MUTTERINGS OF THE STORM

Gathering of Legislators-Elect and a Host of Lobbyists.

GOV. THAYER CINCHES A REPORTER.

Mayor Graham and the Council Sued -- A Desperate Trio-A Bold Thief-Other Lincoln News Notes.

LANCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3 .- Special to THE Ber. |-- Already the legislators-elect are be ginning to gather and with them a perfect horde of lobbyists and hangers on who are after legislative sinecures. The hotels are filling and the air is rife with political rumors.

The managers of the independent party are preparing for the battle, and every legislator elected by the alliance is immediately tackled on coming to town, taken into a private conference and questioned closely concerning his allegiance.

Dictator Burrows is busy as a beaver and insists that Shrader of Logan county be made speaker of the house. Persons who are on the inside say that Burrows is very confident of carrying his point.

The alliance leaders are figuring on a deal which, it is caimed, will beat Boyd, It is asserted that years ago there was an election near old Fort Hartsup. A number of illegal xotes were found and thrown out, each candl-date suffering pro rata. It is the intention to take the 2,800 votes polled on naturalization papers paid for by the Business Men and Bankers' association, divide them pro rata and beat Boyd thereby But this is only one of a dozen roorbacks.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS. Your correspondent asked Governor Thayer

this morning concerning the report circulated by a demo-mugwump paper that the governor was scheming to succeed himself as chief ex-ecutive, and that the interest he manifested in the condition of the drought stricken farmers was chiefly for effect. The governor was very emphatic in his de-

nunciation of the fiction. He said: "This letter is a pure fabrication. I have neither said nor done anything to justify such state ments. I have not written to a single in-dividual to come to Lincoln. I have not seen Ben Baker for three months. The whole screed, so far as I am concerned, is bosh without a single foundation of truth.

"This fellow says that I was greatly disappointed in not being renominated. In that he is wholly mistakes. I was glad during the whole campaign that I was not the nominee. He says that the 'great interest which the governor has manifested and performed in behalf of the western sufferers had for its foundation the good of the people and for its corner stone the good of the governor-in the present emergency.'
"Now, the insinuation as to my motive in

that extract is too infamous to be noticed.

"The whole story is a fabrication concocted create a sensation and give the writer notoriety which he is bankering after."

A DESPERATE TRIO. T. I. Nash swore out a warrant in Justice Guiles' court in West Lincoln yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Henry Brohman and Joseph Epps, saloonkeepers, on the charge of assault with intent to kill and assault with intent to wound. Nash says on Sunday night last word was sent him Epps that he wished to see him. He met Joe at the front door, but was told to go to the car of the saloon. No sooner had he reached here, says Nash, than he was pounced upon by Epps, who knocked him down, at the same time telling him that he intended to kill him. Nash drew a knife as soon as he could get to his feet, and Epps followed suit. A bloody fight would probably have followed had not Brohman appeared on the scene and compelled both men at the point of a revolver to lay their knives down. Nash and Epps to lay their knives down. Nash and Epps afterwards had a scrap, which ended by the latter breaking a board over Nash's head. Nash was arrested the next day for stealing a lap-robe from the rear of the saloon.

THE MAYOR SUED. A. P. S. Stuart today carried out his threat o sue Mayor Graham, Street Commissioner Byer and all the members of the city council except Bushnell Stuart is very wealthy, but when he discovered by reading the papers that the council had ordered the street com-missioner to tear down the old building belonging to him at F and Twentieth streets which the council understood was unoccupied and a veritable fire-trap, Mr. Stuart grew wrothy. He went down to the scene, but found the building intact. While coming he met Street Commissioner Byer, and forbid him to touch the building, but it was torn down nevertheless. Stuart made a written demand on each of the men for \$200 and on being ignored brought suit in the county court today for that amount,

A BOLD THIEF. An excited getleman at York telephoned the police last evening that while he was getting a ticket at that place some unknown man picked up his overcoat and, jumping on board an east-bound train, disappeared. The overcoat belonged to A. C. Pully, and besides some letters contained a \$100 note. Officer Kinney was put on the case, but learned from the conductor when the train arrived that the thief had gotten off the train at the first station this side of Seward, taking a west-bound train.

THE TEACHERS' RESOLUTIONS. Among the New Year resolutions made by the teachers in the state session just closed

were the following: Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the legislature should make such appriations for the support of the state normal school as will provide for a better equipment of its various departments.

Resolved, That we arge the teachers of the state to join in the work of the state reading circle.

As to the matter of text books:
Resolved, 1. That we are oppsed to the state
publication of text books.
2. That in the opinion of this association the
plan of district ownership of text books is to
be commended.
3. That we favor the extension of uniformity in text books in the state.

3. That we favor the extension of uniformity in text books in the state.

4. That in our opinion the county superintendents, in conjunction with the state superintendent of public instruction, should be required to select the text books for use in the district schools in their respective localities not necessarially involving uniformity.

Resolved, That we favor the classification and graduation of the country district schools.

BORROWED FINERY. Elia Lane, who lives near the corner of Tenth and M streets, reports to the police that she is out an \$18 black Henrietta dress, which she firmly believes that Mary Betts, a domestic has taken. She says that Mary has been employed at her house for some time, but left yesterday to visit her father in Campbell, Neb., and that Mary took the dress with her when she departed.

WAS GUILTY ANY WAY. Charles Johnson, the colored fellow who was arrested yesterday on the charge of picking the pocket of an old German, was arraigned before Judge Houston this morning.
As the prosecutor did not know whether or not the watch had been taken from his person, the charge was changed to petty larceny, to which Johnson pleaded guilty. He was fined \$50 and costs ard sent to the county jail.

