

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00...

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Nov. 15, 1890, was as follows:

George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, 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, was 19,419 copies...

THE march of the war correspondents to the frontier presents a grand historical picture.

LOOK out for a new crop of dime novels as one of the results of the aboriginal revival.

It is barely possible that economy was introduced in city affairs by the combine, but the acquaintance was short-lived.

It is gratifying to have Secretary Window explain that Uncle Sam still has a comfortable supply of money in his inside pocket.

THE murmurs of revolt heard in every ward represented by combine councilmen foretells the coming storm. The bosses must go.

LABOR agitation will continue to be a profitable profession. Mr. Powderly has been re-elected at a salary of something more than ten dollars a day.

SHOULD Sitting Bull accidentally or otherwise run up against federal rifles in motion, it is safe to predict he will not have sufficient breath left to unfold his tale of woe.

GOVERNOR THAYER has fired a proclamation right into the midst of the Indian camp. If poor Lo insists on keeping up the disturbance now it is because he is an incorrigible tough.

WHILE the incorporations are vigorously warring among themselves, the interstate commerce commission is actively preparing to place a few managers beyond the roar of the strife and turmoil.

CHEYENNE and Helena are in position to exchange congratulations. Both captured two senators. The opinion of the rest of Wyoming and Montana is somewhat equatorial in temperature and suggestiveness.

THE great public who read the only correct return in THE BEE are having the same experience in the matter of the Indian uprising. THE BEE never allows its readers to get left in matters of news.

GENERAL PALMER has encountered an unexpected obstacle in Illinois. Three alliance farmers hold the balance of power in the legislature, and to each of them the strange idea has occurred that the senatorial toga would look exceedingly well on himself.

GOVERNOR GORDON surprised his enemies and friends by getting elected senator from Georgia on the first ballot. By the aid of railroad influence he has won after a very bitter fight and Jay Gould secures another reliable representative on the floor of the American house of lords.

FRANCIS E. WARREN has been elected as the colleague of J. M. Carey in the United States senate from Wyoming. This gives our western neighbor perhaps the strongest representation of any of the new states, Congressman-elect Clark being also a very able and promising man. Governor Warren is a man of more than ordinary ability and is thoroughly familiar with the interests of his state. He has for years been identified with the home interests of Wyoming, as Carey has with its interests at Washington. Together they will make a strong team.

SINCE the demise of the star routers, no gang has afflicted the government and the country with greater persistency and greed than the pension sharks quartered in Washington. Created and fostered by the bounty of the government toward the veterans, the rapacity and abnormal check of pension attorneys has become a national scandal. Every precaution taken by congress to prevent imposition on soldiers entitled to pensions made the sharks all the more ravenous and desperate, and to their unconscionable greed is due the unceasing agitation for more pension legislation. They are the real simon pure patriots for revenue only, and their zeal for the old soldiers is gauged by the size of the fee. The pension office owes it to itself and the country to curb the pension grabbers and rigidly limit the privileges they have shamelessly abused.

THE ARMY ON THE GROUND.

The dispatches printed exclusively in THE BEE, which announced the impending gathering of troops around the great Indian reservations of Dakota, have been fully verified by the results. Although they were promptly denied at headquarters, within twenty-four hours the orders issued bore out in every respect the predictions of our Washington correspondents. At the present writing Dakota is encircled by a cordon of regulars making their way to the disaffected regions, with General Brooke in command of the troops.

The movement is in many respects identical with that of nearly two years ago, when murmurs of discontent among the southern Cheyennes in Indian territory called for a demonstration of force under orders of General Sheridan. While the few companies of troops in the vicinity of the Indian agency were not sufficient to strike awe to the hearts of a few hundred threatening bucks, a massing in force of all the garrisons of the department promptly showed the restless Indians the futility of a hostile demonstration. Practically the same condition of affairs now exists throughout the entire northwest, where the Sioux, the northern Cheyennes, the Crows, the Shoshones and the Bannocks, under the stimulus of religious fervor, are threatening their agents and defying the authorities on the agencies.

