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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Building, Fifteenth and Broadway

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas

George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 17, 1890, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 17th day of May, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas

George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of May, 1890, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 31st day of May, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY FEE TABLES.

10-page paper, 1 cent; 12-page paper, 1 cent; 14-page paper, 2 cents; 16-page paper, 2 cents; 18-page paper, 3 cents; 20-page paper, 3 cents; 22-page paper, 4 cents; 24-page paper, 4 cents.

HAS Juller Miller been retained to assist the defense in the Neal trial?

WITH Callie out of the house the minority ship loses what little ballast it possessed.

It is worthy of note that every enterprising Iowa town is pronouncing for high license in original packages.

THE proposed chain of stock yards from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast marks a long stride in the westward tendency of a great industry.

BETWEEN original packages, licensed saloons and the steady increase of re-submission clubs, prohibition is being hopelessly pulverized in Kansas.

MR. STANLEY'S engagement to one of the belles of Britain will doubtless prove more enjoyable than his engagements with the Bohos and Wawahs of the dark continent.

THE vociferous Bynum of Indiana accedes the censure of the house as a decoration of honor. Before many years Bynum and his party friends will be mighty glad to cast away the decoration and exchange the record.

SENATOR MANDERSON is not ready to exchange his present position for a mission to Spain, but there are a surplus of patriots in Nebraska who would cheerfully sacrifice themselves for the public service at home or abroad.

THE latest deal of reform bootlers is to send three or four strikers out into the state to beat the bushes for the Broath boom. The expenses of these political missionaries are to be borne by the rripping contractor.

FREQUENT copious rains have placed the ranges of Wyoming in better condition than for years past, insuring a year of prosperity for the great industry of the territory which will be felt materially in the Omaha market.

A REDUCTION of five dollars a mile in the cost of street sweeping shows the value of frequent competition. Even at the reduced rate there should be an improvement on the present method of dusting the streets and dumping the refuse on the sidewalks.

THE reports of the movements of the American squadron of evolution in the Mediterranean cannot fail to thrill every patriot at home. Dull to every sense of national pride is he or she who will not rejoice to learn that the new navy is evolving baseball where Paul preached and filling the grotto of Calypso with three-baggers and home runs.

THE war raging between Major Powell, director of the geological survey, and Colonel Dick Hinton, recently appointed to boss the artesian bores, has stirred up the fossils in that department. The major assails the colonel with a jaw-bone of the tertiary period, insinuating that the boss of the bores does not know enough about the irrigation question to furnish moisture for his tongue.

The colonel retorts with the nozole bomb-shell, pointing to the report of the senate committee accusing Powell of misappropriation of funds. The friction between these two distinguished surveyors at the public crib promises to bring to the surface the methods employed in scattering government funds in annual western junkets.

THE advance guard of an army of twelve hundred Mormon converts successfully passed inspection at the port of New York, and are now on their way to the kingdom of Brigham. The admission of this batch of deluded foreigners, while ministers and musicians coming to the country have been subjected to annoying and costly delays, brings into contempt the enforcement of the contract labor law. It is a notorious fact that Mormon immigrants are brought over under a direct or implied contract. The church pays their passage and they are compelled to work it out in the fields or workshops of the institution in Utah. They are the children of Mormon power and their admission is a scandalous breach of law.

IRRIGATION PROSPECTS.

The senate committee appointed to prepare legislation on the subject of irrigation, while conceding the magnitude and importance of the problem, divided upon the question of how much the government should undertake. There was no disagreement as to the expediency of congress continuing appropriations for surveys, the selection of sites for water storage, and the designation of lands which may be reclaimed by irrigation, but a portion of the committee insisted that the government should go no further in the actual work of irrigation than to provide for the establishment of water-storage sites, leaving the ditching to state, territorial and private enterprise.

