Omaha, The Bee Building.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Ree B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

County of Douglas. George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Dec. 27, 1890, was as for-lows.

lows: Monday, Dec. 22.
Tuesday, Dec. 23.
Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Thursday, Dec. 25.
Friday, Dec. 25.
Eaturday, Dec. 27.

From to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of Decomner. A. D., 1895 [SEAL.] N.P. Fell. Notary Public State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 182

County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average dully circulation of The Dally Bre for the month of December, 1889, was 20,08 copies; for January, 1890, P.,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,56 copies; for March, 1890, 20,816 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564, bles; for May, 1800, 20,180 copies; for Juny, 1890, 20,62 copies; for August, 189, 20,792 copies; for Fentember, 180, 23,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1880, 23,160 copies.

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

THE state "contest" ends today from sheer exhaustion.

Now is the accepted time to plant good resolutions, out of sight.

GENERAL MILES inquired, "Where is Big Foot?" Has he looked in Chicago?

THE refusal of the Union Pacific to take Milwaukee straight or on the side is a significant reminder of the swearing off season.

THE painful lack of unity among the French tariff revisers suggests a splendid opening for Mr. McKinley's talents after March 4.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE court has sentenced a man to be hanged in 1892. As time appears to be no object why not extend it to 1893 and give him a chance to see the world's fair?

IF THE tories fail to take advantage of their opportunities to secure a seven year lease of official life, they possess a larger stock of political hindsight than they are usually credited with.

JUSTICE BROWN'S enemies are trying to make capital out of the fact that he onceshot a burglar. Well, what of it? He will have to face some bigger robbers than that when he begins business on the supreme bench.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE'S vigorous report attracts considerable attention throughout the country, but singularly enough, it does not appear to have excited the interest of the Nebraska press. Why this silence in a matter of such vital interest to the state?

THE colored troops are leading the charge against the hostiles in the bad lands. This is the cruelest cut of all. It is the last straw on the overburdened backs of the redskins, and if they do not avenge this last insult to their pride by straightening a few kinks in the difficulty, we mistake the temper of the ghost dancers.

THE board of education appears in a cheery mood over its financial condition. There is a certainty of a small surplus in the treasury at the close of the year. The misappropriated Paul street school fund will be restored. This is very gratifying to members of the board, but it does not reflect any credit on its management of the school finances.

THE tide of social reform in Germany Is still rising. The leaders of the new party, who have already obtained so much from the young emperor, now demand the same concessions for farm hands that he has granted to mechanics. Meanwhile, the opposition appears to be rallying about Bismarck. Germany is likely to sustain the interest which she has aroused in all mankind since the old emperor died.

MASSACHUSETTS and Connecticut newspapers demand that the railroads shall no longer give passes to the governors and legislatures of those states. This will strike western people as a very mild reform. In this state the demand is that railroads shall not only discontinue their passes to state officers, but that they shall also cease to buy with passes the conventions that nominate state officers. Western railroads would not be greatly alarmed at the belligerent reformers who ask only that the legislators shall pay their fare.

STATISTICS of railroad building in the United States during the year show a marked improvement over the record of 1889. The total new mileage amounts to 6,080 against 5,200 miles in 1889, 6,670 in 1888, and 12,667 in 1887. The high water mark of railroad building during the decade was reached in 1887. In the following two years the decline was sharp and rapid, but the record for the present year indicates a firm rebound. The greatest increase in mileage was in the south Atlantic states, where 1,275 miles of road were constructed. Add to this the mileage of the gulf and Mississippi states and the south western states, the aggregate construction in the southern states amounts to 3,043, or nearly one-half the total of the year. This brings the total mileage of the United States up to 167,000, one-fifth of which was constructed in the last five have been satisfactory. There is no blocks, \$664,500; hotels, 383,000; schools,

SUPERVISION OF STATE BANKS.

The success of private banks is measared by the confidence of the public in their managers and backers. This confidence in turn is accurately gauged by the number of depositors. The savings of hundreds and frequently thousands of persons are entrusted to the keeping of private banks mainly on the known integrity of the stockholders. It is of the greatest importance, not only for the safety of banks but for the security of depositors, that their solvency should be above suspicion.