While there is no good reason to believe that with the approach of winter, and its heavy snows, the thirty odd thousand Indians of the plains are likely to go on a raid, yet the evidences of insubordination are such as to make it highly proper that the war department should evince the power of the army, and prevent by a show of force the first semblance of an outbreak. It is due to this feeling on the part of the authorities that the present movement of troops has been ordered, and that all the army of the United States, now in garrison in the department of the Platte, has been placed under arms.

General Brooke is now on the ground with a force ample to suppress the beginnings of an insurrection. The garrisons of Forts Niobrara and Robinson in this department, and of Fort Meade in the department of Dakota, which surround the Sioux reservation, are ready to move, and most of them are now at the scene of the disturbances.

We do not believe that there will be trouble, because the best possible method for preventing trouble has been so promptly taken. It is a matter for congratulation that the war department has acted so quickly under the advice of experienced men like General Miles, General Merritt and General Brooke, and that they have not waited for an actual foray before sending troops to anticipate and capture, after long and painful delays, the Indians who have been the cause of the disturbances.

THEY ARE ALL BUSINESS MEN. The official organ of the combine has at last come to the rescue of the taxpayers and bootlers. In this delightful task it treats the citizens and taxpayers of Omaha as chumps and idiots.

We are assured that the present city council has been a business body and has been controlled by business men, who have managed the city's affairs in a business-like way. If by this it is meant that the leaders of the combine have managed the city's affairs with a business-like tact that has put money into their own pockets, we will cheerfully concede the statement to be true. It has been business with them from the word go.

It is now plainly evident that the outcome of the recent commotion in Wall street is to be the formation of a gigantic railroad trust. Jay Gould, the Vanderbilts, and other heavy capitalists are apparently behind this movement which contemplates the control of all the transcontinental lines and all other important western roads under one management. The Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Richmond Terminal have largely changed hands during the recent excitement and gone in the direction of the men who already control the other important links in the chain which binds the interstate commerce of the country from ocean to ocean.

There can be but one object of such an imperial trust as this—the crushing of all competition. There can be but one legitimate result—the raising of rates to the utmost limit that "the traffic will bear." The increased earnings must be paid by the people, whom these railway lines serve as arteries of commerce. But what will be the ultimate results of this aggressive move on the part of the railway magnates?

It cannot fail to add fuel to a fire that is already slowly burning away the supports of corporate monopoly in this country. There is a deep-seated aversion among Americans to paternal schemes of government and to any attempt to obscure the line between the legitimate business of the public and the natural and proper business of individuals. This sentiment, once the safeguard of capital and enterprise, has rapidly become in recent years the bulwark of monopoly. Presuming upon this national instinct of business independence and aversion to anything bordering upon socialism, capital has by syndicates, combinations and trusts deprived the people of the heartfelt influence of competition. Thus a myriad of private enterprises have been merged into a few monopolies of astounding proportions, and thus the time has come when a few men have money and nerve sufficient to gather into their hands all the important lines of railway that belt the continent. It is distinctly a move directed against the business interests of the country and especially of the west.

The sentiment of the times is strongly opposed to every species of combine or trust. The tendency of public thought is in the direction of legislation of the most aggressive character to arrest a threatening and expanding evil. The inevitable outcome of this latest movement will be to strengthen the demand that already cries aloud for government ownership, or control, of all the railways. The sound Americanist that has hitherto opposed this demand must give way before the necessities that these arrogant aggressions of monopoly have forced into view.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The statement made by the secretary of the treasury at a cabinet meeting, that the position of the treasury is perfectly secure and satisfactory, cannot but have a reassuring effect upon the country. This does not follow by reason of any general impression that the national finances were in an unsatisfactory shape, or that the treasury was likely to encounter any difficulty in meeting its obligations, though these things have been suggested, but because the large dependence which the money market has learned to rest upon the public con-

fidence in that body. The fault is not in the law. In whatever other respect the interstate commerce act may be wanting, it is sufficiently clear and explicit in the authority it gives the commission to proceed against those who violate it, and if vigorously and firmly enforced the penalties are ample to prevent violations. The railroads have persisted in their disregard of the law because they have been loath to believe they could do so with impunity.

