CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Urafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the som The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

The Ree B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta FWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck. secretary of The Bee
Publishing company. does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The DAILY Bee
for the week ending Dec. 13, 1890, was as fol-Monday, Dec. 8. Tuesday, Dec. 9. Wednesday, Dec. 10.

riday, Dec. 11. riday, Dec. 12. saturday, Dec. 13. 22,685 Average......23,213 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lith day of December, A. D., 1990 [SEAL.] N. P. Feil. Notary Public

County of Douglas, 188.

George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dairy Bee for the month of December, 1889, was 20,088 copies; for January, 199, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for May 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 180, 20,201 copies; for July, 160, 20, 20 copies; for Aurust, 197, 20,59 copies; for Sentember, 186, 23,570 copies; for October, 180, 20,752 copies; for November, 189, 21,50 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1890, N. P. Fell, Notary Public.

THE Dakota bad lands are objects of considerable speculation.

HISTORY repeats itself. Witness the scrimmage of the Kilkenny political cats.

THE board of public works should remember there is such a thing as too much paternalism.

IF NOTHING else is accomplished, three good Indians will compensate for much of the border fright.

It is quite evident the prohibitionists will never forgive Mr. Boyd for being born beyond the Atlantic.

St. PAUL has purchased a \$300,000 stove plant and will try to make it warm for Minneapolis hereafter.

THE report that Apaches were all dead or in jall in vigorously refuted by the vital statistics of Arizona.

PARIS is having a gay winter, but that does not necessarily imply prosperity. Paris is always gay, even at her

MOODY is still running for senator in South Dakota, but the independents and democrats confidently claim that they will Tripp bim.

IT is predicted that the Omaha session of the contested election will show that Douglas county was far more sinned against than sinning ..

THE condition of the general fund is not likely to improve while the sinecures are permitted to draw salaries without rendering an equivalent in ser-

OCCASIONAL raids are made on the joints of Dakota merely to remind the residents that they cannot lawfully take a little conversation water for the stomach's sake.

THE discovery of a two hundred and forty foot vein of salt in Kansas is particularly timely. It insures a sufficiency of brine to pickle the countless political stiffs strewn about the state.

ANOTHER survivor of the late expedition has attacked Stanley. The explorer's experience in darkest Africa

was very tame compared with the adventures he is having in enlightened America. IT is a cheerful thought to contemplate that while the coal baron is squeezing you this winter the ice baron is getting ready to begin a campaign for the

next summer. Ir is the hard lot of Washington Mc-Lean, who was something of a man himself, to go down in obituary records as the father of John R. McLean. The father was fully as notable in his day as the son is now. But the world soon forgets.

purpose of squeezing what is left of you

IT SEEMS to be settled that the president will reappoint Mr. Schoonmaker to the interstate commerce commission and patiently wait for Bill Morrison's term to expire a year hence. Then he will name a republican successor and the gentleman from Illinois will again be Horizontal Bill.

MINDEN suffers a severe loss by Satur day night's fire. Her people will have the sympathy of the state. Minden, the seat of Kearney county, is one of the brightest and most pushing of our smaller cities, and it may confidently be predicted that she will quickly recover from this sad blow and build bigger and better than before. That is the Minden

style. SCULLY, the Dublin landlord, who has come into prominence in Irish politics through the home rule split, is not unknown in the west. He is the owner of thousands of acres of land in Illinois, and also the bulk of Nuckolls county, Nebraska. His tyrannical treatment of tenants in both states led to the adoption of stringent alien land laws, and unless Mr. Scully becomes an American citizen before his death, his vast acres become the property of the state. If Scully is considered a typical home ruler, it is evident the Irish electors are not fam'liar with his odious operations as a landlord in Illinois and Nebraska.

ASSAILING WESTERN INDUSTRIES. Ten years ago when the packerles of

Chicago began the shipment of dressed meats to eastern markets, the railroads attempted to destroy the business by an exorbitant tariff. They made no attempt to conceal their purpose to hold the live stock traffic and by unjust charges check the growth of an industry which, while benefitting the public, materially affected the revenue of the corporations.