No other branch of business involves to an equal extent the well being of thrifty people. Savings banks are the financial strong box of the tollers They contain the wealth of a greater number of people than the national banks, yet their condition in various states is treated with a degree of indifference that is nothing less than criminal.

The collapse of two private banks in apid succession in Chicago emphasizes the fact that states cannot be too strict in protecting the public from reckless financiering. Had Illinois exercised supervision over private banks, the insolvency of these two concerns would have been known months before their collapse, and their managers would have been prevented from robbing depositors by accepting deposits up to the moment of suspension.

The disastrous experience of several Nebraska cities with wildcat banks a few years ago aroused public sentiment. which crystalized in the enactment of a state banking law. It provides every reasonable safeguard for the protection of depositors, requires not less than three sworn reports annually from every private bank, their examination at least once a year by the state bank examiner. and the publication of a summary of their condition in local newspapers. The last report of the state board shows the private banks to be in sound financial condition, a fact that goes far toward strengthening public confidence during the present monetary stringency. But the state board should go farther than the mere compilation of the collective reports. It should rigidly enforce every provision of the law, without fear or favor. It should display greater zeal in examining the securities of the banks, and should insist on the publication of the report of their condition, as is now required from national

banks. No reliable banking institution will object to frequent examinations. It is to their interest to invite them and publish the fact. It is the unreliable concerns that endeavor to evade the law. and for that reason the law should be the more vigorously enforced. By that means, the distressing consequences of state bank failures will be averted in

THE FUTURE OF CATTLE PRICES.

The outlook for stock raisers and shippers in all the great cattle markets of the west is more encouraging than it has been in a long time. This is a development for which the producers of Nebraska and other states have waited long and patiently and which will be especially welcome to them now. The opinions of the best judges agree

on this proposition. They are based on obvious and reasonable grounds. Everything indicates that cattle receipts will is good cause for this feeling. He renot increase during the first half of 1891 | marks that our taxation systems work in the same ratio as in the past. The great ranges of the west and southwest have been depleted by hard winters and by unusual shipments to market during the last few months. Meanwhile, the purchase of feeders in the South Omaha market in the same period has fallen off largely, owing to the dearness and scarcity of corn in the country. The same cause has necessitated the shipment of cattle to market that in other years would have been fed through the winter. The result is that the over-supply of cattle which has formerly existed in the country and come crowding into the spring market to depress prices does not exist today. The best judges agree that we are soon to see the supply no more than equal to the demand, which must inev-

itably result in higher prices. Through the whole long era of low prices, which have discouraged stock raisers and shippers, one fact has stood out prominently for their enlightenment. This is the fact that the better grades of cattle have always commanded a ready sale and the top of the market. Men who have raised fine beef cattle testify that it is the surest and cheapest way to conduct the business. Scrub cattle, like scrub horses, are unprofitable, and scarcely less so in good times than in bad.

If Nebraska producers have learned this lesson they may yet have a profit to credit to the era of low prices.

TEXT BOOKS IN NEBRASKA.

Among the resolutions adopted at the recent session of the State Alliance which THE BEE heartily endorses is the following:

That it is the desire of the farmers here repesented that our coming legislature should adopt and promulgate a uniform system of school books to be furnished at cost to the school boards throughout the state. One of the most arrogant of all the

monopolies that now oppress the people is the school book trust. It puts a copyright on the three R's and all other departments of "knowledge learned of books" and by virtue of its close combination among publishers, charges the public what it pleases, regardless of the cost of production and of a fair profit on the investment. The result is the annual waste of an enormous sum. taken from the pockets of parents and credited to the bank accounts of great publishing houses. There is neither reason nor justice in the present system. The coming legislature can confer immense benefits on the people and lead in a reform that, sooner or later, is bound

steps to correct this evil. The way for Nebraska to relieve itself of the burdens placed upon it by the school book trust is to prepare and publish its own text books and sell them to parents at actual cost. Since 1875 the state has pursued this policy with the supreme court reports, which in most other states are monopolized by law book publishers, and the results

to come in every state, by taking decisive

books. There is no copyright on the multiplication table, and no patent rights conferring individual ownership in the English grammar. American history, nor even the dead languages. The state can command talent to prepare text books on these and all other branches taught in our schools. It can let the mechanical part of the work in open competition to the lowest bidder, retain the ownership of the plates and sell the books to the public at actual cost. Whether the state shall undertake to furnish text books free, allowing the people to pay for them by taxation rather than directly, as is done in Massachusetts, Kansas and elsewhere, is another question. But in either case the reform will be equally effective.