It appears that the evidence on which the commission is now proceeding against the roads was obtained previous to the order of some months ago reducing the rates on grain from the Missouri river and interior points of Kansas and Nebraska to the Mississippi river and Chicago. It is not to be doubted that later evidence of the manipulation of grain rates could be obtained if desired, but the public will be very well satisfied if the commission shall be successful in making a case with what evidence it is in possession of. What is wanted is such an enforcement of the law and its penalties as will convince the corporations, or more properly their reckless managers, that persistent disregard of the national will and authority is a dangerous and unprofitable proceeding. The interstate commerce commission is in need of vindication. It has fallen under the suspicion of being indifferent, if not with being more concerned for the protection of the corporations than the public, and it has consequently lost in popular confidence. It may still be able to show that in this an injustice has been done it, and in doing this also contribute in a very important degree toward removing some of the difficulties in the way of a solution of the railroad problem.

HOW THEY REDUCE TAXES. The most bare faced statement that we have ever seen in print is the assertion of the official organ of the council combine that taxes have been reduced by the very business-like methods of Wheeler, Davis and Chaffee. It takes a great deal of brass to make such an assertion in the face of the facts that are within the reach of every taxpayer.

Where, when and how has the combine reduced city taxes? The present council was organized by corrupt bargains with city contractors and a shameless bargain to allow a forty-five thousand dollar claim to the gas company which was in dispute in the courts, and which should have been left to the adjudication of the court. It was common report in the city, and members of the combine were charged right in their faces that several thousand dollars had been paid to hold them together in the organization of the council. No sooner had this council been organized than they began creating a new set of offices for dead-beats and ward heelers who were pensioned upon the city and have been living upon the taxpayers ever since. These parasites are quartered in nearly every department and the result is an enormous increase on the city payroll.

In the first six months of 1889 the amount drawn by parties on the city payroll, whose appointment is not expressly provided for by the charter, aggregated \$30,171.01. For the first six months of the present year the amount paid employees not expressly provided for by the charter aggregated \$40,250.56. Here is an increase of over ten thousand dollars in the first six months of this year on the extra salary lists alone. There has not been as much done in the matter of public works this year as last year and the extra payroll does not include employees of the park commission, or of the police and fire departments. Reducing taxes, indeed!

But this is only a trifling exhibit of the raid upon the taxpayers to which the combine has given its active sanction. It is a matter of record that they repealed the ordinance that required the street railways to pay for paving between their outside rails and refunded \$10,000 to the street car company after it had been paid into the treasury under a convenient protest. This tax was loaded upon the property owners when the franchises which the people have voted to this company without price are worth millions.

A few months later they voted the right of way over the new Tenth street viaduct for which the company would have been glad to pay at least ten thousand dollars into the city treasury. What conclusion can we reach except that the combine had to be lubricated before they went on record for such jobbery? Reducing taxes, indeed!

If it were practicable to investigate the conspiracies that have existed, and still exist, under the prohibition law of Iowa by which justices of the peace and their mercenary henchmen have mercilessly plundered the people, the result would undoubtedly be alarming. For years these officers of the law—justices, constables and informers—have been banded together to carry on the most unscrupulous espionage, and not only have thousands of innocent persons suffered, but the whole people have been compelled to contribute to the ill-gotten gains of these freebooters. It is reported from Des Moines that the fee transcripts in liquor cases during the past year in that county alone have amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars, and there are other portions of the state where in all probability the people have been nearly as badly plundered. Governor Larrabee in his final message called the attention of the legislature to this grave abuse and recommended remedial legislation, but nothing was done by the last legislature. The people, however, have provided their own remedy, and after the present year the gang of marauders will find their occupation gone. Among the demoralizing effects of prohibition in Iowa none has worked much greater injury than this abuse, which even a governor friendly to prohibition felt compelled to condemn.

