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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Etate of Nebraska County of Dougias. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company. does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Dec. 27, 1590, was as fol-

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Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of December, A. D., 1890 ISEAL, I. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | ss.

County of Douglas, [⁵⁵⁴ George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average Gaily circulation of The Datuy BEE for the month of liccember, 1892, was 20,048 copies; for January, 1994, 10,555 copies; for February, 1890, 18,561 copies; for March, 1800, 30,815 copies; for April, 1990, 20,564, bies; for February, 1890, 20,621 copies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies; for Jane, 1800, 25,601 copies; for July, 1800, 20,02 copies; for August, 1808, 20,155 for Fertenter, 1800, 23,870 copies; for July, 1800, 20,762 copies; for November, 1880, 22,130 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Ewern to before me, and subscribed in my Copies. GEOFGE B. 1280 no. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1890 N.P. Feita Notary Public.

DENVER furnishes fresh proof of the fact that trifling with a live wire produces a dead lineman.

GENERAL TERRY is to have a statue in the Connecticut capital, which will be a high honor well bestowed.

SENATOR BLAIR referred to himself the other day as a presidential possibility. He is probably thinking of the prohibition party.

IT IS worthy of note that the oldest inhabitant of New Mexico died recently at the age of 115, without claiming to have been one of General Washington's body guard.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has not bragged much about civil service reform, but in promoting District Judges Brewer and Brown to the supreme bench he gave a fine exemplification of it.

VERMONT people, are complaining that the last night of the legislative session degenerated to a drunken row. Well, Vermont is a prohibition state and must take the consequences.

MR. PARNELL should lose no time in taking the judgment of every Irishman, especially those on the blighted west coast, who are gradually moving toward that bourne where political jars are un-

THE PROBLEM REMAINS. extending north from the valley of the Platte to the South Dakota line. There Referring to the report that the Inis similar soil in smaller areas elsedians are moving in from their camps to where. Another distinct section is the the agency, General Miles is quoted as having said; "If the hostiles come in grazing country in the northwestern counties, where the cattle industry is the campaign is over, but the problem capable of being extensively developed. remains." What General Miles means A small but wonderfully picturesque by the problem is conveyed in his recent dispatch to the president, in which he and promising district is that which lies principally in parts of Cheyenne, Bansays he could readily subjugate the Sloux if the government would maintain ner, Scott's Bluff and Box Butte counties, where there are large deposits of absolute good faith and fulfili all treaties stone suitable for building, fine timber with them. We print elsewhere a disand the indications of coal and other patch from Washington reviewing the minerals. To see the settlers in this lotreaties and agreements entered into between the government and the crlity living in neat stone houses and Indians during the past sixtyburning logs in their fireplaces is a revelation of our resources that is new to five years, from which it will be seen most Nebraskans. But by far the largest that the Indians have some just reasons and most hopeful portion of our for complaint if not for revolt. From frontier is that great tract of country, the first treaty of friendship and amity made in 1825 down to the last treaty or agreement with the Sioux in 1889 the government has failed to carry out its part of the compacts. Promised appropriations have either wholly failed or been long delayed, the people who had the right to expect them promptly and to the full amount pledged them, suffering meantime great hardship and privation. Year by year encroachments were made upon the territory of the Indians, which steadily narrowed its boundaries and reduced their privileges, despite the assurances of the government that they should have protection in their possessions

composed of about fifteen counties, which waits for irrigation to transform it into the garden spot of the west. This section enjoys an altitude avaraging from 2,500 to 5,000 feet, a superb climate and a soil of inexhaustible richness. It cannot prosper without supplementing its natural advantages with the artificial aid of irrigation. It is for this that its people wait and labor, and when it is won they will have a prosperous farmer on every 40 acres. It is upon this hopeful frontier that the Nebraska pioneers of today are living over the old hardships with the expectation of repeating the old triumphs. The course pursued in recent years They are breaking the prairie to plant crops in virgin soil, probing the earth has been more careless as to what is justly due the Indians than ever before. to test its possibilities of natural depos-The report of General Morgan, comits and digging ditches to make missioner of Indian affairs, states that

