TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday

Bee, One Year \$10 00

For Six Months \$5 00

For Three Months \$2 50

The OMAHA Sunday Bee, mailed to any
address, One Year \$2 00

WEEKLY BEE, One Year \$2 00 OMARA OFFICE, NOS, 914 and 915 FARNAM STREET.
CRICAGO OFFICE, 507 ROOKERY BUILDING.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 518
FOURTMENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edicorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR
OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be
addressed to The BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to
be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George R. Taschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-Habing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending May 18, 1889, was as follows: Funday, May 18, 1869, Was as follows:
Funday, May 12 18,858
Monday, May 13 18,582
Tuesday, May 14 18,651
Wednesday, May 15 18,651
Thursday, May 16 18,601
Friday, May 17 18,632
Baturday, May 18 18,605

Seal.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.
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 Dally like for the month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 18,245 copies; for July, 1888, 18,685 cepies; for August, 1888, 18,185 copies; for Segmember, 1883, 18,181 copies; for October, 1888, 18,484 copies; for November, 1888, 18,484 copies; for December, 1889, 18,254 copies; for January, 1880, 18,554 copies; for February, 1880, 18,556 copies; for March, 1889, 18,354 copies, GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this isth day of April, A. D., 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE shotgun and cemetery have entered into a defensive alliance in the

OMAHA redeemed herself in the clearings record last week. She leads St. Paul and Minneapolis, and maintains her rank among clearing house cities.

The influx of immigrants this year promises to equal, if not exceed, the top record of 1882. Nearly six thousand persons landed at Castle Garden last Saturday, the largest number in one day for many years.

DURING the last fiscal year the United States bought one hundred and eighty millions of South American products and sold only seventy millions of manufactured goods to the South Americans. This would certainly indicate that our trade relations with the South American countries could be immeasurably improved.

MONTANA will celebrate her silver wedding May 26. In other words, that day will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the act creating the territory of Montana! It is eminently appropriate that just within a quarter century of growth, Montana should take the preliminary steps for speedy admission into the union.

HENRY VILLARD is again on the st of the Northern Pacific. His second rise is as sudden and remarkable as his fall was startling and disastrous three years ago. Villard is a journalistic railroader, shrewd, tenacious and every inch a fighter. For further particulars, write to Messrs. Adams, Ames and Dillon of the Union Pacific directory.

ALL fears of drought in Colorado and western Nebraska are happily relieved. The rains during the past two weeks have been copious and make up for the lack of snow during the winter. It would have been a most serious matter to Denver, dependent upon the clouds to fill its irrigating ditches and water supply, had the rains held off a few weeks longer.

WHEN admitted to statehood the two Dakotas are likely to become great rivals. Each will be imbued with the desire to surpass the other in wealth and population, and the success of one will be a spur on the ambition of the other. With the prospects of the opening of the Sioux lands, South Dakota gives promise of becoming a great agricultural state. The richness and diversity of its mineral products, moreover, indicate that the young state will develop as well into a mining and manufacturing community. North Dakota will have her hands full in keeping up with the pace set by her twin sister.

MONARCHIAL sulks are becoming alarmingly frequent in the old world. The French exhibition survives without the smile of pompous royalty, and the banquet given to the French cabinet by the delegates of American republics was a success notwithstanding the frowns and ill-concealed contempt of kings and queens. After all it is perfeetly natural that potentates should curl their olfactories when the people actively compete with them in the ruling business. It smacks of a wholesome fear of the growth of liberty in the west, and fills the throne rooms with a haunting suspicion that the accident of birth and "divine rights" are empty baubles upheld by bayonets. A tip on the royal sword hilt has no terrors for republicans.

THE statchood movement is becoming general throughout Wyoming. It is quite probable that an election for delegates to a constitutional convention will be held early in July, and a constitution framed for presentation to congress at its next session. It is safe to estimate that the present population of the territory is one hundred thousand. The influx of settlers is greater now than at any time its history. Its vast mineral wealth, its unsurpassed grazing interests, the building of railroads from the north, east and south, are attracting enterprising investors, workingmen and farmers from the surrounding states as well as from the east. It is safe to predict that Wyoming will have the requsite population for statehand before the census of 1890 is taken. Possessing unrivalled agricultural and mineral wealth, she will make the rich-

- iewel in the diadem of states.

