Daily and Sunday, One Year
 \$10.00

 Elx months
 5.00

 Three months
 2.50

 Senday Bee, One Year
 2.00

 Weekly Bee, One Year
 1.00
 Omaha, The Bee Building. Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 20th Streets
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
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Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street

CORRESPONDENCE munications relating to news and matter should be addressed to the Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omnha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com The Bee Publishing-Company, Proprietors,

The Bee R'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of N - raska 188

Count, of Douglas, 188

George it Trachuck, secretary of The Ree
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the netual circulation of The Daily Ber
for the week ending Dec. 27, 1890, was as fol-

 Jows:
 26,045

 Sanday, Dec. 21.
 22,642

 Monday, Dec. 23.
 22,742

 Tuesday, Dec. 24.
 22,853

 Thursday, Dec. 25.
 22,150

 Friday, Dec. 26.
 22,770

 Saturday, Dec. 27.
 22,056

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

FWORE to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of December, A. D., 1893 (SEAL).

N. P. EFIL, Notary Public State of Nebraska,

County of Douglas,

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing Company, that the netural average daily circulation of The Dally Bez for the month of January, 1800, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies; for April, 1800, 20,824 copies; for August, 198, 20,732 copies; for Subscriber, 1800, 23,870 copies; for October, 1800, 23,771 copies; for November, 1800, 23,771 copies.

George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my trescent the situation. Eworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this list day of December, A. D., 1893.

N. P. FEIL. N P. FEIL Notary Public

ON, COLBY, on, to where glory waits. IN FOUR days more General Reform

will take command in Lincoln. A SURE recipe for safety on the frontier: Keep your eye on Tibbles'

THE New Year came in like a lion. How it will retire from business remains

WYOMING capitalists are determined to lubricate the wheels of progress with oil from the bowels of the earth.

to be seen.

AMONG the various combines beginning business with the New Year, the soap trust easily takes the cake.

GENERAL SPINNER is dead, but his memory will live as long as there is an original greenback in circulation.

THE thermometer registers 60 degrees below zero down in Maine, and Hannibal Hamlin still defles the element without an overcont.

It is a suggestive fact that all retiring state officers urge various reforms which they conveniently ignored while at the apex of official life.

MISS WILLARD wants the woman's building at the world's fair made in the shape of a woman's heart. And Miss Willard is an old maid, too.

THE people of Omaha are determined to exhaust every legitimate means to prevent the city being tricked again by treacherous railroad managers.

SHOULD the gallant survivor of the siege of Wahoo move to the seat of war the Indian scalpers will throw up their hands and capitulate without firing a

GENTLEMEN who are preparing inaugural addresses as governor of Nebraska have but a few days left to complete the greatest efforts of their lives. Steady there, Messrs. Boyd, Powers and Majors.

"SOMEDODY is responsible for the massacre," exclaims the jackass battery. Undoubtedly. But what troubles the J. B. is that the soldiers did not restrain themselves and permit Big Foot's butchers to slaughter every man. Their vigorous defense of their lives will never be forgiven by sentimental lunk heads.

NOTHING less than a \$4,000,000 postoffice building will satisfy Chicago. The erection of the building, however, may be indefinitely postponed if the governthent will immediately improve the local circulation by exchanging from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 for the new site. The frazzled real estate boom is short of wind.

THE irrepressible boomer is preparing for a raid on the Cherokee strip. Although the government has not completed negotiations for the land the raiders hope to expedite matters by repeating the Oklahoma experience. The distressed condition of the settlers adjoining the strip forcibly suggests that the country is a first rate one to stay away from.

THE friends of the school book trust "view with alarm" the prospect of state publication in Nebraska. This is the most natural thing in the world. The money sharks have the same feeling about usury laws, the railroads about a a maximum rate, and the professional patriots about the reduction of legislative expenses. The plain people do not share the alarm, however. They are somewhat pleased at the prospect of having an innings to themselves for a change.

THE BEE has received from the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics that portion of its annual report relating to the labor laws of the old commonwealth. It is an admirable presentation of the advanced and humane legislation of a people who still retain their ancient prestige as among the first of American states. It is remarkable how Massachusetts, which has for years been in the van in the enactment of just labor laws, continues to advance its standard in this respect year after year. | to come in order to furnish the settlers

A democratic paper announces that 1,000 Omaha democrats will be on hand at Lincoln next week "to seat Boyd," and Jay Burrows, determined to go him better, retorts that 1,500 alliance farm-

