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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee B'Id'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

County of Douglas.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
tout the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the week ending Dec. 27, 1890, was as for-

Average ...... 23,159
George B. Tzschuck. From to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of December, A. D., 1890 [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL Notary Public

22,656

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, sa County of Douglas, 183
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of December, 1889, was 29,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for February, 1890, 20,561 copies; for April, 1890, 20,556, copies; for April, 1890, 20,556, copies; for April, 1890, 20,556, copies; for July, 1890, 20,620 copies; for Aurust, 1890, 20,559 copies; for Sentember, 1800, 20,550 copies; for October, 1890, 20,752 copies; for November, 1880, 22,130 copies.

Gyorge B. Tzschuck, Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 5th cay of December, A. D., 1890, N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

MR. CLEVELAND has lost 75 pounds of flesh, but his bump of self-esteem is as

A WEEK from today that blennial plant, the legislature, will be in full bloom at Lincoln.

THE Indians who "would rather die than lay down their arms," and cease to menace innocent settlers, are being accommodated.

THE Idahosenators have swelled the silver contingent in the upper house and added their shrill voises to the song of the bullionaires.

THE BEE war correspondent witnessed the fight, not as a belligerent, but as an historian. And, as usual, THE BEE's account surpassed all rivals.

EVEN in Chicago, despite its political wickedness, the courts are bravely defending the few privileges of the people which the corporations have not seized.

WHILE sentimental lunkheads are shedding tears for the treacherous redskins, a word of regret for the murdered army officers and soldiers is conspicuous

ONE of the most remarkable things recorded in the annals of Chicago pened Monday. The police caught three bank robbers before the victims had time to offer a reward.

SENATOR INGALLS proposes to plant his senatorial topes in the foreground of the fray in Kansas, utterly indifferent to the consequences of camping on the lee side of Sockless Jerry Simpson.

SITTING BULL is dead, Big Foot has pneumonia and Two Strike is wounded. But Tibbles, he's all right. Nothing ever happens to Tibbles. His iron cheek is an impenetrable shield against all weapons.

HUXLEY refuses to endorse General Booth's schemes for the relief of London's poor. The average man, however, will see more good in Booth's method of making men comfortable while they are here than in Huxley's studies on the subject of where they came from.

IT is announced that "Secretary of State Cowdrey, Commissioner Steen and Auditor Benton have returned from a delightful jaunt to New Orleans." This sounds like old times-Cowdrey, Benton and Steen! A delightful jaunt! It is to be supposed that they paid full railroad fare.

Now that Deadwood enjoys complete railroad connection with Omaha some reminiscences are in order. Deadwood was made the metropolis of the Black Hills in 1876. A fleet of prarie schooners supplied her with eatables and drinkables by the Sidney trail, then by Fort Pierre and now, at last, by through rail communication. Millions of wealth have been taken out of it and untold millions yet remain to be mined

THE city authorities of Bismarck have adopted aggressive means to settle the trouble caused by prohibition. They give liquor dealers receipts for licenses and boldly declare that as the law cannot be enforced they propose to make it help out the taxpayers in the matter of income. This is no better than South Carolina's at'empt at nullification, but it may serve as a hint to the North Dakotans to discard their fanaticism and replace it with some common sense.

ACCORDING to statistics of railroad construction for the year, but one mile of road was built in the state of Iowa in 1890. In the opinion of thoughtless corporation advocates, this result is due to "hostile railroad legislation." As a matter of fact the great state of Iowa has ample railroad facilities for a generation. It is pross-sectioned with roads. It has at least six east and west lines, each with branches extending in all directions, and three main lines running north and south. But few county seats in the state are without railroad connection, and every large town has two or more trunk lines. The field is simply covered. Hostile legislation, so called, has nothing to do with the practical cessation of railroad building in the state.

The first duty of tue reform legislature of Nebraska is to stop the shameless extravagance which has been growing up in legislative sessions for the past few years and which reached the culminating point of disgrace in 1889. The record of the last session is a story of the reckless waste of public funds, of the multiplication of useless offices, of the saddling upon the treasury of political loafers and hangers-on, of the payment of private obligations at public expense by senators and members to their friends-male and female. It is a record which no legislature should dare repeat.

