THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.
County of Dougias.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending Nov. 8, 1800, was as fol-

Monday, Nov. 3.
Tuesday, Nov. 4.
Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Thursday, Nov. 6.
Friday, Nov. 7.
Baturday, Nov. 8.

Average...... 23,659 From to before me and subscribed in my presence this sthday of November, A. D., 1890. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas,

County of Douglas, [58, George B. Tzschuck, being duly aworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of November, 1890, ans 19,310-copies; for December, 1880, 20,038 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,556 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,556 copies; for May, 1890, 20,189 copies; for June, 1890, 20,566 copies; for Juny, 1890, 20,762 copies; for August, 1890, 20,769 copies; for Sestember, 1800, 20,750 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies, George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my for September, 1889, George B. Tzschuck. 1890, 20, 52 copies, George B. Tzschuck. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this istday of November, A. D., 1890. N.P. Fett. Notary Public.

THE council combine has richly earned the solitude of private life.

Ir is evident Jay Gould intends to squeeze a few more millions out of the Union Pacific.

THE dark clouds of prohibition have disappeared, but the council boodlers are still with us.

THE Omaha Tammany shows signs of returning life despite the fact that the people repudiated the gang twice within a year.

THERE is much consolation in the assurances of General Greely that tornadoes do not occur oftener than once in two years.

THE collapse of Villard stocks in Wall street forcibly recalls the shock which followed the unloading of the Dutch stockholders nine years ago.

Ar the rate at which new offices have been created by the council combine within the past year, the next mayor will have more offices at his disposal than the mayor of Chicago.

IF EASTERN papers persist in classing Nebraska's sod house statesman among power of the courts must be invoked to secure a political divorce for him.

SPECULATION on the speakership of the Fifty-second congress is a trifle premature, but all calculations based on the omission of the boot of Texas are liable to be kicked to flinders within twelve months.

SETTLERS on the frontiers of the Dakotas are uttering loud and prolonged complaints against armed Indians. While there is no danger of Indian war, the policy of permitting the Sioux to become walking arsenals is not conducive to the peace and tranquility of border settlers. Roving Indians armed with rifles, revolvers and innumerable knives are not calculated to make life in the scattered settlements of Dakota a ceaseless round of pleasure.

ACCORDING to leaders of the Knights of Labor convention in Denver, the Farmers' alliance was a sideshow in the recent election. The knights did all the work and claim all the glory. The assertions of these jawbone workingmen are founded on an abundance of gail. Of the seventy thousand votes cast in Nebraska it is safe to say that the Knights of Labor did not east three thousand. In Douglas county, where it would naturally be supposed they possessed the greatest strength, the alliance ticket averaged about twelve hundred votes, a majority of which were cast in the country precincts. In Lancaster, the next largest county, twenty-eight hundred votes were cast, seven-tenths of them by farmers. So far as Nebraska is concerned the influence of Craddock & Co. has not been visible to the naked eye.

A RECENT utterance of the British minister of agriculture leaves no doubt of the intention of the British government to maintain the restrictions on the importation of live cattle from the United States. The minister of agriculture has hitherto professed that he was actuated by no other motive than a desire to protect British stock from imported disease, but his late speech at a meeting of tory farmers very pointedly indicated that he does not entertain a friendly feeling toward this country, and to the extent of his opportunity he intenas to put every possible obstacle in the way of American cattle getting into Great Britain. He had been officially informed of the meat inspection law going into effect when he delivered his address, in which he asserted that pleuro-pneumonia still exists here, and expressed indifference regarding the authority given the president to prohibit the importation of goods from any country acting unfairly toward the United States. It is well to be apprised of just what the sentiment of the British government is in this matter, so that our government need not waste any time in idle negotiations. With this knowledge the plain duty of the United States government is to demand a removal or randification of the restrictions regarding American cattle, and if this is refused congress has prescribed what shall pe done.

WHAT THE BEE CLAIMS.

The ravings and idiotic gabble of some of the would-be newspapers of Nebraska about the results of the election are a disgrace to journalism and common deceney. Dictator Burrows and the brood of jackasses that are always braying about conspiracies and combines, in which Rosewater and THE BEE are made chief factors, assert that THE BEE claims Boyd's election and that Rosewater proclaimed Boyd before all the returns were in.