Such talk is arrant folly and discreditable alike to the state and the parties whom these 'leaders' claim to represent. It has no counterpart in the feeling of the people as a whole, nor in that of the rank and file of the democratic and Alliance parties. The governorship will be settled in the manner provided by the constitution and all cittzens will abide the result. Our government is a government of law, and not of force. Our lawmakers should be entirely free from buildozing or any pressure that would prevent the free exercise of their functions as repre-

sentatives of the people. The legislature will convene next Puesday and organize the two houses. The first business in order will be the anvass of the returns for state officers in the presence of both houses assembled. The duty of opening the returns and conducting the canvass devolves upon the speaker of the house. When the returns from every county have been read and summed up the persons receivng the highest number of votes for each respective office will be deciared elected. The issues involved in the pending contest against the governor and state officers will be heard and determined

by the legislature at a future date set apart by law for that purpose. That is the mandate of the constitution. If there is any question as to the eligibility of James E. Boyd for any reason, the courts will be called upon to decide it, and again all parties at interest will abide the decision.

It is ridiculous for anybody to pretend that the governorship will be settled in the manner that petty Central American republics settle their political differnces, or that we are to have in Nebraska a dual state government and a final settlement by force, after the fashion that once prevailed in South Carolina. It is not to be believed that political passions could ever run high enough in Nebraska to drift the people away from the constitutional methods that are essential to the preservation of ree institutions.

THE ARMY PENSION SHARKS.

According to latest obtainable data, 30,000 persons enjoy lucrative incomes out of the pensions granted to survivors of the rebellion and previous wars, In other words, the beneficence of the government toward deserving soldiers and sailors and their dependents has created an army of pension agents greater than the military roster of the nation, and their exactions are at once a scandal to the government and an outrage on the veterans of the war.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has made an exhaustive investigation of the origin, development and profits of pension claim agents and profuced astonishing statistics. The records of the pension office show that since 1862 477,482 claims have been allowed, upon each of which the attorney collected \$25, the fee allowed by law. From this source alone they reaped \$11,937,050. But this is not all. Out of increased claims allowed, to the number of 64,966, they netted \$10 each, and a like sum from 14,193 reissues and other claims. It is from the increase that the great har is reaped, for each advance nets the atorneys \$10, so that in twenty-eight years the increases gave them profits of from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The fees derived from other pension sources swell the total profits of the attorneys since the war to \$37,000,000. That is to say, out of the \$1,000,000,000 paid the survivors of the war, one twenty-seventh part went into the pockets of the pension

The fat frying does not end here. In fact, the business is in a more flourishing condition today than ever before. The dependent pension bill will, if all claims filed are allowed, yield them in fees \$5,300,000. Original invalid claims on file will yield \$5,000,000 more. Fees on increase claims now on file, and on the estimated number of increases under the law of June 27, 1890, will swell the total to \$21,800,000. At the present rate of progress all claims now on file will be adjusted within four years, so that the 30,000 pension agents will in that time "earn" \$21,800,000, or \$711,000 annually, equal to \$23,700 each per annum.

This outrageous robbery is legalized by the government and the beneficiaries are growing bolder and more definat every day. An instance has yet to be found where a veteran of the war has grown rich on the nation's bounty. Yet here is a constantly increasing army of pension claim agents growing opulent on a species of robbery sanctioned by law.

It is time the government put an end to this fruitful source of scandal and jobbery, and entirely abolished the fee system. It is an outrage on the veterans of the war to give legal sanction to the exactions of the pension sharks,

THE ARMY AND THE AGENCIES. General Miles has again urged the interior department to replace the present Indian agents at five points in South Dakota with five well known -army officers. The suggestion will hardly meet with favor. Grave objections will be urged against it whenever it is consid-

The army and the Indians have never formed a happy combination, The demands of humanity and the enlightened spirit of the age are for the systematic education of the Indian and the assimilation of civilization. If Indian warfare is ever to stop short of the extermination of the red man the result must be accomplished by the peaceful means of the school, the farm and the ranch. The government is already spending over \$1,800,000 a year to make the Indians useful citizens and safe neighbors. We must undoubtedly go forward with the work, and the teacher and the mission-

ary are the men to lead it. The chief reason why it would not be well to consider the Miles suggestion at this time, in spite of its apparent popularity in congress, is that it cannot yet be known what new conditions the present deplorable war will put upon the Indian question. It is possible that marial rule will be a necessity for some time

a temporary measure only, to be followed by the withdrawal of the troops, the confinement of the incorrigible hostiles and the re-establishment

of the agencies of peace. One thing, however, is absolutely essential. This is that the government should ascertain by a thorough investigation how the Indians have been treated. It is to be hoped that out of this present trouble we shall at least bring a just and lasting settlement of the vexed question.

THE PANIC ON THE FRONTIER. It is the duty of the state government to use every means in its power to allay the panic of the settlers on the northwestern frontier. More permanent injury to that section of the state is to be

feared from that cause than from actual depredations by the Indians. Like the panic in a theater when an alarm is raised, the greater danger lies in the mad rush of the people rather than in the original cause of it.