The legislative session of 1885 cost the people of Nebraska \$85,000, and that of 1887 \$95,000. This was certainly ample in view of the fact that the last session in Kansas cost but \$78,740. But all records were broken in 1889. The expenses of the Nebraska legislature for that year mounted to the unprecedented altitude of \$190,000. There were no more members of the senate and house than formerly, no more business to transact and no more legitimate demands for the expenditure of money. And yet expenses were increased exactly 100 per cent. There is but one explanation, and that is that the legislature recklessly squandered the money of the taxpayers in providing for relatives, friends and dependents. An analysis of the auditor's report-issued so long ago that everybody is expected to have forgotten itfurnishes luminous evidence to this

First, the public should contemplate the oriental magnificence of the senate. That august body consists of 33 members, many of whom are frugal farmers from the frontier and all of whom are supposed to be self-reliant American citizens, capable of attending to their personal wants. These 33 representatives of the plain people struggled through a session of 60 working days with the assistance of 109 employes, for whose services the people paid the neat sum of \$24,055. A few of these employes were doubtless necessary, but by far the larger portion of the extraordinary price paid for them represents a sheer waste of money. They cost much more than the senators themselves, whose aggregate pay amounted to only \$9,900. It is interesting to study this list of men, women and boys who danced attendance on the great men of the senate of 1889.

There was a secretary of the senate who in some mysterious manner received \$4 per day for 150 days of a session limited by law to 60 days, and obtained in addition \$900 for "preparing journals for the secretary of state," which might reasonably be considered a part of his regular duty as senate secretary. He had the help of an "assistant secretary," who received \$600, or \$4 a day for 150 days, and this man, in turn, was helped out by a "second assistant secretary," who received \$356. These 33 senators had also the luxury of a private postmaster at \$267, who had an "assistant" at \$246, who, in turn, had a "mailcarrier" at \$261. Besides a "clerk of the committee of the whole," a stenographer, a chaplain, three sergeants-at-arms and three doorkeepers, who cost in the aggregate \$2,058, the senate had also these other supernumeraries: One enclerks, at a total of \$2,430; a docket clerk, \$360; 5 "custodians," at a total of \$1,053; a janitor, \$206; 8 "assistant janitors" at a total of \$1,619; 15 "pages" at a total of \$1,420.50; 32 "senator's" clerks" at a total of \$6,818.50; a messenger to the lieutenant governor. \$201; a messenger to the secretary of

state, \$201; 3 other messengers at a total of \$702; a bill clerk, \$294; a clerk to the auditor, \$231; and copy holders, proof readers, copyists, guards, bookkeepers, night watchmen and assistant firemen all at \$3 per day, or more. The grand total for the "employes of the senate," as we have said, is thus piled up to \$24,055. Was there ever a more outrageous instance of reckless extravagance on the part of a public body of 33

Every voter and tax payer in Nebraska can see at a glance the folly of most of the expenditures in which the senate of 1889 indulged. Doubtless a secretary and an assistant are needed, but competent men could be employed for 60 days for much less than \$2,456, which is what it cost to keep the record of the senate of 1889 and present it to the secretary of state. A chaplain, a sergeantat-arms, a doorkeeper and a stenographer, are needed, but why should they be multiplied by two and three? What excuse can be offered for the employment of two postmasters and a mail carrier for the exclusive convenience of \$3 senators? But the worst abuses are the appointment of 32 "senator's clerks" and 12 "engrossing clerks" at \$3 per day to serve throughout the session. There is absolutely not a shadow of excuse for this waste of publie funds. Senators have no use for private clerks. Engrossing clerks are not needed until toward the end of the session, and 5 could then do the work for which 12 are employed from the first day of the meeting. It is an outrage on the taxpayers and only a little more vivid than the rest of the expensive and useless legislative machinery. It may be conceded that a janitor is needed in the senate chamber, but why should he have 8 assistants at \$3 a day? Why 15 pages, and clerks, copy-holders, copyists, guards, and all the rest of the useless