a beginning toward great systems of irrigation. They hunger and thirst the government is indebted to certain tribes in North and South Dakota in the for the attention and encouragement of sum of \$376,578, which is withheld from the people in the oldest and richest sections of the state, and they deserve to them in spite of their repeated appeals for payment. These Indians have receive it. The cry of distress to which Nebraska hitherto been quiet and peaceable, doing has listened and responded during the service for the government against the

past few weeks was from these men of hostiles, and it is not doubted that they the new counties. There need be no are willing to resume that position and continue in it if the government will more such appeals if the people will add to the means of temporary relief the inkeep faith them. The commissioner terest they ought to feel in the developsays that if they were paid the money ment of our own frontier. Capital is due them it would be more than suffineeded to push the settlement of the cient to relieve their distress, and there western half of the state and to encouris no longer any question that they have suffered from hunger, disgraceful to the age its numerous enterprises, especially those aiming at irrigation. The whole nation as the acknowledgement of that state, and especially the wholesale points. fact must be. Still the house committee on Indian affairs delays to make the will enjoy large and permanent benefits from the success of the hardy pioneers appropriation for paying what is un-

who are struggling with these vital questionably due to these Indians in the problems. Dakotas, and because of this and other omissions on the part of the government This is a subject which should receive the earnest attention of the people and military operations in that section of the the press, and the next two or three country have cost several times the years should see an energetic effort to amount which the commissioner of Inmake the most of the state's advantages dian affairs says the government is now of soil and climate.

GIRDLING THE GLOBE WITH STEEL eral concurrence in the opinion of Com-A railroad around the world is a posmissioner Morgan that this is not a sibility of the future which eminent Euquestion of benevolence, but of justice, ropean engineers are already talking of and until the government does this jus-At the last meeting of the international railroad congress in Brusselts, the enments in good faith there will continue gineer to the Belgian ministry of railto be danger of such Indian disturbroads expressed the belief that before ances as it is now engaged in suppressmany years it would be possible to make ing. The commissioner of Indian affairs trip around the world in twenty-three says that with improved conditions, lays. This distinguished engineer had more comfortable houses, wider intelliin mind the proposed railroad connectgence and brighter prospects, such a ing our transcontinental lines with state of things as now unhappily exists Behring strait and joining the transin the Dakotas will be out of the ques-Siberian line now being constructed tion, and the essential prerequisite to by the Russian government, and he expressed the opinion that this road will some day be built. Russia is building a railroad to connect St. Petersburgh and Kamschatka, and when that is completed there is little reason to doubt that in the course of time Amer ican enterprise will project a roud to connect with it. The Belgian engineer stated that it would be no more difficult to run a railroad along our Pacific bor der to Behring Strait than to work the line in Sweden, now operating north of the Arctic circle, or the railroad which Russia has built far in the north. The proposed line would skirt the Alaskan coast where the arctic climate is modified by influences from the Pacific ocean. Behring strait is shallow and narrow, with a large island midway in the channel, and according to the Belgian engineer would offer no serious obstacle to bridge building. As a part of the scheme for girding the globe with steel and reducing the time for making the circuit of the world in twenty-three days, is the proposed road from Quebec to St. Charles bay, Labrador, whence England may be reached by steamer in four days, and for this project the Canadian Altantic railway and steamship company has obtained parliamentary authority. These schemes may seem visionary, but it has been wisely remarked that in these days it is hardly worth while to laugh at railroad schemes, however visionary they may seem. At any rate the subject of a railroad to Behring strait has received consideration in this country, and the proposed exploration of Alaska is expected to determine, for one thing, the expediency of such a line. It may be that there are much greater possibilities in this project than are now conceivable, and that in the future development of the northwest and of our commerce with Asia it may become a neces sity. Fifty years hence the possibility which the Belgian engineer has pointed out may be realized.

and so valuable as the reclaimed lands nor of New York has been authorized to appoint a commission to confer with the prove to be, and that no other farming governors of all states and territories lands in any part of the country sell for and urge the appointment of like com-missions by each, to meet as early as so much per acre. From the fact that th) population is increasing far more practicable and draft a law for submisrapidly in proportion than the area of sion to the vanious legislatures. tillable lands, the Sun cannot see how