WITH honest, reputable candidates, the republicans can maintain their ascendancy in the city council. To nominate notorious bootlers and jobbers is to court defeat.

AMONG the outrageous acts of the combine, the increase of tax exemptions stands foremost. Despite the explicit directions of the constitution that prop-

erty must be used "exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes," to entitle such property to exemption, the combine has placed property worth millions of dollars on the free list, thus increasing the burdens of taxpayers and overriding the plain letter of the law and the opinion of the city attorney.

The new constitution of Mississippi indicates disposition among the natives to accept existing conditions and make the best of them. The new organic law benevolently wipes out slavery and repudiates secession, two notable symptoms of progress among the shotgun brigade. It forbids duelling and lotteries, grants to women equal rights with men in acquiring and holding property, establishes a commission to supervise railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies and adopts the Australian election system for five years. The chief object of the constitutional convention—to regulate the colored vote—was accomplished by levying a two dollar poll tax, and imposing an educational test on and after 1892. This clause will affect both white and colored voters, but was the only practical plan to insure democratic supremacy and white ascendancy. The constitution, on the whole, marks a decided advance in the shotgun politics of the state.

THE republicans of the Fifth ward are confronted with a splendid opportunity to elect a representative man to the council. O'Connor is doomed, but those who seek his place on the democratic ticket are not a whit better. The people of the ward are decidedly weary of brazen political upstarts, and if the republicans bring out a strong, brainy man they will secure the active support of hundreds of disgusted democrats.

The gentlemanly train raiders of Texas were foiled in their latest attempt to harvest a crop of express money by the vigilance of railroad managers in providing armed guards for trains. Travelers by the southern routes are thus given reasonable security for their lives and belongings, with the added attraction of periodical fusillades en route, to break the monotony and give refreshing zest to fleeting scenery.

As the combine has secured the aid and comfort of an organ, it is to be hoped they will favor the public with an explanation of the reduction of half a million dollars in the total assessed valuation, compared with the previous year, in the face of the fact, certified by the building inspector, that four and a half millions were invested in buildings in Omaha during 1889.

THE Business Men's union of Minneapolis has raised a purse of one million dollars, to be paid out in aid of new jobbing and manufacturing enterprises located there during the next three years. The example may be transplanted with beneficial results by every live city in the west.

THESE are times of strange, startling sensations. "A war about water" is raging in a leading Missouri town, where the fluid is respected mainly for its usefulness as an adjunct to navigation.

JUST now the exactions of the campaign are such that Mr. Wheeler cannot stop to enquire where citizens, seeking favors from the city, place their insurance.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska. The Uradilla waterworks are nearly completed. Pender has purchased a fire engine at a cost of \$715.

The meat markets at Superior have agreed to close on Sunday. A grand wolf hunt will be a Thanksgiving attraction in Otoe county.

The Ulysses Oddfellows will give a ball and banquet on Thanksgiving day. The electric light plant at O'Neill is almost ready for operation and the city expects to have water works in the spring.

Theodore Koster swore out a warrant in the district clerk's office this afternoon charging James B. Mickey, a farmer residing four miles south of the city, with being insane and that his property is in danger of being lost. Mickey is well-to-do, and this is the second time that he has been up before the insanity board. About four years ago he was declared insane on the same grounds. It didn't take Mickey that long to make up his mind, however, and he astonished the court by walking in and telling the judge that he had agreed and sworn to the charges, and that he would do anything to get out of the asylum, and when he was sent there he would do anything to get out of there. The sheriff was able to get him there only by pretending that he was going to place Mickey in charge. Mickey remained in the asylum two years, and was finally released on his own recognizance. His recent attack appears to have started from last week, when he attended the sale of A. C. Reddish's faunke hill farm, and he was there for three days. He drove home so fast that he jolted all the horses out, and raised a great rumpus when he got home and before he was removed from the house he was in a perfect rage. The hearing was set for Saturday.