The fact is that 10 competent men would do the work that 109 miscellaneous employes were engaged for by the last senate, and that from \$15,000 to \$18,000 of the more than \$24,000 expended could be saved, and the actual service rendered still

paraphernalia?

generously paid for. In the house of representatives extravagance also ran riot. That redoubtable patriot, Brad Slaughter, was chief clerk. For his valuable services the state paid the sum of \$2,400 from January to April 11. Of this respectthe house, \$350 for "preparing legislative manuals," and \$1,450 for "preparing journals for the secretary of state"his own official records which he had been elsewhere paid for keeping at the rate of \$4 each for 150 days. Wha believes the work was economically done? The house had in all have generally done well, and if the ous years, 1878 and 1881, while the value

THE LEGISLATURES FIRST DUTY. 163 employes. They cost the state \$35,279.25, exclusive of the speaker and members. Among them were 14 enrolling clerks, 20 engrossing clerks, 24 clerks of committees, 50 pages and 18 ianitors. Besides these there were 2 postmasters, 2 letter-carriers and a numerous army of messengers, copy-holders and other varieties of hangers-on. In the house, as well as the senate, supernumeraries were crowded in as thick as they could stand, or hang to the window ledges. And the people of Nebraska raid the bill.

By the way of summary, 272 employes were engaged by the senate and house and paid for a session of 60 days, \$59,-334.25. It is probable that proper economy would reduce the number to from 20 to 30 competent men and effect a saving of from \$40,000 to \$45,000. And there is apparently no reason why the whole cost of the session, which in 1889 was \$190,000, should exceed the cost of of the last session of the Kansas legislature, which was \$78,740. In other words, the reform legislature can save the taxpayers \$111,260, if it can keep exenses down to the Kansas basis.

This will be the first duty of the new egislature which assembles at Lincoln next Tuesday. Let it appoint a commitee on retrenchment and reform and proceed at once to restore economical methods in the halls of legislation. By so doing it will save the people a vast sum of money, clean out a worthless gang of political bummers, and render impossible a repetition of the private scandals that have always resulted from the indiscriminate distribution of offices and salaries by the legislature.

A VERY LAME EXCUSE. General Manager Clark declares that the Union Pacific is ready to permit all

trains to cross the bridge, but they must be drawn by Union Pacific locomotives. A lame excuse is better than none. Every intelligent railroad man knows that the bridge can be used jointly by

all roads that terminate on both sides of

the river. For over a year the Burlington has enjoyed the privilege of running its Kansas City trains over the bridge, and the company has never insisted on pulling these trains with its own locomotives. Is it reasonable to suppose that Milwaukee or Rock Island locomotives will damage the bridge and approaches any

more than the Burlington locomotives? For more than five months the engines of the Milwaukee road have been pulling freight trains between the transfer and South Omaha, Does Mr. Clark claim that the movement of freight engines over the bridge and approaches are less injurious to the company's interests than passenger engines?

Mr. Clark knows better. He is simply the medium through whom the dictums of Jay Gould are carried into effect. Mr. Gould is determined to make all interests subordinate to the upbuilding of the Missouri Pacific, and all contracts that are directly or remotely injurious to that company must be thrown aside. This is the real object of the bridge blockade, Next to that is a clearly defined purpose to maintain at Omaha a toll rate similar to that which crippled the commercial interests of St. Louis until

might and smashed the bridge monopoly by erecting an independent free bridge. If Omaha would be free and independent she must emulate the example of St. Louis.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The expiring year 1890 has contributed interesting and important chapters to the world's history. There may be wide difference of opinion as to how much real progress, if any, mankind has achieved during its passage.