The rush to Oklahoma showed that there is a very large number of people in this country dissatisfied with their condition and auxious to improve it at almost any hazard. Thousands who went to that territory to settle were disappointed. There was not enough land to supply all of them. Some of these have gone to the borders of the Sioux reservation to await the opening of that region, under the impression that it is likely to occur within a short time, or as soon as the Indians have accepted the terms proposed by the government. In this they are misled, and the result to most of them can hardly be otherwise than a sad and severe experience of hardship and privation. We print elsewhere a letter of the commissioner of the general tand office to Mr. William F. Payne, county surveyor of Cheyenne county, Nebraska, to which we would direct the attention of those who may contemplate taking up lands in the Sioux reservation. They will learn from this letter that the consent of the Indians to the opening up of their lands to settlement is but the first step. The cession of the lands will have to be approved by congress, and after this is done they will have to be surveyed and subdivided, for which congress must make provision. Until this necessary action by congress, the department of the interior will do nothing in the matter of surveying the the same to settlement. It will thus be seen that under no circumstances can the Sioux reservation be opened up for settlement within a year, and it may be a much longer time, depending, after the consent of the Indians is obtained, upon whether congress acts promptly or delays in approving the cession of the lands and making provision for their survey, subdivision and allotment. Those who are hanging about the borders of the reservation are therefore assured of an extended period of suspense, and some of them of a hard and cruel experience. It is not difficult to understand why a

new country has peculiar attractions for people seeking to better their condition, and undeniably the Sioux reservation, or a very large part of it, is one of the most desirable regions for settlement in the country. But there are very desirable lands elsewhere which settlers can secure at once, and which are located in propinquity to already well-established facilities of civilization which the territory not now open to settlement can not possess for years. For example, in Cheyenne county, Nebraska, there is a large area of fertile government land well adapted to the growth of all kinds of agricultural products, while unsurpassed for stock-raising. Here the settler would find all the conditions of organized government, a mild and heathful climate, and markets already established. Were some of those who are still-hanging around Oklahoma and on the borders of the Sioux reservation to betake themselves to Western Nebraska the time they are wasting they could make profitable to themselves, and doubtless in the end reap a reward quite as satisfactory as they can reasonably hope to obtain from settlement elsewhere. Unquestionably when the great Sioux reservation is settled by white men it will speedily become one of the garden spots of the country, but portions of western Nebraska offer no less favorable conditions and promise to the home seeker, and such at least as can not afford to sit down in idleness for a year or two until the closed territory is opened, would do wisely to turn their attention to a region that is ready to be occupied and is rich in possibilities.

PROHIBITION IN PENNSYLVANIA. In a few weeks Pennsylvania will vote on the proposed amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor. The campaign is consequently growing more active, and popular interest in the issue is increasing. After the signal defeat of the prohibition amendment in Massachusetts the advocates of a like amendment in Pennsylvania experienced a depression and permitted their campaign to lag. They had received a very severe blow, and although not "knocked out," they were badly shaken up. They seem, however, to have recovered, partly by reason, it may be, of the encouragement received from Mr. Quay, who has promised to vote for the amendment on strictly moral grounds, and are now pushing the contest with a great deal of zeal and vigor. The opposition to the amendment is also making an earnest and active fight, and as it has on its side all the strong arguments derived from practical experience with the two policies of prohibition and high license,

it is not believed to be losing ground. Pennsylvania has had a high license law in effect less than two years, and the results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. In the larger cities the number of saloons has been greatly reduced, the more disreputable class wiped out altogether, and the cause of temperance has been distinctly promoted. These facts the advocates of the proposed amendment are compelled to admit, and they are a potent argument with the practical friends of temperance. But the opposition to the amendment does not confine itself to this argument. As in Massachusetts it calls to its aid the abundant facts which the records of the prohibition states supply in evidence of the failure of prohibition, and in this particular Iowa contributes liberally. The recent statement of the United States collector of internal revenue for the northern district of Iowa that the number of government licenses issued in that district, when taken together with the number of 'boot-leggers" convicted, indicates an increase in the number of dealers as compared with the number in existence before the prohibitory law took effect, is being freely used in Pennsylvania by the opponents of the amendment, and it is certainly the best possible material,