It is stated that not less than 24,000 people are now in a state of great mental and physical distress as a result of the Indian menace to lives and property. They have hastily vacated their homes in the dead of winter and, in many cases, left their horses and cattle to starve, or to perish from cold. This is in a tier of large counties from which there has hitherto been no cry of distress, but unless the panic is checked the inevitable result must be a large addition to the number of destitute families in the sparsely settled sections of the state.

The same prompt and decisive action which stamped out the organized bands of cattle thieves in Keya Paha in the spring of 1889, and which has in the past few months done so much to avert actual suffering in the drouth-stricken district, will prevent widespread calamity on the exposed frontier.

The subject should receive the immediate attention of the authorities at Lincoln.

DEATH OF GENERAL SPINNER.

The death of General Francis E. Spinner, who was for fourteen years-from 1861 to 1875-treasurer of the United States, removed one of the men who, during the perilous period of civil conflict, rendered invaluable service to the country. General Spinner was in some respects a remarkable man, but the most honorable thing to be said of him is that he was a man of the highest integrity. A democrat before the organization of the republican party, and the recipient of political honors as such, he left the democracy and became a republican as soon as that party was organized and was twice elected to congress, where he did valuable service of a practical kind.

When the republican party came into control of the government in 1861 President Lincoln, on the recommendation of Secretary Chase, appointed General Spinner treasurer of the United States. and he remained in that position down to within a few months of the close of President Grant's second administration. His name was a synonym for official integrity and he was known also as one of the most indefatigable workers in the service of the government. While his administration of the affairs of the treasury was not marked by anything more than the application of sound business principles and the requirement of absolute honesty, while he made no dashing or brilliant ventures into the domain of financial theories, he was recognized as an able and safe financier, and his suggestions always carried great weight with congress. His striking signature on the greenbacks made his autograph better known to the American people than that of any man of his time. General Spinner had reached the ripe age of 88 years, and for a year or two had been an invalid, suffering from cancer. In a letter published a short time ago he referred in pathetic terms to the progress of the pitiless malady that was gradually and surely sapping his life, and which caused him the most acute suffering. The public career of General Spinner was an example of official integrity and devotion to duty which gives his memory the best possible claim to be honored by his

countrymen. GOVERNOR THAYER again appeals to the people of Nebraska for further contributions to the destitute people of the drought-stricken counties of the state. The cold weather that is now upon us should serve to give emphasis to this appeal. Thousands of our fellow citizens, industrious, thrifty and honest people, are in want. They need fuel, clothing and food, and if these are not provided, and promptly, too, there must be a great deal of suffering among them. It would seem that to make the mere statement of the case would be sufficient to elicit an immediate and generous response. This matter imposes upon the prosperous people of Nebraska an imperative duty, and it is greatly to be noped that this will be met with such promptness and liberality that no further appeals will be necessary. It is a duty from which we cannot escape and there is great urgency for its immediate per-

THE fact that we still have brave soldiers in the United States should not escape the attention of the country. Think of the gallant officers and men in the Indian country who are now bearing the hardships of a winter campaign against the most heartless enemies that the white man ever met. Two or three score of them have already marched to death, nearly every one of them pierced through the head by men who shot to kill. All of them are in danger of the same fate. They are not inspired, like the veterans of the civil war, by the know ledge that they are fighting to preserve the union. Like the men at Balaklava, they march to duty and to death because they are loyal to their commanders. The sickly sentimentalists should not lose sight of these facts.

A FEW months ago a combination of local insurance agents was formed in Kansas City, similar to that organized in Omaha. The announced object was to prevent a war of rates and harmonize the interests of policy men, but in reality the motive power of the movement was to crush out such organizations as refused to come into the squeeze. A de-

WILL STEER BY THE CONSTITUTION. with protection. If so, it must be termined effort is being made by the business men of Kansas City to break up the combine. It is proposed to presecute the members under the national antitrust law and determine at once whether the federal law will protect the public from the exactions of the new insurance combine.

> GOULD and Dillon affect astonishment ever the terms of the contract the former management of the Union Pacific made with the Milwaukee and Rock Island roads. They pretend to have just discovened its existence. Yet, on the authority of President Miller of the Milwaukee road, Sidney Dillon and Grenville M. Dodge were chiefly instrumental in inducing both roads to enter into the contract which they now forcibly refuse to abide by.

GOULD and Dillion now admit that the Union Pacific terminal facilities in Omaha are worth five millions. Inasmuch as Omaha has donated this valuable property to the road on condition that we should enjoy the benefits of a union depot and all passenger transfers, the company should live up to its obligations and remove the bridge embargo.