A fair estimate of the cost of text books to each pupil in the Nebraska schools would be \$5 a year. To say that under the proposed reform they could be sold for \$2 is certainly not putting it too low. When this saving of \$3 upon each pupil is multiplied by the total membership of our schools the result is seen to be an enormous saving to the people. With our present population it would run from \$250,000 to \$500,000 annually in the next five years, and would be larger with every year of growth.

Doubtless much labor and ability would be required to establish a comolete system of state text books. The work would have to be under the supervision of our ablest educators, and, possibly, a board of education would be required. But when the work is accomplished we shall have a uniform system, organized without regard to the interests of school book agents, or the differing whims of county superintendents, and we shall no longer pay an outrageous tribute to a close corporation of school book publishers.

Nebraska can lead the text book reform if the next legislature does its duty.

VIEWS ON THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT. The January number of the American Agriculturist presents a collection of views on the farmers' political movement, which is interesting as showing the variety of opinions entertained regarding the motives and conditions underlying the movement. Secretary Rusk submits his views with characteristic bluntness, remarking that the farmers have become so accustomed to spelling national with a big N that they seem to have forgotten that while "the war decided the supremacy of the nation over the state it did not substitute national for state government." There is in this a sufficiently plain intimation that the secretary of agriculture is not in accord with some of the paternal schemes proposed in behalf of the farmers, which tend toward centralization. He admits that the farmers expected and desired a reduction of the tariff, but while he offers no defense of the new law, and thus permits the inference that

he thinks the expectation of the farmers

ought to have been met, he does not

commit himself on that point. Mr. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell, ascribes the uprising to the feeling that the agricultural population has been made to bear an undue share of the burdens of society, and he believes there to the material disadvantage of the producer. There is general need of tax revision and he suggests that competent commissions in each state again consider the whole question, believing that much might be gained from the trial of the various results by the different scates. Mr. White earnestly counsels the farmers to beware of the proposed remedy of an inflated currency, quoting the remark of Webster, that of all the machinery for impoverishing the working classes the most perfect is an inflated currency.

Congressman Hatch of Missouri, who figures somewhat prominently as an advocate of the interests of the farmers, is of the opinion that they owe their ills in a material sense to silver demonitization and the tariff, and takes occasion to urge free coinage as a sovereign remedy. Edward Bellamy, of "Looking Backwara" fame, finds in the farmers' movement an encouraging step toward bringing the railway and telegraph business under complete national control, and he of course takes a more hopeful view of the possibility of ultimately nationalizing all industries.

There is really not much of practical value in this convocation, and the admission of all who contribute to it that the farming class has not obtained a just share of the material development of the nation and of the distribution of the rewards of labor sheds no new light on the subject. This has been repeatedly stated and as often conceded by all who are intelligently informed regarding the relative rewards of agriculture and other departments of industry, and its repetition will hardly help to a solution of the problem which it presents. How complex and difficult this is one may easily learn from reading the various views of those who are presumed to have given it careful and intelligent study. It is interesting to note that the wisest of these have no faith in the expedients which are now uppermost in the minds of many farmers and are advocated by a few men in public life.

LINCOLN'S PROSPERITY.

The splendid progress of the city of Lincoln in the past year will be noted with pride by all Nebraskans, who see in the capital of their state a typical instance of its wonderful history and unexhausted possibilities.