The scheme utterly failed and the corporations were forced to acknowledge that the business had come to stay. Despite the lesson of experience, the western roads are about to emulate the the foolish example of the eastern trunk lines. They have decided to reduce rates on live stock from the Missouri river to Chicago, not as a concession to western stockgrowers, but to check the growth of the packing industry in Missouri river cities. It is in the nature of premium to shippers to patronize Chicago and give the railroads the benefit

of the long haul. This is a revival of the odious system of rates which the public fought for years. It is the exercise of the power to make and unmake cities which railroad managers have attempted in the past, and which provoked restrictive legislation and the condemnation of the courts. Carried to its logical conclusion, it means disaster to western industries, for with equal justice the corporations can juggle rates on other products and exact as great a rate on the manufactured article as on the raw material. If the railroads are to charge as great a rate on dressed as on the live animal regardless of weight, there is no incentive for industrial enterprise at points beyond the eastern termini of the roads.

One of the prime objects in view in establishing factories in the west is to reduce the weight of the products of the country and effect a saving in the cost of transportation. In numberless instances the raw products cannot be marketed at a profit, hence the necessity of reduction of bulk without reducing the market value. It was this necessity of reducing bulk that brought about the establishment of extensive packeries in Omaha, the investment of millions of dollars and the creation of permanent avenues of employment for thousands of workmen. It holds to reason that if weight bears no relation to the cost of transportation there is no material benefit in slaughtering stock in the west. With equal justice the corporations can declare that raw beets shall not pay a greater rate than the quantity of sugar they will produce. So with gold, silver, lead and copper ore. The principle is the same, and if the corporations are consistent the proposed squeeze on hogs should be applied to all products manufactured in the west.

The proposed action of the railroads should arouse a vigorous protest from all classes. It is an indefensible assault on western industries and an unwarranted tribute to eastern markets.

AN IMPOSSIBLE COMBINE.

Southern newspapers are busy with discussions of the Alliance and its threatened third party movement. They see in it a danger to the present supremacy of the democratic party and their effort is to turn it into a grand reinforcement of that organization.

During the recent campaign in Nebraska THE BEE tried to make it plain to the republican farmers of the west that a separate political movement would inevitably play into the hands of the democrats. The truth of this prediction was vividly illustrated in troi congress should particularly guard the returns, and the following quotation from the Atlanta Constitution shows how seriously the thing has been taken by the democrats of the south as the hope of a long lease of power:

We believe that the southern Alliance mer by their wise and conservative attitude, will nip the third party movement in the bud. and that they will be influential enough to convince the Alliance men of the west and northwest that their proper place is in the democratic party. We base this belief on the character and purpose of the Alliance platform recently acopted at Ocala. With very slight modifications, that platform will suit any democrat, and there can be no doubt. that the next democratic convention, recognizing this fact, will make an enunciation of principles on which every Alliance man can stand. Taking the Ocala platform as a test. there is little difference between a genuine

democrat and an Alliance man. This is the tenor of southern newspaper comment. They see that a third party movement cannot possibly succeed unless it unites the producers of the south and west; that if it should accomplish that it would reduce the democracy to a hopeless minority; that if the southern farmers stand firm and make the demands of the alliance in some measure the platform of the democratic party they may stampede their western brethren into the bourbon ranks. Viewing the situation in this light, they are expending the full force of their eloquence to induce the alliance in the south to lead the alliance in the west over to the democrats. If this plot was not plain to everybody before election, surely only a blind man could fail to discern its lumi-

neus outlines now. But the southern editors do not look deeply into the situation, nor behold it with a clear vision. If they did they would see how preposterous must be the effort to yoke up the democracy and the alliance, or to commit the interests of the republican farmers of the west to the keeping of the bourbon leaders of the south.

The Alliance demands certain radical reforms. They can only be obtained by an extension of the powers of the general government beyond anything yet attempted in the history of this country. If the democratic party stands for anything it stands for the rigid limitation of the powers of the general government. If the time ever comes when the alliance ceases to be the plaything of the democratic politicians and asserts itself as a serious and formidable movement in favor of the broad application of power to the problems of finance, transportation and the like, there will come a clash which must for the time being annihilate the party of Jefferson and states rights. It is nonsense to say that the Ocala platform "will suit every democrat." The fact is that an attempt | as the country is now suffering from, but to make such doctrine the platform of everything would be moving along the democratic party would precipitate smoothly and prosperously. England,

mous leader it ever had. The republican party, which has always stood for a strong federal government and a broad construction of the constitution, is much more in line with the demands of the Alliance than is the democracy.