WHAT LINCOLN WANTS. Among the things that the city council of Lincoln has decided to ask the legislature for are the following: That the city charter be amended so that

the council be authorized to make a road levy in addition to the county levy, and that the o levies together shall not exceed 3 mills. That the legislature convey 1,500 acres of Saline land to the city, for the purpose of converting the same into an artificial lake and park.

LINCOLN'S POLICE. The council has decided that all poilee business shall be placed in the bands of an excise board, which shall consist of the mayor and two other persons to be elected at a general election. The number of policemen hereafter will be one for every 2,500 people.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. Auditor Benton made his semi-annual re-Additor Benton made his semi-annual re-port to the governor today, and turned over to the state treasurer \$1,084, being the fees collected during the past six months. This makes a total collection for the past two years of fees turned over by the auditor to the treasurer of \$36,890. The total expense of running the auditor's office during the past two years has been about \$25,000, which leaves a net above expenses of \$11,000. leaves a net above expenses of \$11,000. The following bonds were filed in the auditor's office teday for registration: \$40,000

refunding bonds of Stanton county; \$50,000 railroad aid bonds of the city of Beatrice, and \$5,000 road bonds, Medicine precinct, Lincoln

ODDS AND ENDS. Mrs. J. E. Nissley of Avoca, who has been anxiously searching for her husband, was made happy this morning by receiving a telephone message from Omaha from Nissley. Mayor Graham furnished her with a ticket, and she went up this afternoon. Richard Lundy is wanted at Bennett for

running off with mortgaged property.

Lawrence Cass sues Tom and John Gran for \$500 due him as wages as a bartender.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA.

[First Article.]

The greatest single problem that concerns the development of Nebraska is the problem of irrigation. It is absolutely essential to the existence of agriculture in a part of the state; it is necessary to anything approaching an even prosperity in another part; and, in the opinion of daring thinkers, the time will come when the changing conditions of agriculture and the enlarged home market for western farm products will make it desirable, if not necessary, in every part of our 76,000 square miles that is under cultiva-

THE BEE purposes, in a series of articles to consider the subject in all its bearings—the existing need of it; the benefits it promises; the progress already made; the sources of water supply: the various methods of distribution; the aid needed from state and national governments; the cost of constructing systems; how they are to be paid for, and the expense to the consumer. The intention is to first furnish a complete exposition of this subject, then to arouse and center the attention of the state and, finally, by these means to interest capital and carry the grand undertaking to success. Something of good will result to the state if the agitation of the subject but partially succeeds. Something great will result if it awakens the interest that its commanding importance deserves

L-OUR ARID AND SEMI-ARID REGIONS. It is no easy matter to exactly define the arid and semi-arid regions of Nebraska, but it cannot be successfully disputed that without irrigation no crop is certain, year in and year out, west of the 100th parallel. Gover-nor Furnas—who had a reputation as an irrigation crank before the theory had a dozen followers in the state-says this is the best arbitrary line that can be drawn from north to south to mark the invisible point where the reliable rain beit blends into the hope-

lessly arid country.

The 100th parallel divides the state almost exactly in the middle, passing through Keya Paha, Brown, Blaine, Custer, Dawes, Gosper and Furnas counties. Not all of the counties west of this division are equally destitute of natural moisture. Those along the Kansas border have frequently raised good crops of all kinds, and all the others have had unusually favorable seasons when they have fairly repaid the toil of the farmer. It is here, however, that the arid and semi-arid region exists, and that the aid of irrigation must be invoked if it is ever to become any-

thing better than it is today. Twenty-five counties and a portion of several others lie west of the 100th parallel. Of these, ten may be left out of the present c sideration, to be taken up later, partly cause they are very sparsely settled, partly because they are largely sandy, and partly because practical investigation has yet deermined little as to the nature and extent of their available water supply. They are also so well adapted for grazing purposes that it may be a question for many years whether they will be found profitable for cultivation beyond the point where natural moisture will suffice. In some of them the sheep industry is just now very profitable. Apart from these, and the other seven counties of which but a small pertion lies west of the parallel, we have fifteen counties which may first be taken for the empire of irrigation in Nebraska. They are as follows: Lin-coln, Keith, Perkins, Deuel, Cheyenne, Box Butte, Scott's Bluff, Banner, Kimball, Chase, Dundy, Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier and Red Willow. These counties belong properly to the arid region and irrigation must be de-pended upon to make them fit for reliable ag-riculture. Ten of them are almost absolutely worthless, except for grazing, without it. All have a soil of wonderful richness. In nearly all of them experiments have been carried far all of them experiments have been carried far enough to demonstrate that the water supply is ample. In several, considerable progress has already been made with large public sys-tems or small private ditches. Together they have an area of 18,218 square inless—more than the states of Rhode Island, Delaware,

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire or Vermont, and half as much as the total of those seven states. It is in this large territory that the people of Nebraska may make a thorough test of irrigation as a means of rendering agriculture as prosperous and as stable as any other human pursuit. To put it stronger, it is here that the test must be made in order to prevent the retrogradation of the country back to wild prairie, mere grazing grounds—in order to prevent the cowboy from driving out the farmer and

the homesteader. The character of these counties will be dis cussed with more detail when particular branches of the subject are taken up, but it is important to indicate at the outset the main features of the country and its people. There is probably no finer climate in the United States than that of the arid region It is adapted to the growth of all the cerealand of perhaps the largest variety of profita-ble crops that can be grown anywhere in the Its altitude ranges from 2,000 5,000 feet, which contributes much to its healthfulness. Everywhere the soil is deep, rich and strong. The surface of the country though very largely a rolling prairie, possesses more variety than can be found elsewhere in the state. This is especially the case in the western counties, where there are land scape beauties that would surprise the Ne-braskan who is acquainted with his state only by a study of the map on the wall. If a Kodak fiend should lose himself back of th range of Sidney hills, and not find his way to the railroad again until he had wandered over half a dozen neighboring counties, he would bring back on his camera material

enough to justify the publication of a work on "Picturesque Nebraska."