It is not material whether this most the Massachusetts farmers can logically desirable reform is secured through maintain that agricultural depression in state or national legislation. 'The evil the east is in any way due to the very is so widespread that patriotic citizens, gradual reclaimations of the semi-arid however they disagree as to methods, regions. As a matter of fact it is not, should actively encourage every effort calculated to stem the deluge of divorce but none the less the selfish and unpatriotic opposition of the eastern farmers to irrigation in the west has exerted a scandals. The records of the courts are stained with decrees that are parodies decided influence detrimental to a liberal on justice. Flimsy protexts are urged policy for reclaiming the arid regions. by those chafing under the matrimonial and will very likely continue to do so. halter, and the courts of many states permit husbands to put aside a their THE Annual Review of THE BEE, to wives and wives their husbands, with be published Thursday morning, will the ease and promptitude of savage contain a reliable compendium of all

The responsibility does not rest entirely on the courts which interpret the laws. The promiscuous granting of marriage licenses to erotic youngsters is a fruitful source of the divorce evil, and those who for a trifling fee unite in wedlock couples one or both under age are promoters of the scandal which inevitably follows.

tribes.

Reform in the divorce laws necessarily means reform in the marriage laws. The movement to secure both is a gratitaining cold matters of fact, which infying evidence of the awakened moral tone of the people and of a determination to check an evil of appalling magnitude.

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

000 copies and orders for additional The Illinois farmers are waging an copies must be sent in between now and aggressive warfare on the Chicago Live Thursday. The edition will be one of 16 Stock exchange, which in its main featpages; price five cents per copy, mailed ures is like the exchanges in Omaha, to all parts of the world, two cents. Kansas City and Sioux City, The farm-Orders for papers from 10 copies upers demand the privilege of selling their wards will be filled and mailed out stock in the market without the assistdirectly from this office without extra ance of commission houses and appeal to charge. the law to protect them in the right. As it is stated that the Alliance in seven CARDINAL GIBBONS of Baltimore is northwestern states has joined in this said to have a large following in Europe effort to break down the rules of the ex-

change, it is likely that definite settlement of the disputed question will result. Stock raisers have long had grievances against the management of the stockyards, but in this instance they raise a very simple issue. It is the ques-

tion of whether they shall appoint an agent to represent them directly in dealing with the beef and pork packers or whether they shall be compelled to sell through members of the stock exchange and pay the

commission it prescribes. They claim augurate a new era in the history of the that they have the right to sell directly Catholic church and lead to vast changes and save the commission and other exin its methods and ideas. penses, and that the stock exchange, an

incorporated body, has organized a con-SEVERAL prominent Michigan physicians announce that they can cure conspiracy to prevent them from doing so. The common-sense view of the case sumption by a method surer and better would seem to be that if the shipper can than Koch's. They reject the latter's do without the service of the middletheory that bacilli is the cause of the man he should be allowed the privilege. disease, claiming it to be only one of the As a matter of fact, the commission symptoms of advanced cases. Hence, they direct their remedies exclusively houses are very useful, and sometimes indispensable to stock-raisers and shipto healing the inflamed lungs, chlorine, pers. They advance money on stock, salt and iodine being the agents. It is watch the market in the interests of evident that, after years of delay, the their patrons, and transact their busiworld is to see a determined effort of ness at the yards, even to the payment science to control the most hopeless of freights A shipper who employs a scourge to which flesh has been liable, commission house to this extent ought and that there is some prospect that it not to object to paying a reasonable sum may succeed.

for its services. But why should a

THIS AND THAT.

The visit of Stanley to Omaha has made many of the old-timers reminiscent. Both grave and gay are some of the tales they tell of the time "when Stanley was in Omaha." The great explorer's inquiry regarding ex-Governor Dave Butler recalled the fact that the statesman from Pawnee, in the days when Omaha was the capital of Nebraska, was considered a high roller, and his visits to the metropolis were usually marked by considerable hilarity. At that time the old Tivoli garden, at Ninth and Farnam streets, was on the top wave of popularity and prosperity. Sieblist, the proprietor of the resort, had a reputation as a caterer, and all the bobs and nabobs of the time paid homage to his ability. The governor, however, had failed to pay his respects to the Tivoli and Sieblist felt slighted. He coulded to some of the friends of Butler his feelings in the matter and urged them to have the governor honor