It is too early by many months to predict the outcome of this new element in American politics, but it is as plain as the noonday sun that there can be no serious fellowship between its members and the democratic party. The gulf is too wide and too deep.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

There is some uncertainty as to whether congress will at the present session enact any legislation looking to the solution of the irrigation problem. In his annual report the secretary of the interior stated that the location and selection on the public lands of reservoir sites is proceeding with very decided energy under the law of August 30, 1890, and he suggested that the present existence of the sites, their continued multiplication, and their future use now demand from the people and the government the most serious consideration, for it must be determined what shall be done with them, and upon the proper answer to this question depends in great part the prosperity of the territories or states in which they are located. The secretary urged that congress should without delay enact comprehensive laws determining the national policy in this business. A bill has been introduced at the pres-

ent session which proposes the transfer of the reservoir sites on the public lands to the states and territories in which they are respectively situated, the purpose of making such grants being to insure the construction of distributing works by the states and territories, so that the accumulated water supplies may be divided at fair rates and without unjust discrimination among the lands needing them. Several hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by congress for surveying and setting apart the lands in which great basins may be built for holding surplus water, and there is no question as to the expediency of this policy. But what shall be done after this important work is accomplished is a matter for determination hardly less important than that of the location and selection of reservoir sites. There is certain to be a vigorous opposition to any plan requiring the government to carry out a general system of irrigation, from some on account of the great expense that would be involved, and from others on the ground that such work cannot properly be undertaken by the government. It is estimated that it would cost \$1,000,000,000 to irrigate 100,000,000 acres, so that it will oe seen there is a rather formidable reason for opposition to the government doing this work on the ground of cost. The government might repay itself from the sale of lands, but this is so uncertain that its suggestion will not be likely to dissuade many from opposition to the government assuming so enormous an

bligation. Probably the solution of the problem will ultimately be found in limiting the work of the government to the survey and segregation of water storage sites and transferring them to the states and territories in which they are situated under conditions that will insure the proper carrying out of an irrigation scheme for the general benefit. The secretary of the interior suggests that if the reservoirs are subject to local conagainst such misuse of powers granted as would either allow the upper lands to absorb the water continuously through the dry season, or the authorities to require any but the cheapest and most liberal terms for its transportation to the inhabitants and farmers. n any event it is desirable that the present republican congress shall determine the national policy in this matter, for otherwise it may be many years before the question can be decided, with the possibility that in the meantime this very important work would be practi-

cally abandoned.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

The country still has a great deal of confidence in the financial views of Senator Sherman, and perhaps hopeful expressions from no other man would go farther in allaying public distrust. In a late interview Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that the principal factor in the monetary stringency is the fear of the free coinage of silver, or that some other radical measure may be adopted that will destroy the present basis of value and derange all existing contracts and business operations. This fear induces the process of hoarding gold, which is now going on at a rapid rate, and threatens, said the senator, even be fore the free coinage of silver, to de monetize gold and change the whole basis of business transactions. There appears to be no question that gold is being hoarded. Ac cording to a recently published state ment there was in the United States treasury and the New York banks at the end of July gold to the amount of \$264, -489,000, and on December 6 the gold in these institutions amounted to \$233,398, 000, a decrease in the visible supply during four months of \$31,061,000, only a small part of which represented exports. Assuming the correctness of these figures, over \$20,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from circulation between August 1 and December 1, a fact that bears very strong testimony to the existence of the fear spoken of by Senator

Sherman. Mr. Sherman expressed the belief that if no unwise legislation was threatened the business situation will right itself. The fact is there is noth ing the matter with the legist mate business of the country except a want of confidence. The trade of the nation, foreign and domestic, is in a most satisfactory condition, and but for the distrust growing out of the danger of some "impulsive legislation," to employ a phrase from the president's message, regarding the finances, there would not only be no such disturbance a revolution in its ranks. It would do whose financial affairs were severely violence to all the traditions of that shaken up by the crisis in the Argentine

party and to the memory of every fa- Republic which threatened the loss of whose grip they struggled to fasten upon the vast amount of her capital invested there, has almost entirely recovered from the shock, and her capitalists are wondering why there should continue to be financial stringency and disturbance in this country. Doifbiless if it had been proposed in parliament to make some radical departure in the financial policy of the nation, and there was reason to apprehend that those proposing it might develop sufficient strength to carry it out, the recovery in England would not have came so speedily as it did.

