had nothing to say whom they showed up again in the evening. Think Mr. Shinn left about 11 o'clack. Was par-

ticular to preserve good order, and did not walk the other way to avoid seeing any dem-

James O'Brien, sworn-Resided in the Third ward, South Omaha, on the day of election and was at the polls all day. I was peddling tickets and they were taken away from me by James Welsh of this city.

officer Tom Hayes sworn—At the last elec-tion I was on duty at the Sixth precinct of the Second ward and was there all day. Saw

no acts of violence. About noon a man who was claimed to be a Swedish minister came there with a lot of tickets. The crowd

obscene or profane language used toward the minister. Have lived in Omaha fifteen years.

Cross-examination-Am a democrat. Voted

on election day. Was there all day and made no arrests. There was no occasion for it.

It was a very quiet, orderly election. Voted

adjournment until 2 o'clock was de

clared, and that corner was soon quiet and

Monday afternoon for the contestees and the

witnesses after City Clerk Groves was ex-cused, and very little was done.

The city clerk was also given a whirl at the table of Dech-Majors et al, and stated that the total registration in Omaha was 22,657. He

could not give the total vote, saying that the county clerk was in a position to give that in-

At the Boyd table blue coats also figured

numerously, and their evidence was princi-pally an echo of the oft-told story of peace quiet and general good order and harmony on

BOTHERING THE CITY C. ERK.

His Experience With Prohibition

Sleuths and the Contestants.

City Clerk Groves was yesterday morning

served with a subpoens summoning him to at

tend forthwith the contest for governor and

The clerk is a very mild gentleman, but when he read the document he felt that he

was justified in forgetting his natural dis

He has been worried almost to exaspen

prohibition spies and hangers on who have almost daily infested his office under the pretense of examining the registry books in search of fraud. He supposed

that as soon as the election had passed there would come an end to this annoyance. His

office is still, however, infested with these sleuths and the time of both himself and clerks is largely occupied in seeing that the

ecords are not tampered with or the books

taken away from the office.

Now, however, that he has been expected

to perform the herculean task of carting those same books over to be pored over intermina-uly by the contestants, he feels the last straw

has been precipitated upon him and commences to object.

He told the party who served the subporta that his time belonged to the city and that he could ill afford to spend it to satisfy a crowd

people who in the name of contesting e gubernatorial election were simply lling rich fees out of the people's cket. Besides, he did not have a force

he should use his clerks as policemen he would be compelled to close up his office and then what would the public of He concluded

his remarks by saying that he would not re

spond to the summons unless he was paid his fees in advance.

The officer immediately returned to his no

property and to give notice that they might be inspected at his office. The con-testants would probably have him arrested,

but that that matter could be attended to.

Later Mr. Groves went before the contest

ney demanded to know why he had not

rought the books.

He said there were 205 of them and he did

was forthcoming, and he returned to his office uninstructed.

Branded as a Falschood.

Omaha, Dec. 27 .- To the Editor of THE

BRE: I observe in your issue of December

24 that one J. T. Coatsworth testified before

the Boyd-Powers contest court that I, on elec-

Dr. Birney, nose and throat. Bee bldg.

board and was told that he need bring

of clerks large enough to protect the books the latter should be taken from his office.

pulling

tion for the last three months by a ga

bring all the city registration books.

not necessary.

Miller.

deserted.

perpetrated.

election day.

voters.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Lancaster County Bar Makes a Move to Secure Another Judge.

LINCOLN'S SHIPMENT TO THE SUFFERERS.

Two Men Get into a Row over a Pool Game-Will Establish a Warehouse - Lincoln Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28 .- | Special to THE BRE . - At the meeting of the Lancaster bar association a committee composed of Messrs. H. H. Wilson, M. B. Reese, A. S. Tibbetts, C. L. Hall, C. M. Parker, W. J. Bryan and A. W. Scott were appointed to bring the matter of an increase of one judge in this judicial district before the next legislature. Indee Reese is engaged in drafting a bill which will leave the number of judges in other districts as at present constituted, but in such a such a shape that it can be readily amended and new judges put in where asked for. The leading members of the bar are enthusiastic for an increase in this district, as at present cases are from one and a half to two years on the docket before being reached. This is necessarily hard on the poor man who resorts to the law to get his just deserts.

ABIG SHIPMENT, Lincoln shipped by rail today a magnificent New Years offering for the western destitute. The total amount expended was \$1,000, and shipments were made as follows to the clerks of each county named: Dundy—One thousand pounds of corn meal,

one and one-half tons of flour, 600 pounds of rice and twelve bushels of beans. Hitchcock—Culbertson, 600 pounds of rice, 1,000 pounds of cornmenl and twelve bushels of beans. Trenton, 2,000 pounds of flour, 1,000 pounds of meal, 600 pounds of rice and

ten bushes of beans.

The shipments to Shelton, Beaver City, Indianola, Hayes Center, Imperial, Big Springs, Sidney and Ogallala were duplicates of the Trenton shipment. AFTER ALDERMEN.

Municipal circles are worked up over the entrance into the arena of A.P.S. Stuart, head of the taxpayers' league, which has been a thorn in the flesh of the mayor and council for months past. Some time ago the council ordered an old fire trap at Twentieth and F streets, owned by Stuart, torn down The street commissioner executed the order against Stuart's energetic objections. Stuart is worth over half a million, but today he served notice upon the mayor and aldermer that they must immediately pay him \$200 or he would sue each of them individually for the "outrage." A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

George Scott was arrested this morning on warrant sworn out by Bob Finley, charge ing him with assault and battery. According to Finley's story he was playing pool in resort with Scott, who is a switchman.
When the game was circled Finley claimed to be the winner, which was disputed by Scott An alternation ensued which ended by Scott firing a pool ball at Finley. It struck him on the side of the head, felling him to the ground and rendering him senseless. As he was falligg Scott threw another one which struck him in the breast.

