statehood of southern Dakota. It is a fact not to be denied that there were others besides democrats who made themselves excessively active in preventing the people of southern Dakota from gaining statehood. There were republicans of Iowa and Minnesota who

for this disgraceful purpose. The object of these men was to prevent the division of Dakota into two states, and to so harass the men of the southern section by constant opposition that they would at last yield the point upon which their hearts are set, and agree that there should be but one state. This was the democratic policy, of course, but why it should be the policy of republican politicians and be openly advocated by re-

in secret caballed with the democracy

publican representative newspapers in Minnesota demands a full explanation, which perhaps the press and politicians of St. Paul are ready to furnish, and perhaps they are not.

The size of Dakota and the amount of population make it expedient that there should be two states, since the people of the southern section ardeatly desire it. If they did not desire it that would alter the case. Texas is a pretty big state, but when the New York Herald jestingly proposed that it should be cut up into four states to give the solid south a living share in the United States senate, there went up from the Lone Star state a perfect norther of curses and negatious. But in Dakota the people of the southern section are at odds with the people of the northern section, and therefore they only claim what they are entitled to, when they demand to be incorporated in a separate state. The sympathies of Nebraska are with the men of southern Dakota, and all the more because it is possible to guess at the reasons that prompted the underhand and treacherous maneu ver ings of the politicians of Minnesota. We shall not discuss them nor waste time in describing them with fitting adjectives, but shall content ourselves with the observation that the people of southern Dakota have been rooted in their desire for separate statehood by the opposition they have experienced for the past six years. So far from being tired out they are more determined than ever not to unite in one state with the men of Northern Dakota-those prophets that dance when a railroad man pulls the strings. And as the advantages of population, and of resources, and of educational institutions, and of banking corporations are in the southern section, the people there can better afford the delay of admission to the union than the people of the north who have been using a knife that cuts both ways. At present is the school lands cannot be touched, the burden of the high plan of education maintained in this admirable territory must be met by high taxation-very hard to bear in bad years. If the Northern Dakotans persist in their obstructive tactics, the South Dakotans will play the same game, and the result will be that those who are worst off must give in first. THE BEE sincerely hopes that there will be a republican sentiment aroused before which the miserable tactics of obstruction to Southern Dakota will disappear. The republican party desires two states of Dakota, and the threefor-a-nickel politicians of Minnesota had bet ter get in their holes.

RUŚSIA'S RELENTLESS HATRED.

A London paper is responsible for the statement that under the pretense of military defensive operations the city of Warsaw, the capital of Poland-when there was a Poland-is to be reduced to a fortress. All buildings save those within the military enceinte are to be destroyed, and the total population, numbering nearly four hundred thousand souls, is to be expelled, with the exception of some twenty or thirty thousand peasants, presumably of Russian origin. Every Pole and every Jew is to be driven forth, and no provision whatever will be made to feed them or to afford them transportation, but they are to care for themselves. This simply means that they are to die of starvation. of cold and of exhaustion, for it is impossible that such multitudes could find shelter in the neighborhood, and it is certain that if they are expelled the railroad authorities will not even sell them tickets to other cities. They are not only to be robbed of all that they possess, but they are to be expelled under conditions which will insure their perishing. Russia is greedy to hear of the annihilation of Warsaw.

It seems impossible to doubt that the impending campaign against Austria is as much for the purpose of destroying the Polish element in the dual kingdom as in resentment of Austrian rivalry in the Balkan peninsula. One hundred thousand cavalry and three hundred thousand infantry are echelonned against the Galician frontier waiting for the nod of the white czar to commence a career of conquest and rapine. The Austrian government has found among the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia and the Lechs of Galicia an admirable counterpoise to the overweening influence of the Magyar in the national diet. And this sudden renaissance of the Polish element has been viewed with bitter hostility by the Russians whose Pan-slavism exclude the Czechs and Lechs because these have ever been rivals whose influence was greater than their own in many quarters. The Americans will have difficulty in comprehending the peculiar character of Pan-slavism, which is an effort to unite in the bonds common sympathy all who speak any dialect of the Slavonic tongue. The Slavons will not rally round a common center, but insist on rallying round two centers, one of which is the Polono-Bohemian, and the other the Russian. The dialect of the sacred books is actually Serbian, but the Serbians nevertheless do not expect other Slavonic nations to rally around them. Nor will they rally to the Russians, although of the same church and using the same liturgy, but make common cause with the Austrians, which is tantamount to making common cause with the Polono-Bohemian, who are Catholics and Protestants. These sympathies and repugnances are incomprehensible to outsiders, but they are among the strongest features of the Slavonic nature. And yet the white czar proposes to smother them by ukases. He might as well issue ukases against friction, gravitation and cohesion, Russia is very desirous of having the

moral support of the United States in the coming conflict. But how can Americans extend it to a nation whose treatment of the Poles shocks the moral

consciousness of mankind? A MENACING EVIL.