him with a visit. Dave dida't feel like calling at the garden, but the boys didn't propose to disappoint Sieblist, so they secured the govstatistical facts relating to Omaha's comernor's private secretary to impersonate his mercial, industrial and financial instichief, secure a "staff" and enjoy the hostutions. Especially will it be a carefully pitality of the far-famed Tivoli. The plan compiled review of the business of the worked successfully and the "distinguished past year-a complete record of public guests" fairly floated in a sea of champagne. improvements, real estate transactions, Some of the boys grew so mellow they were new enterprises, banking statistics, beef unable to keep the joke to themselves, and and pork packing industry, and everyjust as they had started on the second hundred dollars' worth of wine, Sieblist discovthing pertaining to the steady march of progress. There will be no illustrations ered the imposition and the banquet ended abruptiy. A number of staid old residenters and no sensational exhibit. The edition who participated in the banquet wouldn't will be like an egg,-full of meat-concare to indulge in such a lark today.

While Stanley was here a great many peovestors, capitalists and people who deble questioned him on a great many subjects, sire to embark in commercial and industo all of which interrogations he had a ready trial enterprises in Omaha will want to answer. But at Scranton, Pa., a gentleman know. The regular edition will be 25.-"stumped" the explorer by an innocent little remark. As at Omaha, an informal reception was held after the lecture and many people availed themselves of the opportunity to shake the explorer's hand. Among the number was E. E. Hendrick, a wealthy manufacturer of Carbondale, who stopped and said : "Mr. Stanley, one of the things in your book that interested me most was your vivid account of the sufferings of your party in 'Starvation Camp,' but one thing I never could understand. When your men were dving for want of food why didn't they fish. since they were so near the river?" Mr. as a candidate for successor of Pope Leo. Stanley's face was a study. He looked at It would be a remarkable departure from his questioner as if dazed by a blow. "Why !" he exclaimed, and then hesitated in evident the traditions of the Catholic church if an American were chosen to that august

surprise and consternation for several moments; "why, I don't believe anyone ever place, but it is doubtful if the college of thought of it !! The hero of the dark conticardinals could make any choice that nent, who has commanded admiration bewould do so much to increase the power cause he knew so often just what to do at of the church and put fresh life into all critical times, confesses that with food withits channels. Cardinal Gibbons is a in his reach he did not see it when starving broad-minded man, of modern ideas, and Mr. Hendrick moved on with the parting inwith physical and mental powers equal junction : "Mr. Stapley, the next time you form an exploring party, take a Yankee with to any man who has sat in the vatican you." in recent times. The election of a pope

from the western hemisphere would in-A thirteen-year-old Fort Omaha boy has favored The BEE with the manuscript of a song entitled "The Sioux's Last Rally." The young gentleman pays a touching tribute to the heroes of the Second infantry, now at Pine Ridge agency. The only fault we have to find with the work of the young composer is that he failed to write a stirring chorus. This one fault is apt to ruin the popularity of the piece, but in spite of it we give our readers the benefit of the two concluding stanzas :

Major Butler was in command When they left Fort Omaha. 'Tis blood you'll see at Wounded Knee, If it's nothing but a squaw. The warriors they are plenty.

Their guns are new and bright. Were they issued by the government! No; they came from Custer's fight. Now, when the war is over,

And we return again, We'll be telling of the redskins-How many we have slain. The music will sound sweetly

THE FALL OF THE DICTATOR.

York Times: Short Bull Burrows has been dehorned. Who 's afraid of him now ! Nebraska City News: The Burrows-Powers crowd in the alliance did not knock out an Wyck so easily as they expected, but found that he was a most excellent fighter. Evidently Burrows wants no man in the alliance that he cannot contest.

Grand Island Independent: Burrows actually the greatest enemy of the good cause of the alliance movement, and the alliance men ought not to follow him into the trap set for them by unscrupalous prohibitionists. Nebraska City Press: General Van Wyck lives and eats the same as other men. There is nothing about him etherial. Mr. Burrows may remain in a state of estuation, and Mr. Van Wyck will continue the friend and the champion of the farmer.

Broken Bow Leader : Poverty and distress among his fellow men appeal to the sympathy of ex-Senator Van Wyck, and loosen his purse strings, that relief may follow. The same circumstances also appeal to the great alliance mogul, Burrows, but in this case it only loosens his jaw.