since it can not be gainsaid. No doubt is entertained of the defeat of the proposed amendment, probably by a majority relatively as large, if not larger, than that given against a like

prohibition vote of Pennsylvania last November was a little less than twentyone thousand in a total vote of nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand. Very likely not much more than half this vote will be cast at the election on the amendment, and it ought to be reasonably safe to expect a majority against the proposition of from fifty to

seventy-five thousand. AN INTERESTING CONTEST. Politicians will be interested in the result of the contest between Representative Cannon, of Illinois, and the two senators from that state, the determination of which rests with the president. The issue involves the rights of senators and representatives in the matter of appointments under certain circumstances. An internal revenue collector was appointed on the recommendation of Representative Cannon without either of the senators being consulted, and they have another candidate for the position. The office is in the district represented by Cannon, where is also the home of Senator Farwell. On this account the senator claimed he should have been consulted before an appointment was made. The senators have united in a written protest against the appointment, which was sent to the secretary of the treasury, and will be submitted to the president. The protest does not relate to lands, or authorizing the opening up of the person appointed, but to the policy of ignoring senators where the territory of the office is partly senatorial ter-

ritory. The decision of the president in this case will be of general interest, and particularly so to every senator and representative. If the appointment made is adhered to, it will be regarded as a precedent for giving representatives greater consideration than heretofore in the distribution of patronage, while if it is revoked the power of senators witt be increased. The importance of a decision on this issue is, therefore, obvious, and it imposes a somewhat delicate duty on the president. In considering this controversy the question suggests itself whether men charged by the constitution with the duty of passing judgment on appointments ought to have anything to do with procuring them.

OMAHA is interested in the hearing to take place in Chicago on the 21st inst., before the inter-state commerce commission on the question of alleged discrimination in rates on packing house products and live hogs from the Missouri river points to Chicago. The Chicago board of trade in behalf of the packers of that city has preferred the charges and the packing industries from St. Louis to Sioux City are the respondents. With the facts in the case the general public is more or less familiar. The claim of the Chicago packers is that Missouri river points have a decided advantage over Chicago and that the classification between the packing and live stock is not a proper one inasmuch as the rates on live hogs shipped to Chicago is disproportionate to the rates made on packed products from the Missouri river te the same point. This is one assumption on the part of Chicago, as repeatedly shown, which is not borne out by facts. The advantages that may be possessed by Missouri river packing centers, due to their proximity to the hog-raising belt, is overbalanced by the advantages possessed by Chicago in being able to get its coal, salt and other commodities necessary for packing purposes cheaper than points farther west. There can be little doubt that if the merits of the case are laid before the inter-state commerce commissin clearly and exhaustively, the Chicago packers will be refused their demands, and the existing relative rates, satisfactory to both railroads and packers, will not be disturbed.

THE defeat of the Union Pacific for a controlling interest in the Oregon Transcontinental company is likely to end in a complete rupture of all alliances between the Union and Northern Pacific. Such a consummation would be a great benefit to the people of the northwest. It would force the Union Pacific to build an independent line from Huntington to Portland and through Washington territory to Seattle, where the company acquired valuable harbor property years ago. The business interests of the territory feel the need of a rival railroad. There is no competition. The Oregon company controls every avenue of commerce. high rates and indifferent service is the rule. Should the Union Pacific decide to build through the territory it would receive substantial aid and secure the patronage of the business men who have felt the lash of the Villard monopoly.

THE street railway companies operated by electricity in Boston have made an agreement with the city which is both important and instructive to other cities. It is stipulated that at any time the trolley wire should be cut by the fire department, repairs are to be done by and at the expense of the companies. Moreover, that for the protection of the city fire and police departments, telephone and telegraph system, the single trolley overhead wire shall be so constructed and insulated that no damage or injury by reason of heavy electric currents shall result to the city thephone and telegraph system. This is a wise precaution, and said to be the first case of the kind in the country. The city authorities of Boston do not propose to allow a faulty construction or a careless use of the trolley wire by the company owning it to burn out the more delicate telephone and telegraph system without holding the street railway companies responsible for it.