THE STRIKE OFF. The difficulties existing between James H. O'Neill, the North Ninth street plumber, and his employer, the city, are being worked back to work. A member of the union stated that the strike was caused by Mr. O'Neill ignoring certain rules of the union. Rule IX reads: "No journeyman will be allowed to work in a shop where a jobber is employed in preference to a journeyman. A shop employing a journeyman will be entitled when the present jobber, J. C. McElroy and J. H. McElroy, bondsmen of Parsons, were party defendants. Beack figured up from the record a list of police officers who had been named was due him. The defense was that the claim had been settled and a receipt dated October 3, 1887, was introduced in evidence. Beack, however, claimed that the date should be 1888. The bondsmen also denied any responsibility, inasmuch as under the original law of the city, notwithstanding the ordinance relative to fees, policemen could receive nothing beyond their salaries, and were not entitled to any fees. The case was given to the jury at the close of court.

THE TWO DAKOTAS. Faulk county's debt will not be refunded. Hill City will vote on incorporation on the 26th.

A tooth little boy fell upon a barrow and a tooth tore his scalp while another entered the cheek and showed out one eye. Physicians were immediately called and the child is slowly recovering.

It is alleged that at one of the election proceedings in the Black Hills the clerks were both under age, and that the judges were some of the time engaged in a game of cards at one side, the voters depositing their own ballots in the box.

PREPARING FOR CONTESTS.

Powers and Dech on One Point Fail to See Eye to Eye. DIFFERENCES REPORTED COMPROMISED. A Lincoln lady mourns the mysterious disappearance of her diamonds—Vagaries of Mickey's Mind—New Republican Club.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Powers and Dech are said to disagree over the matter of contesting all the state executive offices. Powers will be satisfied if he can be seated, and is willing to let the other gentlemen on the ticket remain in private life. Powers' reasons for this as expressed to his friends are as follows: 1. That with the governor and legislature at their command, the alliance can manage the state. If the state board of transportation does not come up to the demands of the alliance, the party can pass a law taking the power out of the hands of the state board of transportation and have regular railroad commissioners appointed by the governor. 2. The difference between the votes for Boyd and Powers may be very easily overcome, he thinks, by throwing out a few precincts through the affidavits alleging fraud. It will be much easier therefore, as Powers reasons, to overcome the plurality of Boyd of 1,144 than to overcome the plurality of the republicans elected on the face of the returns for the other executive offices, those pluralities being from 2,500 to 4,000. 3. Powers believes that the seizure of all the executive offices will redound to the discredit of the alliance party and create a prejudice against that organization for abusing the power it had in the legislature of passing on the returns. The more conservative alliance men agree with Powers on these points; but Dech, who is a supporter of the alliance ticket, does not here to them, and other candidates on the alliance ticket side with him. Dictator Burrows is said to be one of the leaders who is in favor of the alliance ticket in spite, and it is believed that Powers will yield his own judgment to the command of the dictator. Many of the alliance people express the fear that they cannot prove fraud enough to throw out any of the republican candidates elected in the face of the returns. On one point only do the alliance leaders seem to agree and that is in condemning and sneering at Omaha. Later on it is reported that Burrows has succeeded in having his own way about the proposed contest and that Powers has given in to him. This afternoon the notices of contest to the republican state officers elect were printed.

WHO STOLE THE DIAMONDS? That is the query which is agitating the family of Mrs. A. D. Marshall, who lives at 1224 U Street. There is considerable air of mystery about the robbery, for such it appears to be. The motive for this cannot be divined, but it is reported that several persons who were made cognizant of the affair and have aided in the search are apparently bound not to divulge any of the particulars. Mr. Marshall and two other persons called on the police station for some time this morning and were overheard enjoining the officers to say nothing to the newspaper men about the affair. Mr. Marshall is a jeweler and the owner of a handsome diamond pin, several rings and other diamond studded ornaments, and yesterday afternoon when he went to her jewel case she discovered the diamonds were all gone. She did not have the bureau drawers locked.