Now, THE BEE claims nothing, and Rosewater has made no proclamations about the election of Boyd or anybody else. As a metropolitan daily THE BEE has in this election, as in all other matters where enterprise and lavish outlay of money are required to get news, demonstrated its rightful claim to rank with the great dailies of the country. It laid out a very extensive and thorough system for the collection of the election returns. It received several thousand dispatches from its reporters in every village and precinct, and spared no means to have each report verified and revised as rapidly as official counts were made in precincts and by counties.

This enterprise, coupled with the employment of half a dozen experts in its office, under the supervision of Rosewater himself, to summarize and foot up the returns, enabled THE BEE to distance all would-be competitors, not only in the completeness of its election returns, but in their absolute accuracy, as measured by the returns so far received

by the secretary of state. In publishing these election returns THE BEE necessarily had to admit that Boyd ran ahead of the other candidates for governor on the face of the returns. That did not make THE BEE achampion or claimant for Boyd, but simply a reliable and painstaking newspaper. It was the first to announce Boyd's election, just as it was the first to announce the election of Grover Cleveland, who became president by about the same ma-

It is true that at the special request of William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated press, the editor of THE BEE, over his own name, wired the result of the election according to the best means at his command for ascertaining that result. If this is not satisfactory to the wretched nonentities who are trying to give themselves some prominence by scurrilous and indecent attacks upon this paper, they are welcome to make the most of it.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN POLITICS.

It is to be hoped that politics will not engross the attention of the new legislature to the exclusion or injury of important business interests of the state which will come up for consideration. No legislature elected in Nebraska ever had larger questions to meet and settle.

One reform which is bound to come some time, and ought to come at the next session, is a change in the methods of assessing property for taxation. The present method of putting valuations ridiculously low and the tax rate ridiculously high is a fruitful source of dissatisfaction. It pleases nobody, unless it be extravagant county boards who desire to cover unreasonable exactions the democrats in the next congress, the | under a mass of complicated arithmetic which the average taxpayer is unable to penetrate. It scares away capital | Congressman Roswell P. Flower aspires with lofty percentages that bear no true relation to the real amount of taxation. It is a ready means of excuse for over or undervaluation of property, according to the mood or interest of the assessor. It is a method which invites dishonesty and general looseness in the raising and disbursing of public revenues in all the cities and counties of the state. To reform this obvious abuse should be one of the first acts of a legislature which was elected with the hope that it would do much to advance the material interests of Nebraska.

Other important matters-not to mention the absorbing questions of railroad regulation and revision of the usury laws-will be the adoption of means for pushing the development of the state and attracting new capital and population. The methods which have done much for other western states are worthy of trial here. Provision must also be made for the representation of the state

at the world's fair. These are some of the business questions which will have to be dealt with by the next legislature. They are much more important than politics. It is to be hoped that they will be met by clear-headed and public-spirited representatives of the producing and business interests of a state that is still just in its

THE ELECTION BILL.

The decision of the president not to call an extra session of congress lessens the chances for the passage of the election bill which is in the senate. The advocates of the measure are said to be as earnest as ever in the determination to pass it, but it is doubtful whether they will be as numerically strong as when congress adjourned. It is reasonable to suppose that the late elections will cause many republicans at both ends of the capital to revise their opinions on the election bill, and while it is not to be doubted that the more radical of them will insist on pushing the measure, it is certain that the conservative element will be largely reinforced in numbers and emboldened in their opposition. The bill was formally postponed until the December session, but it has no special privilege. Still it could be taken up at any time by a majority vote, but unless the rules can be amended so as to fix a time when a vote shall be had it is not probable that it will be taken up. To attempt to change the rules would precipitate a fight that might be prolonged to the close of the session, and since the republicans are not unanimous in favor of a change it is not likely that these who are will bring on a partisan conflict over this question.

The well informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that independent of the parliamentary obstacles that beset the bill the result of the election has thrown additional obstacles in its pathway, and it would not be surprising if it should be quietly abandoned. Undoubtedly that course would be heartily approved by a very large majority of the republican legislature. It will contribute all in its party. Outside of the south, where the

election bill was directly responsible for the loss of republican congressmen, that measure exerted very little influence upon the elections. Most of the constituencies throughout the north hardly heard of it, and none gave it very serious attention. But while it played no significant part in shaping the result, it can safely be said that if it had been made an issue the popular verdict would have gone heavily against it. Whatever may be said in defense of legislation of this kind as an act of justice to a large body of the people who are deprived of the franchise, and therefore are not properly represented in congress, or indeed are not represented at all, the fact must be owned that the masses of the republican party do not believe such legislation to be expedient, while many thousands of them hold the opinion that it would fail of its purpose Under existing circumstances it is obviously the part of wisdom to allow the election bill to quietly die.