For the United States the most nota-

sults of the state and congressional elections are likely long to be memorable as the most remarkable change in popular sentiment in our history. States hitherto strongly republican were won from the control of that party, and not only was the republican majority in the national house of representatives swept away, but that party will be in a smaller minority in the popular branch of the Fiftysecond congress than at any time during the past twenty-eight years. It is not necessary to consider at this time or in this connection the influences that wrought this result, but at least one of these cannot properly be omitted from a review of the political history of the year, and that is the part played by the agricultural class in a number of the states. The uprising of the farmers in protest against the old-parties and for the aggressive assertion of their demands is not a new experience in this country, but it never before attained such proportions or effected such widespread results as this year. This notable movement of a large and most important element of the people is commanding the profound interest not only of the statesmen and politicians of the country, but as well of men engaged in large financial and industrial enterprises. It is being widely discussed on all hands as containing the promise of changes which may materially alter and modify existing conditions. In the matter of important legislation the year 1890 takes precedence during the past decade, in evidence of which it will be sufficient to cite the new tariff and silver laws, though there has been much other legislation that will have a far-reaching effect upon the national prosperity and welfare. To the present year belongs the consummation of the scheme of an all-American conference for the purpose of considering and proposing methods for enlarged and more intimate commercial relations between the independent countries of the American continents, from which it is believed results of great advantage to the producers of the United States will ultimately be attained. With regard to the financial and commercial affairs of the country the year has been fairly prosperous. The foreign trade of the nation was greater in value than able figure \$600 was paid him as clerk of | tor any previous year and the balance in our favor was larger than for many years. The crops were less in amount than for several preceding years, but at the higher prices that have ruled their value to the producer, has not been very much belows that of years of greatest

yield. The manufacturing industries

transportation companies have not prosbody. For several months financial affairs have been in a rather unsatisfactory condition, due rather to a lack of confidence than a wast of money, since the of culation of the country was never so large as now and the per capita greater only at two or three periods in the last quarter of a century, but there are indi- | factory. cations that the situation is improving and that the opening of the new year will bring a material change for the better. The year has been exceptionally free from great calamities, with the exception of the events of the last few days in South Dakota, which, however, may prove to be of that class of misfortunes that bring large compensation in good results

Looking abroad there is a good deal to challenge attention, and not all of it is of a nature to reassure those who are concerned for the political and social progress of mankind. The nations of Europe are still confronting each other with vast armaments, and while there appears to be no immediate danger that the peace will be broken, these enormous military establishments are a drain upon the industry and resources of the people which is severely felt by the masses. On the continent there are evidences of a vigorous growth of popular sentiment in a socialistic direction, and there are many who believe that the time is not far distant when great politi cal changes will take place in several European countries. In Great Britain the Parnetl episode has surpassed in popular interest and in real importance every other event of the year, and its damaging effect upon the cause of Irish home rule is widely deplored. In South America the Argentine Republic appears to be in a fair way to find relief from the disastrous consequences of a false and fatal financial policy, but the burden will be likely to weigh heavily upon them for generations. There is an object lesson in the experience of Argentine which those people in the United States who are clamoring for a practically similar policy would do well to study. The republic of Brazil, in which the American people have a particular interest that is undoubtedly heartily reciprocated, seems to be keeping firmly in the right path and developing a worthy ambition to advance to higher rank among thenations.

On the whole the world is not worse off at the close of 1890, even if no great gain has been made in any direction during the year, and without indulging vain regrets for the mistakes and failures of the past, the American people have reason to look to the future with hope

and confidence. OUR MEAT PRODUCTS ABROAD. There is no indication that any progress has been made toward inducing France and Germany to remove or modify the restrictions on the importation of American ments into those countries. There appeared some time ago to be good promise, as the result of the correthe government of France would materiprohibitive regulations regarding Amerrolling clerk, \$267; 12 engrossing the oppressed merchants rose in their our minister most conclusively demon- what authority does the auditor underpretext for such regulations, and when in addition the French government was notified of the enactment of a thorough inspection law by this government, appiicable to meats for export, which provided for the most complete insurance against the sending out of meats unfit for human consumption, there seemed good reason to expect that the government of France would show lessunfavorable consideration for the United States in this matter, even if it should conclude that the interests of its own meat ble events have been political. The reproducers required that some restriction should be maintained. But no such disposition has been manifested, and if a safe judgment can be formed from the temper now being shown by a strong party of French legislators, there is extremely little probability that American meats will secure any better market in France during the next few years than

they have enjoyed for the past ten. As to Germany there appears to be a stolid indifference to the matter on the part of the government; and this is particularly remarkable from the fact that there has been a very vigorous popular demand in that country for a removal of the regulations against American meats, which has not been the case in France. The German government has been petitioned by packers, by steamship companies, and by large bodies of consumers, to allow the unrestricted importation of American meats. The packers found no advantage from the policy in practice, the transportation companies necessarily lose by it, and the people are compelled to pay more for their meats. But the pressure from all these sources seems to have produced no effect upon the government, and the minority of American competition.