A large proportion of the 60,000 people who dwell in the arid and semi-arid region have come in the last ten years. Outside of the towns, which with a few exceptions are very small, the inhabitants are principally home-steaders. They are good representatives of the sturdy class of settlers who have made Nebraska and other western states what the are. Most of them started with only their brawn and brain, and the land which the government had promised to give them when they had fulfilled the conditions settlement. These men and their wive and children are made of good stuff. They do not ask the earth. A very small section of it is sufficient for their demands. And they come with the expectation of enduring some of the hardships of privation and sacrifice while the country is settling up and the homestead getting under way. But when homestead getting under way. But when crops fail in part the hand of adversity rests heavily upon them. When they fail en-tirely they suffer and pinch, and, finally, call for help. Sometimes they move away. That for help. Sometimes they move away. That is what it means when we see the prairie schooner—driving the gaunt stock before it and trailing the family mare and her young in the

est behind it—drift slowly eastward in the direction of the old roof-tree. It is needless to write of the here ism of the frontier, but there are families all over the aric region who are trying to brave it out, and ism who would blush to see the inside of their sod houses exposed to the view of the world Why do they stay and endure! Because they know the possibilities of that soil be-neath their feet if the providence of God, or the ingenuity of man, can but show them a way to water it. They know the homestead they have fought so hard to stay with will yield them a nandsome living, educate their children, and lay up a competence for old age. But without the assistance of the intelligence and the capital of the state the dream can never be realized.

II.—THE PRACTICAL PRUITS OF IRRIGATION. The success of irrigation is a matter of history, and of very ancient history at that. It is not necessary to refer to what has bee done in other countries and other ages, however. We need not revive the recollection of irrigation on the Nile, nor describe the methods which have made the farmers of Japan a marvel of thrift, to convince anybody that the application of water by artificial means to a soil containing every element of strength will produce great and regular crops, with which it is hopeless for "natural farming" to compete. But, by way of demonstrating the practical fruits of irri-ration it is well to contain the product of the practical fruits of irrigation, it is well to quote the experience of

the state which adjoins our arid region on the west, Colorado, and has precisely similar conditions to deal with.

It was the good fortune of Colorado to be so hopelessly rainless that its people perfectly understood that irrigation was a neces-sity. Next to having plenty of rain the greatest blessing is to have none, apparently, for then no valuable time is wasted in waiting for impossibilities to transpire and lobody goes to work under false pretenses All agriculture in Colorado is by artificial in rigation and independent of rainfail. Six o the largest irrigating canals in the United States have either been completed, or are in process of construction, in the Arkansas valley, ranging from 24 to 100 miles in length. During the past senson the prosperity of the large region reached by these and smaller canals has stood out in striking contrast to the poverty and distress of parts of Nebraska and Markets. and Kansas. On the week beginning October 5 the first carload of grapes ever shipped from point in Colorado was sent from Canyon City to Denver. At the same tim there were on exhibition at the state fair i Pueble magnificent displays of fruit of all kinds from the valleys of the Gunnison and Arkansas. Thousands of bushels of apples some of them fifteen inches in circumfer-ence, raised from trees six years old—were waiting for harvest at Fremont and through-

out the Gunnison valley.

The prosperity of the San Luis valley was The greatest wheat crop ever known was harvested, and it was of a quality equalled only by the best No. 1 Manitoba, Enough was stored at Monte Vista to keep a

Ebough was stored at Monte Vista to keep a large mill running night and day for one year, besides the great quantities shipped out. Elsewhere in the United States—in the lake region as well as in Nebraska—the potato crop was almost a total failure, save for a few exceptional instances. This fact only added a brighter tings to the gilt-edged prosperity of irrigated Colorado. From the San Law year. irrigated Colorado. From the San Luis val-ley and the Divide carload after carload was shipped to the east and big prices realized therefor. An entire trainload left Greeley for Chicago on October 6. The returns seem almost fabulous. There is scarcely any limit to the variaty of crops that can be grown ander the favorable conditions that exist in the irrigated portions of Colorado. Of the matter of profit I need say no more than that I have talked with farmers in Las Animas county who gladly pay \$00 per acre annual rental for the use of irrigated farms near a good local market. And this is within sight of the New Mexico mountains, far remote rom the great Denver market.

It is to be assumed that neither space nor time need be wasted in further fortifying the theory that irrigation pays. If more evidence is needed it can be furnished without limit from the experience of New Mexico. Arizona, Utah, California and from various oreign countries.

It is a fact not open to dispute that where capital has been found to make the water flow over the arid acres presperity has come to abide. The question for Nebraska is, when will her people begin in earnest to re-claim that large portion of her domain which nature has reserved for the greatest ultimate productiveness!

III. - THE WATER SUPPLY. The question of the water supply for the arid regions is not now a matter of anxiety to the friends of the irrigation movement, though there are still found occasional skep ties who "take no stock" in the sources ties who "take ho stock" in the sources which must be depended upon. When Bill Nye said "the Platte river is about a mile wide and an inch thick," gud that it "has a large circulation but very little influence," he voiced the contempt for western streams that is somewhat generally held. But scientific demonstration put utterly to reat all questions of the reliability of the under-ground flow in the bed of the Platte, the