THE reckless assertions concerning oppressive taxation made by our two cent contemporaries are bearing fruit. They are being copied and commented on by the press of rival cities, and the showing is not favorable to this city. The truth is that taxes are as light in Omaha as in any city of equal size in the country. Assessments are made on a basis of one-third valuation, but the rate is nearer one-tenth than one-third. If assessments were made on a basis of

proposition in Massachusetts. The actual valuation, a levy of one per cent would produce more revenue for city and county purposes than the seven per cent now levied. Instead of a total valuation of twenty millions it would be nearer one hundred and fifty millions. The assertion that there has been an increase of thirty per cent in taxes in a year is false. The total increase did not exceed four mills.

THE BEE is not opposed to the construction of a line of railroad between Norfolk and Yankton, as a paper published in the former place would have its readers believe, but directly to the contrary has advocated the building of that road, or any other that will give Omaha access to the Jim River valley. It is principally because a special in THE BEE from Yankton referred to the proposed line as the "Omaha & Yaukton railroad" that the Norfolk paper took offense, but as the line is socalled in both Yankton and Omaha, the error is one very easily made. The company is, however, incorporated under the name of "The Yankton & Norfolk Railroad company."

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER has recalled the Mulvany banquet in 1886, at which he made the remark that as between Cleveland and Blaine, he would be for Blaine in 1888. This expression was quoted at the time by THE BEE and denied by Mr. Gallagher's friends, for fear of consequential damages to a democratic candidate for the postoffice. But THE BEE had its report from first hands and declined to retract. Now the postmaster's intimate friends acknowledge the indiscretion and we cheerfully certify that Mr. Gallagher was not a very ardent admirer of Grover.

As A result of profit-sharing Postmaster-General Wanamaker's mercantile establishment netted his four hundred employes for the year ending April 15, 1889, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. If the postmaster-general makes the mail service as profitable to Uncle Sam as he has his own business, the people of the United States would have no reason to complain.

French Thrift.

Chicago Herald. The French are an economical people, and exhibi tit in every possible phase of their actions. Even in their advertisements they carry their thrift to an extreme. A specimen of consolidation of multum in parvo may be of interest to American readers. In a late issue of Le Figare there appears the following:

"Mr. titre. 32 a., ay sit. car. lib., epou, dile ou vve av. dot. Pas exig. rap. direct. Ecr.

de B. de V., pterte bd Haussman." In these three lines the economical and ingenious advertiser secures what, rendered into English, reads as follows: "A getleman of title, thirty-two years of age, having a liberal profession, will marry a young girl or a widow in possession of a dot. He is not exacting in his demands, and the matter can be settled at once by personal communication. Address B. de V., poste restante, boulevard Haussmann." Thus the French advertiser saves one-half or more of the space used in such cases by spendthrift Englishmen and Yankees.

Wyoming Feels Grateful. Laramic Boomerang.
The two papers outside of Wyoming which have done the most for this territory and lost no opportunity to say a good word for it are the Denver Republican and THE OMAHA Beg. They have treated Wyoming in tha generous and liberal spirit which should characterize those who wish their neighbors to prosper, and what they have done and are still doing toward making the resources and possibilities of Wyoming known will always be gratefully remembered by the people of the territory. Their course is in striking contrast with the narrow policy of some of their contemporaries. There is no cause for the people of Colorado and Nebraska to feel lealous of Wyoming, or to look upon her growth with apprehension. Their marts are Wyoming's principal sources of supply, and must necessarily continue to be so for some time to come. Wyoming's growth can be nothing but a benefit to both Nebraska and Colorado.

Education and Restriction.

Denver News. While there is a general weakening in the prohibition tendencies of the country, be cause of a growing conviction that the policy is not backed by a winning popular sentiment, there never was a time in our history when there was such a gathering volume of earnest and determined temperance opinion, nor was there ever a time when the burden of the liquor traffic was realized as it is to day. This is the work of education and it will bear fruit. There is a demand for rational legislation that will lessen the evil and the work is being pushed in every sec tion of the country. Denver is no exception and the truest interests of the city require that such work be sustained and extended.