Howells Journal: The OMAHA BEE had a reporter in the atliance meeting held at Lincoln last week, and THE DAILY BEE contained full accounts of the proceedings of the meeting, including a very interesting description of the manner in which ex-Senator Van Wyck routed Dictator Burrows. How the reporter managed to get into the meeting still remains a mystery.

Kearney Hub: At first thought it was difficult to understand why Jay Burrows should oppose Paddock's pure food bill and commit the state alliance against it, after the national alliance and bodies of farmers all over the country had endorsed it and petitioned for its passage. But this has all been made clear. Even though a small man. Mr. Burrows has a very large ambition, so large, in fact, that he is already figuring on an all ance legislature in 1893 that will send him to the senate to succeed Paddock. This also explains his hostility to Van Wyck, who has been the object of Burrows' spleen and constant opposition. Van Wyck might stand inthe way of Burrows on the senatorial game of draw.

Howells Journal: General Van Wyck proved to be too much for Dictator Burrows at the alliance meeting held at Lincoln. Van Wyck has during his entire political career been a hard working and consistent friend of the people and it is put natural that he should object to being dictated to by an adventurer of the Burrows stripe. When the self-appointed dictator of the alliance attempted to prevent him from speaking in the secret alliance meeting he made a grave mistake, and he is probably well aware of the fact by this time. The Journal glories in Van Wyck's spunk. He is altogether too much for the cranks that are at the present time engaged in wrecking the alliance ship. The general has many friends in all parts of the state who are with him in his fight for the right.

TALKS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Grand Island independent: As a newspaper THE OMAHA BEE continues to "get there" with all its pages, and they range in number from twelve to thirty-two.

Columbus Telegram : Why should the acts of the Bankers and Business Men's association, in working against prohibition, be called into question as having interfered with the fairness of the election, any more than that of the prohibitionists who spent more moneythan the Bankers and Business Men's asso ciation

Seward Reporter: The contest for the state offices drags its weary length along, and develops nothing except that the prohibition amendment was highly uppopular in Omaha. If the independents have any witnesses in reserve who will testify to suppression of votes for Powers it is about time they were bringing them forward.

Fremont Fiail: That sturdy who still occupies the governor's chair in Nebraska's capitol, is signatizing the close of his auspicious and happy administration by acts of charity and sympathy that must still farther endear him to the hearts of his people. Say what they may of Governor Thayer, the state never was honored by an executive who has manifested such a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and happiness of his people as he has exhibited during the four years that he has held that exalted position. That he may have made mistakes but proves that he is human, but that they have been unintentional ones all must admit. He has stood in the forefront of every effort for the amelioration of the condition of the distressed, wherever their cries have arisen. and his stirring and sympathetic nature has been deeply enlisted in their behalf. Other governors may arise who may excel him in wisdom or diplomacy or sagacity or general accomplishments, but the state will never have a governor who will, to a greater extent, endear himself to the hearts of the people by an administration so devoted to their interests and well being. The Flail has often criticised him, but now, at the close of his four years service, it cheerfully and enthusiastically doffs its hat to offer this deserved eulogy. Hastings Nebraskan : The Nebraskan has een unreserved in its expressions of sympathy for Mr. Powers in his contest against Mr. Boyd for the governorship, because it believes that an honest count of the ballots actually cast would give Mr. Powers a plurality and elect him But, unfortunately, for the sake of justice, this fact has not been brought out in the contest and so far as the testimony goes it does not appear that Mr. Powers' friends have made out a good case. The contest, so far as it bears upon the title to the governorship, has been a good deal of a farce. The decision must be based upon the evidence produced, and if the legislature seats Mr. Powers on the strength of that it be a dangerous act of usurpation to say tho least. But the Burrows-Dech faction of the independent party have no doubt determined to risk it. The question is, then, will the altiance members of the legislature obey the dictation of these men and act unitedly in the movement. It has aiready been said that a number of the members will not, especially those of democratic antecedents. A split and division of the alliance forces on this question and a failure of Burrows to accomplish his designs would be disastrous to the new party, for it is doubtful that the elements of discord could ever be harmonized again.