ACCORDING to the hypocritical reformers of the council it would be an unjust drain on the taxpayers to have the monthly appropriation ordinance published. But in the next breath they vote away \$5,000 of the taxpayers money as a reward to the organ of the

NOTWITHSTANDING the exhaustion of the general fund, the mercenaries of the council are contracting obligations and inflating salaries, utterly indifferent to the effect on the overburdened taxpayers. WITH the assistance of several re-

cruits, the council combine lavishly rewards its organ, at the expense of the taxpayers.

THE so-called charter revision has degenerated into a wholsale raid on the

His Bacon Will Be Cooked.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Ignatius Donnelly is trying to hypnotize the farmers' alliance in Minnesota. He will have to use a more powerful lever than the Baconian cypher.

> Disturbing the Defunct. Chicago Tribune.

Some reckless ghoul is seeking to galvanize the political remains of the Hon. Bill Mor rison and run them for office. Is there no rest in the silent tomb?

Texas Encouragement.

Philadelphia Press.
The prohibitionists polled 684 of the 300,000 votes cast in Texas. The figures are certainly encouraging to the cold-water party considering that they come from Texas.

> Good for Winter Campaign. Buffalo Express.

So far as euphony is concerned the ideal combination for a presidential ticket would be Reed and Rusk. We ought to cut down the democratic majority in Kentucky with Tom and Jerry.

The New England Lament. Sitting Bull and the other Sioux Lived in the land where the blizzards blioux And they grioux, they grioux, they grioux Till one day they shot him thrioux,

And kicked up an awful hullaballoux-Bioux-hioux ! bioux-hioux ! bioux-hioux !

Colonel Flanagan's Majority. St. Louis Globe-Demograt. Colonel Webster Flanagan can point with pride to the fact that he got a larger majority than any other candidate for governor this year. It was against him, to be sure, but that does not affect the question of its surpassing bigness.

Farmers and Finance.

Pittsburg Dispatel It is a sound doctrine that so far as government credit is concerned each industry and interest must learn to stand alone. If the farmers take the wise resolution that they will do so, they have the right to demand that Wall street and the corporate financiers snall do the same.

The Idea Has Taken Root.

ORLEANS, Neb., Dec. 31 .- To the Editor of THE BRE: I am much pleased to see your timely and sensible article in Tuesday's BEE, "Seed for the Sufferers." That the relief may be complete 1 would suggest that the supervisors in each township or the commissioners in each county setone or two days apart for the taking of applications or blanks furnished for the purpose by the state. Let the blank show whether applicant has any corn, wheat or oats on hand. Let them also show last year's acreage and the proposed acreage for this year as a guide to amount applied for. If this would be too large an appropriation then let each applicant receive an equal portion. Let statements be sworn to. Wen the sheets are properly filled and returned to him appointed to receive the same, then each applicant will receive a dubill of amount apportioned him and when dis tribution comes will receive that and no more and there will be no favoritism or quarreling. It it is not done systematically it it not half done. No time must be lost, for seeding will commence in sixty days. Andrew Richmond.

## A LITTLE WORLD OF HIS OWN.

London Punch. I'm a mighty man of science, and on that I And I hurl a stern defiance at what other

people say;
Learning's torch I feebly kindle, with my
Haeckel, Huxley, Tyndail,
And alt preaching is a swindle, that's the
motte of teday. I'd give the widest latitude to each agnostic

And everything's a platitude that springs not from my mind; eve studied entomology, astronomy, conchology,

And every other 'ology that any one can I am a man of science, with my bottle on the shelf; I'm game to make a little world and govern

I'm a demon at dissection, and I've always had affection For a curious collection from both animals I've a lovely pteodactyl, some old bones a lit-tle cracked. I'll

it myself.

Get some mummies, and, in fact, I'll pounce on anything I can. I'm full of lore botanical and chemistry organical.

I oft put in a panic all the neighbors, I must

own. They smell the fumes and phosphoros from London to the Bosphorous; O, sad would be the loss for us had I been never known.

I am a man of science, with my bottles on the shelf; I'm game to make a little world and govern it my self.

Clark-Lyon. Mr. Harry G. Clark and Miss Emma Lyon were married last night at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. P. McDonald, 1807 Farnam street. After January 15 Mr. and Mrs. Clark will be at home at the same place.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. The Salvation army has laid siege to

A Masonic lodge has been organized at Callaway with sixteen members. Hog cholera is raging in Harlan county,

one farmer having lost 200 porkers. The Webster County Argus at Red Cloud has changed hands, Postmaster Warren re-Three Columbus boys went out north of the

city the other day and bagged seventeen John Connolly, charged with burglarizing the residence of Fred Creiger at Alma, has been arrested.