Prohibition Receding.

St. Louis Republic. The wave of prohibition is undoubtedly re ceding. The defeat of a prohibitory amendment in Massachusetts will almost certainly be followed by the defeat of a similar amend ment in Pennsylvania next month. This does not mean a relaxation of the people's resoive to regulate the liquor traffic and abate its worst evils. It means simply that the popular mind throughout the country is becoming fixed in the conviction that high license and local option are the most efficient methods of attaining the objects aimed at.

Miss Hotchkis is Ambitious.

Washington Capital.

The revival of the rumor of the marriage of Governor Hill of New York, to Miss Hotchkiss reminds me of the remark I heard the young lady make not long since. A party of young ladies were discussing the many attractive qualities of Mrs. Cleveland when Miss Hotchkiss said: "I hope soon to occupy the place Mrs. Cleveland filled so admirably." The governor, should he marry, will have a partner sharing his ambition to be a resident of the white house.

Enough of the Celebration.

Cincinnati, Commercial-Gazette.
It is now charged that the New York centennial committee made a profit of \$10,000, and the Sun aemands that they shall tell all about it, and turn the surplus over toward the construction of the permanent arch. Are we never to hear the last of that celebration It is well there is not to be another of the kind in 100 years.

Start Another Expedition. New York Sun.

With Stevens, of the New York World, looking for Stanley, and James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, organizing an expedition in his own person to hunt for General Gordon, there is nothing for Br'er Dana, of the Sun, to do now except to allow a decent interval to elapse and then send out search parties for both Bennett and Stevens.

Beer Consumption in Iowa Indianapolis Journa For a prohibition state lows requires a

great deal of beer, if the confiscation of a carload by the authorities every few minutes may be taken as an indication. There is good reason to believe, too, that the authorities do not get it all.

Muscular Christianity.

Chicago Times. The Presbyterian general assembly now in session in New York is made up of men who know something besides preaching the gospel. A crank arose in their midst and in about three shakes of a lamb's narrative one of the brethren took that crank by the nape of the neck and cast him into the street and the organist thundered "Old Hundred" to drown the excitement.

A Sensible View.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, The Philadelphia North American, a paper of high character and moral tone, says it feels sure that the cause of temperance can be better promoted by high license, which has been proved practical, than by prohibition, which has everywhere been proved impracticable. We think so, too.

A Tyrant's Doom.

St. Louis Republic. The czar has escaped one more plot and the conspirators are saving him trouble by committing suicide. But they will get him sooner or later. An absolute despot who in sists on maintaining his despotisor in Europe this late in its history cannot avoid the neces sity of doing it at his own expense.

Senator Vest's Lungs.

Globe-Democrat. Senator Vest acknowledges that he was mistaken, thirty years ago, in thinking that "the then inevitably deadly strife could never be allayed;" and most of his thoughts since that time have also been mistaken owing to the fact that he does his thinking mainly with his lungs.

> The Greatest. Fairfield Call,

Edward Rosewater has been abused and slandered more than any other man in Nebraska, yet, in spite of all this, he continues to publish the greatest and most popular

Columbus people to celebrate the Fourth of July and to entertain the Knights of Pythias newspaper in the west. Kentucky's Fading Glories. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Kentucky boast in race horses, like the Kentucky idea in politics, has been

knocked out. Next the superiority of her

whisky will vanish; and then her humiliation

will be complete. HITS AND MISSES.

The mushroom growth of Omaha dailies that have recently blossomed out with startling figures of rapidly growing circulations. are cleverly taken off by the funny man of

the Lincoln Journal, in the following fashion: "An affidavit expert has been engaged to testify to the circulation of this paper, at a princely salary, astonishing must be the result. The first work of this expert follows. It was done so late in the evening that no notary public could be induced to "swear him." But it is nevertheless reliable:

I, an imported falsifier, do hereby swear that the circulation of the State Journal was as follows during the present week: Monday.... l'uesday..... Wednesday. 100,754
Thursday. 1,643,596
Friday. 7,984,673
To this statement I will cheerfully swear.
RICHARD NEVERSOUR."