THE Pullman company announces a reduction of the wages of its shop employes. A corresponding reduction of rents to employes and reduced rates for -sleeping-car berths was deferred for future consideration.

MR. LANGSTON, the colored congressman from Virginia, discourages the idea of drawing the nationality or color lines in the world's fair. Mr. Langston's head is level. The fair is distinctively American, representative of American progress and ingenuity, and no racial lines should be permitted to mar the collective handiword of American brain and brawn.

IFHILL runs for governor of New York for a third time in 1891, as his friends advise him to do, it will be an interesting spectacle to observe the antics of the Cleveland men. It will be their delicate duty to kill off the governor without losing their standing as democrats. The upshot may be the elimination of both Hill and Cleveland from the presidential race.

ONLY one more week intervenes before the session of the legislature at Lincoln. There has been less discussion about the work to be done than is desirable, but the steady drift of public opinion since election has been toward conservative legislation. In this drift the members of the Alliance have doubtless shared. Present indications are that there will be beneficial results to record to the credit of this session, but it is not yet too late for the voice of the people to be heard and understood by the lawmakers.

OMAHA claims the right to share with Deadwood the happiness of a rail union with the metropolis of the Black Hills. The extension of the Elkhorn valley line removes a great obstacle to the growth of Deadwood and gives the people for the first time complete railroad communication with the outside world. The development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the Hills, which adequate means of transportation will quicken, are objects of general solicitude in Omaha, and THE BEE voices public sentiment in congratulating Deadwood on its improved position and prospect.

THE fourth annual meeting of the American Economic association is in session at Washington. It includes some of the brightest minds in America, as well as the youngest and most vigorous class of thinkers. Among them are Francis A. Walker, Richard Ely, Herbert Adams, Edmund J. James and F. H. Giddings. This year's meeting of these clean and able political economists has more than ordinary interest because of the unusual prominence of social and financial theories in politics. It would be interesting to have them dissect the platform and speeches of the Ocala convention and put their honest thinking against the mouthings of some of the demagogues who were present on that

all these is a faithful fulfillment of its agreements by the government. The nation can afford to be honest with the Indians, even if it be not generous, and unless it does this the ending of the present campaign, as General Miles has said, will not dispose o. the Indian problem.

indebted to the Indians.

It is presumed that there will be gen

tice and observes every part of its agree-

THE NEBRASKA FRONTIER.

It is the common idea that the frontier is a thing of the past in Nebraska, existing only as a picturesque background for our present splendid development. The impression is erroneous. The frontier is as much a fact today, in all its significance, as it was twenty years ago when Omaha, Lincoln and our other large cities were struggling to plant civilization in the wilderness. The hardships and trials of the old times are being endured by a new set of pioneers on the further edge of civilization. "The early day" is yet in the flush of dawn to thousands of brave men and women battling for success against heavy odds, but sustained and inspired by the promise of results worthy of the struggle. In this fact, to which too little atten-

tion is paid by the comfortable inhabitants of our older and better settled localities, lies the best assurance of future growth and development.

Fully one-half of Nebraska yet remains to be settled and made productive in the best sense of the term, Much of this undeveloped portion of our domain will be, under favorable conditions, the best part of the state. In the least promising and the wildest of our 88 counties, far away from railroads and the comforts of modern life, the pioneer has built his house of sod, or logs, or stone, and waits with confidence for time and patience to do their perfect work. This pioneer is a man of sturdy qualities, or he would not be there. He knows the country will justify his faith, or he would not stay there. The total population in some of the frontier counties is small, ranging from 91 in Arthur to 5,000 or 6,000 in several along the Kansas border. In all this large area of sparsely settled Nebraska, outside of a few of the larger county seats, the people lead the rude, self-denying life of frontiersmen. Their work, beyond a bare subsistence, is all for the future. Knowing the possibilities of the soil and the difficulties that must be overcome before they can be realized, they have settled down to the work of making the barren wastes productive, of building new towns and opening new avenues of prosperity for the state. It is important that the life of this later class of Nebraska pioneers should be more fully understood in the section which has passed successfully through the hardships of frontier days hnd filled eastern Nebraska with prosperous cities, towns and farms. The possibilities of the Nebraska frontier can be divided into four classes. There is a part of it which, when brought under cultivation, will add immensely to the area of the corn belt, but promises little for other

lines of agriculture. This is the sandy region in the central part of the state,

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

No public movement undertaken in recent years appeals with greater force to the conscience of the nation than that which seeks a radical reform of the divorce laws of the country. The facility with which the marital bonds are severed is not only a national reproach, but if permitted to continue unchecked, will imperil the moral well-being of the