Republican, the Arkansas and other rivers that cut their path through the plains. There are three great systems of water supply for irrigation—the surface and under-ground rivers, the artesian well, and the storage, or reservoir system. Nebraska will make use of the two former methods, and it is already practically demonstrated that nearly every one of our arid and semi-arid regions is open to the cultivation of one or the other of these methods, and much of it to both. In describing local enterprises, in contemplation or actually underway, this branch of the subject will be more fully dis-cussed with direct application to localities. It is unnecessary to elaborate upon the ar-

tesian method, which is perfectly understood and remains only to be determined, with regard to particular districts, by skillful engineers. It is worth while, however, to say a word about the method of tapping the underground flow in the valleys of the Platte and Republican, which concerns a very large territory and is less understood. The best illustration of this method to be

founed at present in Nebraska is in Buffalo county, where the people of Kearney have constructed a ditch sixteen miles in length for the purpose of securing water power. They at first depended upon the surface supply. In dry seasons this failed them, and engineers of national reputation were sent for to investigate the underflow. They be came perfectly satisfied that an inexhaustible of water ran through the loose gravel bed that lies beneath a strata of clay at the river bottom. Dredges were set at work and the canal continued up stream below the level of the river, deepening as it went. The work practically demonstrated the wisdom of the engineers. Water was found in of the engineers. Water was found in abundance, and when the operations are completed there will be a large square basin below the surface of the river to serve as a perpetual fountain for water supply and

The same results have been obtained in Kansas. A recent official reportin that state says of an experiment of the kind:

"First, the valley has a fall of seven feet to the mile. The underflow, or sheet water, s reached at a depth of seven feet below the surface. By commencing a ditch at any given point in the valley three feet deep—the usual depth for irrigating purposes—and extending it up the valley at a grade of three feet to the mile a distance of one mile, the ditch at that point would be just seven feet deep; or, in other words, the underflow deep; or, in other words, the underflow would be reached. By extending the ditch another mile up the valley with the same grade, it would then just be eleven feet deep, or four feet into the underflow—bearing in mind that the underflow is struck at seven feet below the surface, which is on a level with the bed of the river. By extending the with the bed of the river. By extending the ditch a half mile further up the valley with the same grade as before, the ditch is then just thirteen feet deep, or six feet into the underflow, and of course six feet below the bed of the river. From that point the uniform depth of thirteen feet is retained, giving the ditch the same grade as the river, namely, seven feet to the mile. Into this ditch, thus dug, drained the overflow. The problem is solved. It is a success. From the problem is solved. It is a success. From the dam the ditch is conducted along the higher lands at a grade of only one and seven tenth feet per mile—the usual grade for irrigation purposes. The ditch, when completed, will e twenty five miles in length and will about \$60,000. With the experience these men have had, they say they could construct

another ditch of equal size for \$10,000 less." Neither government experts nor private in estigators any longer entertain the slightes doubt about the abundant supply of water available for the irrigation of the arid and semi-arid regions in Nebraska. Facts, suggestions or criticisms in connec-ion with this and succeeding articles will be cheerfully received as valuable contributions to their completeness. Next Sunday's arti-cle will deal with the irrigation enterprises already under way in Nebraska.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

District Court.

Another attachment suit was brought against C. L. Erickson yesterday, James W. ufts Telaiming \$445 due on goods sold and

Helen M. Mullen has brought suit against the Manufactures' and Builders' insurance company to recover \$1,500. She claims that she owned a house at Albright, and on the night of August 31, 1890, it burned and that the policy has never been paid.
Edward T. and John Welch are of the opinion that the city of South Omaha should pay them \$5,000. They own a lot on Q street, and by a change of grade this property was

clevated fifteen feet Davis & Cowgill have brought suit against Wincote & Riley to foreclose a mechanics lein, which amounts to \$512.

The American waterworks has brought suit

against the city of South Omaha. The plain-tiff alleges that the city entered into a con-tract for the use of water and the payment of fire hydrants. The company carried out its part of the contract, but the defendant has failed to pay the amount due January 1, and as a result a judgment for \$1.095 is asked. At the afternoon session court adjourned till January 14.

Mr. Charles Goss of the Douglas county bar returned to Omaha last week from a pleasant wedding tour. Ms. Goss is receiv-ing the congratulations of many friends on his entrance into the ranks of the benedicts.

NOT READY WITH ITS DEFENSE

1971 The Milwaukse-Union Pacific Defense Case Accordingly Continued.

DANGER SIGNALS IN THE DAY TIME.

The Precaution Taken Yesterday to Advise the Milwankee Train Men There Was Danger Ahead.

The case of the Milwaukee against General Manager Clark; Holcomb, assistant general manager; Ware, train dispatcher, and Blickensderfer, division superintendent of the Union Pacific, for contempt of court in tearing up the former company's track at Council Bluffs, in violation of the order of Judge Doane, restraining the Union Pacific from in any way interfering with the running of Milwaukee trains over the Union Pacific bridges and approaches, was set for a hear-ing before Judge Doane at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The defendants were not ready for trial, and on motion of their attorney a continuance was granted until Tuesday morning at 10

Some doubt is expressed as to whether or not this court has jurisdiction in the case, as the alleged offense was committed in Iowa. As nearly as can be ascertained the notices of the injunction were served on the defend-ants by Deputy Sheriff Tiernay, between and 10 o'clock on the night in question. The Milwaukee train was derailed at the place where the track was torn up between 11 and 11:30 o'clock the same night, and a Union Pacific switchman informed the Milwaukee yardmaster that the track had not been torn up five minutes when the accident occurred It is conjectured that the officials in contempt will attempt to prove that they were in no way instrumental in having the track emoved, at least after being served with noice of the injunction.

clock to give them time to prepare their de

DANGER SIGNALS BY DAY. The Sardonic Humor Displayed by the Union Pacific.

The Milwaukee made another attempt to reach the Union Pacific bridge with its train from the east yesterday morning, but got no further than the torn-up switch which has been the stopping point for several days. The monotony of the trip toward the switch

esterday morning was broken by an encouner with a number of torpedo danger signals which had been placed along the line. There was no further attempt made to effect a crossing.