If this is the policy to be finally adopted by congress, and it probably is, it is clear that a great many years must elapse before the vast unwatored empire of the nation will be reclaimed. So far as the states are concerned in which there are arid lands they may be able to redeem them as rapidly as the demands of a growing population may require. Having authority to borrow money or to contract with private capital for carrying on such enterprise, the states can go on, as some of them have done, to work out the irrigation problem for themselves without any assistance from the government, and this undoubtedly in time they will do. But the territories have no such privilege, and it is in those that irrigation must wait indefinitely if the government refuses to do anything beyond what the minority of the senate committee recommend as expedient, namely, the completion of the irrigation survey and the designation of irrigable lands. The very fact of the government refusing to do more than this must retard the progress of the territories and delay the time when they will be able to carry forward the work of irrigation.

That the problem is a formidable one everybody at all familiar with it fully understands. Of the little more than three million square miles embraced in the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, over one-third must have artificial irrigation to insure regular annual crops. Thus reclaimed it would become the most valuable land in the country, and would unquestionably many times repay the cost of redemption, granting that the largest estimates were equalled or exceeded. But in accomplishing this private interests would necessarily to some extent be benefitted, which is a chief source of objection to the government making provision for irrigation out of the public treasury, while there is opposition on the general ground that this is not work in which the government can properly engage, although the necessity for its intervention is obvious from the fact that the matter concerns public lands in which the right of reservation for storage sites belongs to the general government alone. The hostility to the government going into the business of completing the details of irrigation is manifestly too strong at this time to permit the hope that a much larger appropriation can be obtained from the present congress than was provided by the last, which was simply for the preliminary work of investigation and survey.

HARRISON'S POSITION ON SILVER.

It is reported in the eastern papers that President Harrison has for several weeks past been in constant consultation with prominent men in both houses of congress regarding the proposed silver legislation. It is also said in explanation of the failure of the many conferences on this subject to result in an agreement, that the president has announced his unwillingness to sign a free coinage bill. He is said to have made the positive statement that he will veto such a bill if sent to him, and that while he is anxious for the passage of a silver bill in order to redeem the pledges made by the republican party to the people, he does not think that the country is yet ready for free coinage.

There is nothing improbable or incredible in this, in view of the very positive attitude of the president regarding silver in his annual message to congress. It will be remembered that while expressing the opinion that a larger employment of silver in the currency was desirable, Mr. Harrison suggested that it was necessary to prescribe a limit to its use and distinctly declared his conviction that free coinage would be dangerous. While it is probable the views of the president have since then undergone some modification, as is fairly to be inferred from the treasury bill which is understood to have represented the opinions of the administration, it is to be presumed that the president is no more willing now than when he communicated his views on silver to congress to approve free coinage. There has been no new light shed on the question by the advocates of unlimited coinage to produce a change of opinion, but on the contrary the weight of argument in the discussion of the subject is to confirm the conviction that free coinage would be a very grave mistake.

But notwithstanding the attitude of the administration and the undoubted sentiment in accord therewith of a majority of the people, the supporters of unlimited coinage persist in urging that policy, regardless of the danger to any silver legislation involved in their course. They claim to have a majority of votes in both houses, though this is questionable, but allowing that they have it is certain that they are not strong enough to pass a free coinage bill over a veto, and none of them appear to doubt that such a measure would encounter executive disapproval. They do not expect the president to stultify himself by giving his approval to a policy which he has declared would be unwise and unsafe. Obsolete adherence to their position by the advocates of free coinage, therefore, not only endangers silver legislation, but it may result in an issue between the executive and congress that would prove harmful to the party in power. There is nothing more certain than that the intelligent and conservative judgment of the country is not in favor of free coinage, and the uncompromising fight which the advocates of that policy are

making for it is doing the cause of silver serious harm.

AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY NEEDED.