The Omaha club can play a good confidence mens of the fruit. Lake county's commissioners will pay a cash prize to the person bringing in the largest number of gophers by July 1. game. Some four thousand people were taken in yesterday. The Yankton Insurance company has paid \$10,000 losses by the prairie fires of April 2 and has \$5,000 more in process of adjust-According to Omaha's great art critic, the

back-ground of raw earth threatens to seriously injure the aesthetic repose of the new city hall. On this point there is no difference of opinion. We suggest that the job of level ing the dirt be given to Edward Rudolf.

Hackman Mahoney has earned a place on red-hot murderer, and calmly stands off a mob with a gun deserves a star of the first magnitude. He would make a shining example of nerve on the force.

The "dance of death" is not the creation of jurid pulpit imagination. It is a reality. Beatrice and Council Bluffs demonstrate that it is not only dangerous to the soul but fatal to the body. In the former place a white man waltzed across the death at a colored dance. The coroner gathered in the remains. At the latter place a young rounder collided with a bullet while forcing his way into the hall. In both instances the ball was loaded, and two funerals resulted.

Arsenic in coffee cannot be recommended as a means of removing an obnoxiousboard It is too enthusiastic and gets to the vitals too quick. The only proper way for a land lady to lull suspicion is to take the intended victim by the arm, escort him to a confectioner's and fill him with vanilla ice cream. It is cool, palatable, inviting, and "it gets there just the same.'

Speaking of cult in the west, the new society caper of attaching pistols to ball programmes, is not likely to meet with general favor. Writing engagements with gun bar rels gives novelty and piquancy to the dance but it cannot be commended as a promoter of longevity. It is too persuasive and penetrat ing for practical use.

Commissioner Anderson's picayune charges against the county clerk have fallen into the soup. As a specimen of small-bore spite work, they have no rival in the records of the county.

A lady called on an Omaba dentist recently to have three or four teeth extracted. Being a believer in christian science, she had a 'doctor" go with her to charm off the pain refused ether or gas, and to her surprise and intense delight the teeth came out without pain! It showed conclusively what the sci ence can do for the faithful, especially when the dentist wisely puts some cocaine on his

THE SIOUX RESERVATION. It Will Not Be Opened to Settlemen

For Some Time to Come. SIDNEY, Neb., May 18.-To the Editor of THE BEE: I have received the enclosed letter from the commissioner of the general land office, and send it to you for publication, believing it will be of interest to many of your readers. A great many settlers who have thought of

locating in Cheyenne county, Nebraska, have been holding off, thinking the Sioux reservation would soon be opened for settlement. Without discussing the merits of Ne braska and Dakota, I know that Nebraska has room for, and needs more settlers. There is plenty of vacant government land in Chey enne county, Nebraska, which is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of agricultural products, and for stock raising is unsurpassed. The county has been blesseed with an abundance of rain this spring and prospects are all that farmers could wish for, the outlook for the wheat crop being ex-ceptionally favorable. With fine lands, a mild and exceedingly healthful climate, and

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Whon Baby was sick, we gave her Costoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, Whon she had Children, she gave them Casteria markets already established, western Ne-braska should surely be worthy of investiga-tion on the part of home seekers. THE GRACE CHURCH MUDDLE

Also if the work will have to be done before the lands are opened for settlement. In reply you are informed that the great

Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota has not been surveyed, nor have any of the town-ships therein been subdivided, except as

hereinafter stated.
Some years since a few townships situate

in the extreme southern part of the territory, in the vicinity of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian agencies, were surveyed and subdivided for allotment to the Indians.

In the event of the Indians criding to the

government any portion of said reservation (negotiations for which have been, and still are pending) the lands thus coded will doubt-

less be surveyed. Until congress shall have formally approved any cessions of said lands

which may hereafter be made, no action will

be taken by this department in the matter of surveying the lands or authorizing the open-

ing up of the same for settlement. Very respectfully, S. M. STOCKSLAGER,

STATE AND TERRITORY.

The crying need of Hay Springs is a new

An Indian hod-carrier is one of the curios-ities at Valentine.