"It was kind of the Union Pacific folks," aid a Milwaukee official, "to place danger signals out on a bright morning like this, and I am surprised that they neglected such a precaution the other night when we ran down there and off the end of a torn up track." Today the Rock Island will make an attempt to run its trains over the Union

made with the Union Pacific under the Adams administration, Local Union Pacific officials are not saying word about the squabble over terminal facilities. It is generally recognized as a purely Gould move and no one nere feels competent to express an opinion as to what the result will be or as to what the Wizard

Pacific bridge in accordance with its contrac-

is really aiming at.

The unpleasantness has developed several starting situations. One of them is that the Rock Island reaches Denver, Kansas City and Omaha over Gould lines and a general abrogation of contracts, which is now predicted by some, would leave the Rock Island abso-lutely without means of getting into either of

It is also talked that the Union Pacific Northwestern alliance will be broken up by Gould. It is charged that while the Union Pacific gets but little profit from the agreement the Northwestern gets the benefit of a through line from Chicago to Denver with but little agreement. out little expense beyond that of operating its

line from Chicago to Omala.

All of these matters will cut a figure in the deliberations of the presidents at the coming meeting and the proposed presidents' agree-ment will depend upon the settlement of the troubles.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

They Are to Be Removed from the Union Pac fic Grand Divisions.

It has been officially given out that the Union Pacific magnates have under consideration the advisability of doing away with the Adams' system of maintaining a general manager and a full force of general officers for each of the five grand divisions of the system. The position of general manager will be abolished and the management placed in the hands of a general superintendent of each division It is not, of course, known who will be made superintendents of the various divisions, and the chances are that no appointments will be made for several weeks yet. It has not been announced either as to how much of a reduc-

tion in force the new change will make. General Manager C. F. Meek of the Fort Worth and Colorado divisions has resigned to embark in an enterprise of some kind in New Mexico, in which he is interested with "Rhet" Charsson, editor of the Des Moines Register, Clarkson and Meck have worked together for years and it was the Clarkson influence that gave Meek his rapid promotion from local agent of a minor lowa line at Des Moines to his present position, Mr. Meek's resignation will take ef-fect January 15. His successor has not yet been selected.

A Parlor Car.

The Burlington will add a new feature to its train service between Omaha and Lincoln Commencing Monday the passenger train leaving Omaha at 5 p. m. will have a Pullman parlor car in addition to the free reclining chair car, elegantly equipped for the accommodation of legislative visitors. An extra fare of 25 cents will be charged for the use of this car, which will be run daily arriving in Omaha at 11:30 a. m. This is the only car of the kind in service on any of the western roads.

EOYD'S ELIGIBILITY.

He Claims to Have Been a Citizen for Many Years.

Hon, James E. Boyd was seen yesterday morning by a Bee reporter and asked if he desired to say anything regarding the reports touching his eligibility for the office of governor of the state. "I am a citizen of the United States," he

said, "and have been for many years, and am eligible to the office to which I have been elected. I believe there are fair-minded men enough in the legislature to proceed according to precedent and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution which require that the vote for state officers shall be published by the speaker of the house of representa-tives in the presence of a full tives in the presence of a full majority of both houses before proceeding to any other business.

"It is reported, Mr. Boyd," said the re-porter, "that you have resided in a number of states. How is that?" "I have lived only in three states-Obio, Iowa and Nebraska."

"Has the legislature anything to do with the question of eligibility?"
"I think not, If any one questions it, the

"I think not. If any one questions it, the courts are the proper tripunals to decide. Further than this I do not care to say."

Hon. James E. Boyd will leave for Lincoln today and take up quarters at the new Lincoln hotel, which is about to open.

On the occasion of the inauguration, there will be an excursion of prominent democrats from this city, among whom will be perhaus. from this city, among whom will be perhaps from fifty to one hundred members of Samo-set association, the leading democratic club

in this section of the state.

At the annual meeting held last Monday evening of the Young Men's Catholic institute at Young Men's Institute hall the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. J. Claire; first vice president, William Mahr; second vice pr.s. S. A. Collins; recording secretary, W. R. O'Shaughnessy; financial secretary, J. A. Spring; marshal, C. W. White; treasurer, P. C. Heaffy; inside sentinel, G. E. Kinney; outside sentinel, W. R. Moran; directors, F. H. Koesters, E. F. Taggart, C. B. Dugdale, W. A. McGinnis, H. V. Burkley; chaplain, Rev. S. F. Carvell Rev. S. F. Carroll.

HOME RULE FOR INDIANS.

Herbert Welsh States His Objections

to That Policy. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Your issue of December 21 con tains an article on "Indian policy" in which a very fair and kind allusion is made to cerstain views expressed by myself in reference to the recent Indian troubles in Dakota, and to the "home rule" policy in the appointment of Indian agents. Will you kindly permit me space in your columns to elucidate my views in regard to this matter, so that they may not be misapprehended! The essential objection to what is known as

the "home rule" policy in the appointment of

Indian agents is not that it selects agents from the states or territories in which the reservations are located, but that it virtually commits their selection to local politicians, transferring the consideration and responsi-bility of this important matter from the au-thorities in Washington to varied and, freof a territorial. The essential purpos of a territorial politician in securing the appointment of a man as Indian agent is not that the Indians should be managed in the most efficient and satisfactory manner; that their civilization should be rapidly advanced and that the peace of the boarder should be best secured; but that his bligations to some political backer or under ling should be met. Is it not clear that such a method of Indian control is the worst possible, not alone for the Indians, but for the people of the west? Does it pay to put in charge at a large and important agency an inexperienced and incompetent man, to have him desert his post through fear upon the occasion of a trifling disturbance, which a strong agent, backed by a capable Indian police, could readily have controlled, and to have him telegraph for troops to preserve his own authority and the public peace? Such results are the natural outcome of a spoils system of Indian inexperienced and incompetent man, to have system of Indian management; and the obections which the Indian Rights association hold to what is known as the "home rule" policy are that that that policy is practically the spoils system, and that it brings, if not always such costly and shameful results, at least that it fails to solve the Indian problem through its inherent inefficiency and weak-

If my memory serves me, it was in the year 1884 that an outbreak under Red Cloud was threatened at the Pine Ridge reservation Great excitement provailed and the Indian agent was faced with the alternative of calling for troops or of quelling the trouble by the means of his Indian police. The agent at that time was Dr. V. T. McGillycuddy, an able, experienced western man. The entire disturbance was discorded. that time was Dr. v. 1. Methlycuddy, an able, experienced western man. The entire disturbance was disposed of without cost and without bloodshed by McGillycuddy's prompt and efficient action, backed by the Indian police. But "polities," or the spoils system, or whatever we may call it, got rid of Dr. McGillycuddy and brought in, first under one administration and then under another, men unequal to the situation.