Senator Sherman believes that the silver law of the last session should not be disturbed, and this is unquestionably the opinion of the intelligent and conservative business men of the country. Free coinage might not result at once, as the senator thinks, in the demonetization of gold, but there can be no doubt that it would invite that result and thereby work enormous injury to the business interests of the, country. The way to a restoration of confidence, which is all that is needed, is not difficult, but the trouble is there are a good many men in congress who either cannot or will not see it, and unfortunately there is some reason to fear that they may be able, if not now in the near future, to carry their unwise plans into effect. It is this fear that is the potent factor in the existing financial disturbance.

A REPRESENTATIVE of women's labor organizations is busy at Washington with an effort to have congress interfere with the board of lady managers of the world's fair. She says that only "ladies" have been appointed and that "women" have been entirely ignored. This distinction has a real significance as she puts it, her claim being that the persons chosen owe the honor solely to their political influence and that none of the active leaders of the masses of workingwomen received any attention. There is a measure of justice in the complaint. Most of the ladies on the board are good representatives of their sex and their various states, but there is no good reason why women like Helen Campbell, who are the leaders of important social movements, should not have been also included. The fair should be broad enough to include all interests and it must be carefully guarded against aristocratic proclivities.

A MINNEAPOLIS jury found a locomotive engineer guilty of criminal negligence in running his train at a high rate of speed within the city limits and causing the death of three persons. The law, as well as the company's rules, justified the verdict, and the engineer was bound over to answer the charge of manslaughter. The incident illustrates how readily a railroad company, in case of accident, dodges behind its rules to shield itself and throw the responsibility on trainmen. The bulk of railroad rules were never intended to be obeyed. An engineer attempting to obey them to the letter would soon find himself in search of a job. Between ignoring rules and holding his situation he naturally chooses the latter, takes all risks, and when in trouble finds himself deserted by those whose commands he obeyed at his peril.

THE spirit of old Pickwick lives in all its green and vigorous youth in the senate of the United States. On Friday enator Butler remarked that Sens Hoar was a deliberate and willful liar. Senator Hoar replied that he would say what he pleased without regard to the behavior of the senator from South Carolina. Senator Butler then explained that the senator from Massachusetts was one of the nicest men in the world, and Senator Hoar replied that he had the utmost respect for the senator from South Carolina. Then everybody understood that the redhot remarks of the forenoon were uttered only in the Pickwickian sense, and the senate returned to its normal placid satisfaction with the world in general and itself in particular. Ours is an era of great statesmen.

THE Messiah craze is not a new Indian fad. It is at least a century old, and may possibly have been practiced in various forms before Columbus sighted the West Indies. A writer in the current Century asserts the Indians of California inherited respect for a prospective Messiah, and even after the followers of Junipera Serra wooed them to practical civilization the redskins frequently broke down all restraints, hurried to the mountains and went through muscular ceremonies not unlike the ghost dances of today. To some the Messiah was to come in the shape of a snake, to others in the form of a flery bull. The Indians of today slightly improve on the Messiah of their brethren of early mission days by mounting him on a buffalo.

FEW men in recent times have undertaken a more discouraging mission than William O'Brien. Checked at the pinnacle of success in America, he turns his face homeward hoping to accomplish what now appears impossible. He left the old land united, harmonious, aggressive. He returns to find it rent in twain, passion holding high carnival, the people's nopes sacrificed to ambition, and the paper which he had, by almost superhuman energy founded and made a powerful lever for the country's good, seized by his whilem friend, and his associates forcibly ejected. On top of this ruin is the certainty of six months in jail: It is not to be wondered at that Mr. O'Brien facesthese conditions sorely disheartened and troubled in spirit.

THE official report of the progress of the Nicaragua canal presents a strong contrast to the Panama ditch. While the latter is all but abandoned, its machinery wrecked, or rusting in idleness, and work costing tens of millions of dollars rapidly going to ruin, the managers of the Nicaragua canal are pushing the work with skill and energy, exercising proper economy and inspiring confidence among investors. The company is in good condition financially and is confident of completing the great undertaking by 1895.

THE conditions which pretentious reformers now lament were brought about by the oath bound gang of mercenaries | truly,

the city for another two years. The assessed valuation of the city is below that of the previous year, despite the fact, certified by the building superintendents, that over four and a half millions were expended on building improvements last year. Yet the combine illegally swelled the list of exemptions, allowed acres of valuable property to be lumped in as "railroad right of way" and purposely

failed to compel franchised corporation

to bear a just share of the public bur-

dens.