Lincoln's growth in population, never more rapid than in the past twelve months, has been remarkable from the time of its settlement. What magic figures are the following: 1870, 2,441; 1880, 13,003; 1890, 55,491. These figures tell the story of phenomenal results in the building of a city on the prairies of Nebraska, for Lincoln's growth in all other directions has been in keeping with its expansion in population. Its record of progress in the past year according to the State Journal may be briefly summarized as follows: Public improvements, \$259,569; semi-public, \$123,000; residences, \$1,725,300; business reason why the same plan would not bring | colleges and churches, \$195,000; fac-

the same benefits in the case of text tories and sheps, \$370,000; railroads, \$210,000; streethrallways, \$190,000; total.

\$4,120,069, Among the more notable of Lincoln's long list of improvements in the past year is the erection of three new hotels, including a seven-story structure, costing \$250,000; the entrance of the Rock Island; the construction of an electric street railway, and the gain of three new colleges. These alone would constitute a great year's work, though they are only features of what has actually been accomplished.

THE BEE heartily congratulates the people of Lincoln upon the splendid showing they make of their past, and adds its confidence to their faith in the great future which awaits them.

EXPERIENCED MEN NEEDED.

The Philadelphia Press believes that it is absolutely necessary to the solution of the Indian question that only men shall be appointed agents who have some knowledge of the work they have to do, and that men of experience, acquainted with Indians, and of proved capacity and integrity, should be kept in office during good behavior and freed from political pressure. It remarks that while throughout the existing disturbance the Standing Rock agency has been in much the greater danger it has never been deserted. The Indian police there have continued to keep order and its discipline has been fully maintained. The first collapse of authority came at Pine Ridge, and the agency has been garrisoned ever since, the military being in charge and substantially in command.

The Press says: The lesson of all this is as plain as day. If at all agencies we had, as at Standing Rock, men in service for years, possessing experi ence, courage and acquaintance with Indians, the Indian question would be half solved Why can we not have them? What other solution is possible! Every rising means murders untold, enormous expenditures and but too often hideous injustice to the Indian before and after the rising. For all this the responsibility lies with the nation, and the nation will never meet this responsibility until Indian agents are selected solely for the work they have to do, kept in office during good behavior and freed from political pressure. If the present administration, which has appointed the best Indian agent since General Walker, and which has as its head a God fearing and just man, who hates wickedness and eschews evil, will work this reform, Indian wars will be over and Indian elvilization begrun. There are probably few who will ques-

tion the wisdom of these observations,

and they are fully in accord with the views of Commissioner Morgan and doubtless also with those of the secretary of the interior. In the supplemental report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, just issued, he lays special stress on the desirability of selecting persons of unusual qualifications for the Indian service, and he says that agents and employes, if selected with special reference to their fitness, should have a reasonable degree of certainty that they will be retained so long as they show fitness and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. "Uncortainty as to permanence," says the commissioner, "breeds indecision of purpose, largely prevents the formation of comprehensive plans which require years for their completion, and hinders the vigorous execution of those formulated by the government." The commissioner can "see no good reason why politics should enter as a controlling element in the selection or removal of gove rament officials in this service," where he declares the employe "should feel untrammeled by mere partisan considerations and free to devote his entire strength and time to the work to which he has been appointed, and where he is to be freed from the temptation to unfaithfulness or dishonesty by the fear of removal for mere political reasons," He thinks the spirit if not the rules of the civil service should be extended absolutely over this entire branch of public work. The Indians, he remarks, have no politics, "and those sent to them as agents ought to be concerned absolutely and only with the promotion of

their welfare." This undoubtedly represents the opinion of the administration, and it will certainly be approved by the intelligent sentiment of the country. The importance of applying to the Indian service the principles enunciated by Commissioner Morgan has been impressively shown by the present uprising and this congress should not adjourn without giving the matter the attention it merits.

THE life of a councilman after all is not a happy one. Just at the moment he imagines himself at peace with his ward and the rest of mankind, duty calls him to equalize assessments and trouble begins. Every man's hand wildly reaches for his hair and if he escapes with his locks political retribution is pickled for his benefit. No matter how valuable his services may have been, when he trenches on the domain of the tax-shirker all is forgotten and his life made a wearisome burden.