REPUDIATING CLEVELAND.

The indications are that Mr. Cleveland will have to fight hard in order to get the nomination for the presidency in 1892. The democratic demand for him is by no means unanimous. On the contrary there are party leaders who have already proclaimed their opposition to him, and such men as Senator Gorman of Maryland, Blackborn of Kentucky, McPherson of New Jersey and Eustis of Louisiana will exert a great influence. Gorman has never been especially friendly to Cleveland, or at least not since he was checked in his attempt to manage the patronage of the administration, and it is therefore not surprising that he has thus early gone on record as against the renomination of the expresident. Eustis, also, has never been a friend of Mr. Cleveland, having stood with Beck, Vance and other democratic senators in practically ignoring him. But Blackburn and McPherson were until now understood to be among the strongest supporters of the ex-president, and therefore their virtual repudiation of him is significant.

In a recent interview the New Jersey senator remarked that the field had broadened, and the democracy was no longer dependent on New York for its candidate. The party could go to the west for a standard-bearer. This idea found acquiescence from the Kentucky senator, who expressed his displeasure at the failure of Mr. Cleveland to do anything to assist the Tammany democrats in their late contest. Senator Eustis is authority for the statement that at a conference of leading democrats in New York city some time ago it was practically decided to throw Cleveland over so far as New York is concerned. He is quoted as saying that there was no attempt to conceal the fact that Cleveland is distasteful to the leaders of the democracy, and that an outside man is preferred if it should be found that Gov-

ernor Hill is not acceptable. Unquestionably Governor Hill stands better at present with the democracy of the country than ever before, while he is in virtual control of the party in New York. He has announced his wish to again be a candidate for governor, which disposes of the statement that he desired to go to the United States senate, and doubtless his wish will be complied with. to the governorship, but he will very likely give way to Hill rather than take the chances of being defeated in a contest with him. If Hill should be reelected next year he could easily obtain the New York delegation in the next democratic national convention, and would therefore have a very decided advantage over Cleveland. All the indications are that this will be the case.

But the trend of democratic opinion is manifestly toward getting a candidate outside of New York, and if the party had an available man in the west he would have a very excellent chance of being made the standard bearer.

ANOMALIES OF THE ELECTION.

It will not be well for the friends of reform and the enemies of corporate aggression to build too high hopes on the results of the state election. It is true that both branches of the legislature have alliance majorities, but it remains for actual experience to demonstrate that its component parts will all stand firm in the encounter with the corporation lobby.

All is not gold that glitters-not every man who protests his devotion to the people proves true at the critical moment.

There were some very strange bedfellows in the recent campaign. It is now plainly seen that W. A. McKeighan had the ardent support of the B. & M. railroad in the Second district. The railroad owed a long standing grudge to N. V. Harlan, and railroads have the Bourbon quality of never forgetting. Thus men who could discern the powerful undercurrents at work in the Second district beheld the anomalous spectacle of a corporation fighting for the so-called prophet of anti-monopoly and sticking its long knife into the man whom the alliance farmers were preparing to bury under an avalanche of votes. The rank and file of the independents were unwittingly working with the railroads to defeat a man who had won the undying enmity of corporations by standing up manfully for the people. This very fact should have been the strongest argument in support of Harlan. THE BEE does not say that McKeighan had any understanding with the railroads, but it is well aware that he was the instrument with which they hammered a man who was above corruption and beyond reproach into the dust of defeat.

The same anomaly was observed in the independent state convention. The man whom the railroads feared was beaten by a man whom their cohorts These are samples of several favored. like results in the state election. Men have been chosen to the legislature under the banner of anti-monopoly who owe their success to the occult power that has so long made and unmade politicians in this state. Men were defeated by anti-monops to the profound

satisfaction of the railroads. THE BEE hopes the producers will realize every reasonable hope which they entertain in regard to the next power to that end. But there have been

enough peculiar things developed already to make it wise for the friends of reform to keep sharp eyes on certain people at Lincoln.

AN URGENT DUTY.