American people, The organization started in New York a few years ago has laid the foundation for a uniform system of divorce laws. A thorough investigation of the records of the various states shows that 80 per cent of the divorces were granted by the courts to residents of the respective states, so that only 20 per cent of the

number were granted to non-residents. This sucprising fact led to the abandonment of the original plan to work for a national divorce law, and efforts are now being made to secure the enactment, by the various legislatures, of a uniform law.

In furtherance of this plan the gover-

shipper who does not employ the commission man in these various ways be obliged to pay tribute to him at all? Why should he not have the same right to sell his stock to the highest bidder that the members of the stock exchange have? The point of injustice begins where the rules of the stock exchange attempt to govern the conduct

of a shipper who asks and receives nothing from it. If the Illinois case establishes clearly the existence of a combination to control

the market in the interest of the commission men, regardless of the natural rights of shippers who have no relations with them, it is to be hoped and expected that the law will break it up. The shipper is entitled to receive what his cattle are worth in the market, and any combination among members of the stock exchange organized for the purpose of preventing it is an unjustifiable interference with his rights.

THE Lake Shore railroad company has declared war against the telegraphers' association. Its operators are forbidden to join the order on pain of

dismissal, and those who are members must withdraw or resign. Similar measures, it is said, will be adopted by other roads, the object being to crush

the organization. It is not surprising that the operators are singled out for oppressive supervision. No class of skilled railroad employes are so poorly paid. Their salaries rarely exceed that of brakemen, while in fact they share with engineers and conductors the responsibility for the lives of passengers. Though not personally sharing the dangers of active trainmen, the safety of trains depend on the ability and accuracy of the railroad telegrapher. No progressive railroad relies on schedules for the movement of trains. They are handled by the chief train dispatcher and his assistants along the road. The utmost efficiency and reliability is demanded in this branch of the service. Yet the reverse is the rule. Instead of encouraging competency with

good wages, a penny wise policy is pursued by many roads, and frequent disastrous wrecks are the inevitable result of the employment of college taught plugs who are willing to work for a mere pittance.

IT is reported that farmers of Massa chusetts are uneasy because the national

government is giving aid to irrigation in the west. They contend that there is still much undeveloped land in the thickly settled parts of the country, and that it is not just to the eastern states that agriculturists should be attracted to the far west by artificially adapting the soil for cultivation. The New York Sun suggests to these people that their fears are far fetched, and tells them that the enormous work of reclaiming the agricultural lands of the new states and territories cannot be so rapid as to interfere with the old farming regions. It says also that the irrigation work already done has shown that there is no land east of the Mississippi river so productive | truly."

THE east has already enjoyed a month sleighing and is now up to its knees in a fresh snow storm. The old-fashioned winter will have a tendency to make business lively and thereby hasten the return of confidence. For these favors old Boreas is to be thanked.

Wouldn't Work Here.

Chicago Tribune. Queen Victoria dines at 9 o'clock in the evening. She couldn't keep a hired girl two days if she did that in this country.

The Gem That Jay Covets. Boston Herald. Jay Gould thinks this country is the gem

of the earth. Some people suspect that he would like to wear it in his shirt bosom.

> This is a Great Truth. Washington Post.

Trusts and monopolies are not responsible for all the millionaires. Judicious advertis ing has contributed a share in that direction

An Even Race.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The returns of the Kilkenny election indicate that the Parnellites will carry Ireland at about the same time that the republicans will carry Texas.

> Parnell and Carnegie. Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Parnell will perhaps recall the advice given to him by Andrew Carnegie just after the termination of the O'Shea case, "Resign, marry, return," said Mr. Carnegie. There is no reason to believe that this programme could not have been followed successfully, but Mr. Parnell committed the error of believing that the man was paramount to the cause.

Give Practical Men a Chance. . hiladelphia Telegraph.