WILL ESTABLISH A WAREHOUSE, It is stated on good authority that the executive committee of the alliance, acting instructions from that body, have de cided to establish in this city, probably at Twenty-fourth and O streets, a central ware-house and depot for supplies. It is the intention of the managers to act as wholesalers in the matter of furnishing farmers with all kinds of farming implements. The entire state will be supplied from this city, which

A RIVAL'S REVENCE. The trial of Sanford and Wheeler, the two young clerks charged with burglarizing the room of Ray Merrill, at 1144 P street, about a month since was ended in police court this moning. It was removed that the defense would present an alibi, but it did not show up, the defendants simply bringing in Pawn-broker Levy to prove that the watch stolen however, that there was something more in the case than was at first indicated. Usually when a man gets his property back he is unwilling to prosecute, but in this instance Merrill was implacable. It was developed in the course of the trial yesterday afternoon that Merrill and Sanford have been suitors for the hand of the same young lady (whose name did not crop out, however) and that Sanford appeared to be the favored one. Hence the animus which has actuated Merrill in which which has actuated Merrill in which we have the way of the merrill in the same which has actuated Merrill in the way of the merrill in the merrill rill in pushing the case. The defendants did not deny having taken the watch and money, some \$11, but are endeavoring to convince the court that it was not burglary, but simply petit larceny. That Wheeler's room adjoined Merrill's, being separated therefrom by an arched doorway, overhung with a cur-tain. The court found them guilty of petit larceny and fined them \$25 and costs.

The contest is still dragging itself along in this city. Marshal Reed of Grand Island was examined this morning, but nothing n ew or startling was developed. A. L. Po und and B. C. Yeomans of the state detective as sociation, who were bired recently to investi gate the alleged importation of negroes from Council Bluffs, were also examined. They had devoted three or four days last, week in "sleuthing it" in Council Bluffs, but their testimony was all hearsay. They said that one Brewer, leader of the colored repub llcan club there, told them quite a number of negroes had gone over to Omaha to vote, but refused to give names or the number. W. H. Livingston told the detectives that a number of men at his boarding house had remarked they were there for election purposes only. He had also been told by another man who had heard another man say that bummers and negroes were scarce in Council Bluffs on election day. The detectives testified that the man had offered to get the names of the men referred to for \$50, but it was not paid.

DRAGGING ALONG.

ODDS AND ENDS. Joe Ravise, the young colored man charge with criminally assaulting Mrs. Sidney Allen, was found guilty this morning of simple assault and battery, and fined \$5 and costs, and was committed. W. H. Robb, who is accused of taking a

\$100 gold watch from the person of Henry Burcham, a stockman of Hickman, while the latter was attending the state fair, was rought back from Omaha yesterday evening y Sergeant Miller, and will have his trial Monday afternoon,

The Congregational church at Twenty-fifth and Vine streets will be dedicated tomorrow morning. A number of leading ministers of the denomination will be present, and the First church will dispense with services and join in the dedicatory ceremones. Rev Lewis Gregory will preach the dedicators

The Thompson will case is still on in the probate court. An attempt is being made by James to prove that the old gentleman was insane when he made the will leaving his property all to John.

Frank Eddings, one of the fellows who is

accused of stealing Farmer Reynolds' corn, and who was caught while attempting to dis pose of it, but afterwards escaped, was arrested yesterday evening by Deouty Sheriff McFarland and brought to the city. He attempted to draw a revolver on the officer, but was quickly covered and lodged in jail.

Three candidates for the reform school

Three candidates for the reform school were taken to Kearney this morning. Deputy United States Marshal Hastings took John Peopley, a young colored boy who had robbed a sto e, and Dr. Margin, chapiain of the reform school, had in charge two escaped boys. George Heller and Fred Morrison was captured about three weeks ago by the doctor, but when that gentleman put his hand jute his necket at the devot to purchase hand into his pocket at the depot to purchase tickets he had to let loose of Fred, who improved the opportunity to skip out.

Gilmore and Lindsay Matched. Harry Gilmore of Chicago and Jimmy Lindsay of this city signed articles for a finish fight at Blum's hali, South Omaha, on Saturday evening, January 10. The contest is to take place before the Magic City club for a purse of \$000, \$500 to the winner and \$100 to the loser.

N. A. S. E. Omaha No. 1, National Association of Stationary Engineers, held its annual election of officers last night with the result as follows:

Past president, W. B. Austin; president, George Brush; vice president, J. A. Welzenback; treasurer, James Anderson; recording secretary, C. E. Palmer; financial secretary, W. B. Austin; corresponding secretary, Joseph Bailey; conductor, Al Butterfield; doorkeeper, John Lafferty; tibrarian, J. W. Matthews; instructor, James Anderson. Matthews; instructor, James Anderson, The officers will be installed at the next reguar meeting to be held January 2.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

-Register Megeath's Report. As soon as the county commissioners met yesterday afternoon I. S. Hascall presented a communication asking for the payment of a reasonable rental for the old county nospital during the year 1890. Mr. Hascall was called within the rail and explained that everything had been settled for the year 1889 and prior

the committee on poor farm. A number of parties who have purchased lots in the poor farm addition demanded that the old building be removed, or that the purchase price that they paid for the lots be returned.

thereto. The communication was referred to

fund to pay the interest on bonds, due the Bonds of the assessors elected at the November election were presented and ap-

County Treasurer Snyder was instructed to draw a warrant for \$16,016 on the sinking

The superintendent of the poor farm submitted his report showing that at the time of removal to the new building he had eighty-six boarders; that since then the number has been increased to ninety-three, inccluding two births. Of this number sixty-two are males and thirty-one females. There are nineteen in-sane patients, twenty-five receiving medical attendance and thirteen nursery patients The others are old and crippled and wholly unable to contribute to their own support Mr. Mahoney also called attention to the fact that scarcely a day passes that paupers from other counties do not apply for admission. He also stated that to run the new building he will need more help. The report went to the committee on poor farm.