"Burds of a feather flock together." It is eminently fitting that the slaver of Pegleg Griffen should be employed by the prohibition slummers to concoct election villainy for their benefit. The man who devised an assault on the state treasury and killed the crippled "highwayman" is thoroughly competent to invent ridiculous yarns about colonized voters and earn that \$200 appropriated for his benefit.

THE double-decker advances the charming theory that the city clerkship should be removed from political influence by taking the appointive power from the council and making the office elective. What remarkable mugwumpian reasoning. As though nominating conventions were above partisan influ-

THE army's holiday jaunt to the rontier has settled down to a cold winter's job.

> The General Sentiment. Portland Oregonian.

The world at large is getting very tired of Mr. Parnell and wishes he would quietly marry Mrs. O'Shea and drop into obscurity

Politics and Matrimony. Cleveland was smartenough to marry while president; Governor Hill should go him one

better and marry before trying to be president. There will be no yeast in his presidential cake until he does.

Only Speculators in the Soup. The legitimate trade of the country is all weeks longer. right. It is the illegitimate trade of the country that is causing all the trouble.

The Missing Ingredient.

The trouble with Keely and his motor is a lack of "sympathetic vibration." There is the some painful void in the relations between Cleveland and Hill.

A Matter of Economy. Chicago News.

At this season the economical young man pauses before giving his best girl a bouquet of roses and determines to offer a casket of solitaire diamonds instead.

The Biggest Share. Philadelphia Times.
O woman's kindly heart! We'll bet If Eve did pluck the apple there And bit it first, that Adam got The fullest, biggest share.

Clarkson's Ridiculous Position.

New York Evening Post. An editor has seldom found himself in more ridiculous position than that occupied by the Iowa State Register, Clarkson's newspaper. In last Sunday's issue he published a diatribe against the national bank law on this ground: "Every American citizen should have a pride in his own honor and credit, and it is always humiliating to men who know that their credit and means are just as good and responsible as the bank itself to be compelied to secure an enderser before they can borrow money of a national bank under the laws of the United States. This part of the banking system is vicious and degrading, and there is almost unanimous demand for its speedy obliteration. Nearly every farmer and every business man in the nation has had his pride humbled and his finances greatly depleted by this unwise and unjust provision of the national banking law." In the very next issue he was forced to publish a letter from the president of the Des Moines National bank, which not only declared that "there is no such provision in the national bank law, nor is there anything in the theory or practice of national banking to warrant any such statement as the above," but that he could "name scores of farmers, and there are hundreds who can and do borrow mone at the national banks of Des Moines, on their own-name alone, without security"-in proof of which he exhibited to the editor the last official statement of the Des Moines National bank, which gave, among other required details, the aggregate of "one name loans." The editor's only excuse is that "twice during the last twenty years we have borrowed money from the same national bank, and each time two signatures were required to the note." In other words, his own credit not being good enough to get money without securing indorsers, he jumped to the conclusion that this was a part of the national bank law, and accordingly demanded "its speedy obliteration!"

## NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER NEWS

The Brunswick News has suspended publi cation, but it hopes to resume in the spring The Thayer County Mail is a new publication at Hebron. Edwin B. Young is the editor.

Henry E. Phelps of the Howells Journal announces that he "does not have to go into any new movement to be independent."

C. W. Beal of Broken Bow, who was elected a member of the state executive committee by the alliance, is the editor of the Custer County Beacon. Another paper has been started at Papil-

lion and christened the Sarpy Republican. It is under the management of A. S. Weibel and Mrs. F. A. Harrison. W. V. Watson, editor of the Fairbury Democrat, has tired of the bourh

his paper and will change its cognomen this week and call it the Liberator. J. H. Dundas of the Nemaha County Granger last week issued his usual biennial

sentatives of the state of Nebraska. R. A. Eaton of the Nebraska City Press and J. W. Tanner of the Fullerton Post were two editors who spent a portion of Christmas week in a visit to the metropolis.

message to the honorable senators and repre-

W. H. McGaffin, editor of the Bellwood Gazette, is having a tilt with the local Catholic priest as the result of the report of a sermon which the newspaper man printed re-