At this time of more than usual conflict and disturbance in the railroad situation, it is natural to inquire whether the interstate commerce commission is taking such vigilant interest in the condition of affairs as may be necessary to protect the public from evasions and abuses of the law. It is hardly to be presumed that the vigorous warfare going on between the railroads is being prosecuted with absolute freedom from any violations of either the letter or spirit of the interstate commerce act. On the contrary, few will doubt that infractions of the law are numerous. It would, perhaps, be a somewhat difficult matter to discover them, and yet the common impression is that this is one of the functions of the commission.

In its last report the commission said that the educational process necessary under the interstate commerce act having been complied with, the time had come when more aggressive steps could properly be taken. No excuse can longer be made, said the commission, that the law is not understood, or that sufficient time has not elapsed to give the carriers opportunity to conform their methods to its requirements. This was in effect notice to the railroads and the country that the commission would tolerate no more excuses for a disregard of the requirements of the law on the score of ignorance, but would bring its penalties to bear whenever violations were discovered. This was an assurance the public had been anxiously waiting for, and the absence of it unquestionably had a measure of influence in discrediting the law with some. A member of congress who is opposed to the law recently urged as one reason for its repeal that it is and is likely to be imperfectly enforced.

The present extraordinary state of affairs among the railroads imposes upon the commission the duty of unusual vigilance. In a general way the law is perhaps being complied with, but that it is being violated in some particulars is not to be doubted. It is highly probable that before the conflict is ended the commission will find opportunities for showing the public what it means by aggressive steps.

THE legal department of the Union Pacific, having met defeat in the Elmwood elevator case in the state supreme court, announces that the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court. This result was predicted at the outset. The sole object of the contest is to carry it through the various courts, to delay and harass the producers and strengthen the grip of the elevator combine. The corporations employ their lawyers by the year. They can afford to fight an interminable legal battle, trusting to political changes or the demise of the original plaintiffs to score a victory. The assertion that the decision of the supreme court is "taking property without due process of law" is one of the most absurd pleas ever advanced, but it serves the purpose to prolong the settlement of the issue. There has not been the slightest attempt to take property "without due process of law." The vital principle involved is whether a common carrier can deprive producers of adequate facilities for storing and shipping grain and compel them to patronize a monopoly of elevators controlled at least indirectly by the railroads. The common law sustained by court decisions prohibits discrimination by common carriers against any class of shippers or patrons. The Elmwood farmers did not seek to take property "without due process of law." On the contrary, they offered to pay for the privilege of truckage the charge exacted from the existing elevator, and the supreme court confirmed the justice of their demand for equal privileges and facilities with the most favored patron of the railroad. On that issue there need be no fear of the final determination if the producers see to it that their side of the case is properly presented to the United States supreme court.

THE petition of Madison county taxpayers for a radical revision of the present system of assessing property strikes at one of the greatest evils in the state.

Every county and particularly the municipalities are seriously affected by a system of taxation which not only invites discrimination, but materially injures the people when the tax rate is placed side by side with that of other states and communities which assess property at or near its actual value. In all comparative tax tables the Nebraska per cent of levy appears excessive to intending investors who are not familiar with the fact that the assessment of property in the state is scarcely one-tenth of its actual value. It is useless, however, to expect an equitable assessment of property under the present revenue law. Some system must be devised whereby the state will secure its revenue without exacting a per cent of the total assessment. As long as that system exists it places a premium on low valuations so as to escape paying a fair share of the expenses of state government. Higher valuations and lower levies will remedy the evils pointed out by Madison county taxpayers, but it is folly for one county to try to revolutionize the system while the remaining eighty-seven stand aloof.

THE railway conductors in annual convention have taken a step which places them in accord with the labor organizations of the country.

The anti-strike clause of the constitution was struck out and western men placed on board. This action was necessary to prevent a disruption of the order, as the western members were determined to no longer hold aloof from kindred organizations. The action of the convention is significant. It foreshadows a complete federation of railway employes in the west, whose power, guided by intelligent, conservative leaders, will prove beneficial to all concerned.