It is to be presumed that every repubican in the present congress appreciates fully the urgency of the duty to pass a reapportionment bill. There is no matter claiming the attention of this congress of greater importance. The necessity for the readjustment of the representation in the lower house of congress has never been as great as the recent census has shown it to be. This rearrangement is a matter of justice to each of the states. There is nothing partisan about it. It is found that the differences in the present congressional representation are quite as glaring when the southern states are compared with each other as when republican states are compared with republican or when democratic states are compared. In all comparisons the discrepancies are found to be equally great. Thus, as the house of representatives is now constituted, northern republican states are found to range from one member of the house for each one hundred and sixty-eight thousand inhabitants down to one for each four hundred thousand, while southern democratic states are found to differ in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-two thousand to two hundred thousand. Such differences call most emphatically for speedy rectification, and the call is from every state and in the interest of every state, without regard to section or pol-There ought to be no difference of

opinion as to the equity or necessity for the passage of a reapportionment bill during this congress. It is necessary in order that there may be opportunity for action during the coming winter by such legislatures as will be in session, or at the furthest at the sessions a year from the coming winter, unless congress should determine to relieve the legislatures of the duty of districting the states. A bill for this purpose has been introduced, and if it appears clear that the constitution gives congress the authority to prescribe the congressional districts a measure of the kind is very likely to be adopted. The feeling is general among the republicans in congress that such outrageous gerrymanders as those in Ohio, Indiana and Maryland ought to be prevented, and this can only be done by congress taking the arrangement of congressional districts out of the hands of the legislatures.

It is expected that the democrats will fight most vigorously to prevent the passage of a reapportionment bili by this congress. There will be little danger of their accomplishing anything in the house if the republican members can be kept in Washington, but they might be successful in the senate. The result of the late elections will encourage them to employ every means of obstruction, and the country may expect to witness an unparalleled exhibition of fillibustering and dilatory tactics. But a reapportionment bill should be passed if possible, and it should be one of the earliest measures for consideration.

THE reports that reach us from Wall street regarding the ascendancy of Jay Gould in the control of the Union Pacific may or may not mean anything. The probabilities are that the reports were concocted by stock gamblers with a view to bearing Union Pacific stocks. The annual election of Union Pacific directors will not take place until March, and many ups and downs may be reported in the stock market between now and then. When Gould had control of the road reports were circulated every few weeks that he was outflanked and bound to step down, but for all that Gould held on with an iron grip. So it is at pres-

If there is anything in sight that the railroad companies and franchised corporations want within the reach of the city council, from a public thoroughfare to a viaduct, all they have to do is to ask for it. Until every square foot of public property and every public thoroughfare is transferred into the keeping of some voracious corporation or monopoly, ambitious ward heelers and thrifty honorable bilks will all want to be in the city council, where on six hundred dollars a year they can grow comfortably wealthy in a single term.

THE board of public works declares that the services of inspectors can be safely dispensed with. But the power to do the dispensing is confided in the chairman, who is expected to see to it that the inspectors are kept actively employed in the interests of the combine until after the city election. Mr. Birkhauser must cancel his political debts.

THE question that confronts the tax payers of Omaha now is whether the city council is to be owned and controlled by franchished corporations and manipulated by jobbers and boodling contractors or whether the city affairs are to be run in the interest of the taxpaying property owners.

THE business men of Omaha have done remarkably well in the campaign against prohibition. Now they must buckle on their armor and assist in ridding the city of tax-eaters and boodlers.

THE tax-eaters are busily engaged in laying plans for continued prosperity. They enjoy the soft berths that have been created for their exclusive use and benefit by the combine and do not propose to be ousted from them if they can help it.

THERE is no immediate danger that the councilmanic brogans of the Hon. P. Ford will go a-begging in the bloody Third, though not one of the score of aspirants in the field is physically capable of filling them.

WE must not lose sight of the fact that the immediate future of Omaha will depend very largely upon the outcome of the city election on the first Tuesday in December.

THE number of eminent democrats in the state tendering advice and counsel to Boyd indicate an alarming want of confidence in the elect.

ACCORDING to a resolution of the

board of public works suspending "the services of all inspectors immediately upon the completion of the ability to further perform service for the city," the commissioners of insanity must be convened to determine when the inspectors reach the "completion of their ability."

IN THE ROTUNDA.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, by far the ablest and most influential advocate of the woman's suffrage idea in the United States, was in Omaha yesterday, the guest of Rev. Newton Mann of Unity church.