The counties on court house, and tall re-

committee on court house and jall reported in favor of appropriating \$1,000 for the urpose of completing an index of the records t the probate court. The report was

The county clerk asked for extra heip to The county cierk asked for extra help to correct the assessment books of the year 1690, and copy the records for the assessment of 1801. The request was granted and he will employ two cierks at a salary of not to

xceed \$75 per month each.
A post mortem bill as fellows was pre sented: Dr. Coulter, \$70; Dr. Galbraith, \$200; and Dr. Kelly, \$25. Dr. Coulter was allowed \$20; Dr. Galbraith, \$90, and Dr. Kelly, \$10. The report of the register of deeds for the

third quarter of 1890 showed the following: Paid salary of clerks for the quarter. 25.661 17
Paid salary of deputy for the quarter. 25.06
Paid salary of deputy for the quarter. 300 00
Paid salary of clerks for the quarter. 2,888 40
Paid postage 70 60

Balance brought forward from first quarter. \$1,567 66
Balance brought forward from second . 1.654 60 4,000 00 Total in register's hands \$8,469 4

The committee having the report in hand reported that suit had been brought to re-The committee on finance, to which was re ferred the agreement between the county and the city relative to the committal and board-

amounts due under the terms of the agree Ex-Sheriff Coburn, committal fees \$ 550

\$1,083 40

ing of city prisoners, reported the following

The report was adopted and warrants or dered drawn on the general fund for the The board adjourned until next Wednesday.

Total ...

Military Notes.

Private Darum Band, Second infantry, has been granted a three month's furlough with permission to apply for his discharge at its expiration on account of three years' faithful

Colonel H. A. Morriam, Twenty-first in fantry, has had his leave of absence extende five months, and granted permission to enter the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs,

First Lieutenant F. V. Walker, assistant surgeon United States army and stationed at Fort A. A. Russell has had his leave of absence extended one month by the war depart ment.

Dr. Birney. nose and throat. Bee bidg

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Divers reflections may properly be called

In Germany a good workman can always make his mark. Taken by Storm-A town swept out of existence by a cyclene. A real mayor's nest-the snug home of a

city's chief magistrate. Mistress-Have youany references! New Girl-No, mum. Have you!

The hen isn't popular outside her owner's premises, but she makes quite a spread in her

own set. The stage-struck girl who declares that is going to embrace the profession is taking quite a large order.

"The prince of Wales reminds me of a snug bank acount," "Why!" "He is waiting for a reigny day." Literary men do not, as a rule, have a head

for business, and so paradoxical as it may seem, they do not get ahead. "And so you are taking long walks daily now, De Mascus. Dector's orders?" "No St. Agedore, I am training for the stage."

Mrs. Cumso - Your help is Irish, isn't she! Mrs. Fangle - O, yes. "Does she believe in home rule!" "Well, I should say so! She just bosses the house." The man who knows it all is bad enough

but he isn't a circumstance to the man who knew it all beforehand, and who says afterward that he told you so. Mrs. Gazzam-Who are "the great un-

washed," George! Gazzam—Those upon whom the queen has never conferred the Order of the Bath, I suppose.

There are a good many typewriters on the market, but what business men are sighing like a cyclone for is a machine that will show the girl who runs it how to spell.

Private Citizen-I think those telegraph poles ought to come down. They are un sightly and dangerous. Telegraph Official-Y-e-s, but think of the shade they give. "What funny things we see in the Herald

ometimes!" remarked the humorous editor, 'Yes," replied the managing editor; "it is old, too, that none of them get into the joke Patient—Isn't there some mistake about that bill you sent me! No, sir; it's correct, \$500. Patient—To pay that will take every

cent I have; I'll starve. Doctor-Well, diet ing is what you need.

McShane (to Cuddiby, who has just fallen from the roof)—Arrah, Molke, Moike, are yez kit! Cuddiby—Oi 'links not, John, but whisper! "Pwhat is it!" "Is me poipe broken! Oi have it in me hip pocket." There was a young lady from Skye,

Whose good fast was really Skye high, But strange to relate, She took as her mate, A dude with a ready made tie,

"Why, Pat, for heaven's sake, what is the matter?" "Well, sorr, I swallied a pertator matter?' "Well, sorr, I swalled a pertater bug; and although, sorr, I took some Parrus widin five minutes after, ter kill th baste, shtill he's justraisia' the divil inside o' me, sor.

Druggist-Why do you constantly look back of you, and smile so idiotically? New Clerk-1 read the other day that "death is always grinning over the shoulder of the man behind the prescription counter," and I want him to see I'm not afraid of him.

Mrs. Dane—I see you are very busy, Mrs. Friffin. Widow Griffin—I am always busy. Griffin. With washing, ironing, sowing, running errands, etc. I am nearly worn out. Mrs. Dane—Who is that playing and singing so sweetly! Widow Griffin—That is my daughter. Esmerelda: she is singing her favorite song, What is Home Without a Mother.

Dr. Birney. nose and throat. Bee bidg,

PLAYING DOG IN THE MANGER | polls and votes could not be polled. Shinn was standing near the window. I asked several men to step dewn off the porch.

The Contestant Will Allow the Defense No Time for Evidence.

A REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF GALL.

Hascall's Bill for Rent of Poer Farm The Contest Must Close Tomorrow Night, and Yet the Defendant Cannot Be Heard.

> Talk about an unfair election! Just visit room 1 in the Life building if you want to see the essence of unfairness exaggerated so that its own mother would hardly know it. The alliance contestants are conducting a

contest, but as the limits of the time fixed by

aw draws near they are becoming more and

more demonstrative in the demands that the

contestees shall not be allowed to take part Monday is the last day allowed by law for the introduction of evilence, and thus far the contestees in the state case have not been allowed to introduce any of their although many witnesses testimony subpoenaed and have been waiting from day to day for an opportunity

to tell what they know. The contestants openly demanded yesterday morning for the first time that this evidence should not be allowed, and the notaries have been called on to make some interesting de

Price Saunders was the first witness the state table. He said that he voted at the First precinct of the Third ward and voted the republican ticket and for the amendment. There was a strong feeling in that precinct

against prohibitionists.