meat producers, who alone profit by the policy, are still amply protected against Very likely our tariff policy has had something to do with determining the governments of France and Germany to adhere to their position regarding American ments. Our ministers to both countries have expressed the opinion that such is the case, and there can be no question that a wery earnest retaliatory spirit was evoked, but in view of the fact that the policy of those countries regarding our meats was instituted a number of years ago the bearing of the new tariff law on the matter cannot fairly be given very great importance. There is at least one encouraging promise in relation to our European meat trace, and that is that Italy may be induced to abrogate the regulations prohibiting the importation of American meats into that country, negotiations to that end, it is reported, being now in progress. This would make a material addition to our meat exports, and it would exert a more or less favorable influence upon other European countries which exclude our meats. Meanwhile the producers of meats in the United States will be reassured by the fact that the foreign trade is not declining. For the year ending June 20, 1890, the value of hog products exported was in round numbers \$85,000,000, which was exceeded in only two previ-

of beef products exported was the largest THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LOST. pered the remain is familiar to every of record, \$30,000,000. During the same year the exports of cattle reached the highest point in the history of our commerce, \$31,000,000. An enlargement of Land Commissioner Stean Recommends a our markets is very much to be desired. but an annual foreign trade in meats and cattle amounting to nearly \$150,000,-000 must be regarded as highly satis-

NO DISEASED CATTLE.

The Illinois board of tive stock commissioners are waging an unrelenting war on the sale of diseased cattle in the Chicago market. They claim to have a clear case against one of the big four and show every indication of an honest intention to push it. The Illinois officials will have the

hearty approval and support of the stock raisers of the west in their effort to keep the reputation of American beef above reproach. Too much importance cannot be attached to the case. It comes at a time when our ministers to Germany and France have about overcome the objections of those governments to the admittance of our meat products. If the matter is settled in our favor now our stack raisers will enjoy the benefits of a large and growing foreign market. If the greed of of our large packers at this time should lead them to insist on putting their opinion of lumpy-jawed cattle above the laws of this and foreign coun tries the result is certain to be injurious ; and will be felt for a long time. It is undoubtedly the sentiment of a large majority of our stock raisers, shippers and packers that any reasonable sacrifice shall be made rather than that the reputation of our meat products should

It is to be said to the credit of the South Omaha market that there never has been any doubt about where it stood on the subject of questionable cattle. Every man connected with it, from the superintendent down, favors rigid inspection and the prompt rejection of cattle that do not come up to the highest standards.

The public wants no diseased cattle at home, and surely it is not wise to send any abroad.

AMONG the general duties of the state unditor, it is provided he shall adopt 'such plans as he may deem expedient for the support of the public credit, for lessening public expenses, for using money to the best advantage, for promoting frugality and economy in public affairs," Also, that when called upon to register "village or city bonds," (Sec. 29, Ch. 9) "he shall examine all bonds and all proceedings relative thereto," and if found proper and lawful, "shall, under his seal of office, certify upon such bonds that they have been regularly and legally issued." There is not a shadow of authority in the code or constitution of the state making the auditor a medium for the delivery of bonds submitted to him for registration. Yet, Auditor Benton assumes the right to say that spondence between Minister Reed and the Omaha viaduct bonds, given him for the French minister of agriculture, that | registration, must be delivered to the parties for whom they are intended, and ally modify, if it did not abrogate, the that "there is no power on earth that can deter the delivery of the bonds." ican meats. There was no question that This is a pretty state of affairs. By strated the insufficiency of the ground or take to say that the corporations have officials, nor as consuming the management of complied with the conditions essential to a legal delivery of the bonds?