The erection of the motor company's poles for the stringing of cables and wires has begun in Omaha. Within a short time several of our business streets will be lumbered with a forest of low poles on which overhead wires will be strung. It is high time to protest against this action of the motor company. The

streets of Omaha are already now too thickly studded with telegraph, telephone and other masts and poles. The addition of the motor company's poles will only add to the unsightliness, the nuisance and danger which threaten our business streets and adjoining property. It has been proven time and again in large cities, that a net work of overhead wires seriously interferes with the fire department in case of a stubborn conflagration in six or eight-story buildings. Moreover, the snapping like pipe stems of wires charged with deadly electric currents during snow and sleet storms menaces the life of man and horse, who should come in contact with the wires on the ground. For that reason the Motor company should be enjoined from the outset. The city has a right to demand that this company place its wires underground, and the city authorities should prohibit the erection of the overhead system on our business streets from the first. The leading cities of the country compel telegraph, telephone, electric light and electric motor companies to string their-wires in underground conduits. The time is near at hand when our local companies will be obliged to do the same. It is inconsistent, therefore, to permit the motor or any other company to creet its poles and overhead wires on our business streets when the city is about to order all wires underground.

The legislature of Nebraska will soon be called upon to revise our election laws. The ballot system in force in this state, as well as in the other states of the country, is faulty. Efforts are being made in various commonwealths to purge elections of their bad elements. In Massachusetts and in New York measures have been brought before their respective legislatures to correct election methods. The reforms are modelled upon what is termed the 'Australian ballot system." Under this method ballots are printed by the state and all candidates, nominated a certain fixed time before the election, appear on these ballots, and no other can be used. Instead of having a separate ballot for each candidate, all the candidates for one office are printed on the same ballot and each voter marks his choice in a room by himself. This is a guaranty of secrecy. No one can know how the elector votes, and in some election laws under this system, the voter is prohibited from telling how he voted under penalty. The Australian method commends itself in discouraging the use o money for election purposes. A candidate, in order to run under this system, is not put to the expense of paying for the printing of tickets or the paddling of them at the polls. It moreover breaks up the evil trade of buying votes, so scandalous in our elections, as no one can tell whether the votes thus bought have been delivered.

THE Cherokees of the Indian Territory could teach their white brothren a thing or two in dealing with the cattle barons. For a number of years the Cherokee Cattle and Live Stock association had enjoyed grazing privileges on the "Cherokee Strip," for which it paid an annual rental of one hundred thousand dollars a year. In October the lease expired, and the association wanted to renew it on the old terms to which the Indians would not listen. They fixed the rental at two hundred thousand a year, and as the cattle company had no other alternative, it was obliged, much against its will, to accept those terms.

> STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The Ravenna school has a total enrollment of 127 pupils. The Central City library is not appreciated

as it should be. The base ball park at Chadron is to be

turned into a skating rink for the winter. A new general store is the latest addition to the commercial interests of Mason City. The Concord Bugie blows a healthy blast on passing the first mile-stone of existence. It is a poor town in the western part of the

state that hasn't a hunter who has killed an The Nance county supervisors have been permanently enjoined from purchasing a steel cage for the jail.

The Bertrand Journal has been resurected, and J. P. Dunbaugh will infuse new life into the corpse.

Tecumseh boasts that it has more lightweight males and more heavy-weight females than any other town in the state. Superior has signed a contract for a \$7,000

creamery and cheese plant. It running order early in the spring. It is to be in The Cyclone is the name of a paper that swooped down on Kenesaw last week. Colenan & Leonard are the wind-raisers.

Kearney is to have another daily news-paper, the Morning Enterprise, which will be under the management of Boston parties. The Queen City band of Beatrice has disbanded on account of a lack of funds. The members couldn't raise the right kind of wind.

There is complaint at Benkelman that the churches do not hold their evening services until time for common people to go to bed. A reform is demanded.