The attorneys for the contestees called Officer Curry, and forthwith Attorney Wilson interposed a red-headed objection. He informed the notaries that the contestants were unwilling that the contestants were unwilling that the contestees should introduce testimony, as it was so near the time of final adjournment, and denied that the other side had any right to monopolize the last two days llowed by law for the taking of evidence.

Mr. Hall then intimated that the contestee

had no favors to ask and were not seeking for courtesies at the hands of the notaries. They nicrely demanded their rights. The contest ants had monopolized all of the time from the ants had monopolized an of the time from the very beginning of the contest, and had introduced all of the evidence that had been introduced, with the exception of two witnesses called by the contestees and whose examination had occupied barely an hour. It was no more than right that the contestees should have an opporthat the contestees should have an oppor-tunity to introduce their evidence in defense. They had not been allowed to show up or ex-plain away any of the allegations and charges made against them, and it was no more than fair that they should be given this opportunity. If the contestants had conducted their case If the contestants had conducted their case properly they would have made their case strong as possible at the start, and the rested to give the contestees an opportunity to put in their defense. Then the contestants could have introduced evidence in rebuttal They had not done this but had dailied along simply for the purpose of freezing the con

estees out entirely Mr. Courtenay also took a hand in demanding his rights. He said that the contestants had pursued a course of buildozing from the start, and their conduct had been such that all liberal, fair-minded people wer simply astounded and paralyzed by their gall. He was aware that they had the jury gail. He was aware that they had the jury fixed, but they did not have the law on their side, and there was a power a great deal higher than the legislature and it would be appealed to. Mr. Wilson said that it was the contestees' own fault if they had introduced no evi

dence. He was not looking after that side of the case. He would alternate witaesses with the state during the afternoon, but he wanted the whole of Monday, the last day, for the introduction of evidence for the contestants. He had just received some important letters from New some important letters from New York, and there were some witnesses who could not be secured before .He had also had subprenas issued for the poll books, ballots and registration books, and would introduce

them in evidence. Mr. Hall looked straight at the gentleman on the other side of the table for several seconds and then arose to say that the impudence of opposing counsel was something appalling It was in keeping, however, with the actions that had characterized the conduct of the other side all through the contest. They had consumed all of the allotted time in introducing irrelevant and immaterial testimony such as no court in the country would allow to be introduced, but which the notaries were unable to exclude owing to the lameness of the statutes. They had introduced this immaterial testi-

They had introduced this immaterial testimony by hundreds of pages, to the exclusion of evidence on the part of the contestees, and now just as the alloted time was about to expire they demanded the last day for the introduction of important evidence, of which the contestees had no knowledge, and to rebut which no opportunity would be allowed them. For that matter, however, they had not been given a chance to refute any of the charges made, and the position of the attorney on the made, and the position of the attorney on the other side was simply a continuation of the bulldoring and chicanery that had been pursued all along. He demanded the balance of the time for the introduction of evidence for the contestees, as they had about twenty

witnesses subpensed and would push their examination as fast as possible.

The notaries consulted for a few minutes and said that they would prefer for the at-torneys to agree upon some stipulations in re-gard to the matter. They thought that the ntestees should have an opportunity to in-oduce evidence and at the same me they did not want to troduce time they did not want to work an injustice to the contestants. For this reason they thought that it would be

better for the attorneys to stipulate, but if that could not be done satisfactorily they would give a ruling. The attorneys, however, were not inclined to stipulate, and as the notaries wanted a little further time for consultation, an adurnment was taken until 1:00 o'clock at which time they stated they would pass upon

At the Boyd table Judge Allen appeared for the contestant and W. F. Gurley for the contestee. The first witness was Ed J.

contestee. The first witness was Ed J. Carvill, a car driver on the Thirteenth street line. He testified as follows:

A man got on my car near Howard street just before 5 o'clock, on election day and rode a little over half a mile. Two women were on the car at the time. Understand his name was Emerson. He left the car, just south of Arbor street and boarded a car roing north. Just as he reached the platform going north. Just as he reached the platform some one hit him with an egg. He got off the platform and ran north. The man who

hit him with an egg got out of a carriage, Cross-examined — When he came to the car ten or a dozen boys were hooting at him. His appearance did not indicate that he had been in any scuffle. There were five men in the hack that brought the man who hit Emerson with the egg. He was the only man who got out. Don't know whether they took him out

out. Don't know whether they took him out of the car or not. Emerson ran around the car and looked as if he was trying to get away. Saw only one egg thrown. Did not see Emerson go to any house.

Thomas J. Bowen sworn—Am in the employ of the street railway company. Was near the corner of Thirteenth and Arbor about 5 o'clock on election day. Saw a man get off a car I met there and get on my car. Anotherman struck him with an on my car. Another man struck him with an egg and then followed him into the car. They

were fighting and I ordered them out.

Cross-examined—The man with the egg got out of a team in which there were four others. Did not see them following the man and heard no threats. Emerson was about ten feet away from the other fellow when the egg was thrown. The men in the back laughed when Emerson was struck. Police-men came running from the nearest polling place, but when they got there everything

Officer George B. Curry sworn-Am a member of the police. On election day was stationed at the First district of the Third; was there from 9 until 6 o'clock and saw no acts of violence. There were from fifty to a hundred people about the polls all day. Made no arrests. Cross-examined—Don't know Rev.

Shinn. Saw a man who answered his description. There were two other officers on duty there. Did not see anyone lay hands on Snian. Some one said that there was too much obstruction at the

but did not tell Shinn that it was against the law for him to be there: Had no conver-sation with him, and don't, think any other officer had. Everything was peaceable and

PROMISES TO THE INDIANS.