Arch Swartz of Alma was held up by a

highwayman back of the Free Methodist church the other evening and was robbed of 15 cents, all be had. Prof. T. J.R. Perry, for a number of years a resident of Riverton and at one time superintendent of schools of Franklin epunty, died recently at Wallace, Kan., where he had been

running a bank. Albert Hanscombe, a Wood River blacknith, is serving a thirty-day sentence in the Hall county jail for beating his wife. The woman will be confined to her bed for weeks

with three broken ribs and terrible bruises. While the Union Pacific passenger train was between Grand Island and Columbus, a lady from the west was suddenly taken sick, and all the ladies in the car crowded around her to protect her from public gaze. The lady was bound for Columbus, where she was taken from the cars, but not before she had given birth to a child.

The store building at Lyons owned by F. The store building at Lyons owned by F. O. Ecklien and occupied by Nathonson & Rubin with a stock of goods valued at \$5,000 or \$10,000, with an insurance of \$5,000, was burned. E. D. Welker of Omaha had his household goods, valued at \$1,000, stored above the store, insured at \$100. Frank Myers had his household goods stored, with surance. There was no insurance on the building.

The three-year-old son of Charles Hager, living near Davenport, Thayer county, met with a horrible death the other day. Mrs. Hager had a tub of boiling water sitting on the floor and near it were playing her two little children. In their frolies one gave the other a push and he fell into the water, mother, hearing the poor little fel screams, hurried to his rescue, but before she could remove the clothing he was fearfully scalded. As soon as medical assistance could arrive he was placed under the influence of chloreform and in this condition passed several hours. Upon being restored to consciousness he seemed to rest easy, but twelve hours after the accident the little one died in great agony. The fiesh fell from his and the bones were laid bare in places. The flesh fell from his body

Beyond the Rockies. Coal oil is thought to exist near Castle

The wheat blockade in eastern Oregon and Washington is over. Dr. J. H. Brewer of Sloux City, Ia., is

building a sanitarium at Silverton, Ore. Lovelock, Nev., has shipped over seven hundred tons of wheat to market this year. E. H. Mix, late clerk of Baker county, Oregon, is held in \$1,500 for forging scalp war-

Railroad operations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be more active in 1891 than in any preceding year. Nebraska and Iowa eggs fill the void that

exists in Oregon because the farmers of that state do not supply the demand. Walkerville, Mont., held its first municipal ection last week, which resulted in the elec-

tion of the entire republican ticket. J. W. Staples, past commander of the de-partment of California, Grand Army of the Republic, and Loyal Legion, died at Oakland, Cal., December 24. Mrs. Delia McFarlane, a housewife of Ta-

coma. Wash., ended her life by drinking the contents of a galvanic battery cell. Disease and consequent despondency were the causes. Cashier Taicott of the National Park bank at Livingston, Mont., has received notice from the comptroller of currency authorizing the increase of the capital of that institution from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Boise, Idaho, waterworks company has sunk a well within a few hundred yards west of the state penitentiary and at a depth of eighty feet have struck a flow of hot water with a temperature of 920. A beet sugar plant to cost \$390,000 will be

located in San Bernardino county, California, with a capacity of 550 tons of beets daily. Two thousand acres are to be planted in beets for the supply of the plant. Mrs. B. V Hughes and Mrs. W. F. S.

Hargis, roomers in a lodging house at San Diego, Cal., had trouble the other day. Mrs. Hargis took her friends hand between her teeth and very nearly chewed several fingers

The great dam across American river California, has been finished. The work was done by the convicts of Foisom prison, and great benefits will accrue to Sacramento through the completion of the work and the canal, which will be completed at a later date. Captain Sam, chief of the Piute Indians, has arrived at Carson, Nev., from Mason valley, where the Bannock Indians have gathered in a ghost dance. He says a stranger is in their midst, proclaiming the coming of the Messiah. Sam has notified Jonnson Sides to go among all the Nevada Indians and explain the advantages of co-operation with the whites in case of war.

THE CHARGES AGAINST OMAHA. A Leading Religious Weekly Refutes Them in Strong Terms.

In the last issue of the Central West, a denominal weekly published in this city, appears the following editorial. It should forever silence the bigoted defamers of Omaha: In its issue immediately after the late election the New York Voice published a dis-patch from Omaha, the gist of which is con-tained in the following extract:

"The whole city is given entirely over to the whisky mob. There is riot and bloodshed in nearly every ward. Men, ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are being insulted, mobbed, and driven from the polls by the drunken rabble. Ministers of the gospel are slugged, beaten, and dragged from the polls and compelled to fice for their

This dispatch shows upon its face that it was sent while the election was in progress. It was evidently not based upon a calm and complete review of the situation, and is open to the suspicion of being part of a preconceived plan to throw discredit upon the election in this city. It has laid the foundation of the assembly upon Onesha which had been applied to the complete the comple of the assaults upon Omaha which have ap-peared in religious and other journals.