The Stella Press reports that Representa-tive Weller has had his hair cut, been shaved and blackened his boots, preparatory to his coming visit to Lincoln. A burgiar tried to enter the Columbus

postoffice the other night, but didn't have the tools to force the door. The postmaster was inside waiting to shoot the thief, but lidn't get a chance to spill gore. Two tramps took revenge on a Hamilton county farmer who had failed to pay them for a half day's work, by knocking to pieces a harvester and binder, pulling the boards off his crib and letting the corn run out, and turning his hogs loose. They are now repenting their action in the county jail under entence of twenty-nine days and fines of

An axle grease factory will soon be started

in Battle Crook. Coon hunting by in great favor in the southern part and a state. A letter to a Gridnell law firm containing \$1,200 was stolen in transit.

Hamilton county shipped 600,000 dozen of eggs during the past year. John Seydell, a grocer of Iowa City, has had an addition of twins to his family, and proposes to name them Benjamin and Carrie.

the president and his wife.

A Brooklyn young man is much sought after just now by his father and a young lady also. His disappearance was sudden and mysterious; no trace of him can be found, though diligent search has been made. Christopher Hanley, who was sent to the insane asylum at Independence a couple of months ago, claims that he was sent there without cause. He escaped two months ago and no efforts have been made to find him

miles of the asylum. Dakota. The real estate market at Spencer is boom-

The village board at Flandrau has declared its intentions to take care of any horse found

standing on the street during stormy weather or after 9 o'clock p. m. The owner will be required to pay all charges and a fine of \$35. The Deadwood street car line is practically

Sore throat is epidemic in Sioux Falls fashmable circles. It is rumored that the Sioux Falls packing

ouse will seen begin operations. The Salem bank has just placed in its vault case of thirty-four safety deposit drawers. DeSmet enjoys the reputation of possessing our citizens who have invented useful aricles since last spring.

The idea of a steambout excursion and picods on Christmas (lay is taking a powerful hold on Yankton.

The Faulkton Times says that several enerprising young women have come to Faulz ounty, made a fortune and demonstrated lity to support a man, and then gove back to the states and married a tenderfoot before the "boys" waked up to a "lost oppor-

The Rapid City Republican says: Memchance in the reported intention of the Bur ngton & Missouri company to build their oad to Custer, Hill City and other points in the tin districts. It is believed by them that the Wyoming coal fields are the objective point of the line from Alliance, and the new road will keep to the western base of the

The Late Mrs. Sherman,

patch in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: The death of Mrs. General Sherman causes widespread and most sincere sorrow in Washington. It is a sadness that reaches down, and will be most leeply felt among the unfortunate and those who move in the lowly walks of life. While the official position of her husband gave her high standing and leading rank in the social scale, and while she commanded and possessed the respect of all its circles, her heart was never drawn towards its glitter or even its more solid attractions. She was one of those who delighted most in going about doing good. To be active and foremost in charities was to her a more congenial work than to be principal or assistant at brilliant recentions. The gems in her crown of rejoicing will be the tears which will fall from the eyes f thousands among the poor, the afflicted, and the humble as they read of her death.

She was the most prominent Catholic voman in the United States. There was no more devoted christian in that organization than Mrs. Sherman. She rave her strength and her influence to her church, and exerted them to their atmost, both along the lines of its berevolent work and in the counsels of the church, where she exerted much power. She gracefully and faithfully performed all the social duties which ier position entailed upon her, but she gladly turned, as she could force opportunity, from those attractions which to so many, and found her chief delight in being about the Master's business. The rich and those decorated with sorank respected her. The poor loved her. And so all classes in Washngton will stand as true mourners by her grave.

She was Thomas Ewing's daughter. and he was one of the giants among Ohio men. When Judge Sherman died. caving a large group of little children, with very slender resources, Mr. Ewing adopted Tecumseh and sent him to West Point, and Lieutenant Sherman married his benefactor's daughter, Ellen, who inherited many great qualities, and joined with extraordinary mental capacity a beautiful womanly tender-

Thomas Ewing lived not only to see his own sons distinguished, but to see his adopted son and son-in-law, one of the foremost military men of the age. ride at the head of the army of the west through Pennsylvania avenue, returning from the march to the sea, through the Carolinas and Virginia, victory declared, peace proclaimed, and the name of Sherman written on the roll of the immortals. Mrs. General Sherman was a woman of deep religious sensibility, profound conviction and absolute sincerity, and in her heart there was no faltering or misgiving. All religious walked in the sublime faith of the reality of the unknown, and in her consciousness grasped not hopes only, looked far out upon certainties, and the shores of the unseen world were as palpable to her as the solid earth. was a lady whose simplicity was the evidence of her cultivation, and whose de votion to her husband and children was as admirable as if her whole life was absorbed in her relations of wife and mother. It was her happiness to be the comfort and consolation of the general n the troubles of his stormy life, and no man ever had companion more lovely or champion more vigilant than she, or helper braver and brighter than she, and her share in his glory was at

ways beautiful, and is the soft light in the splender of his fame. The wedding of Lieutenant Sherman and Ellen, daughter of Thomas Ewing. secretary of the interior, was May 1850. Among the guests were President Taylor, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay

No Christmas Table hould be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfuits.