Ira Hamilton, who combines the business of editing a paper with acting as city marshal of Plainview, has killed eighteen dogs since May 1 last, and but few unlicensed John C. Sprecher of the Schuyler Quill, a convert to the alliance, faith, advocates the

passage of a law by the coming legislature that will require every lawyer and doctor to give a heavy bond before they are allowed to The Nebraska Press association will hold its annual meeting at Bestrice January 29

and 30. George P. Marvin, editor of the Beatrice Democrat, is president of the association and F. G. Summers of the Seward Reporter is secretary. Charles H. Challis, whose paper, the

Ulysses Dispatch, supports the alliance party, refers to Jay Burrows as a "revengeful, selfish, ambitious, vindictive, would-b leader," and in the same sentences designates Van Wyck as "one of the best friends of the toiling masses who has lived since the days of Burke." George M. Plumb, who has been editing

the Red Cloud Republican, ostensibly a re publican paper, has deserted the party and his newspaper at the same time and will join George H. Gibson in the publishing of the New Republic, a prohibition organ at Lincoln. What will become of the Red Cloud paper is not known.

HAVE A SMILE.

Washington Star: Speaking of Indians as hair raisers, the real hair razor, after all, is a pair of scissors. Pittsburg Post: Called to a count-A few

American heiresses annually. Binghamton Republican: Can the man who strikes you for a loan be charged with Chicago Times: Cigar dealers announce

that they will put up the price of cigars after January 1. But who cares? We are all going to swear off on January 1, anyway. St. Joseph News: The foreman of the composing room is one of those people who believe in a personal devil.

Munsey's Weekly: She-I learned how to cook when I was in boarding school. He (sampling her cake): And when did you forget!

St. Joseph News: "Under ordinary cir cumstances," said St. Agedore, musingly; "I like to see a girl have some get-up about her. Except when one is sitting on my lap." Drake's Magazine: So it is-"Well, its all

"What is?" "An egg."

Boston Transcript: So it seems that the Ammen ram is to be built in Bath. Me. This is the first indication of any intention to recognize the demands of the wool industry of New England:

Ciothier and Furnisher: Mrs. Bingo-You know you spoke about giving those old

clothes of 'Tommy's to the poor. On the second thought, hadn't we cetter send them over to the preacher's children !

Bingo-Capital. But in that case I guess you had better let Tommy wear them a few

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Chinaman who lighted his pipe while repairing a powder mill has given up smoking. It takes a long time for some men to learn that tobacco is

injurious. Chicago Tribune: "Are you disappointed a your Christmas gifts, Williet" asked his

"N-no," he answered, looking them over again, "I'm not 'xactly disappointed, but I don't see anything here I can make a noise

with. Drake's Magazine: "You seem to be in poor spirits," said the fly to the toad in alco-

"Yes, I'm in durance vial." Chicago Tribune: "Helle, Bingley, Just back from the west? Did you hear the Indians' war-whoops?"

"No. I heard they dian't." "Didn't what!" "Wear hoops."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. A subsidy has been raised to secure a beet sugar factory for Gothenburg.

Mason City has all the arrangements completed for a system of waterworks. Mrs. O. A. Gilman of superior was severely injured Christmas day by being thrown from

A Republican City genius has invented a sors sharpener from which he expects to realize a fortune.

Schiek & Meints, general merchants Filley, have been forced to assign. The liabilities are about \$2,800, with assets about the same.

Wahoo has expended \$60,000 in public im provements the past year, including the opera house, city hall, Union Pacific depot, stone buildings and residences. The village board of Waco has voted to

icense saloons at \$800 each. This will make the first town in York county where prohibition by local option is not enforced. A strong petition has been secured praying the board

supervisors to submit to a vote the question returning from township organization to the commissioner system. They bored a well 300 feet deep out in Chase county and the water sponted up several feet above the surface. But the sand soon filled the hole up and the water ceased

to flow. They have solved the water problem The Stanton county old settlers organized an association at Pilger by electing the fol-lowing officers: President, R. M. Lowry; vice president, J. G. Matheson; secretary, G. Sonnenschein; treasurer, Ferdinand G. Sonnenschein; treasurer, Ferdinand Miller; trustees, Robert Humes, John C. Wurner and Ernest Jake.