How They Have Been Kept by the Governsation with him, and don't lattice any other nofficer had. Everything was peaceable and quiet there. Saw no whisky used at the polls. Saw one or two men who looked as if they were under the influence of lightor. They left about 11 o'ciock and were sober and ment Making Them.

SOME LITTLE REASON IN THEIR MADNESS.

How the Different Treaties Narrowed the Reservations-Extermination of Large Game a Disaster to the Nomads.

WASHIDGTON, Dec. 27 .- [Special to THE

Ber.]-The president has referred a dispatch from General Miles, in which the latter states that he could readily subjugate the Sioux if the government would maintain abcame there with a lot of tickets. The crowd said he was a prohibitionist and they jestled him. I stopped it and he voted. He stayed there half an hour talking with the crowd and was not molested. Did not say anything to him about leaving the pells, and had no conversation with him. It was the quietest election lever saw in Omaha. There was no solute good faith and fulfil all treaties with them, to the secretary of the interior, with a request for information as to violations of treaties in times past. A reference to the official records reveals a wanton disregard of solemn agreements on the part of the govern ment which is quite surprising. Without entering into the question of misconduct of Officer George McKray sworn—Was on duty election day at the Fifth precinct of the Sixth ward. Was there all day, and saw no acts of violence committed. Made no arrests as it was the Indians in times past, it is made very clear that they have had grievances which would make any spirited nation appeal to arms. The first treaty with the Sioux was one of friendship and amity made in 1825, when each high contracting party exthat ticket at the last election.

Officer William Edgebill sworn—Was on duty at the Third district of the Fourth ward pressed unlimited confidence and very warm affection for the other. In this treaty the Indians first formally recognized the supremac of the United States and placed themselves under the protection of the government. No the straight democratic ticket.

Adjourned until-2 o'clock.

But little evidence was introduced at the
Powers table. The original letters from Dr.
George L. Miller to A. Lucius Rodman were treaties of any consequence were made from 1825 until in that at Fort Laramie made in 1851 with the Sioux and seven other tribes appears the first restriction of the Sioux to offered by the prohibition attorney.

Mr. Henry Gibson of Gibson, Miller & any special territorial limits. By that treaty the Indians agreed to be at peace among Richardson was placed upon the witness stand and identified the signature of Dr. themselves, to allow roads to be established across their territories, and "to recognize and acknowledge as their territories" certain described tracts. The tract assigned to the At the opening of court in the afternoon the notaries at the state table ruled that the afternoon should be devoted to the introduc-Sloux was bounded on the east by the Missouri river, from the mouth of Heart river, near the present site of Bismarck, N. D., to tion of evidence for the contestees, Monday forenoon for the contestants, the first half of the mouth of White Earth river, near the present site of Chamberlain, S. D., thence Monday atternoon for the contestees and the last half for the contestants, the latter to be confined at their last inning to introducing evidence in rebuttal. By this raling the contestants must get in all the balance of their direct affirmasouthwest to the forks of the Platte river, thence along the north fork of the Platte to Red Buttes, or Fort Casper-a point some what southeast of the center of Wyoming tive evidence Monday forenoon.

During the afternoon several more policemen were examined, and although they were -thence to and along the Black Hills range to Heart river and along that river to its mouth. It was, however, expressly stipulated that the "Indian nations on duty at the polls on election day and kept a vigilant eye on what was transpiring, they do not thereby abandon or prejudice failed to detect any of the frightful outrage alleged by the prohibitionists to have been any rights or claims they may have to other lands; and further, that they do not At the Powers table there was a dearth of

> or passing over any of the tracts of country herein before described." This treaty did not contemplate the settlement of the Sioux at any special point. They were expected to roam and hunt and take care of themselves as before; but emigration to California had brought the Indians of the plains into new relations with the whites and t was of the utmost importance that they should maintain friendly relations not only with the whites, but with each other. The consideration which the United States

> surrender the privilege of hunting, fishing,

Assistant City Attorney Shoemaker was called as a witness, and he and Judge Allen indulged in a lengthy interchange of views agreed to pay the eight tribes of Indians who were parties to this treaty was goods, sup-plies, etc., annually to the value of \$50,000 for fifty years. This would probably not have been more than \$1 per capita. The treaty was ratified by the senate with an amend-ment which substituted for "fifty years" the as to what constituted bogus tickets. The witness was certain that tickets that alleged to be one thing but were really another were bogus, and he was also positive that a grea many were deceived by the prohibition tick ets, which he was confident were printed for the sole purpose of deceiving and misleading words "ten years with the right to continue the same at the discretion of the president of the Uited States for a period not exceeding five years thereafter." The records show this Tomorrow forenoon the contestants will Tomorrow forenoon the contestants will have full swing at the state table, and it is possible that the prohibition contingent will try to spring a sensation or two in the interest of their independent allies. amendment to have been accepted by the In-dians, but the names of the Sioux thus assenting are not the same names as those signed to the treaty, and it has been stated thut the Indians did not know of this change There will be only one more day of the farce, and then the case will be ready for a full dress rehearsal before the legislature.

n their treaty.
Immigration increased; a railroad was laid through the center of the buffalo land; military stations were established in territory hitherto exclusively occupied by the Indians; a pushing alien race ignored their past and their prejudices, killed and wasted their buf-falo for sport and even disputed their rights in territory to which their claim had never

pefore been questioned. Conflict was inevi table and it came. In 1865 separate treaties were made at Fort Sully-with nine individual bands of Soux, in which they agreed to be at peace with the United States and to try to keep peace among themselves, and to withdraw from overland routes established through their country routes established through their country. The United States agreed to pay annually for twenty years to two bands, \$0,000 each; to three bands, \$10,009 each; to another, \$7,000, and to the remaining three bands, \$30 per capita. Most of them were promised that if they would tocate permanently on land for agricultural purposes they would be protected from pulsars. ses they would be protected from me tation by whites or ludians and would receive help in the way of agricultural in plements and improvements to the extent of \$25 annually for each family for five years, and to every hundred lodges or families would be given a farmer and blacksmith and "at the option of the secretary if the interior