Several police officers were called to investigate the matter, and it is said one person was arrested and taken to the station. The rooms occupied by the suspect were searched, but as the police officers believe it is supposed nothing was found. The party suspected was a visitor at the Marshall residence yesterday.

FOR FURTHER SETTLEMENT. John W. Hafer, through his attorneys, filed suit in the district court against John W. Bowman, claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000 for false imprisonment. Hafer is the young man from Seward, who was arrested about a month since on complaint of Dr. Bowman, who charged that Hafer had stolen a horse from Dr. Bowman and secured \$25 from Bowman by means of a chattel mortgage on property which he did not own. Hafer was bound over to Judge Houston, but when the case came up in district court Hafer's attorneys brought out sufficient evidence to establish a strong alibi and the jury promptly discharged him.

THE petition sets forth that Hafer was arrested on October 11, 1890, and imprisoned in jail for the space of thirty days, and that all was very damp, and as a consequence plaintiff became sick and was confined to his bed for the space of four days, and his health was irreparably injured. He also incurred great expense in defending himself, lost the employment for which he was receiving \$8 per day, and suffered great mental and bodily pain, and paid for his removal into public scandal and disgrace to his damage in the sum of \$10,000.

MICKY'S MIND. Theodore Koster swore out a warrant in the district clerk's office this afternoon charging James B. Mickey, a farmer residing four miles south of the city, with being insane and that his property is in danger of being lost. Mickey is well-to-do, and this is the second time that he has been up before the insanity board. About four years ago he was declared insane on the same grounds. It didn't take Mickey that long to make up his mind, however, and he astonished the court by walking in and telling the judge that he had agreed and sworn to the charges, and that he would do anything to get out of the asylum, and when he was sent there he would do anything to get out of there. The sheriff was able to get him there only by pretending that he was going to place Mickey in charge. Mickey remained in the asylum two years, and was finally released on his own recognizance. His recent attack appears to have started from last week, when he attended the sale of A. C. Reddish's faunke hill farm, and he was there for three days. He drove home so fast that he jolted all the horses out, and raised a great rumpus when he got home and before he was removed from the house he was in a perfect rage. The hearing was set for Saturday.

MUSCATINE WANTS A BEET SUGAR FACTORY. Glenwood's artesian well is now down 1,900 feet. A fair county has voted to build a new county jail, and for every four men so employed an electric street railway for Burlington is now assured.

There were 2,500 barrels of apples packed at Glenwood this season. The Iowa sheriffs will meet in annual convention at Des Moines December 17 and 18. A girl baby weighing one pound and seven ounces was born in Page county the other day.

The Dubuque county poor farm consists of 250 acres of land and its poor house contains fifty-two inmates. Wens Machacek, a brutal wife beater, was fined \$100 for indulging in his favorite pastime of beating and abusing his wife. Physicians were immediately called and the child is slowly recovering.

The new Winona & Southwestern road will be completed to Oaase by January 1. It runs from there to Mason City, where it crosses the Iowa river, and thence to Dodge road and extends southwest to Omaha and Kansas City.

The fifth annual meeting of the Iowa Draft Board association will be held in Des Moines January 18, 1891, the day preceding the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture. C. F. Curtis of Nevada is secretary of the association.

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There were 2,500 barrels of apples packed at Glenwood this season. The Iowa sheriffs will meet in annual convention at Des Moines December 17 and 18. A girl baby weighing one pound and seven ounces was born in Page county the other day.

The Dubuque county poor farm consists of 250 acres of land and its poor house contains fifty-two inmates. Wens Machacek, a brutal wife beater, was fined \$100 for indulging in his favorite pastime of beating and abusing his wife. Physicians were immediately called and the child is slowly recovering.

The new Winona & Southwestern road will be completed to Oaase by January 1. It runs from there to Mason City, where it crosses the Iowa river, and thence to Dodge road and extends southwest to Omaha and Kansas City.

The fifth annual meeting of the Iowa Draft Board association will be held in Des Moines January 18, 1891, the day preceding the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture. C. F. Curtis of Nevada is secretary of the association.