THE house committee on invalid pensions has agreed to report a bill limiting pension fees to two dollars. Under the present law the maximum fee allowed is ten dollars. A radical reform is certainly needed, not only to protect those entitled to the government's bounty, but to clip the claws of the schools of pension sharks fostered by exorbitant fees. It is a scandal to the government, an injustice to the veterans, and any measure which diminishes the profits of these mercenary agitators will receive the approval of the country. It cannot be too drastic to suit public sentiment.

THE endorsement of Major Paddock or government director of the Union Pacific is a neat compliment to a distinguished farmer. Doubtless the delegation fully appreciated the fact that the producing classes were entitled to a voice n the management of the road, and selected the major as a concession to the tillers. As a supervisor of roads Major Paddock can readily discount a Spaulding without drawing a field glass.

THERE is no excuse for the board of public works going beyond its legitimate functions to protect material men. It should confine itself strictly to the interests of the city and let individuals take care of themselves.

Ask Jay Gould.

Boston Journal, Where has the money gone! A hundred millions added to the currency within nineeen months, and still there is a cry for more. But where has the money gone!

> Snapping the Sinews. Kansas City Times.

When such men as William P. Grace, Banker Eugene Kelly and Joseph J. O'Donoghue go back on Parnell the jig is up. Money makes the mare go, in Ireland as else where.

Pity This Poor Parrot.

Chicago Tribune,
A parrot in Connecticut is 118 years old. It has been for 100 years in one family, having descended from father to son through two or three generations. Think of the marvelous toughness of the bird. Probably it has been asked 36,500,000 times in its life it it dian't want a cracker.

Will Swear a Man or Two. Lincoln Journal: Mr. Boyd has served notice that he will open a shop at Omaha to take some testimony himself. It looks as though Mr. Boyd ought to be allowed to swear a man or two, but whether his evidence will be considered legal by Boss Burrows remains to be seen. This court is not occupying itself with the case of Mr. Boyd so far as anybody can see. What it is seeking to establish is that if nothing had been said or done to the contrary, prohibition would have carried in Omaha and in the state. As prohibition was defeated it is evident that Mr. Powers ought to be seated as the next

"GET OFF THE FENCEP"

Tue Bee has referred heretofore to the requests made by the editor of the World

Herald upon alliance committeemen for letters of "endorsement and encouragement." The editor of that sheet has been flirting with the farmers of late and imagined himself a full-fledged "farmers' driend"-for revenue only. Accordingly he thought his paper entitled to a little endorsement because of its friendly (!) \$\$ attitude toward the alhance. These endorsements did not come voluntarily, so the editor sent out hundreds of letters soliciting them. But the scheme wouldn't work.

The reaction has set in, and the editor of the World-Herald is being roasted to a turn by alliance men whom he asked to compliment him. He asked for bread and they are giving him stones. Here is a sample: -there are many of the same kind:

AN OPEN LETTER TO YOUNG MR. HITCHCOCK. RUSHVILLE, Neb., Nov. 29 .- Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, Omaha, Neb .- Dear Sir: Your favor of the 17th inst, enclosing a copy of Congressman-elect McKelghan's letter of the 10th inst., has been received and carefully considered. I have never been a subscriber to the World-Herald, but received during the late campaign several copies of it and became sufficiently familiar with its position on the leading questions advocated by the alliance to enable me to form an opinion of its character. I am glad that you took the liberty to write me and to enclose a copy of McKeighan's letter. I am giad also that you took the "liberty" to think as you evidently did, that because Mr. McKeighan had written the World-Herald a lettered ter of "endorsement and encouragement that I would follow his example. I say I am glad you have taken these liberties, for by your example I am encouraged in taking cer tain liberties relative to the manner in which I shall reply. I shall therefore take the liberty to assume

that the alliance cause for which you profess an earnest friendship will be more effectually promoted by the appearance of correspondence in a regular liance journal than it poss correspondence in a regular al-liance journal than it possibly could in any other. I shall also take the liberty to express my opinion of the course of the World-Herald, though that opinion perchance be at variance with Congressman-elect McKeighan's and disparaging to the World-Herald. If McKeighan recommends the World-Herald to alliance men as a reliable friend of their cause on the basis of what it has been

and is in the matter of upholding and advo-cating their principles in preference to the principles of the democratic party, then I am a long way from being in accord with Because the World-Herald has "occupied a