George M. Baugh, who is an elder in the Ansley church and an occupant of a front sent in the "amen corner," sneaked down to the mill pond at that place early in the morning, one Sunday recently, to have a quiet skate before church so know one would know it, says the Broken Bow Leader. But murder will out, and he broke through the ice and was ill for a week in consequence, not yet being fully recovered. The Leaderhopes the event will be a lesson to the gentleman and the next time to look for thicker ice.

A young man at Ansley took a notion that A young man at Ansley took a notion that he wanted to get married last week, but he was a little short of change, says the Merna Record. The boys around town passed around the hat and soon made a donation sufficient to defray the expenses of a cheap ceremony. The mother of the would-be groom soon appeared on the scene and forbid the justice to praceed as the kid was not of the justice to proceed as the kid was not or age. Then the game was effectually blocked by the young lady stating that she had no intention of getting married. The more sed to send the girl to her home

in Wood River.

A mammoth boulder has been discovered near Hartington on which are imprinted or carved a number of curious designs. Its upper face is covered with inscriptions in the form of a trigent. Some of these are so worn by time and the elements that they might easily be mistaken for the track of a huge fossil bird, which some have pronounced them to be. But the deeper incriptions have a concave which is polished in a manner that would do credit to any marble cutter of this age. The engraving or imprint of the foot is just six inches long from the ex-tremity of the heel to the end of the big toe. The three largest toes are exactly the same length. The foot is (doubtless an imprint of the original, or only its carved likeness) that of a primitive man. The toes spread out as though they had never felt the confinement of shoe or moccasin. The interior of the foot figure has suffered from the action of water and the atmosphere and its ragged surface has blacken and overgrown with lichens, until it leaves a field for as to whether it is a track made in the mud of the tertiary formation, the work of the nts of the mound builders or

of the Indian's flint. lowa.

Twelve saloons are running full blast at The oldest man in Iowa is probably Mr. Gilligan of Dubuque county, whose age is

110 years. A wealthy citizen of Cliuton has promised to give \$10,000 for a Young Men's Christian ssociation building.

In South Ottumwa pretty youngladies pas

be contribution boxes in the churches and the pastors' wives buy buttons for the use of he family, like the wives of other citizens. Iowa county owns about three thousand acres of land in Ida and Cherokee counties valued at \$15 per acre. It is all leased and pays Iowa county a rental of \$1,700 per year. Mrs. George Euright is dead near Denison from injuries received by jumping from a wagon December 3. Her husband, who is lind, was drunk in the wagon. She would soon have been a mother.

The Irvins of Kirkville have agreed to dis agree and the property has been divided. Mrs. Irvin gets \$405 in cash and the real estate and Irvins takes \$665 in money. Irvin's disappearance some time ago led to the arrest of her husband on suspicion of murdering her. She left on account of his cruelty. He drinks and appears to be men-tally unsound. He said to a Kirkville man "The people will see the time when they will regret having driven me away, for I shall let no more rain fall to moisten the dry earth. Time and again when we have had a severe

drouth I have gone out and prayed for rain and it has come at once. I shall do so no more and this country will suffer the worst drouth it has ever known." N. R. Anders has been brought back t Waterloo from Pennsylvania to answer the charge of forgery. He decamped from Wat-erloo last September, leaving his wife. Fit is sick now and his discarded wife is minis-

tering to him. During the last eight months 440 odd searches for liquor have been made in Bur-lington under the prohibitory law. These searches cost the county about \$18 apiece. Some places have been searched as often as three times in one week. It is claimed that these searches are ordered to enable the prosecution to obtain evidence against the saloonkeepers, says a correspondent. The true cause for these frequent searches is found, however, in the fact that they yield fat fees to every one connected therewith. These searches are but a portion and by no means the greatest of the useless expenses saddled upon the county. No effort is made to close salcons—in fact the number of salcons in, crease steadily. During the last few days a vast number of cases against salconkeepers have again been entered upon the court have again been entered upon the court docket. The majority of the citizens of Bur-lington are disgusted with the work of the