DIAZ INAUGURATED.

The Liberal Mexican Ruler Begins His Third Term as President. Globe Democrat: At daybreak the

ells in the churches in the city of palices rang out in peals of welcome to th first day of December, the day on which the inhabitants of Mexico were to witness the successful inauguration of General Perfirio Diaz as president of the Mexican republic, his term of office commencing with the acceptance of the constitutional protest and ending on December 1, 1892. The weather at the hour the bells rang out their brazer notes on the air was chilly and the neo pie who were astir at this were muffled in capes and blankets and overcoats. At 7 o'clock the miners and sappers' batallion, with bugle corp. and band, passed through the First and Second platerers, Profesa Second and San Francisco, and Puerte First San de Francisco streets, and was lost to sight in Junrez avenue, where it passed to a street cutting it at right angles. Only a few street decorations were seen that had been made the previous night. They consisted principally of Chinese lanterns strung on wires across the street. From 8 o'clock until 10 military cadets and parades of soldiers passed through the principal streets of the city. A line of the First and Nineteenth regiments extended

from the president's residence, at 8 Cadena street, to the chamber of deputies at the corner of Canon and Factor. It was formed about 9 o'clock, and held its positions until the president and his cabinet had passed. Cadena, Las Damas, Convisa and Virgara streets, soon after 9 o'clock, were packed with people, and the balconies fronting on them were also thronged with spectators unxious to

see the president pass. At 9:30 o'clock the chamber of deputies was crowded, there being present members of the diplomatic corps, genthough he has been working within three erals and other military men, senators, deputies, the city council, members of the press and a number of ladies and citizens. Those who occupied seats on the floor of the chamber were in full

photographer had a camera arranged or the inaugural proceedings. In the box of the diplomatic corps were no-ticed Mr. H. Remson, white bouse sec-retary of the United States legation; Consul General Moore; Mr. Spencer St. John, British minister to Mexico, and

Mr. E. H. Terrell, of Texas, A few minutes before the arrival of the president in the chamber the president of the senate, Mr. Jose Marie Romero, ordered read the names of the gentlemen who were to preside over the senate and chamber during the month of December. After this was done the new board took the posiions assigned to them. Mr. Romero retired from the chair and Genera Veleze, the newly appointed president of the senate, took his seat,

At 10 o'clock the president left his Cadena street residence in a carriage with Secretary Mariscal and Romero ablo and the other members of the abluet and members of the senate and muse committees.

His carriage was preceded by a de tachment of rural cabinet officers in carriages, and a detachment of the president's cavalry in command of Pedro Concalas Alaterre and his staff which formed an escort for the president's carriage, and was followed by General Boynton's Washington disinfantry, cavalry and artillery. As the body passed through the streets to the chamber of deputies, the sidewalks and balconies along the line were alive with The sound of a bugle an sounced to the people in the chamber of deputies the approach of the party.
It was just 10:14 o'clock when Presi-

dent Porfirio Diaz entered the session hall of the chamber of deputies sun ported by the arm of a senator of the senate committee. He was followed by Secretary Ignacio Mariscal, General Carlos Pacheco, General Pedro Hine josa, Manuel Romero Rubio, Manuel Dubian and Joaquin Borando and sena tors and deputies. General Diaz was in evening dress, with a general's band running diagonally across his breast and to a chain suspended from his neck was attached the medal of a military order. He passed rapidly to the desiwhere was the president of the senate General Veleze, and drawing a pape from his pocket read the constitu tional protest. After Unishing General Veleze asked the usual ques-tion pertaining to the protest, to all which President Dinz replied in the affirmative. After the ceremony General Teleze pronounced President Diaz president of the republic. The new president, after shaking the hands of General Veleze, with his cabinet, re tired from the chamber for a time.

General Diaz did not enter the room until the ceremony of inauguration was over. Five minutes had elapsed, and the spectators then arose from their seats on the approach of the chief magstrate, remained standing during the inaugural services in the same order as was observed in the approach to the chamber of deputies.