CRUDE BUT EFFECTIVE MACHIEVALISM.

Having failed to crush that determined agitator, Captain Tillman, by milder methods of coaxing and flattery, the South Carolina bourgeois are now resorting to threatening

and abuse. Captain Tillman does not keep a sharp eye about him when on the way to John M. Clayton and other men who have held enough to challenge the rule of the free-trade oligarchy in the southern states.

Tendency of Bogus Pension Claims.

Before many years will be the noblest distinction and title to honor of the veteran soldier that he is not a pensioner of the government.

The Lottery Must Go.

Congress will subject itself to severe censure if it adjourns without enacting a law to exclude the lottery from the use of the mails.

Mr. Breckinridge's Graceless Attitude.

This country would be much better satisfied, also, if, instead of constantly repeating a wish that the committee would find out who killed Clayton, he would go to work and help it discover the guilty persons.

Petitions Backed By Bayonets.

Petitions are being circulated, addressed to the czar of Russia, mildly suggesting that the outrages practised on Siberian exiles are in harmony with the humanizing sentiments of the age.

Despotic governments, unfortunately, have never been reformed by petitions except when the petitions were backed up by men ready to fight.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Mr. Butterworth points out clearly that the trade relations between the people of the United States and their northern kinsmen have been to the advantage of the former to the extent of \$250,000,000 in the last forty years. He also shows that during the same time the balance of trade with the Latin races to the south of us has been over \$2,000,000,000 against this country. Yet every effort is making to establish unrestricted trade with Mexico and south Central America, while fresh difficulties were thrown in the way of trade with Canada, who always buys more from us than we do from her.

An Evil of the Registration Law.

The new law will make it necessary for the republican party to vote to constantly on their guard and each year see that the farmers are registered, because when a man has to travel several miles over bad roads to register his name and then give up another day to go over the same ground again to vote he will become careless. It places a double burden on him simply because dishonest men have corrupted the ballot in the cities.

The Superabundance of Bills.

Thousands of measures are introduced in one branch or the other of congress every year which never come to a vote. The members standing sponsors for them know never ought to pass, either body. Some, happily, never get beyond the committee stage, and some are not even considered in committee, and these do not have much effect toward delaying legislation. But even these have a detrimental influence in taking the attention of the members responsible for them away, to some extent, from legislation which is possible and needed.

A Damper on Prohibition Spies.

Under this decision and the interstate commerce act, which it affirms, the states have ample power to utterly prohibit the internal liquor traffic or to regulate it in any manner they may deem fit. But they cannot send constables and spies to sniff into railroad and express parcels in interstate transportation in order to confiscate the private property of the citizen. The issue and only this, is what the prohibitionists seek to accomplish by the Bottelle amendment to the interstate commerce law. The decision of the supreme court stands between the citizen and as mean a system of legislative espionage and tyranny as ever was perpetrated in a free state.

The Origin of the Hoar Bill.

If the southern democracy had been content to conduct congressional elections decently and fairly Senator Hoar's bill never would have been brought in. As even if the citizen, the issue and only this, is what the operative except upon the petition of a certain number of respectable citizens of a district, who have reason to believe that the state officials will not conduct the election fairly.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Seward's new Methodist church will be dedicated June 1st. The Covington school board has decided to erect a \$10,000 school building.

About one thousand acres have been sown to hemp in the neighborhood of Fort Union. Rev. A. W. Cramer was last week ordained as pastor of the Baptist church at Loup City.

Kearney has another paper, the Democrat having made its appearance, published by H. P. Mason.

The second annual Sunday school convention of Perkins county will be held at Grant May 20 and 21.

All the merchants of Kearney have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock every evening except Sunday.

Charles Dunn of Brewster had his leg so badly crushed by a horse falling on it that amputation will be necessary.

The Brady Blade has made its appearance at Brady Island, Lincoln county, with Stockton & Stockton as publishers.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Adams county Sunday school association will be held at Grant May 22 and 23.