eemed necessary," teachers. * This foreshadowed the treaty of 1868, but these treaties with scattered portions of the Sloux seem to have produced little result and prolonged war with the tribes over large ections of the country was brought to a close only by the well known treaty made at Fort Laramie in 1868 with representatives of the Sioux nation as a whole, except that portion which has always remained in the region o Montana. In this treaty the Indians agree not to molest white persons or their cattle-not to oppose or obstruct the building of wagon roads, railroads or mail stations, or of military posts outside the proposed reserva-tion. What was long known as the "Great sioux reservation" was set apart for the "absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians," upon which none but government employes were to be allowed to pass, settle or reside; the Indians relinquished all claim to occupy permanently any territory outside the designated reservation, but received it the right to hunt an new lands were served "the right to hunt on any lands north of North Platte and on the Republican fork of the Smoky Hill river, so long as the buf-falo may range thereon in such numbers as

The officer immediately feturated to his no tary to get the fees and in a short time returned with the money, which, however, Mr. Groves refused to accept.

He was told not to accept it or to attend the contest without having obtained the opinion of the city attorney on the subject.

Mr. Groves then sought that gentleman and laid the case before him. The latter advised him that the books were public property and to give notice that they o justify the chase.' It was also agreed:
"That the country north of the North
Platte river and east of the east of the summits of the Big Horn mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory and * * no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same or, without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same; and the military posts now established in the territory in this only about forty beeks, which, in themselves, is quite a big load.

In the afternoon Mr. Groves was called to the witness stand and the prohibition attorarticle named shall be abandoned and the road leading to them and by them to the set-tlements in the territory of Montana shall be closed."

He said there were 205 of them and he did not propose to cart them around on his back. On cross-examination he stated that he had not been paid for making certified copies of them, nor had he been tendered any money, but that if he were paid for it he would make certified copies of as many as possible before 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and would use all diligence to get in as many as he could. He was then excused, but no money was forthcoming, and he returned to his The government agreed to establish an agency, furnish employes, erect employes' dwellings, a sawmill, gristmill and a school nouse; for thirty years to give annually a suit of clothes to each Indian and to purchase goods and supplies to the value of \$20 for each Indian "roaming" and \$30 for each Indian engaged in farming; for four years to furnish to everyone over four years of age who should have settled upon the reservation one pound of flour per day, "provided the In-dians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date;" and to every family actually settling on the reserve a cow and a pair of exen within sixty days from the date of settlement. Provision was also made for allot-ments of 300 acres to families and for giving tion day, in the Fourth ward, second district, seeds and implements to the allottees and for patenting 160 to male Indians over eighteen years old. As to schools, the government agreed for twenty years to provide a school house and a teacher for every thirty children took the tickets out of his hand and tore them up. I brand such statement as an infamous falsehood, and if the case comes within our statutes, shall have him prosecuted for perjury.

GUSTAVE ANDERSON. who can be induced or compelled to attend

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Watkins of Chi-At the expiration of the four years the cago are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. F. Vicroy in Council Bluffs. government continued to make appropria-tions for rationing the Sioux in part, but a large portion of their subsistance was ob-tained from hunting. They were repeatedly reminded, however, that these rations were a gratuity, could not be indefinitely continued Mr. and Mrs. MtLean were sisted in receiving by Miss Mamie McLean and Mrs. Louis Hopkins and that the supply of buffalo would grad-ually diminish. Pretty girls do not usually make the best wives, but they make the best fiancees.

After the treaty of 1868 the lands reserved for hunting and the "unceded territory" be-came the source of much disquietude and

misunderstanding. While the Indians made | be extended sympathy, help and last but not misunderstanding. While the Indians made little or no distinction between the unceded and the reserved lands, their hunting grounds in Nebraska were soon occupied by white settlers who protested against the presence of indians outside their reservation, and prospectors and others went at will into the unceded Big Horn country. Even as early as June 20 1800. early as June 29, 1889, fourteen months after the date of the treaty, General Sheridan issued an official order saying that "outside the well defined limits of the reservation they (the Indians) are under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the military author ity and as a rule will be considered hostile."
In 1874 the appropriation for subsistence of the Sioux contained a clause authorizing the withholding of supplies until the Indians should agree to remain north of the Niobrara river and outside of Wyoming; a similar pro-vision was inserted in the appropriation act for 1875, but referred only to the Niobrara

river.

By the act of June 23, 1874, congress appropriated \$25,000 to pay the ludians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies for the relinquishment of their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians of the other agencies along the Missouri were toleraably well settled down and had little practical interest in the Nebraska hunting lands. A delegation of chiefs from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies came to Washington in May, 1875, and were induced to surrender their Nebraska hunting privileges north of Niobrara and also to relinquish such claim as they pessessed to that portion of Nebraska south of the south divide of the Niobrara river which, by the treaty of 1868, "should be held and considered uncoded Indian territory. This additional concession was obtained by the promise that congress would be asked to appropriate for the Indians an additional \$25,000. Congress failed to make this appropriation and the Indians naturally felt as if they had been cheated. Other "un-

ceded territory" still remained. In 1874 gold was found in the Black Hills and in direct violation of the treaty of 186 and in direct violation of the treaty of 1805 that part of the Sioux reservation forth with swarmed with white people. A commission sent out in June, 1875, to obtain a cession of the Black Hills and of "unceded territory" in Wyoming was unsuccessful.

In the appropriation act of August 15, 1876, however, congress provided that no more ap-propriations should be made for the Sioux unless they should consent, 1. To relinquish all claim to any country outside of the reserve established by the treaty of 1868. 2. To re linquish all claim to so much of their reserve as lay west of the 193d degree of longitude. 3. To grant right of way from east to west across their reserve for at least three roads 4. To receive supplies near the Missouri (this referred to the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indians, the other agencies being already on the Missouri); and, 5. To enter into arrange-

ments locking to self-support.