> WHEN the Milwaukee and Rock Island companies abandoned the new bridge scheme and accepted the terms offered by the Union Pacific, THE BEE warned them that they were placing their necks in a strangling halter. Events fully con- and firm that prediction. Contracts or no contracts, Mr. Gould proposes to maintain the Union Pacific toll gate in all its original effectiveness.

COUNCILMAN MOREARTY is one of the loudest advocates of increased salaries for members of the council. Yet Mr. Morearty resigned a position in the county court worth \$1,000 a year for a \$600 job in the council. And the member from the Seventh ward seems to have prospered amazingly by the change.

THE Union Pacific prevented the construction of the Nebraska Central bridge, and now supplements the job by denying eastern roads access to the city on terms to which its officers had agreed. The question is, what dependence can Omaha place upon pledges that are broken no sooner than they are

If there are any more city officials anxious for an advance of salary they should not be backward in urging their claims on the council salary grabbers. THE taxeaters are on deck once more,

and the so-called charter revision has degenerated into a wholesale raid on the taxpayers. To the assembled representatives of the soap trust in Omaha, greeting:

Here's soaping for better times, THE hand is the hand of Clark, but

the voice is the voice of Sidney Dillon. INGALLS has arrived at Topeka. Let

the battle proceed. Well, Hardly. Leavenworth Times. The campaign of '92 will not be a repetition

of the campaign of '88.

the returns are doctored.

Prohibition and Crime. Kansas City Times. Criminal statistics officially prepared by the county clerks of Iowa show that prohibition's alleged enforcement has increased many fold the outlays and has added vastly to the burdens of taxation. What is true of

Iowa is equally true of Kansas, except where

A FAIR BIBLIOMANIAC.

Jean La Rue Burnett in Mansey. "Here in this dimly lighted room," (Thus spake a winsome lass)
"Enwrapped in solitude and gloom, The happy hours I pass
In sweet communion all the day
With these old books—my friends t

With dreams each volume lends." "Ah !" quoth her smiling auditor, As carclessly he took (This devotee—a bachelor!) Down from the shelves each book, "These leaves are all uncut, I see,

And while the golden time away

I cannot comprehend How you '-"O, sir, you know," saith she,

Central Supply Depot.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SUFFERERS SEIZED.

Opening Session of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association-Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30 .- | Special to THE Beg. ]-In his annual report to the governor Land Commissioner Steen makes the rollowing interesting remarks favoring the estab lishment of a depot of purchase and supply for the various state institutions:

"The present system of purchasing the supplies for the various state institutions." says Mr. Steen, "is at best expensive, objectionable and radically wrong when viewed from an economic standpoint, and the next session of the legislature should radically revise the existing methods of making these purchases.

"Under the present system of estimates and bids, while it is the intention of the law to solicit open competition, and every precaution and measure possible is taken by the board of purchase and supplies to induce the same, yet the bids are so manipulated by local dealers that this object is practically defeated and the state compelled to purchase these supplies at a price but little, if any, under the regular retail price of the goods bought. "The present manner of purchasing these

supplies furnishes local dealers who have been awarded contracts a very strong incen ocea awarded contracts a very strong incen-tive to attempt to fill contracts with grades of goods very much inferior in quality to those called for in the contract, and in this way the state is very often imposed upon greatly to the detriment of an economic ad-ministration of the affairs of the public in-stitutions stitutions.

"Again, under the existing system of furnishing supplies, the appropriation funds are too frequently used in keeping with that con-ception of charity which declares that "it hideth a multitude of sins." Items for luxuries, privileges and conveniences that are alone enjoyed by the officials and their friends are too often cloaked in under a claim for 'board and clothing,' 'fuel and lights,' or some one of the other necessary funds approprinted for the maintenance of the institu

"By the establishment of a central purchase and supply depot for all state institu-tions these various avenues of expense would be effectually cut off, and the institutions would be well supplied with all the actual necessities of life and needed conveniences at a much less expense to the taxpayers of the

"An additional and stronger reason for recommending a change in the manner of the purchase of supplies for the public institu-tions of the state is the fact that, if the purenases for the various institutions were all consolidated and made through one agency that they could be obtained at the very low-est wholesale and factory prices, thereby saving to the state the wholesale and retail profits that are now added to the cost of all supplies purchased.