friendly attitude toward the alliance and advocated the principles in which the alliance is interested" you ask me to liance is interested" you ask me to write you "a short letter of endorse-ment and encouragement." Let me ask what was the attitude of the World-Flerald what was the attitude of the World-Herald toward the alliance during the incipient stages of its growth! What was its attitude toward the "alliance" ticket in the late campaign? Helping the democratic ticket to defeat it, was it not! It claims to be friendly to the alliance, but advised its readers to vote for Thompson, the democratic candidate for congress, in order to defeat Kem, the alliance or independent candidate. Such friends (1), Mr. Hitchcock, are the alliance's most dangerous enemies. No sir, I cannot give you a "short letter of endorsement and encouragement" for what you wave done and encouragement" for what you have done for the alliance. And I further hop, that no true friend to the alliance will be caught on the hook which you have speciously baited No, I cannot endorse and encourage you,

out I will offer you some advice: Get on one side of the fence, not on the fence. If you want to be a democrat, be one, not a part of one. Do not try to serve two masters. Do not try to ride at the same time the demo-cratic and alliance horses with a foot on each. Their divergent lines will make you very un-comfortable, and your erratic attempt will end in speedy, well merited failure. Yours L. P. CUMMINS.

THIS AND THAT.

A new species of humor, fresh from the domes of municipal statesmanship, has broken loose in Kansas City. In a recent contest for city privileges between two waterworks companies, certain of the "outs" imagined that the "ing" were waxing rich. wads of boodle were affoat, and that itching palms were being soothed with the right stuff. One particular patriot was singled out and boldly accused of asking a "loan" in exchange for his vote and influence, and the fact was sworn to by the man to whom the request was made. On being called to account the injured municipal innocent indignantly repelled the allegation and coined a cnarming definition of aldermanic humor.

"I'm no long eared chump," he exclaimed without consulting a mirror, "to make any loud-mouthed breaks before witnesses that make me trouble. Why, the old duffer lies, and the very men he refers to to back him up say so. I'm going to sue the old cuss. You know how I am ... I'm full of little jokes like everybody else around a saloon. Here this old mark comes in and talks around and goes away. After he goes I say, same as you would: 'That old mark thinks we're all fools here. Well! he ala't in it with us a minute! See!' I never say money once. I'd be a bird to go on making a crack about wanting money with a growd around, if I meant it. The fact is, I was only joking." Of course the old duffer wasn't in it a

minute. He didn't know how to take a little joke, of which the municipal statesman was full. In fact, humor goes with the office, and such phrases as "What's in it!" What's it worth to you?" 'Where do you get your insurance!' and "I'm not here for my health," merely suggest the overflow of mirth and jollity which is inseparable from aldermanic life. The Kansas City definition is invaluable. It strikes the scales from public eyes. It is an elegantly rounded protest against the growing disposition to give a misleading color to words and acts which, it is gratifying to know on unquestioned authority, are merely little jokes intended to lighten the dual care of public life.

When one of the boy pupils of the Farnam school was asked Friday to name four of the most noted men in the world, promptly re plied: "Washington, Lincoln, Grant and James E. Boyd.

Hon. John L. Webster received a letter Wednesday which for a time led him to think that the late campaign was not yet ended. It was from a prohibition war-horse at Lincoln. and predicted that the amendment would be carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Webster punched nimself in the ribs a few imes, and when convinced that he could not be dreaming he looked at the date on the missive and discovered it had been written November 3. It was addressed to Fremont, which place it reached November 6, and since then it has laid in the postoffice. Mr. Webster was, however, glad to receive it, for it reminded him of old times. There was the familiar talk about the "dark allies of hell," the "tools of the arch fiend," the "devil's own," "whisky tubs," and a few other pet expressions which have fallen into disrepute since the close of the prohibition campaign. Mr. Webster would be glad to reply and thank the sender, but the writer's iden tity is hidden under the nom de plume of "Sicoligy."

Eugene Field, the Chicago literary feller and humorist, has just been writing of England and all Europe as a stoveless country. A couple of Omaha young ladies who recently visited the old country have also discovered that it is gumless. Both girls were in the habit of taking a "chew" occasionally while on their native heath, and it was with consternation they discovered that gum could not be bought for love or money in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. In Paris, however, they found a little shop which had a small stock of the much-wished-for article which the Frenchman had had on hand for tiffy years or less, and they purchased the entire An Alliance Man Roasts Mr. Hitchamount. By economy and carefully pasting he gum or the headboard of their bed upon retiving, the young ladies managed to exist intil arrival in New York.