THE TWO DAKOTAS. Faulk county's debt will not be refunded. Hill City will vote on incorporation on the 26th.

A tooth little boy fell upon a barrow and a tooth tore his scalp while another entered the cheek and showed out one eye. Physicians were immediately called and the child is slowly recovering.

It is alleged that at one of the election proceedings in the Black Hills the clerks were both under age, and that the judges were some of the time engaged in a game of cards at one side, the voters depositing their own ballots in the box.

PREPARING FOR CONTESTS.

Powers and Dech on One Point Fail to See Eye to Eye. DIFFERENCES REPORTED COMPROMISED. A Lincoln lady mourns the mysterious disappearance of her diamonds—Vagaries of Mickey's Mind—New Republican Club.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Powers and Dech are said to disagree over the matter of contesting all the state executive offices. Powers will be satisfied if he can be seated, and is willing to let the other gentlemen on the ticket remain in private life. Powers' reasons for this as expressed to his friends are as follows: 1. That with the governor and legislature at their command, the alliance can manage the state. If the state board of transportation does not come up to the demands of the alliance, the party can pass a law taking the power out of the hands of the state board of transportation and have regular railroad commissioners appointed by the governor. 2. The difference between the votes for Boyd and Powers may be very easily overcome, he thinks, by throwing out a few precincts through the affidavits alleging fraud. It will be much easier therefore, as Powers reasons, to overcome the plurality of Boyd of 1,144 than to overcome the plurality of the republicans elected on the face of the returns for the other executive offices, those pluralities being from 2,500 to 4,000. 3. Powers believes that the seizure of all the executive offices will redound to the discredit of the alliance party and create a prejudice against that organization for abusing the power it had in the legislature of passing on the returns. The more conservative alliance men agree with Powers on these points; but Dech, who is a supporter of the alliance ticket, does not here to them, and other candidates on the alliance ticket side with him. Dictator Burrows is said to be one of the leaders who is in favor of the alliance ticket in spite, and it is believed that Powers will yield his own judgment to the command of the dictator. Many of the alliance people express the fear that they cannot prove fraud enough to throw out any of the republican candidates elected in the face of the returns. On one point only do the alliance leaders seem to agree and that is in condemning and sneering at Omaha. Later on it is reported that Burrows has succeeded in having his own way about the proposed contest and that Powers has given in to him. This afternoon the notices of contest to the republican state officers elect were printed.

WHO STOLE THE DIAMONDS? That is the query which is agitating the family of Mrs. A. D. Marshall, who lives at 1224 U Street. There is considerable air of mystery about the robbery, for such it appears to be. The motive for this cannot be divined, but it is reported that several persons who were made cognizant of the affair and have aided in the search are apparently bound not to divulge any of the particulars. Mr. Marshall and two other persons called on the police station for some time this morning and were overheard enjoining the officers to say nothing to the newspaper men about the affair. Mr. Marshall is a jeweler and the owner of a handsome diamond pin, several rings and other diamond studded ornaments, and yesterday afternoon when he went to her jewel case she discovered the diamonds were all gone. She did not have the bureau drawers locked.

Several police officers were called to investigate the matter, and it is said one person was arrested and taken to the station. The rooms occupied by the suspect were searched, but as the police officers believe it is supposed nothing was found. The party suspected was a visitor at the Marshall residence yesterday.

FOR FURTHER SETTLEMENT. John W. Hafer, through his attorneys, filed suit in the district court against John W. Bowman, claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000 for false imprisonment. Hafer is the young man from Seward, who was arrested about a month since on complaint of Dr. Bowman, who charged that Hafer had stolen a horse from Dr. Bowman and secured \$25 from Bowman by means of a chattel mortgage on property which he did not own. Hafer was bound over to Judge Houston, but when the case came up in district court Hafer's attorneys brought out sufficient evidence to establish a strong alibi and the jury promptly discharged him.

THE petition sets forth that Hafer was arrested on