The Two Dakotas.

prohibitionists for revenue only.

week

Grand Forks sent Dickey county a Chri stmas present in the snape of a carload of flour. The Fountain flouring mill at Yankton will begin running by artesian water power this

The Pierre Journal advises the legislature to reduce expenses this year by dispensing

with a chaplain. The Brookings agricultural college has recoived \$15,000 from the government for its maintenance and the support of the experi-

mental station. David Simmons of Nebraska City, Neb., and his brother Curley, met at Lead the other day for the first time after a separation of thirty-one years.

The city council of Deadwood has passed an ordinance licensing saloons, bilitard halls and gambling dens. A saloon license costs \$75 a month; with a gambling annex, \$23

A pair of moose are to be broken to har-ness in South Sioux Falls. It is expected to drive them in Sioux Falls until the opening of the world's fair, when they will be taken to Chicago.

The editor of the Bowdie Ploneer lately visited his farm near Gary, and found that his house and barn, which cost him \$800, had been stolen to the last splinter. The thieves did not take the wall did not take the well. M. B. Kent of Elk Point has been notified

that his examination before the civil service commission, at Aberdeen November II, was entirely satisfactory, and that his name has been entered on the list of eligibles for appointment to department work in Washing-

John Bagley is under \$3,000 bonds at Spring-field for shooting W. E. Owens. Owens rented Bagley's farm near town, and they quarreled about the ownership of some grain. The bullet struck a rib and glanced around, lodging in Owens' back. It has not been Mr. Spooner of Spink county, who is very much interested in the subject of irrigation

in South Dakota, has gone to Colorado to get additional information on the subject. While absent he will visit the irrigated tracts in that state and elsewhere with a view to be-coming thoroughly familiar with the systems in use there and their adaptation to South Hon. James Mathews of Larimore says he same to North Dakota for his health. He

has found it, his weight increasing from 136 to 170 pounds. Incidentally he has gathered up about four thousand acres of land. He had 2,000 acres is crops this year and sold his wheat at \$1.25 per bushel. He has about two hundred and sixty head of blooded horses that he has raised while he was resting.

VIOLATED THE CONTRACT.

Spring Ranche, Clay County, Complains Against a Railroad. LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.-|Special to THE BEE. ]-Four years ago when the Kansas City & Omaha was building its line through Clay county it stipulated with the residents of Spring Ranche precinct that for the consideration of \$7,000 precinct bonds it would build and forever maintain a depot station, within 2,640 feet of the Spring Ranche flouring mill. Trusting in good faith of this

stipulation, the people voted favorably and

the bonds were issued and delivered, and probably have been sold to innocent purchas-Yesterday afternoon A. J. Orendorff of Spring Ranche, Clay county, filed with the state board of transportation a complaint, setting forth the terms of the agreement, and stating further that on December 2, 1890. the company, neglectful of its agreement with the people, shut up and abandoned the

the people, shut up and abandoned the depot of that place and cut them off from the privileges of the road as guaranteed in the stipulation above referred to, and for which they paid \$7,000 in bonds.

A recent decision of the supreme court in a case from Seward in regard to a similar breach of faith by a railroad is cited as a precedent in such cases. The court held that the company was bound by any stipulations made by its agent before the bonds were The court went so far as to hold that where the proposition stipulated that the depot building was to been one section, it had violated its agreement if the depot was placed

on an adjoining section, though just over the WON'T RETURN THE RING. Miss Annie Kramer, a young lady of twenty, complains at police headquarters that she is unable to secure a gold ring which a young man named John Wilder took away from her in sport while the two were play in a ground two or three months ago. Mi ing croquet two or three months ago. Mi s Kramer declares that she has repeatedly asked him for the ring, but he steadfastly re-fuses to return it. She therefore asks the aid of the police in getting her property lacs

again. H. B. Hellman of Fort Madison, Ia., was in the city last, night at the Murray.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.





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