The great statesmen of the executive departments and the house and senate always resent the idea that any other than practical politicians know anything about public affairs. They repudiate suggestions which seem to imply lack of confidence in their expert knowledge or experience. Yet this question of the finances being a business question why should not expert business men be asked to suggest a plan to satisfactorily answer it? If it is a good thing for the shoe maker to stick to his last why should not a politician, honest party man or broker in politics, as he often is, insist that he shall stick to his political machine and let financiers do the work of finance? The plan might fail, but it promises at least better prospects of success than partisan scheming in congress.

The Tough Lineman.

New York Herald. The crowd appalled, in mute suspense Gazed at the lineman who, suspended. Hung o'er the multi tude so dense-All fancied that his race was ended-But when they took him down These words the victim softly said :

But I can't help it !" "Aren't you dead!" They cried, amazed-"Praised be the gods !" "Oh, no," he said, "I'm pretty tough; They don't make volts and ohms enough

To kill me-I've sold lightning rods !"

C. H. Israel, who recently resigned the editorship of the Benkelman Republican, indicted the following valedictory: **My father, Frank Israel, will shove the quill and his twelve-year-old son Roy will be the foreman. I have no apologies to make. Thanking the many patrons of the Republican for past favors shown me, I remain, yours

Our limbs will surely ache; But of all the fighting soldiers, The old Second takes the cake

The sentiments of the song quoted from above are a great deal more elevating than those of the latest Parisian ditty, based on the crime of M. Evraud and Mile, Bompard, In order that the reader may for himself notice the difference in tone between the American and French style we produce a stanza of the latter: She lured the man into her lair, tra la,

And her lover he strangled him there, tra la, With a kiss and a hug, And a rope and a tug. They did the job neatly and well, Oh, la balle Gabrielle! They knew that he carried a check, tra la And to grab it they twisted his neck, tra la, For poor old Gouffe

There was old Nick to pay, For I fear the old man went to hell, Through la belle Gabrielle! Here is a poculiar legand of the Indians as

told by Rev. Mr. Cook, the full-blooded Sioux who is the ministerial representative of the Episcopalian denomination at Pine Ridge agency. The legend which was related to the Indian children at the agency, was of their forefathers' belief as to the cause of the disappearance of the moon. He said the belief was that every time a new moon appeared it was a signal for all the mice in the country to gather themselves together in one spot. When they assembled they separated in four great armies. One army went to the north, another to the south. a third to the east and the fourth to the west. These armies of mice traveled until they reached the point where, from the place of starting, the heavens seemed to touch the earth. Then they climbed up the sky until they came to the moon which, by this time, was what we call full. All of the four armige then commenced nibbling at Luna, and when they had eaten her all up the mice would scamper back down the heavens to the earth and wait for her to show herself again, when the journey and nibbling would be repeated by the mice. And this is what the Indians of carly days believed was the cause of the moon growing old and finally disappearing. THE BEE'S war correspondent at Pine Ridge tells of a very interesting billet doux

which fell into the hands of Lieutenant Tay lor of the Ninth cavalry. It is nothing more nor less than an Indian letter written by one of the most prominent and villianous of the hostile chiefs now standing defiant in the bad lands. It is the first that has been received from that locality and attracts wide attention. High Back Bear, one of Lieutenant Taylor's newly enlisted Indian scouts, is the person to whom it is addressed, and the lieutenant cannot speak too highly of High Back Bear's lovalty in bringing the communication, although not overly important, directly to him. It reads thus :

Cenka Iru waka tuwa ito ws za su na min guha ska wanji na mila wanji wicispa ki ye harke ca ca wacoye lo eya wanji gica a nicica pisini he ca unka upo canlli ko mini gu har tu wece ia ko nitankisi in pi kin le ta ta kapto cula to kel te el hecel matenkte eye lo pe henala ye ma to waulili miyeye lo.

The translation is as follows: I want some cartridges and some white cloth and a knife as long as from the end of a man's finger to his elbow. If you are not soldier bring them to me, and some tobacco and some cloth of most any kind. Your grandfather Short Bull, whatever way he dies i will die. BEAR EAGLE In spite of this touching appeal Bear Engle's Christmas stocking remained empty. but High Back Bear hopes to be in at a little presentation scene when Bear Eagle will be the recipient of some cold lead.

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"I 'spose it's dark all over town,