The merit system simply means choosing the best man to do the work, and keeping him in as long as he does it. The spoils system means rewarding men for party service and thinking very little of the well-doing of the work which their office requires. It seems to be necessary that the spoils system should bring forth some transactions. should bring forth some tremendous explo-sion, such as we are now witnessing in Dakota, with the costs of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the destruction of property the peril of innocent lives, before our people can get to the point where they will give it heir careful consideration

There were no doubt various causes which led to the recent troubles, but the vital one, I believe, was mismanagement, which might have been avoided by prudence and common

The Indian rights association is not at all nxious that eastern men should be chosen as Indian agents, but it is most anxious, net only on account of the Indians, but for the welfare of their white neighbors and for the

speedy settlement of the whole question, that men of capacity, character and experience should be put at these posts.

Would it not be to the interest of all territories in which Indian reservations are tocated if the following simple points were acted on in our Indian management! A single responsible and competent head for the entire management of Indian affairs; one man-acting, of course, under the president —to whom the people could attach praise or blame, according to the results of his work; an Indian service divorced wholly from politics and spoils, every position in which was controlled by the merit idea—character, fitness and permanence of place, so long as the work was well done; sufficient appropria-tions from congress to educate in American ideas and habits of life every Indian child. Respectfully,

HERBERT WELSH, Secretary Indians' Rights Association. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

What the Theaters Will Present This Week. It is common custom to turn over new leaves at the beginning of the year. Probably a great many were turned Thursday, but how many of them are lying flat and quiet? Some of them have already turned back to their old places, while many others have curled up until the new side is scarcely visible. Some are beginning to turn up at the corners after the fashion of the leaves in a school book, and even the very best do not

mietly. Whether the leaf stays in its new position or not depends largely on the quality of the resolutions with which it is pasted.

You recall what Shakespeare says: "Promising is the very air of the
Time; it opens the eyes of expectation.
Performance is ever the duller for
His act; and, but in the plainer and simpler
Kind of people, the deed is quite out of
Use. To promise is most courtly and fashion-

able; Performance is a kind of will or testament,

Which argues a great sickness in his judgment That makes it." Almost any other time in the year is better to turn a new leaf than on January 1. This is not a new idea by any means. Then it is done under pressure or excitement, or because it is the fashion. When the excitement and pressure are removed the reaction is such that it requires unusual will power to control the actions. The result is that the leaf goes back, and reform is declared off.

Of the thousands who walked the streets aimlessly on Thursday, drifted into saloons for want of something better to do, or reasted on strange food at some triendly res taurant, how many felt that they were enterng upon a new epoch or were renewing their lease of life for another year? The greater portion feel disappointed today and have re-solved to act differently.

Their resolutions, however, are similar to those they have made so often on leaving a However, years must have beginnings as well as other periods, and if people choose the first of every January as their time for

renewing their earthly pilgrimages no one

If Now Years, Christmas and Fourth of July served no othergood purpose they would be worth perpetuating as landmarks, or more properly, time marks. If you cannot locate the date of an event

from your present standpoint you have but to look beyond to one of those days and then follow down until you strike it. These days are of far more use than posing as milestones, or worse still, as gravestones, marking both the birth and death of good

We need none of them. As a people we work too much and not too little, and our holidays are so far apart that when one does ome we are apt to go to extremes in cele-

Theatrically the year might well be begun with good resolutions, for the men and women who amuse and entertain us, need so such period as January 1 from which to start reforms.

In his great production, "Held by the Enemy," which will be played at the Boyd for one night only on this (Sunday) evening. William Gillette has successfully solved the problem of writing a play with the great ig the feetings of either the blue or the gray, and yet he tells a story of powerful interest. All the world admires a brave men. Each side has a hero in this drama, which is rich sentiment, pathos and human feeling. It year: President, W. J. Claire; first vice president, William Mahr; second vice pr.s. is intensely exciting, without the improbable situations so common in most of the modern plays, C. A. Union soldier and a Confederate

soldier are the principal characters. Both are actuated by the highest sense of honor and the loftiest patrictism. "Held by the Enemy' is devoid of the prejudice and pas-sion of the fratricidal strife. It is an inspiration, and its success has been no greater than the merits of the production deserve. Every body should see it.