This paper has taken occasion to say that such representations were not warranted by he facts. The investigation which has been conducted in this city and at Lincoln has sus-tained this opinion. A large amount of testi-mony has been taken. A considerable part of it, however, is worthless as evidence, unless the recognized laws of evidence are to be ignored. A number of the witnesses testified as to their opinions, and what they thought, and what they feared. The witnesses who were so free in expressing their opinions, on cross-examination testified to a state of facts which materially discounted the value of their opinions. For instance, on their exami-nation in chief several witnesses declared that the election was not a fair one, while on ross-exumination the same witnesses testi-led that no one was prevented from voting as

he saw proper.

The testimony shows that while there were individual idstances of bad treatment, there was no such state of affairs as the Voice correspondent represented. The city was not given over to the whisky mob. There was no mob, neither was there any riot. There is not a particle of evidence that there was bloodshed in any ward. There is no was bloodshed in anyward. There is no evidence that "ministers were slugged, beaten and dragged from the polls," or that anyone had reason to ffee for his life. More over, there is not a syllable of evidence to the effect that any minister was ridden on a rail. That some men, and even ladies wore in-suited, we do not undertake to question. These are the acts of a low class of men to e found in all cities. Their conduct admits f no apology, and deserves the severest rep-

The matter of interferance with ticket ped-diers figures quite largely in this testimony. It is a noticeable fact that every man who claims to have experienced any ill-usage was pedding tickets of all parties. Upon its face his seems to have been a disjuter o pursue, but in reality it was not. For ex-mple, among other tickets peddled by them was one which was headed 'Democratic Ticket.' Below the names on the ticket were the words, 'For the Prohibition Amendment," etc. Now the state conven-tion of that party had squarely pronounced

against the prohibitory amondment. The authorized ticket of that party was made up in accordance with this declaration. Under the laws of Nebraska the ticket so presented was the only regular ticket. Of course it was the privilege of any democrat who wished to vote or the amendment to substitute in writing the word "for" for the word "against." either he nor any set of men could print e ticket which in a material point differed from the ticket prepared by the authorized com-mittee of that party. The laws of Nebraska recognize a "regular ticket," and they make it a misdemeanor to offer a ticket which contains a printed alteration of any name which appears upon the regular ticket. In view of appears upon the regular ticket. In view of the fact that the statute uses the phrase "regular ticket," the interpretation would doubtless hold that no departure in a sub-stantial particular from the regular ticket would be admissible. At all events this opin-ion was generally held, and hence all other tickets were regarded as bogns. The fact that such tickets were circulated largely con-tributed to irritare the situation. It was so far tributed to irritate the situation. It was, so far as results were concerned, an attempt to mislead voters. The caption, which presumably defined the character of the ticket, led some voters to suppose that the whole ticket was what it purported to be, when in fact it was not. There was no propriety or wisdom in resorting to such tactics. It was the trick of a ward politician. More than fifteen hundered votes were east in favor of the amendment, and the testimony fails to show that anyone experienced ill-usage in criting his vote. tributed to irritate the situation. It was, so far

Men of the highest standing, like Judges Wakeley and Clarkson, Rev. Drs. Duryea and Harsha, Bishop Worthington and Rev. John Williams, testified to the ord escenbic character of the election in Omaha, Their testimony was direct and positive being based upon their own observations and also upon their knowledge of previous elecions, and should carry conviction to every

It seemed strange to us that there are Christim people, and even ministers, who have shown a disposition to resent any attempt to deny or disprove these charges. The Central West gave the amendment an honest and consistent support while it was pending, but it by no means follows that it is the duty of this paper to countenance or endorse all the tactics of those who claim to be prohibi-tionists. We aim at all times to speak the thiags that we believe to be true. The commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," covers the community as well as individuals. Those who bear the name of Christ should, of all others, evince a spirit free from censoriousness, and a positive reluctance to believe evil of an individual or community until it has been fully and irrefutably established.