Lightning struck the residence of John Hall in Blaine county Wednesday night, instantly killing a boarder named Deam and badly burning the house.

John F. Barron, agent of the Union Pacific at Ord, has resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Ord national bank. He will continue to manage the Union Pacific.

Daniel Hilbert, who had just completed a term in the penitentiary, was arrested at Albion last week for mortgaging property he did not own and was taken to Logan county.

The Loup City Citizen has been discontinued and the plant has been sold to a company that will publish a paper in the interest of the Farmers' alliance. Rev. W. H. Ogde will act as editor.

The Norfolk Congregational church celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization last week. The church started with ten members, and today the membership numbers 155.

Charles Balsley, an old veteran of Boone county, has been killed by a falling tree at his home. His bullet wound is that every body is trying to poison him, and his actions led his wife to secure a divorce several months ago.

Miss Kate Housler, who resided with her parents a few miles north of Niobrara, drowned herself in a lake because she did not want to marry John Housler, the husband who had been selected for her by her father. The wedding day was fixed for August.

Charles, Fred and August Schmeichel, the wealthy farmers living near Brownlee, Cherry county, have been arrested by the sheriff of Blaine county, charged with burglarizing a store at Pardum. The stolen goods were found in the possession of the prisoners.

Little Clay Chambers of Paxton thought he would like a pig for a pet and attempted to take home many small ones. He was bitten in the leg. The old dog, however, and made a fierce attack on the boy, biting him badly, and would undoubtedly have killed the little fellow had he not taken a hand in the struggle and driven off the infuriated hog.

Iowa Items. T. M. Condit, living near Bidwell, owns a

midget calf, born a few days ago. It is perfectly formed, stands 1 1/2 inches in height, is 2 1/2 inches long and weighs 33 pounds.

Storm Lake ladies have organized a boat club.

Missionary convention will be held at Val My 25 to June 1.

The new Methodist church at Michalcnock was dedicated Sunday.

A Kookak man has a fig tree which promises to yield heavily this season.

The Kosuth county Sunday school convention will be held at Algona May 27 and 28.

The editors of Hamilton, Wright, Hancock, Winnebago, Kosuth, Humboldt, Webster, Claydon, Pottawatomie, Palo Alto and Emmet counties are planning to get together to form an association.

The one-year-old child of Carl Liverenz, of Paulina, while playing on the floor the other day found an iron spike about an inch long, and before the mother could get it away swallowed it. No serious result has as yet followed.

The Congregational churches of Iowa contributed to home mission work in the state during the year ending April 30, \$10,554.25. The year closes with \$1,166.05 in the treasury. The year's receipts were \$18,000, but the present is an increase over any previous year.

The annual report of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa for the year ending April 30, 1889, shows: 49; organized missions, 30; parishes, 35; churches and chapels, 776; rectories, 25; families registered, 3,747; individual members, 10,000; total communicants, 6,007; contributions last year for religious purposes, \$14,726.025; value of property in the diocese, \$1,371,275.

Stanton City is threatened with a novel damper suit. A well-to-do farmer named Colder visited the city on business and after cracking several "originals" found himself behind a city lockup, where he remained all night. He awoke the next morning with a severe cold, caught, he claims, through the negligence of the city to furnish adequate accommodations to guests, and thinks he has been injured to the extent of \$3,000 or thereabouts.

The Creston Gazette publishes extracts from a letter written at Ottolawia, March 17, 1890, by the mother of a soldier in the Thirty-third Iowa, at New Orleans, but who was then a prisoner of war. The captain of his regiment got the letter and not being able to deliver it fled it away among his papers. In looking over his army effects a short time ago he found the letter and sent it to its proper recipient. It is on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day it was written.

The Two Dakotas.

There will be a band tournament at Doland May 22.

The pontoon bridge just completed at Pierre cost \$35,000.