The lady was on her way home to Wash ington, D. C., from a vigorous but unsuccessful campaign in South Dakota, where the question of woman's suffrage was before the people at the recent election. In 1884 Miss Anthony engaged in a debate with Mr. Edward Rose water, editor of THE BEE, at Boyd's opera house, and although opponents in a very earnest discussion the debate resulted in making them warm personal friends. Miss Anthony called at the editorial rooms of THE BEE last evening and spent half an hour very pleasantly talking over the prospects of her special hobby, of prohibition and of the political situation in general. She said that there was so much interest manifested in the location of the capital in South Dakota that it was impossible to interest the voters in woman suffrage. The two leading political parties paid but little attention to the discussion of the question which interested her and the rest of the suffragists. "I have made up my mind," said Miss An-

thony, "that hereafter I shall let the two old parties fight their own batties, and I shall confine myself to the work of furthering the cause I so much desire to see triumphant. I have not had much to do with prohibition recently. The pronibitionists in Nebraska are undoubtedly in the minority, but they form a very respectable minority. The efforts of our workers in the cause of suffrage will be largely directed, for some time to come, toward the United States congress. We hope to accomplish more there than by working among voters like the miners of South Dakota, who care nothing about the movement. The Swedes can be interested in prohibition, but they turn a deal ear to woman suffrage."

Miss Anthony said she hoped still to see the day when women would be given the right to vote in every state in the union. "The admission of Wyoming, with its women in possession of the ballot, has given

us a great deal of hope," said the lady. She was shown through Tue Bee building and expressed herself as being surprised and delighted with the magnitude, magnificence and arrangement of the building. Miss Anthony is seventy-one years old, but still retains to a remarkable degree the mental and physical vigor of former years. It is something quite phenomenal to see a woman of three score and ten still able to appear as one of the leading orators in a political campaign.

J. D. Hubble, the democratic postmaster at Fairbury, was resting comfortably in a capaclous arm chair at the Paxton, complacently cogitating upon recent events. A BEE man nterrupted his musings and asked him a few questions. Then Mr. Hubble said:

"I don't know as Richards' refusal to de clare against prohibition made much difference. It was just about the same as if he had declared in favor of it, because it was genorally understood that he leaned that way, and if he had come out against it, it would have weakened Boyd and strengthened Pow-

"How do you account for the election of Boyd and the defeat of the balance of the democratic ticket!"

"Well, Boyd made more of a campaign than any of the others. He was really the only man on the ticket who went out and did hard work all over the state, Another thing, he was helped by the alliance people more than any other candidate. I don't know how it was in other parts of the state, but down in our county whenever the alliance people scratched anybody it was almost always in favor of Boyd. We didn't have a democratic paper in the county, while the republicans had two andt he alliance one, but the vote showed republicans 1,202, democrats 1,010, alliance 753. The other parties did all the stumping, but we came out pretty well with the votes."

"What figure will the alliance cut in 1892! "That depends altogether on the legislation of the democratic congress. If it is satisfac tory to the farmers, the alliance will be a thing of the past, but if it is not, there will be any quantity of alliance men in the succeeding congress, and they would elect a peaker. The work of the next congress will have a very heavy bearing on the result in 1899.11

Hon. John A. Dempster of Geneva is in the city. Speaking of the recent election Mr. Dempster said:

"It was a sure enough evelone all over the country for the republican party, but I want to tell you another thing. There will be just as great a reaction after a while. I look for the state and nation to swing back again with vengeance two years from now."

Hon. E. L. Merritt, formerly editor of the Omaha Herald, but now a resident of Spring field, Ill., and recently elected to the state legislature, passed through Omaha yesterday on his way home from Denver. "Do the democrats hope to elect John M.

Palmer to the United States senate!" a Bur reporter asked Mr. Merritt. "Do we hope to elect him?" the gentleman

said, carnestly. "I should say we do. We will elect John M. Palmer to the United States senate on the first ballot.'