That much talked of play, "The Clemen-cau Case," which was adapted by William Ferom from the French dramatization of Alexander Dumas' striking novel, will have its first production at the Grand opera house this evening and the cast includes Sybil Johnston and others of the participants in the New York Standard theater production. Those who have not read Alexander Dumas novel may be told that the incidents of th play grow out of the exploits of a banished Russian countess, who has come to Paris, destitute, with her pretty daughter Iza and who is forced to live in top-floor apartments, till her daughter made a conquest of Pierre Clemenceau, a talented but not rich artist who falls desperately in love with her. She becomes his wife, but soon finds a former becomes his wife, but soon linds a former lover, who was extremely wealthy. The linds on is made known to the husband by a friend. A duel follows, in which the lover is wounded, and the artist husband goes to Rome, to drown his trouble by devotion to his art. He falls in this, returns to Paris, death, and his love to his wife, who says she reclares his love to his wife, who says she responds to his passion. The husband finds that his wife has taken up with a duke, whereupon he kills her and is ready to give himself up to the police when the curtain fails. One scene in the play which has been treat the scene in the play which has been most talked about is where Iza poses as a model for a statue which her husband is making. The company is composed of well known players, viz: Gustavus Levick, Charles Kent, Jennie Reiffarth and others of the original cast. An early application for reserved seats should be made today, as the dience is sure to be very large this evening. The engagement will close Wednesday even

Comic opera in America, numbers among its favorite of favorites, the alect, agile, and amusing DeWolf Hopper. This comedian begins an engagement at Boyd's opera house tomorrow evening, at the head of his own lyric company. He will have the co-opera-tion of a notably strong ensemble of well known favorites, including Thomas Q. Sca-brooke, who made famous the role of "Deacon Tidd, '' in Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell," pretty Anna O'Keefe formerly of the Casina forces and dainty little Dolla Fox, a sprightly and attractive comedienne. "Castles In the Air," is the opera selected in which Mr. Hoppey will make his initial bow, before an Omaha audience as an independent star and which serves as a frame work to introduce which serves as a traile with the him and his associate artists. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Hopper will contribute his full share of the merry quips, songs and arties, included in the performance and hewill unquestionably meet his usual hearty reception from his many local admirers The opera is a production calculated to amuse rather than educate, and a jolly evening may be confidently expected by those who wit-ness it. Messrs. Byrne and Kerker, the auther and composer of "Casties In the Air," did not aim at a high ideal of this effort but they hit the mark to which they did direct their efforts, there has been ample evidence in the way of public patronage to show. The engagement here is for three performances

only, commencing Monday, January 5.

The event of our new year in musical circles is the coming of that excellent organization, "The Bestonians," Karl McDonald & Barnabee, proprietors, whose engagement opens at Boyd's opera bouse next Thursday evening, January 8, for three nights and Saturday matinee, in the following carefully selected and popular repertoire: Thursday and Friday evenings, first time here of their latest and greatest success, "Robin Hood," a comic opera in three acts by De Koven & Smith. The management can say with a clear conscience that this is the greatest comic opera success since Gilbert & van's 'Pinafore,' Saturday matinee "Suzette" will be sung

Miss Marie Stone in the title role. Saturday evening, last and farewell performance, "Carmen," Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis as Carmen. The following popular musical artists comprise the famous "Bostonions": Tom Karl, W. H. McDonald, H. C. Barnaee, Edward Hoff, Eugene Cowles, Ferdinand chutz, George Frothingham, Fred Dixon, Peter Lang, Marie Stone, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Juliette Gordon, Flora Finlayson, Grace Reals, Josephine Bartlett and Samuel Studiey, musical director. The chorus of "The Bostonians," that numbers forty, form one of the important features of this organization, and their own orchestra of always adds pleasure to an evening with this Sale of seats begins Wednesday morning

at 9 o'clock. SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

An Omaba Man Injured. O. P. Morse of Omaha, residing at 1028 South Twentieth street, slipped and fell off

the sidewalk yesterday afternoon and sustained painful injuries on the nead. The attending surgeon, on his first examination, found evidence of a fracture of the skull Mr. Morse was removed to the quarters and was properly cared for. Coopers' Open Meeting.

Coopers' union, No. 1, of Omaha and South Omana, will hold an open meeting in Rowley's hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All coopers are urged to attend. The members representatives of the press and the public are cordially invited to be present Good speakers will be present and make ad dresses.

Won't Give a Dance, To the Public: We, the canmakers of the Cudahy packing company, hereby deny that we are going to give a mask ball at Germania hall on the evening of January 10, and also State that the name used was without our knowledge or permission. Canmakers.

Notes About the City.

Eggers & Bock yesterday finished the brick addition to the Delmonico hotel. Mrs. Anna Long of Leon, Ia., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alma Jackson. Christian church services will be held at 3 clock this afternoon in the Presbyterian

James Viles, jr., superintendent of the Omaha packing company, has returned from Daniel J. Eby and George Gatchall of the

church.

Cudshy packing company, have returned from Des Moines. Bursted water pipes in the Lister block caused the lower tenants to be nearly drowned out Friday night.

Mrs. Watson, wife of William Watson, the yardmaster at the Cudahy packing company, s listed among the sick. The annual election of the live stock ex-

hange will be held on Monday, from 10 a.m. o 4 p. m., at the exchange rooms, Miss Mary Kinney of the Third ward was the recipient of a silver toilet and manicure set from friends for a New Year's present. Next Thursday evening the committee from

he several fraternal lodges, the city officials and others will meet in the Ancient Order of United Workmen hall to arrange plans to re-lieve friends in the stricken districts in the western part of the state.

A Pan-Republic Congress. A movement is on foot for securing a meet-

ng of the "pan-republic congress," to be composed of representative men from all the republics of the globe to be neld at some arge city in the United States during the world's fair. The object of such a great gathering would be to discuss and promote the general welfare of such governments wherever they exist, and create a sentiment. n favor of republican forms throughout the world. A committee of 200 representing various republics, met in New York not long ince, at which the chairman was authorized to appoint the committees necessary for the execution of the plan. Colonel C. S. Chase of this city has been named as chairman of the committee on "scope and plan." Other members of this important committee are ex-President Cleveland, Hon. Carl Schurz, Cardinal Gibbon, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Dr. Lyman Abbott and others.

Mortuary.