The last legislature appropriated \$415,958 for the various state institutions for board and clothing, fuel and lights, furniture and bedding and paints and oils. It is safe to say that the necessary supplies that should be purchased and furnished through a central denot would aggregate close to \$250,000 annually. It will be readily seen that this vast business would necessarily command the lowest possible price upon the goods pur-

"I am confident that the establishment of a purchase and supply depot would save to the state from 15 to 20 per cent or more of the amount that is now expended annually in purchasing the supplies for the state institu-tions over and above the expense of main-taining and operating such a depot. "I do not wish to be considered as criticis-

any particular state institution. The present law is defective at its best and fails of accomplishing the object for which it was designated. Many abuses and pernicious practices have engrafted themselves upon it until it seems to me an absolute necessity that other methods be adopted that shall be free from the defects and irregularities of the system now in vogue. I would therefore recommend that the present law be so amended that a central purchase and supply depot be established under the direct management and control of the board of public lands and buildings, that the board be authorized to employ a store-keeper and such other assistants as the absolute requirements of the business demanded, that ail the state institutions be furnished their supplies from such purchase and supply depot upon the requisition of the steward of each institution, countersigned and approved by the superintendent, that all goods so supplied upon requisition be charged to the in-stitution receiving them at their actual cost price and an accurate account be kept with ich institution so supplied.

Attorney General Leese in his report to the governor most earnestly recommends the employment of a state purchasing agent, the arguments advanced coinciding with those given above by Steen. STOLE THE SUPPLIES.

An act approaching outlawry is reported in onvection with the distribution of supplie for the destitute from Chase county. load of coal shipped from this city to the sufferers arrived at its destination, Venango, last Friday. Settlers to the number of about twenty, including a justice of the peace as leader, took the coal by force after the agent had forbidden them from meddling with it while it was yet in the possession of the Bur-lington railroad, by which line it had been sent. The coal was consigned to the county elerk, but that official had not yet receipted for it. Notwithstanding this the people who were waiting for the coal persisted in unloading it, and when the agent demanded that they stop they threatened to shoot him if he persisted. They then loaded up their wagons and drove away. The matter was reported asked for in a Sarpy county farm.

to the officials here, and Superintendent Cal-vert of the Burimgton is investigating the matter, and it is probable that the hasty action will result in the arrest of those who foreibly took the equi. R. R. Randall, as special representative of the executive board ar the relief commission, was sent to the front yesterday with instructions to investigate and report. Such acts may shut Chase county out from receiving further supplies, thus compelling the innocent to suffer for the vandalism of a few as has been done in several instances where abuses of the relief

work have accurred. THE THOMPSON WILL CASE. Judge Stewart was engaged this morning in hearing further testimony in the Thompson will case. John Thompson, the devised under the second will, occupied the stand the under the second will, occupied the stand the greater part of the morning. He said that his father told him when he left James' house that his wife had refused to cook for him, and they charged him with being crust to their children. After he left James' the first time, he went back after his will and other papers, but claimed that James de-clined to revertices to him but introduced become clined to give them to him, but instead shock him. The will first executed in which James gets the property, was also offered in evidence, and testimony regarding its valualty and the condition of the old man's faculties when he made it, is being taken this after

A ROBBER CAATURED. About a mouth ago Harry Lee Comployed in the barber shop of Nate Hawk of Pomeroy, Ia., skipped out after robbing his emplaye of a lot of tools and personal property having broken into the shop at night time and stolen them. Cards were sent out by Hawk and one of these fell into the hands of Detective Malone. He discovered that Lee been in Lincoln for a short time, and then had Malone followed on his trial. This was done through a letter, and the detective found his man was located at Geneva. Last night he dropped down to the Jefferson county metropolis, found his man and brought him back early this morning. It was a clever piece of detective work and quietly done. The sheriff in Iowa has been notified and he is expected to arrive this afternoon.