A commission of which Governor Many penny was chairman and Bishop Whipple a leading member, visited the Sioux and made negotiations with them covering all the points named in the appropriation act. By this agreement, dated August 15, 1876, the Sioux ceded not only all the country lying outsid the boundaries of the reserve as defined by the treaty of 1868, but also so much of the reserve itself as included the Black Hills, a tract which has been termed the "garden spot of the reservation." The government agreed "to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868." These provisions of the treaty of 1868 had been largely non-fulfilled. The government also agreed "to provide the Indians with a ration for each individual of a pound and a half beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound bacon), one-half pound of flour and one-hal pound of corn; and for every 100 rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar and three pounds of beans, or, in lieu of said arti-cles, the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Such rations or so much thereof as may be neces sary shall be continued until the Indians are

able to support themselves.

This fairly committed the government to keeping the Sioux on their reservation and supporting them there until they could be transfer by the government to self-support. brought by the government to self-support.

These negotiations were consummated dur

ing the progress of a "Sioux war" partici-pated in by Sitting Bull and his adherents who had never made any permanent settle ment upon the Sioux reservation, but had spent most of their time hunting in the "unceded territory" and its vicinity. Complaints had been made that his band had raided on both whites and Indians, and December 6, 1875, the Indian office notified the agents for Sioux that all Indians who did not report at the agencies before January 31, 1876, would be regarded hostile. The time allowed was too short. Many of the Sloux who were then in the unceded country were entirely peaceable and were hunting there with the express permission of their agents, but they could not reach their agencies before the govern-ment opened active hostilities. The order, and the presence of troops camped at the agencies for the purpose of carrying it out, so alarmed the Indians that many others left the agencies and joined the fortunes of Siting Bull The war which included the Bull. The war, which included the Custer and Reno massacres, was long and disastrous to both white people and Indians. It was not participated in by much the larger proportion of the Sioux nation; but these friendly indians also suffered from it, escipilly by the loss of their propers which pecially by the loss of their ponies which were taken from them under the order of the military as a war measure, with the distinct understanding that the value thereof would be returned to them in cattle. In some stances the ponies were sold at very low rates and only a small part of their value was returned to the Indians in cattle. Is other instances the promise of reimbursement in cattle was unfulfilled for thirteen years and had to be made part of the agreement cor

cluded with the Sioux last year.

Much might be said about the delays and discomforts attending the removal of the Rosebud and Pine, then known as Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux, from place to place on their reservation until their agencies were finally established at their present loca-tions. Under uncertainties of administration and failures or delays in appropriations, the Indians suffered much hardship and had many reasonable grounds for irritation and for complaints of bad faith on the part of the

government. Prior to the agreement of 1876 buffalo and deer were the main support of the Sioux Food, tents, bedding were the direct outcome of hunting, and with furs and pelts as arti-cles of barter or exchange it was easy for the Sioux to procure whatever constituted to them the accessities, the comforts, or even the luxuries of life. Within eight years from the agreement of 1876 the buffalo had gone and the Sioux had left to them alkali land and government rations.

It is hard to overstate the magnitude of the

calamity, as they viewed it, which happened to these people by the sudden disappearance of the buffalo and the large diminution in the numbers of deer and other wild animals Their loss was so overwhelming and the change of life which it necessitated so great change of life which it becessitated so great that the wonder is that they endured it as well as they did. For not only did the vast herds of buffalo and exhaustless supplies of deer and other animals furnished them with food, clothing, shelter, furniture and articles of commerce, but the pursuit of these ani-mals and the preparation of their products furnished to a great body of them continuous employment and exciting diversion. Sud denly, almost without warning, this was all changed and they were expected at once and without training to settle down to the pursuits of agriculture in a land largely unfitted for such use. The freedom of the chase was to be exchanged for the idleness of the camp. The boundless range was to be abandonced for the circum-scribed reservation and abundance to be supplanted by limited and decreasing govern-ment subsistence and supplies. Under these circumstances it is not in human natire not to be discontented and restless, even tur-bulent or violent.

In this tremendous change in their status it was never contemplated by the government that it should supply from the national treastry the place which nature had supplied by its prodigal wealth of buffalo. It was only intended to supplement the efforts of these people at self-support and that as soon as they had learned the art of supporting themselves by the products of their own labor in tilling the soil or in pasteral pursuits they should cease to look to the government for food and clothing.

- Under the most favorable circumstances in a mild climate and on a fertile soil it would

be no easy matter for a people as wild and unsettled as the Sioux to turn to agriculture or stock raising and become self-supporting; but in the rigors of a northern climate, on land recognized as largely unfitted for agriculture and under circumstances of peculiar hardship they have been as yet unable to se-cure for themselves a sufficiency of either food or clothing to supplement that provided by the government so as to keep them from want. They have been hungry, cold and sick. The least that can be asked for them is that while the ringleaders of revolt and those guilty of actual deeds of hostility shall be punished, to the great mass of them should

least, justice.
The last treaty or agreement with the Sioux was completed in the fail of 1889 by a commission consisting of the late General Crook, ex-Governor Foster of Ohio and

Major Warner of Kansas City. This emi-nent commission submitted its report in due time and the same was approved and the ceded lands thrown open to settlement. But with characteristic neglect, congress failed to pass characteristic neglect, congress failed to pass
the appropriations covered by it and therefore the Indians who confidently expected
good faith at Washington have been not only
disappointed but actually made to suffer for
the want of subsistence and other benefits to
be derived from the agreement.

Since the beginning of the disturbance at
Pine Ridge a number of Sioux interests have
been given the attention which they deserved
and the beginning long since expected.

and the ladians long since expected

CONNUBIALITIES.