Norfolk has begun and completed improve

ments so far this season which amount to

Elijah Filley recently paid \$16,000 for a section of land south of Filley, which he has

A number of solid business men of O'Neill

have interested themselves in a project to erect a \$30,000 hotel.

A nine-year-old Seward boy played In-dian with a bow and arrow and is now minus

The saloon license at Leigh has been raised

o \$1,000, of which \$500 goes to the school

Great preparations are being made by

A commercial traveler who visits Harrison

carries around in his grip as nets two garter snakes, two mud turtles and one deadly moc-

The two companies which have been man

nging the Newman Grove silica deposit have

The chief of police of O'Neill has been in-structed to rigidly enforce the ordinance against keeping herds and cattle corrals and stacking hay within the city limits.

Rutherford, the Doniphan man who was

convicted of arson, has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary, and if he

lives to complete his term, he will probably be tried for horse stealing.

Some twelve years ago Mr. Brookbank, then superintendent of the Clay county schools, left suddenly, and has just been heard from. He has joined the Mormons and is now traveling as a missionary in

Dakota.

The Rapid City screamery is ready to

Lead City has a school library of 172

The Fort Sisseton reservation is to be sold

Work has commenced on the electric motor

Mrs. A. M. Bowen, of Sioux Falls, owns a

fig tree which is loaded down with four spec-

The Black Hills Plaster company at Stur-

gis is shipping carloads of their stuceo and plaster continuously to eastern and Black Hills points. Last week they were com-pelled to work their full force night and day in order to catch up with orders already in.

One of the deserters from Fort Bennett

was caught at Highmore the other day by the

marshal of Blunt, and while he was being

taken to Pierre attempted to escape by jumping from a moving train near Holabird. The

officer shot him in the face, and he was again

arrested. He is recovering and will be all right in time. The ball went downward and

came out under the chin, or he swallowed it or spit it out, as he says he spit out some

thing, and it was either the ball or some

Strikers and Military Collide.

MILAN, May 20 .- Strikes among the peas

ants in this province are spreading. A con-

flict has occurred between the strikers and military, during which a peasant was killed

and eight others wounded. Four carbineers

The Chief Sugar Swindler.

New YORK, May 20.—The trial of William E. Howard, chief of the alleged sugar swin-dlers, who cheated the Electric Sugar Re-

fining company out of thousands of dollars, was begun here to-day. The work of secur

Another Blow at Women's Rights.

LONDON, May 20.—In the house of lords, by a vote of 108 to 23, the proposal made by

earl of Meath to allow women to sit in

were also wounded.

ing a jury is in progress

county councils was defeated.

line at Watertown, to be five miles long and

consolidated and will at once take steps to

\$100,000.

sown in flax.

one of his eyes.

e neampment.

casin snake.

volumes.

cost \$40,000.

at auction next fall.

develop the find.

fund and \$500 to the town.

Nebraska Jottings.

Pollowing is the letter referred to: Following is the lotter referred to:
DEFARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL
LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14,
1839.—To William F. Paine, Esq., County
Surveyor, Sidney, Neb.—Sir: I am in recelpt of your letter of the 30th ultimo inquiring whether or not the lands embraced
within the Sioux Indian reservation have
been surveyed and the townships subdivided.
Alea if the week will have to be done harders Pastor Minehart and Friends Answer Their Enemies. FELL DEAD IN A CARRY-ALL,

Mrs, John Hasse, of Lincoln, Expires

With Her Baby In Her Arms -A Petition For a New County.

LANCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BES, 1 1009 P STREET, LINCOLN, May 30.

The muddle at Grace church still continues. Pastor Minchart and his friends meet the charge that the stoves taken from him last week were not the property of the church, but of private individuals, and that his salary had been drawn up fully at the

time of his peremptory expulsion.