W. L. Young of the Nebraska fish commission was in Omaha yesterday. In speaking of the estimate made last Monday by the commission for the appropriation needed for the ensuing two years Mr. May said:

"The commission will not ask for so large an appropriation this winter as it did two years ago because we shall not need so much unless more extensive improvements than are now under contemplation are undertaken. During the past two years we built a fish car and a new hatchery, and those two items of expense we shall not have to incur very soon

Legislative Irresponsibility. Considerable discussion is now going on in

the state press concerning the threatened contest of the election of Mr. Boyd to the Governor's chair. Some are denying that the legislature has any voice in the matter except to declare the total of the votes, and the name of the person appearing to have received the highest number, as the person elected to a state office. Others claim that as the legislature is made by the constitution the sole judge of the election of state officers it is in joint session the supreme master of the situation, can count when it gets ready and

settle a contest as seems good to it.

The fact that the legislatures have frequently defied the constitution of a state with impunity, because of the impossibility of punishing individuals fer the sins of the corporate body, is sufficiently well known Legislatures have split in two more than once in this matter of declaring a governor elect. as in Louisiana, and each of the fractional bodies have met and sworn in other persons claimed to have been elected in sufficient numbers to make two legislative quorums and have gone on with their business until one or the other was repressed by mobs and driven out of the capital.

More recently the legislature of West Vir-

ginia refused to count the vote at all because the majority of the members seated, were democrats, and the governor that was elected on the face of the returns was a republican. They went on with their business until the end of the session and adjourned leaving the old governor in the chair until a few days before the expiration of the term of office of the man who had been deprived of his seat, and then met with a new set of returns that had been tampered with by the returning boards, and the democratic courts, that indicated the election of the democratic governor, whereupon they had him sworn in. The democratic supreme court of the state easily winked at all these abuses of execu-

tive power on the part of the legislature. Still more recently, in the state of Montana, the first legislative session was spent in a fruitless attempt to organize under the constitution because of two sets of returns for legislators and state officials, two houses were running at the same time, and the decisions of the supreme court on the election cases were disregarded until the United States senate settled the matter by excluding one set of senators and admitting the other

It appears from these precedents that if a legislature declines to be governed by the constitution and omits to do things of a mixed executive and judicial nature that the constitution enjoins upon it, there is no ade quate remedy. Nor is there any penalty that can be inflicted on the legislature or any member thereof for the violation of the oath of office taken by the members in which they swear to support, and, of course, to obey the consti-

The irresponsibility of legislatures is the great weakness of our national and state government. Any other officer of the state, executive or judicial, can be called to account for the violation of his oath of office. The legislature as a bady cannot be called to any account and no member of a legislature is accountable to anybody except the body of which he is a member.

The reason for this anomaly in our system s that it is modelled to a great extent after the English system. There the commons have nothing above or beyond them in the shape of a constitution, and are wholly irresponsible. The only way they can be dealt with m case they assume a high hand is by proregation. The sovereign can disperse hem and take away their individual rights to sit at his pleasure.

Here the only case in which the chief mag istrate can prorogue a legislature is when the two houses cannot agree upon a day for a sine die adjournment. Nor has any mandatory order of a court directed to the legislature itself, any practical force. If the legislature refuses to do what the court directs there is no penalty. The court cannot do what the legislature refuses to do. It may state what the duty of the legislature is in the premises on appeals perhaps, but that is as far as its jurisdiction can go. The court may nullify an unconstitutional act of a legislature, but it cannot cure a wrongful omission of a constitutional duty by a legislature.

The Wall Street Gamblers. Denver Republican

A very panicky feeling exists in the New York stock market, and some of the Wall street gamblers will probably go into bankruptcy before it is allayed. The danger is that legitimate business may be seriously injured by the financial disturbance brought on by the stock gamblers. It would be a good thing for the whole country if the New York stock exchange could be wiped out entirely.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska.

There are 105 German families belonging to the Catholic church of West Point. Rev. A. W. Connett has left Burwell to be

me the paster of the Congregational church There has been but one case in the Hastings police court since October 20, and that

s a plain drunk. Fire nearly destroyed the residence of Eu mond at Hustings. The loss is covered by insurance.

Three thousand barrels of apples have been shipped from Rulo this year. The average price per barrel was \$2. The Nebraska City pentoon bridge has

en cut loose and started down the river for its future destination, Auchison, Kan. Excavations have been made at Ulysses the buildings recently destroyed by fire. Thomas Sweeney was killed and Lewis McIntosh was injured by the caving in of a

sand bank near Ulysses Wednesday after-Jacob Penn, one of the oldest settlers of

Otoe county, died at his home near Dunbar, aged sixty-five years. He came to Nebraska

W. B. Beck of Burt county would like to e president of the state senate and C. D. Shrader of Logan has his eye on the speakership of the house.