Four silver tip bears were killed near Devil's Tower the other day.

Pierre Pierre claims a population of 1,000, and a proposition to incorporate will be voted on May 28.

The South Dakota theological institute will meet at Yankton July 8 and continue in session a week.

Whitecloud is to have a new reservoir, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, to be located 130 feet above the town.

Miss Josephine Crowfletcher, a full-blooded Sioux maiden, has taken the veil at Yankton and become a Benedictine nun. Her father is Charles Finch, a placer miner in Bear gulch, the other day stubbed his toe against a gold nugget weighing four ounces, the largest found in the Black Hills for some time.

Supervisor of Census Wakefield, whose district includes all that part of South Dakota east of the Missouri river, states that he has divided his territory into 429 school districts, all the enumerators for which have been appointed.

The expenses of the recent session of the South Dakota legislature amounted to \$85,000. The senate clerk received \$23,500, and the house \$59,482.30, while \$10,000 was expended in legislative printing.

Elkton citizens, and farmers in the neighborhood, have raised \$1,000 bonus for the parties who are to build a \$12,000 roller mill at that place. It is expected the mill will be in operation by November next.

A Northwestern train pulled into Redfield the other day and the engineer was somewhat surprised on going to the front of the locomotive to find a sheep lying on the pilot, and the animal had evidently saved its life by a quick jump just as the engine reached it.

In grading the railroad near Deadwood the old-time Bohemian contractor, who found it was found a small cave or well full to the brim with snakes. Thousands of the reptiles were killed by the men, but not one rattler was found. They were of the varieties known as bull and garter snakes.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Chicago Tribune: Let nobody ask the old question hereafter: "What is Butterworth?"

Washington Post: The John M. Palmer senatorial house is so full of money that the full head of wind in fact there are some unkind enough to intimate that the propelling force is about the only substance there is in the locomotive.

Providence Journal: The Boston Journal says that the farmers of Vermont are greatly pleased with the McKinley tariff bill. Perhaps this is because the bill provides for the repeal of the tariff on wool, and the wool is a very profitable business.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Hill may plant and Cleveland may water, but they do not get the best spring "Governor Campbell will transplant his own little boom from the soil of Ohio to the political hotbed.

Minneapolis Times: Since Senator Sherman's defeat in the election the poker question the other candidates for the presidency have been feeling about in an uneasy manner for something striking to counteract the boom of the "hotbed" of Ohio, and they have found it.

From the Augusta Chronicle: But Mr. Waterson is a brilliant writer and a graceful speaker. He makes his mark wherever he goes. He is a man of great energy and has not lost \$1,800 in poker. Mr. Waterson is neither a Puritan nor a prohibitionist, but, withal, is a striking figure in Kentucky and the south.

Washington Post: They have commenced putting Chicago democrats in jail for the recent election frauds, and General Palmer's removal has followed in exact bond order within the last two days.

Springfield Reporter (Ind.): With such men as Vest and Cochrill posing as great leaders on the democratic side of the United States senate, and "Governor Campbell" who is that that Carlisle was made a senator.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The startling admission of Mr. Butterworth, that improved his views on Monday evening, and the editorial articles, will "bust" the home market if he persists in it.

Rowing Over Dakota Dirt.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—A struggle that promises to be of several years' duration has commenced for the possession of 320 acres of land which lies directly north of this city in what was until recently a portion of the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations. When these lands were opened for settlement in 1882, the two claims above mentioned were taken by homesteaders. Upon the withdrawal of the reservation from the public domain two months ago, the land about 600 feet on the way, it was thrown open, the original settlers on the left and the claims were shortly afterward taken by settlers, who have since remained on the land. About 600 feet on the way, it was thrown open, the original settlers on the left and the claims were shortly afterward taken by settlers, who have since remained on the land. About 600 feet on the way, it was thrown open, the original settlers on the left and the claims were shortly afterward taken by settlers, who have since remained on the land.

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