A swell wedding was celebrated in Chicago recently in which some Omaha people were nterested. Prof. Swing, the popular preacher, tied the nuptial knot and his daughter was one of the wedding guests. The latter was escorted to dinner by an English dude, who was not aware of the reationship existing between the minister and his companion. While discussing the menu the Englishman expressed himself as greatly pleased with the wedding arrangements. "It was all perfectly grand," he whispered to his companion, "until that awkward, countryfied preacher came on to perform the ceremony. He was enough to disgust a fellow with the whole business." There is now a coolness between Miss

Swing and her late English friend,

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

The Good Templars of Verdon have reorganized their lodge. The Madison Chronicle is eighteen years

old, strong and prosperous. A great many cattle have died from eating ornstalk smut in Jefferson county. Sixteen Pawnee county farmers have or-

A cemetery association has been formed at Kennard with a very live membership. Hog cholera and corn sinut are carrying off considerable live stock in Colfax county. T. H. Blatchly, a student at Doane college, Crete, was thrown from a bicycle and had

W. T. Hastings has sold the Burwell Quaver to the Enterprise of the same place and will seek a new newspaper field. William Kingen, the Scotts Bluff county cattle thief, has been sentenced at Cheyenne, Wyo., to eight years in the penitentiary.

In a little fistic encounter between two Ashland young men, one had his nose broken and the other is in deadly fear of arrest. Miss Rebe Skillman of Arapahoe was thrown from a fractious pony and sustained painful injuries about her face and neck.

Rev. H. J. Hepnian of New York has be come the pastor of the Lutheran church at Dakota City, succeeding Rev. Mr. Sprecher, who has returned to Illinois. James Yenge and John Hickey, prominent

farmers near Tecumseh, have been arrested on complaint of William Verrall, charged with robbing his turkey roost. Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, residing near Wisner, has been declared insane and has been sent to the Norfelk asylum. She is twenty-six years of age and the mother of four chil-

The Business Men's association of Broken Bow has appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Oxuard and the officials of the B. & M. road relative to establishing a beet suga factory at that point. A. Kitzmiller of Kearney has returned from a hunting trip through Colorado. The

result of his hunting and trapping expedition is seventy-five beaver and several hundred mink and muserat pelts. The new Minden waterworks were tested just a day before the big conflagration there Saturday night, and were pronounced satis-factory. When the real fire test came, though,

the stand-pipe was empty. W. C. Kem of Pawnee City has received from friends an authentic cry of the Vicksburg Citizen of July 2, 1863, Printed on wall paper, two days before the surrender of the city. It prophecies the total defeat of the city. It prophecies the army of the Patomac.

lowa. Jefferson county paid bounty on 15,000 go hers the past year. Two recent fires at Grinnell were caused by defective electric light wires

Eldora's new Young Men's Christian asso-ciation building was dedicated Sunday. The mayor of Burlington has ordered that

the front doors of saloons be closed on Sun

The republicans elected twenty-three of

the forty-two judges chosen at the last elec-

The sixth annual session of the Northern Iowa Horticultural society will be held at Manchester December 16, 17 and 18,

Captain Head of Jefferson hopes to see his bill for the exemption of one-half the tax on mortgages pass the next legislature. The district court at Bloomfield is strug-gling with a suit for the possession of a steer which has cost over \$500 in witness fees so

Hon. Jeremiah L. Gay, a resident of Cedar township, Black Hawk county, since 1856, is dead. He was a member of the Iowa house from 1877 to 1881. Mark Hallin has been sentenced to six years

in the Asamosa penitentiary for manslaugh-ter. He was accessory to the murder of James Rowan, at Clinton, February 2, 1890. The Des Moines Register says that more than half the attorneys' fees charged up to the state in the trial of the liquor cases are found, on examination of the transcript, to be Chariton owns its electric right plant. For

the month of October, after paying operating expenses and interest on bonds, the plant \$124, besides furnishing 102 street vielded \$12 lights free.

The Salvation army at Keokuk proposes to give the poor children of Keokuk a Christmas dinner. A canvass of the town is being made by the army to discover the needy. clothing and food will be solicited and distri-There is a tempest in a tea pot at Marshall-

town over the question whether Commandant Milo Smith, of the soldiers' home, prohibited democratic candidates from soliciting soldiers' votes at the home. The Times-Republican publishes a grist of amidavits to prove that the commandant's conduct in the matter was non-partisan.