Beyond the Rockies.

Baker City, Ore., is now lighted by elec-Wyoming coal shipped into Oregon brings \$10 a ton. Billings, Mont., offers \$5,000 to anyone who

will build a flour mitl. Three Indians will be hung at Missoula, Mont., December 15 for murders committed he past year. W. H. Sibley, a Nevada City, Cal., man,

recently purchased in Oregon twenty pair of Mongolian pheasants, which were introduced

into that state several years ago. The price ranged from \$10 to \$15 per pair. Laura de Force Gordon, the "lady lawyer." is engaged in a suit at Walla Walla, brought by ladies who voted last fall, but whose rotes were not counted. They sue for ages and Laura is taking care of their inter-

A strange and fatal disease has appeared among the cattle in the eastern part of Nevada. Death ensues in an hour after the animal shows symptoms of the disease. The eyes then bulge out and the tongue turns

Promenent citizens of Boise City have is-

sued a call for a commercial convention to meet in that city December 9 and discuss the needs of the new commonwealth of Idaho and repare memorials to present to the Firs There are growing on a farm in San An-onio, Cal., two large fig trees that are as

old as the state. They are thirty feet in ight, have a very large spread, and are marvels of productiveness. It is tho they will yeld 1,000 pounds of fruit each. The bark Tamarine, from the Arctic ocean arrived at San Francisco on the 5th inst. with 900 barrels of oil, 3,000 pounds of bone.

and 175 barrels of sperm oil, the product of sixteen whales, all of which is valued at \$40, 000. This is the most valuable cargo amon the whalers for the year. A salmon taken at Astoria, Ore., had a

silver Waltham watch and chain in its mouth. The watch had evidently laid in the water for years, as the steel portions crum-bled to dust when touched. Its presence in bled to dust when touched. Its presence in the salmon's mouth is accounted for by the fact that salmon at this season of the year will engerly bite at any bright object, and the watch and chain had been caught by the net dragging on the bottom. As it was hauled in it attracted the attention of the salmon and he took it in.

Game is exceedingly abundant in San Francisco markets the present season. Geese and quail are very abundant and of other varieties the Bulletin says: "Ducks are now coming from the north by myriads The markets, where every variety is seen in large piles, illustrate the abundance of this game. The little teal is hung up in bunches, and here and there, separated from the great piles of the more common kind, one may see bunches of canvas backs; but the market is never overstocked with the latter variety. Snipe, rail and all the long-billed varieties are hung up to tempt the buyer. Venison has been abundant for many a day. Occasionally the carcass of a young bear may be seen. He has a place in the game list. The coon, also, is among the spoils brought in from the country. A few weeks later larks, robins and the reed birds will be abundant."

OMAHA'S ART EXHIBITION.

Something About the Artists and the Work They Have Done.

A VERY COMMENDABLE LOCAL DISPLAY.

Interest on the Increase as to Who Will Take the Prizes Offered by the Association for the Best Pictures.

"A great deal of accent, but very little noise," said Wagner when leading one night, to his orchestra. This is sometimes a distinction worth the painter's consideration, Especially should the young artist bear this constantly in mind when engaged upon his exhibition work, for so very often does he fail to discriminate between true and ultra-vivid color which reflects Wagner's idea of accent

Of the 217 oils on exhibition in the Life building there are but very few for whose presence upon the walls one is forced to blush, as has generally been the case in the preceding exhibitions. There are very few daubs and fewer absurdities, when the age of the association is taken into consideration.

One pleasant feature of the exhibition is that so many of the pictures are complete compositions, good in almost every particu-This has no reference to merely paintings which are satisfactory in the ensemble, but canvases which in their entire surface are covered with perfect workmanship.
Charles Craig of Colorado, a member of the association, has in his "Nasty Day" (66)

the association, has in his "Nasty Day" (66) one of the very best works in the collection. It depicts a scene familiar to nearly every frontiersman, Ute Indians going to the agency for supplies, and deservedly excites admiration. The atmosphere is perfect, the detail carried to the finest point consistent with the subject matter, the whole effect commanding recognition. Mr. Craig certainly is to be congratulated for his masterful de-lineation of the American Indian as he is. Mr. Borglum is also largely represented,

lery. There is a big future for this young Omaha artist, and when his reputation is made, when he is a prize winner in the Paris salen, he need not paint any better pictures than the ones on exhibition now. His reputation will do the rest. In landscapes Miss Ethel Evens takes very high rank. She has chosen to place on the walls as representative of herart, an original drawing of a scene near Philadelphia

but none of his work is new, having been on exhibition for some time at the Lininger gal-