GENEROUS MINISTERS. At a meeting of the various ministers of Lincoln yesterday it was unanimously re-solved by the clergymen that they tender their services to the legislature free of charge in attending to the duties of chaplain, provided that the accustomed \$600 salary for those services be donated by the legislature for the aid of the farmers suffering from the effects of drought in southwestern Nebraska

LOST AN EYE. Lawrence, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Crouch, living at 1939 N street, was the victim of an accident caused by inexcusable negligence on the part of some one, and from which he may lose the sight of his right eye. His mother had sent him over to the drug store at Nineteenth and O streets after some medicine, and the little fellow was nurrying along the sidewalk at a rapid pace with a bottle in his hand, when between O and N on Nineteenth street he fell into an unprotected sewer ditch head foremost. His face struck against the bottle or a sharp stone, cutting his right cheek to the bone and injuring the eye so badly that the doctor in attendance fears the boy will lose his sight. At any rate his face will be permanently disfigured. He was assisted to the drugand his injuries attended to. The ditch ran directly across the sidewalk, and no lights were out.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. This evening the opening session of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the State Teachers' association was held in the state university hall. Nearly every county in the state was represented. It was an exception-ally fine appearing assemblage of ladies and

gentlemen.

Prof. A. B. Hughes, presided. The opening prayer was by Rev. E. H. Curtts. Addresses of welcome were then made by Colonel Pace, W. W. W. Jones, Chancellor Bessey and Mrs. Emma Edwards. Mrs. Mina Hopwood of Holdredge wade the response.

The reports of the executive committee

and treasurer were read, after which Prof. Hughes delivered an address. Aunouncements of committees were then made, after which formal adjournment was made and an informal reception occurred.

Tomorrow's session commences at 9 a, m. The principal discussions during the morn-ing will be "Shall the State Provide Con-ductors and Instructors for County Institutes!" "Shall the State Provide a Board of Education, and How Shall it be Consti-tuted!" "The Right Use of Words" will be a concluding essay by Miss Stacia Crowley of Omaha. Election of officers will then follow. In the evening Hon. J. L. Webster will deliver an address on "Education from a Political Standpoint." On Thursday there will be a morning, afternoon and evening

THE HARLEM COMPANY LAND SOLD. This afternoon F. C. Shafter, special master in chancery, brought an end to the noted case of the Kit Carter cattle company in the Harlem cattle company by selling at folio vendue the effects left after the cancellation of entries. The residue of realty sold for \$11,000. The land is in Hitchcock, Chase and Dundy counties.

WON'T PAY INSURANCE ON SUICIDES. The Travelers' insurance company of Hartford, which was sued to pay the \$5,000 in-surance on the life of Dr. Robbins, the suicide, refuses to do so. In its answer the company alleges that on June 17 Robbins cut his throat with a scalpel and that under the terms of the contract or policy the com-pany is not liable for any death, accident or iability resulting from such act.

LINCOLN STREET BAILWAY WAR. John Sheedy, who is fighting the Capita! Heights railway company in its attempts to lay a third track on Twelfth street between and P. asks that the Lincoln electric street railway company be attached for contempt of court in attempting to lay a third track de-spite the injunction. Mr. Sheedy contends that since the electric company has absorbed the Capital Heights line it is culpable for disobeying the injunction of the court against Capital Heights line. At the meeting of the council last night it

was decided to peremptornally put a stop to the laying of a third track in any street. STATE HOUSE NOTES. The International Progressive association

of Mansfield, O., has compiled with the law governing secret societies and is authorized o do business in this state. The state board of transportation will hear arguments January 6 at 10 n. m. concerning its jurisdiction in regard to the case of Remer vs the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific rail way company, in which a private crossing is

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





PRINCIPAL POINTS

EAST, WEST,

NORTH and SOUTH

1302 Farnam Street.

Harry P. Deuel. City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital.... \$500.000

OMAHA.

Paid in Capital ...... Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper, receives and executes rusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of orporations, takes charge of property, col-

Omaha Loan&Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Ste 

5 Per Cont Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president. J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:-A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas L. Kimpall, George B. Lake.