## THOSE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Quotations of War-Time Prices Up on Certain Necessities of Life. PEORIA, Neb., Dec. 30,-To the Editor of

THE BEE: In one of your campaign speeches you spoke of war prices and the cost of living then to the workingmen and to the farmer. was then living in Chicago and let me give you some entries from my father's expense book. They run from November 2, 1864, to February 16, 1865: Kid gloves for common work, \$1.50; fixing

for bridle, etc., 60c; railroad fare, Rockford, Ill., to Chicago, at 4c per mile, \$3.70; 1/2 gal-Ion of kerosene, 55c; wood grate for Tri stove, 95c; 4 pounds of crackers at 1 loaf brown bread, 10e; 2 pounds of beef (probably shank), at 12)4c, 25c; 1 ton Chestnut coal (hard), \$18; 3 loaves of bread (white), at 10c, 30c; 1 appie pie, 20c; 2 dozen eggs, at 32c, 64c; 1 gallon vinegar, 40c; 1 stove blacking brush, 35c; 2 pounds of pork, 35c, 2 pounds of tripe, 25c, 60c; baby's shoes, \$1; 1 peck appies, 50c, broom, 60c, \$1.10; can of oysters, \$1; 2 pounds of sausage, 40c, 1 codfish, at 12)4c, 35c, 75c; 1 dozen biscuits, 12c; dog skin gloves, \$2; 2014 yards parlor carpet at \$1.50, \$30.75; 914 yards hall carpet at \$1.75, \$16.63; 2 rolls carloaf brown bread, 10e; 2 pounds of beef yards hall curpet at \$1.75, \$16.63; 2 rolls carpet binding, \$1.00; 1 month house rent (9 rooms), \$7.50; 5½ bounds of pork rib at 18c, \$1.01; 2½ pounds of sausage at 11c, 25c; 5 gallons kerosene at 95c, \$4.75; 25 pounds graham flour at 6%, \$1.00; % cord sawed and split maple wood, \$7.50; 1 dozen cream cakes, 40e; I quart of condensed milk, 35e; 4 pounds of sausage at 20c, 80c; 234 yards oil cloth at \$1.00, \$2.50; 1 scrubbing brush, 25c; 2 pounds hominy at 7c, 14c; 1 bottle lemon extract, 25c; 1 wood stove (dining room), \$10.00; 2 elbows 25c, 1 zinc board \$2.25, \$2.50; 64 joints Belgian pipe at 35c, \$2.38; 1 gallon syrap, \$1.60; Thanksgiving turkey at 15c, 000c; syrup, \$1.60; Thanksgiving turkey at 15c, 90c; 1 pound salaratus 15c, 1 pound crackers, 13c, 28c; 1 dozen lamp wicks, 25c; 1 gallon molasses, \$1.20; 16 pounds dried apples at 15c, \$2.40; 2 lamp chimneys, 45c; \$2; 1 cap (for eight-year-old boy), \$2,25; 1 bureau washstand, \$7; 1 bedstead, \$15; 6 caneseat chairs at \$2, \$12; 1 cloth cap (man's), \$3 1 hair-cut, 35c; 1 piano cover, \$10; 13 stair rods at \$1, \$4; 15 yards cord at 5 tassels 75c, \$1.35; 1 ewer and basin \$2.75, soap tray \$1.25, \$4; 1 china mug (imported perhaps), 75c; 834 yards curtains (white) at 70c, \$5.95; 4 yards buff curtains at \$1.25, \$5; 1 pair boots for eight year-old boy, \$3; curtain fixtures for windows \$4.50; 1 yard extensions of the pair of the fixtures for windows, \$4.50; 14 yard cotton finnel at 75c, 3sc; cap for three-year-old boy, \$2.50; John B. Gough's lecture, \$1; 50 pounds sugar (probably white coffee) at 29c, \$14.50; 36 pounds flour at 63/c, \$2.20; 5 pounds lard at 25c, \$1.25; 1 peck apples 60c, 1 dozen eggs 50c, \$1.10; 1 pound starch 15c, 8 pounds corn meal 25c at 34c, 40c; 50 pounds flour 614c 83.25; 43d lbs fish (fresh) at 12c, 58c; 1 bushel potators 31 36; 1 bushel potators 51 36; 1 bushel potators 5 es, \$1.30; 1 box starch, 60 bars, at 14c, \$8.40; blankets at \$6.50, \$13.00; 1 ham, \$0.30 clothes wringer, \$12.50; 14 1b black tea at \$2.00, \$1.00; tea-pot, 75c; 1 pair gloves (ladies') \$1.50; 1 lb biackberries, 25c; 1 jar of butter, 30 lbs, at 40c, \$12.00; 1/4 lb tea (probably green)

While the farmer got nigh prices during and and after the war, he nevertheless paid high prices; but I believe his prosperity was greater then than now. Why it was, I doubt if anyone wholly knows. It must have been

due to several different causes [A comparison of the above figures with prices on like commodities in the markets of oday, will be found most interesting and striking.

A Flate Glass Window Blown In. The large French plate glass window in the Merchants hotel was blown in early yesterday morning. The damage will be about \$150. On the Fourth of July last the glass was cracked by a torpedo. The crash gave the occupants quite a fright.