The assertion that the "riff raff" who had their names stricken from the church records were "poor pay," is answered by an appeal to the treasurer's books, which seems unanswerable, the records showing that the 'riff raff' had given \$550 for the present conference year up to March, while the gilt edge had dropped about \$140 in the contribution box. The books of the Nebraska Wesleyan university show \$725 to the credit of the "riff raff" and \$135 down for the opposition.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. John Hasse, while en route home from a visit with friends who live south of the asylum for the insane, yesterday, fell dead in the carry-all in which she was riding. Mrs, Hasse was apparently to usual health, and when the sudden call came had her babe, an infant four or five months old, in her arms. She was twenty-four years of ago. It is learned that physicians state that death resulted from blood clogging the action of the heart from a bursted artery, probably caused by a sudden jar in driving over rough places in the road too rapidly. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Kersey County.

The necessary petition has been secured calling for the organization of a new county in this state. The county will commence at the northeast corner of township 28, range 41, thence west thirty-six miles to the north west corner of township 23, range 46, ther south to the southwest corner of township 19. south to the southwest corner of township 19, range 46, and then east to the southeast of township 19, range 41, thence north to the boundary line just traced. This takes an equal slice from each of the two counties. The petition has been presented to the county commissioners of the two counties, praying that the matter may be voted upon at the part general election. It is said that at the next general election. It is said that the action is stirring a hornet's nest in Sher idan county, and that a most bitter dight will result. If it wins this will make the county 36x60 miles, still a large county, with the Burlington railroad traversing it centrally from east to west.

The District Court. The time of Judge Field was occupied this forenoon in hearing arguments on motions to dissolve the injunctions in the cases of Small vs Scrambling and Melick vs Scrambling, both of which were sustained. This makes it possible for Scrambling to proceed in col-lecting his judgment against the New Re-public, the prohibition organ of the state, and he proposes to do it sharply. It is said, however, that the judgment money is ready,

and if so, Scrambling will be unusually happy. No tears.

Actions in foreclosure were commenced in the district court to-day by T. P. Kennard & Son vs Libbie Elliott et al, and John Smith vs Jefferson H. Foxworthy et al. The amounts in controversy are, respectively \$183.25 and \$1,000.

In the case of Sarah E. Smith and Paul H. Holmes vs Oliver D. Wright, wherein plant-iff's prayed the appointment of a receiver for over-mortgaged property, it was the sense of the court that the insolvency of the de-fendant had been established and Charlet Hopper was appointed receiver, of whom a bond in the sum of \$400 was exacted.

New Notaries Public. The governor to-day made the following notarial appointments: Jay T. Smith, Ra zenna, Buffalo county; Charles J. Vanicel David City, Butler county; James H. Decker, Caloway, Custer county; F. M. Kimbali, Hartington, Cedar county; Dennis Daily, Crookston, Cherry county; Clarence A. Crookston, Cherry county; Clarence Kingsburg, Ponca, Dixon county; W. (viid, Broken Bow, Custer county; Horace E. Powers, Omaha, Douglas county; Marion Nesman, Ashland, Saunders county; H. G. Magoon, Hay Springs, Sheridan county; William W. Copeland, Omaha, Douglas county; W. H. Stonell, Verdon, Richardson county; W. H. Stonell, Verdon, Richardson county; James B. Speean, Omaha, Douglas county; Maxwell K. Walker, Mission Creek, Pawnee county; William A. Frye, Omaha, Douglas county; C. W. Anderson, Grant, Perkins county; J. Alfred Snyder, Holdredge, Phelps county; W. H. Bansfield, Auburn, Nemaha county; H. E. Murphy, O'Neil, Holt county; William H. Ackerman, Onick, Essetion county; C. E. Bedlong, Campbell

Frontier county; C. E. Budlong, Campbell Franklin county. The wolf-scalp bounty law proves to be a howling success. Deputy Auditor Bower-man says that every mail brings in from thirty to forty scales, and that to-day's recents have been unusually great.

day. The Nebraska & Western Railroad com pany filed their by laws in the office of the secretary of state to day.

rants issued for scalps aggregate \$191 for the



THE average "silver polish" is a strong chemical compound, that will, in a short time, destroy the finish of every article it is used upon. If you would have your silver retain its brightness, clear it with Ivory Soap and hot water; use a soft brush for cleaning the chased and ornamental work, then rub with a dry chamois, and you silver will be as bright as new.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'ivery';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by I rooter & Gatable.