The greatest of all combination locks-wed Don't talk shop to your wife nor religion to

your partner. The honeymoon has surely collapsed when the trate husband calls his dumpling a ginge

"Lend Me Your Wife" is the title of a comedy now running at a local theater. When played in real life it frequently becomes a

It was a girl who had studied the currency question who remarked: "There is not gold enough to go 'round," when she discovered that her engagement ring was too small for

Mrs. Lane - (Out in the bay) - Why, Mr. DeGay is the only unmarried person in the boat. Chorus of Ladies-Yes, that is true. DeGay-I seem to be "Drifting With the

A. C. Cowen, the son of a well-to-do real estate man of Chicago, eloped with Miss Alvena H. Schwaleld of Bloomington, Ill., and married her in spite of the objections of

When a man is first married his bachelor friends wonder if he feels as happy as he looks. When he has been married twenty years he wonders himself if he looks as un-

cappy as he feels. A woman may forgive some of the more serious domestic crimes, but she can never forgive her busband for telling her that her

at is on straight when she knows as well as he does that it isn't, Mrs. Downton-Who is that horrible looks ing creature at the door? Send her away. Maid—She says she heard y'r husband was in want of a typewriter and she'd like the

place. Mrs Downton-Ask her in. Mr. D. P. Works (Christmas eve)—Well, I got the sack after all. Mrs. Works—O.you dear: Did you get the sealskin or the other Mr. Works-I got the other-the sack the bounce-discharge. I've got no job-under stand !

It costs \$3 per hug to embrace your neighbor's wie in the village of Van Buren, O. A bor's wfe in the village of Van Buren, O. A justice of the peace in imposing that penalty on a delinquent there the other day declared that he would break up "this promiseuous embracing," if he had to send the offenders to the county jail. A contemporary invites attention to the

fact that until the recent application of elec-tricity to that purpose welding has been done with hammers, tongs and various iron imple ments. Not all welding has been accom-plished in this way, however. The justices of the peace and the clergy_have done some of the best walding ever made. And the hammers and hard things have only been brought into play in undoing it.

You can buy a wife for ten ponies in Thibet, The price to be paid for the wife is arranged by a relative or friend who acts as go-between and the only marriage ceremony is a grane and the only marriage ceremony is a krained spree lasting as long as the bridegroom can afford to keep it up. The life of a Tibetan woman in this part of the country cannot be deemed a hard one. She makes the tea, it is true, but with that the housekeeping ends; for no one ever dreams of cleaning the kettle afterwards, and every one has to mix his own tsamba and lick his bowl clean when he has finished. Every four or five years she may have to sew a new sheepskin gown for herself or some one of her family, but certainly not oftener. She cannot herd the cattle or sheep; men must do that, as there is danger from marauders. She passes her time in spinning yarn, weaving a coarse kind of cloth out of which bags are made, turning a prayer wheel, and-destroying too

LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. Edward Eggleston has been preparing material for years on the subject of his forth-coming novel. "The Faith Doctor," the scene of which is laid in New York city. In addi-tion to the main subject of the novel, the author touches upon the "social struggle" in a fresh and interesting way. A long opening installment of the novel will appear in the February Century.

A new novel by Valdes, the Spanish novelist whom Mr. Howells has so deservedly praised is to be published very shortly by the United States book company. The translation, which is by Clara Bell, is authorized by Valdes himself, and will appear in New York simultaneously with the publication of the original in Madrid. The story is called "Scum." and is a vivid picture of modern society life in the Spanish capital. The author is particularly happy in catching the strength without the vulgarity of realism; and his stories are powerful and true to na ture without being low or sordid.

The January number of the Cosmopolitan will contain the first of two parts of the novel by Mrs. Van Renssataer Cruger, whose "Di-plomat's Diary" and "A Successful Man," the latter first published in the Cosmopolitan, excited so much comment both in this coun-try and in Europe. She is undoubtedly the most interesting personality who has an most interesting personality who has ap-peared in the literary field since the entree of Amelia Rivers; but unlike Miss Rivers, who was brought up amidst the country sur-roundings of a Virginia home, and who was girl in her teens when she began to write Mrs. Cruger has been for years a leader of New York society, and has spent a couple of winters at some of the most famous courts of Europe, and while yet a very young woman has enjoyed the richest experiences of life.

Charles Dudley Warner continues his de-lightful illustrated articles at the Pacific coast in the Harper's for January, his subject being, "The Outlook in Southern Call-fornia." It has an interest for general readers, but a postitive value to those interreaders, but a postitive value to those interested in fruit-growing and the possibilities of what the author in another article has called, "Our Italy." Theodore Child has another South American paper, "Impressions of Peru." A notable contribution is, "How IgBecame a Journalist," by De Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London Times. Another is F. Anstey's paper, "London Music Halls." There are also stories by Charles Expert Craddees. T. A. Stories by Charles Egbert Craddoes, T. A. Ganviers and others: poems by Julian Hawthorne, Weir Mitchell, R. E. Burton and others and the usual attractive departments. It is altogether a very entertaining number.

Among the features of the Forum for next year will be: "Results of the Census," a series of artacles by General Francis A. Walker; results of the latest research and of the most recent achievements in all important lines of work, in science and in industry, by specialists; for examples, Dr. Austin Flint will write on "Dr. Koch's Discovery;" Dr. Richard Gatling on "The Development of Firearms;" Frank H. Cushing on "The Homenway Expedition;" Gaston Tissandier, the French scientist, "Dirigeable Balloons;" Prof. Emile de Laveleye on "The Partition of Africa," and so on; political discussions by the leaders of opinions of both parties in the United States and by foreign statesmen; "Shibbeleths of the Time," a series of critical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of popular opinions by W. S. Lilly, the British essayist; autobiographical examinations of social and riligious problems in the United States, and literary articles, discussing the tendencies of literary work along all directions of activity, by the foremost critical exists. Among the features of the Forum for next directions of activity, by the foremost crit-

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

The banks now hold \$7,725,125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

The experts of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to \$182,801, of which \$2,401 was in gold and \$156,400 in silver. All the rold went to South America and all the silver to Europe. The imports of specie during the week amounted to \$1,635,288, of which \$3,017,457 was in gold and \$22,161 in silver.