The party escorting the president, left the scene of the inauguration for the National Palace, passing through Canoa, Maneyque, San Jose, Beal and Cinto de Mayo streets, and bending around the edifice above named. The treets through which the president passed were kept clear by a line of soldiers, who were placed in single file along either side of the entire route In the Zocalo and on the sidewalks and balconies facing the public garden. thousands of people saw the chief istrate pass and enter the National Pal ace, where, in Embassador's hall, be was congratulated by hundreds of peo de. During a three hours' reception the Chamber of Deputies, the National Palace, the Palace of Justice and the Municipal Palace were covered with and over

tions flags were flying in honor of the newly elected president. An inauguration address is not customary, and there was none to-day. The estional and municipal palaces and a number of private residences were illus minated, and a grand fireworks display was given in the Zocalo and from the

cathedral towers. The inaugural ball is to follow, and will be, perhaps, the grandest ever given in the republic. Seventy-five thousand dollars will be expended on it The decorations are magnificent. Three thousand invitations have been sent out. It is stated that 500 Mexicans will furnish the music for the ball. Monday will be given over to pleasures in this city. Bull fights, racing and other amusements are on the programme.

Improper Influences.

Holdrege Progress: The law-making power of this state will soon be in ses ion, and it is amusing, just now, to read the editorials of both metropolitan and country journals, in this state, who recive their inspiration from the corporation combine that has for years past controlled and dictated legislation in this state. It is plainly to be discerned it is all prompted, indited and published with a view to bias and influence the recently elected legislators.

These corporations are wise in their way: they appreciate the influence and power of the press to moid public opinon, and to sway the action of men pecially scheming politicians. Hence they manage, because they have almost unlimited patronage to culist influential dailies, in all our large cities, in their service and then in nearly every inland town and city they have at least one organ that stands ready, parret like, to repeat what their masters dictate.
The song now being sung by these corporation organs, are tuned to the refrain that the railroads of this state are in danger of being injured and crippled by unjust legislation. Attorney Gen-eral Leese is lectured for his hostility as they charge, against the railroads

cic., etc. By a preconcerted action all the dailies in the state are informed that a certain leading corporation is going right ahead to build 150 miles of rail way extension. This is favorably commented upon, and hailed with delight by everybody. Then, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, comes the solemn warning that if any reduction of freights is attempted, or any un-friendly legislation by the law-making power, the work will be stopped at once. For what? To spite and punish

the unreasonable people.

Do these corporations take the people for "chumps?" They can see through a "phantom club" quite clearly and read the cunning scheme back of it. Proy, tell us, is this contemplated cor struction, in mid winter, for the benefit of the people, or is it not to make profit-able a long line of road through a sand hill country, that can never be made to pay expenses unless the rich coal, iron and oil fields beyond are reached. The people can have no interest or de-

sire to injuce the railroads. When rightly considered their interests are clearly interwoven, both are equally dependent upon the other. The people are perfectly willing that the road should carn a fair return on the capita invested. But the people insist, and with justice that there are two sides to this question, and that they should also have a say what is just and equitable and not to leave it entirely to the ipse dixit of the well paid railroad atto-

There never would have been a conflict between the railroads and the peo ple of this state, had it not been inaugurated by the corporations in extort ing outrageous freight charges in the

dress and in convenient positions. A first place. There was an excuse for this while the state was sparsely settled, but a time came when circumstance changed. The corporations in place of being directed by a sense of justice and equity, met the reasonable demands of the people by using their power and influence to subvert the will of the people through the means of controlling nominations, elections, conventions and

legislatures. Why this present attempt to forestall and influence legislation? Shall the former disgraceful scenes around our legislative halls be re-enacted? For the honor and credit of our state it is to be

hoped not. Let the representatives of the people, just elected, meet and dispassion weigh and consider the question of railroad legislation. They know best the sentiments of their respective condituents. Refrain from sending any paid lobbyists. Do not open any "off The people will have no one room there to lobby for them. The representatives and senators-elect have no schemes of plander and confiscation in If there should be any they are no friends of the people.

A Word About Gatarrh,

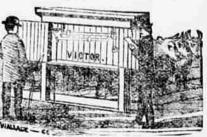
"It is the mucus membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the deficate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very virals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, transacting the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath and stiling the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assumes the membranous lining and develops the bones, eating through the delicate conts and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure heath to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procurastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. Saxyonn's Rabit at Cum by Inhalation and by Internal administration, has never fadled; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, such and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out." makes its stronghold. Once established, it cats SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bot-

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