The grand jury of Polk county has indicted Walter Roan for assault with intent to kill Ira Perkins. He stabbed Perkins in the neck October 31, and the injury has caused a partial loss of Perkins' power of speech. The provocation for the assault was that Perkins took Roan's divorced wife to the theater.

About two weeks ago C. H. Patrick of Grundy Center died. The circumstances indicated that all was not right, and a coroner's jury was impancied and local physicians found evidence that arsenic produced death. The contents of the stomach were sent to Chicago for expert examination and it is understood that the test reveals facts similar to the finding of the local physicians. Sensa-

tional developments are expected to follow. "Constable Mercer yesterday called up on R. P. Clarkson of Clarkson Brothers, pro eters of the Register and owners of th ister block, notifying him that one William Priebe, occupying a room in the Register building by virtue of a lease from the Clarksons, was selling liquor contrary to the law, and that they would hereafter be held liable and that they would hereafter for costs and damages which might result from any condemnation proceedings against Priebe," says the Des Moines Leader.

The Two Dakotas. Sioux Falls wants the state fair.

A. Dickens club has been organized at Pierre. South Dakota state warrants are quoted at

99 cents on the dollar. The bill of the sheriff for closing the saoons at Sioux Falls is \$382.80. The Yankton Press thinks the bad lands will some day be a greater attraction than

Yellowstone park. It is rumored that Governor Mellette will be sprung on the legislature as a compromise senatorial candidate. Miss Lucy Bryson of Gettysburg, superin-

tend of schools of Potter county, is said to be the tallest woman in South Dakota. Judge Bartlett Tripp has eight rooms secured at the Locke house, Pierre, for his headquarters during the senatorial fight.

Incorporation papers for the Sioux Falls paper mill with a paid up capital of \$75,000, have been filed with the secretary of state at A South Dakota life insurance company has found business good out on the Indian frontier, and has pushed it for all the scare

Otto Gunderson, arraigned at Aberdeen on charge of murdering his wife, was committed without bail. All he would say was that he

wanted "to be forgiven." The Brookings Sentinel tells of an independent elected to the legislature from Kingsoury county who declares that the South

Dakota tegislature will surely repeal the Mo-Kinley bill this winter. of the river about fifteen miles below Pierre,

over five hundred acres in extent, is now claimed by Mr. Narcell under his Indian title. It is one of the finest bodies of timber reservation and is very valuable. D. H. Snowden, of the Bank of Verdon, inare writing to him, asking that he purchase

are writing to him, asking that he purchase land for them, in tracts of about one thou-sand acres, lying in such shape that it may be irrigated by means of artesian wells.

On a late trip to town from his Little Castle Creek ranch, Joe Reynolds told the Rapid City Republican a story of the finding of two eletons, one of a man, the other of a bear lying together near the head of Little Rapid creek. The find was made by a party of hunters about a month ago. An old rusted hunting knife was also found near the spot.

These are no doubt all that remain to tell the tale of a terrible forest tragedy of many years PROMINENT AMERICANS.

Senator Ingalis is said to have had an offer of \$15,000 a year to edit Frank Leslie's Illus-Mr. C. P. Huntington began life as a tin

peddler, and while he still has a large quan-tity of tin he does not peddle it. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, asked regarding the presidency of 1892, replied: "I think it is between Blaine and Reed. That is, as the situation now is."

Thomas Edison says that although in Italy he has the title of count, he prefers that of "the old man" by which he is better known among his employes at Menlo's Park. John Boyle O'Reilly's grave in Hollywood cemetery, Brookline, will be marked by a giant bowlder of conglomerate rock about twelve feet square and weighing seventy-five

Henry Cabot Lodge, an example of the scholar in politics, claims descent, it is un-derstood, from Sebastian Cabot, who discovered the coast line of this continent at the

close of the lifteenth century. Cal Brice denies that he is a candidate for the presidency. He is arranging to start a democratic newspaper at Columbus, O. This may not be quite so rapid a way of getting rid of his surplus, but in the end he will find-

it fully as effectual. Mr. Elliott of the Smithsonian institution thinks that seven years' inactivity of scal fishing is the only thing that will save the seal from extermination. If the seal sacque could be run out of fashion for awhile the

same end would be attained. General John R. Brooke, in command of the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, is a pative of Pottstown, Pa. He is over six feet in height and of robust proportions, and dur-ing the late rebellion won distinction on the battle field and was several times badly

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