PROFESSIONAL MENDICANTS. A Protest Against Alms-Chasers by Citizens of Guide Rock. Gurns Rocs, Neb., Dec. 30,-To the Editor of The Bee: I give you the following as a renonstrance against unprincipled parties using the supposed recessities of this part of Nebrasks for the purpose of defrauding eastern seopie and for their own personal gain. Wo wish it understood, and would be pleased to have papers in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio opy, so that it may be known there, that ad in the shape of clotning sent to this cou is wholly uncalled for, and that no respe o that it may be known there, that : le parties here are misrepresenting us by ask Four or five shipments of clothing from the states mentioned have reached this place. The people here are generally indignant over these fraudulent transactions, and it is not at all unlikely that a mass meeting will be called to protest against using the 'unginary needs of the people for personal gains of the The arrival of these supplies caused considerable comment, and the parties were ap reached with a petition for aid simply as a est of the good faith of the parties having the goods shipped in. But the call for all was refused and the statement was made by

> Nebraska. Everybody believes this statement to be false, for if intended for Custer county, why should they be sent to an irresponsible party here for reshipment to Custer county when the needs of the western pertion of the state are being looked after by proper officials under direction of the gov-ernor of the state—there being a state board of distribution established in Lincoln.
> It is a well known fact that there has been a partial fatlure of crops in portions of the western part of the state, but there is no suffering in this part of the state and our citizens naturally object to having advantage taken of this fact to injure the state at large and fill the pockets of people who pretend to

be servants of God. These facts should be thoroughly ventilated and the people east be advised to send sup plies where needed only through the proper

the parties having the supplies that they

were not distributing anything in this county, but were sending them on to Custer county,

During the grasshopper season, through the liberality of the east a great many people in this state lived better and wasted mor than during the seasons of abundant crops. Some people have no shame and are only to

well satisfied if they can by any means prey on the charity of the cast. I would not for anything say anything that would cause the withholding of needed sup-plies from any one, but when any one practices a fraud on the people, the railroads, express companies and the state 1 think it time to speak so as to be understood and to hold up the fraudulent parties to the contempt of honest men. B. P. POWELL.

SOMETHING TANGIBLE.

Farmer Tomlinson's Views on the Money Question.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., Dec. 29 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: In a recent issue of THE BEEI notice the following dispatch under Washington date:

Washington date:

Secretary Windom expressed to a senatorial caller the other day his opinion of the proposition of Senator Stanford to lead money to farmers at 2 per cent upon their lands. Secretary Windom gravely informed his senatorial caller that he favored Mr. Stanford's proposition if he could add three amendments to it. The first amendment was that the loans should be extended to all classes of property. There is no reason, he said, why a special class should be favored. The second would be to lend money to near who had brains had no property. His third amendment was to fem simply upon the title of American citizenship to men who are so unfortunate as to possess neither brains nor property. With the starce amendments Mr. Windom said, with a cheerful smile, the proposition would undoubtedly be nailed by great outbursts of popular so-proval.

All kinds of industries and business an generally benefited when the farmers have good crops. All are equally injured by reason of an entire failure. When crops are good the investments only pay the farmer of fair average capacity 2 per cent and his security for his money and labor is the command of divine Providence-what a banker or business man would call wind. Business men want something tangible for their investments. Bankers want something giltedged for their investments but there is nothing left for the farmer but wind, which all in the past have joined in saying was good

cord wood at \$17, \$850; I coal grate for ummph (stove) \$1.05; figures grounds at \$2.05. for one year's salary from taxes imposed on labor, than a laborer can earn in half a life time. By such men the farmer is used as a decoy, or bait, to catch the same and bear all losses, and receive a very small share of the

Profits when the catch is good.

Farmers are demanding through their many organizations, sub-treasuries to take the place of national banks, and of similar arrangement between the government and poo ple, but differently officered, where they may secure loans direct from the government on farms and farm produce. This should be to them exclusively, and in addition they should be allowed to set up as a defense, in courts of competent jurisdiction, against the collection of both interest and principal when the

money was invested in farming, and last, by reason of unavoidable accident. This would be giving the farmer something tangible as a security for his investments. Then he would be losing his labor and less of his land for one year, and still have to live and keep his stock and pay taxes to support high salaried officers, and interest on old

debts or die to get rid of it. HENRY H. TOMLINSON.

The Tobacco Tax Reduction. Yesterday the law reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound went into effect, and all dealers in tobacco are entitled to a rebate of 2 cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco, except cigars, in unbroken packages, where the amount on hand exceeds 250 pounds. Branks have been sent out to all dealers diecting them to take account of their stock on the 1st inst, and return the blanks to the disctor of internal revenue, who is author ed to pay the rebate It is expected that the office of the collector

will be flooded in a few days with these blanks, as there is a large number of dealers

in this district who will be entitled to a re-

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





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