(72). It is so excellent, so carefully worked up that some of the leading artists of the country have gives it unstinted praise. Charmingly pastoral, with a deep artistic feeling running through it, the canvas will stand an excellent show of taking one of the ending prizes in the landscape class.
Mr. Rothery has more than ever justified the good opinions of his friends regarding his ability as a painter in oils. He has made tremendous strides in the past twelve months, his work being far superior to any-thing he has heretofore accomplished. There will be a diversity of opinion as to which of his exhibition pieces is the best. One, the

figure of a woman at her tollet (168) is dar-ing, it is unconventional. The flesh tints are excellent, the drawing, with the single exception of the left shoulder, quite acceptable. But his subtlest art seems to have gone out in the liming of "Leisure Moments" (169), the full length portrait of a gray haired man, who is busily engaged reading the paper, probably the debate on the Blair educational bill. The outline of the face, the working up of the belowing of the face. of the background, the tout ensemble is per fect. It is a ficture which places the artist in the front rank because of its feeling and its truthfulness to the rules of art.

One of the most modest and conscientious artists in the exhibition is Mrs. Frances Mumaugh. Retiring is her nature, yet withal the favorite of the whole artists' colony, she has a number of very charming canvases on the walls. Mrs. Mumaugh is perticularly a painter of fruits and flowers. Thoroughly appreciating her limitation, she always does clever work within the scope of her ability. And several of her very best efforts are hung upon the line in the present exhibition. No. 132, a study of la Francoroses, is particularly pleasing to the eye and thoroughly true to nature. No. 130, "Autumn Treasures," which in this case are cabbages, omons, turnips, etc., was painted as a companion piece to the "Impending Fate" of last year. As a study piece it is remarkably praiseworthy reflecting the artist's knowledge of the rel-ative value of colors. And No. 181, "The Deserted Claim," has the true poetic ring. 10/ is a lone hut in a wide expanse of prairie, the effect being heightened by the sombre colors which the painter has used.

thorough command of light and shade and is deeply contemplative.

Miss Sadie Kelly has a study of ducks upon the conventional board back ground, [95] which are wonderfully well drawn, the color being particularly commendable.

Ayoung woman with the instincts of the

nch school of art is Miss Teana Lennan who has fourteen pic-McLennan tures on exhibition, some of them ex-ceedingly worthy of critical commendation. The young woman has unquestioned ability and in a dozen years from now, when age tempers youthful impetuosity, will be in the forefront of the fight for fame. Two studies of roses, Nos. 108 and 109, are among the gems of the collection. They are truthful to nature, with an atmosphere warm and invit-ing, while her study of carnations [112] shows much careful consideration.

A young artist who is surprising her friends is Miss Liena Snowden, a pupil of Mr. Rothery's. A year ago her work was exceedingly crude but she determined to win a place in the colony of artists and her ten pictures in the present exhibition show what can be accomplished when determination holds the reins. No. 186 "wine and honey" is a gem, one of the deverest bits of trans-parent painting, if not the eleverest, in the gallery, and her roses are very effectively drawn. Beyond doubt the young woman has a future before her especially in still life

Miss Hershey has a study of thistles [91] elevated almost to the ceiling, the hanging committee evidently believing that the painting, in the slang of the street, was 'out of sight,' and so it is in this far—that it is an exceedingly charming bit of work, quite worthy of a place on the line.

Mrs. Lilla B. Seavey, wife of the chief of

police, has painted a cluster of bovardia [178] very prettily and effectively. In color and one it is well nigh perfect. Mrs. George I. Gilbert has several very pleasing sketches, No. 82, a study of roses,

being very artistically painted.

Now that the exhibition is open to the public, art lovers should assist the association by their presence. It is beyond question the best exhibition of home talent Omaha has had, and the artists should be encouraged to

At a quarry near Salt Lake, last week, a frog hopped out of a pocket in the center of a rock which had just been blasted. The ani-mal was of small—size and perfectly white. Its eyes were unusually large, but apparently blind. Where the mouth should have been there was only a line. The frog died next morning.

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