The late Mrs. Frances C. Brown, wife of Judge George F. Brown, who died at 2 d'clock last Thursday morning, was laid to rest in Forest Lawn cometery on Friday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted at the family residence, 2009 Capitor avenue, by Rev. Deherty of Brownell hall, and was that of the Episcopal church, of which deceased was a member. She united with the caurch at an early age and by her life exem-

plified the true Christian graces as learned from her Redeemer. She lived a devoted from her Redeemer. She lived a devoted and consistent Christian, devoid of all ap-pearence of self or vainglory, and died in peace. Her husband and life partner for forty years of all her joys and sorrows, with six surviving children, were present to pay the last loving tribute to the many virtues of the loving wife and mother. She was borne to her final resting place by her two sons, William H. and Ward D. Brown, and her sons-in-law, John M. Wolfe and John F. Tal-bott, and her nephews, Frank D. Brown and Henry J. Holmes Henry J. Holmes.

ADVERTISING OMAHA.

The Real Estate Exchange Raising a Fund for This Purpose. The regular monthly meeting of the Real Estate exchange was held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated. Mr. Pruyn presided.

Upon motion of Mr. M. A. Upton, the sec . retary was instructed to go among the railroad officials, business men and property owners and endeavor to raise \$10,000 by subscription. The money, if secured, is to be judiciously expended in advertising Omaha during the present year. Secretary Wilson dropped a few suggestions in regard to members of the exchange being lax in paying up their dues.

Members of the Boston Fruit and Produce

exchange will visit the west within a few weeks. The secretary was instructed to correspond with them, and in case they desire o visit Omaha they will be cordially entertained.
Inasmuch as so many "real estate" and

"for rent" signs have been destroyed and stelen of late, the secretary was directed to offer a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any of the guilty parties. The exchange has received a letter from I.

and H. Noth of the Davenport malt and grain company, inquiring what, if any, induce-ments it will extend to them to move their plant to Omaha. The matter was referred to oseph Kavan.

There was some discussion on the subject of sending a delegation to Lincoln during the legislature to arge the members to make an appropriation of several thousand dollars to be expended in having Nebraska properly represented at the world's fair.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting and Election to Be Held Tomorrow Afternoon. In accordance with the by-laws of the Omaha board of trade, the annual meeting of that organization will be held tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Three members of the board of directors are to be elected for three years, to succeed Messrs, J. S. Brady, Max Meyer and E. E. Bruce. Messrs. Brady and Bruce were appointed a year ago to fill unexpired terms. The board of directors is composed of nine members elected for

three years, the terms of three members expiring each year.
The gentlemen holding over are Messrs. H. G. Clark, C. O. Lobeck, Euclid Martin, D. H. Wheeler, C. F. Goodman and James Steven-

The present officers of the organization, Euclid Martin, president; W. N. Nuson, secretary, and Hugh G. Clark, treasurer, are all mentioned as their own probable successors, although a certain element is in favor of a new secretary.

A movement was started a sort time ago

by sac of the members to so amend the by-laws that the officers of the organization would be elected by the members instead of by the board of directors. A call for a spe-cial meeting was sent out, but it was not offi-cial and but few of the members attended. The move was not popular and fell through. The Charter Committee. The charter committee met yesterday

ifternoon at the mayor's office, but owing to the fact that there was no quorum present the meeting was adjourned cutil Monday at 1 p.m. when, if there happens to be a full meeting, the business of the committee will probably be completed.

PEPPERMINT DROPS. "Yes; I'm considerably exercised over it Love has no respect for locks, as the average bald-headed man can testify.

The singer who has a baritone voice and tries to sing bass is a base hypocrite. Don't put to much trust in Providence. Providence has her arms full of fools already. A cow has two horns. Many men can dis-count a cow in this respect every day of their

He was an Irish hostler who named his horse Favor because it had to be curried so

Presumably Sockless Jerry Simpson of Kansas didn't get anything to speak of in his stocking. Pie doesn't produce the best types of men, out in a printing office the best types of men often produce pi

Teacher: "What are the a products of Ireland!" Tommy: and Irish bulls." When the world is not jeering at large aults in small men, it is scotding at small faults in big men.

"What are the agricultural

Between the practical joker and the savage that skins his victim alive there is only a dif-ference of environment and education. "Have you anything to say, prisoner!" asked the judge. "No, your honor, except to say that it takes very little to please me."

"I feel out of humor," remarked the funny man. "That's the way you feel when you write your jokes, isn't it!" asked his friend. Mrs. Dix-Doesn't your husband suffer teribly from dyspensia! Mrs. Hicks-Nothir comparison with all the other members of

the family. A man should be careful whom he slanders. It is impossible to sling mud at a man without some of it clinging to his skirts—even when he wears trousers. A genius is a person whom nature lets in

on the ground floor, and whom circumstances force to live in an attic. It is one way genius has of keeping up in the world. "This thing of having to walk from one town to another," remarked one barustorme to another, after a hard day's tramp, "is awfully annoying, don't you think?" When a man tells you that he is perfectly

contented, he means in time cases out of ten that after thinking the matter all over he does not see how he can get anything more. "Why don't you try the faith cure!" "So did." "And how did it work!" "O, successfully." "By Jove! and it cured your asthma!" "O, no! But it cured my faith." Kicker-"Why do you keep Symthe in your store! He is no good as a clerk!" Mer-

chant—"No, he would hardly do as the head of a department; but he is all right as a coun-ter irritant." Cautious customer (who has heard of the high prices charged in retail drug stores)— How much do you charge for 10 cents' worth of tooth powder? Drug clerk—For the best quality, 25 cents.

Mrs. Bullion—"I bought today a genuine Parisian work of art." Mrs. Billisdo—"One of Detaille's paintings?" Mrs. Bullion—"No. A bust of some young woman named Hebe. The dealer assured me it is real plaster of Paris. It doesn't pay todo much talking when you're

mad enough to choke, Because the word that stings the deepest is the one that's never spoke; Let the other fellow wrangle till the storm has blown away,
Then he'll do a heap of thinking 'bout the
things you didn't say.

Weekly Bank Statement. New York, Jan. 3 .- [Special Telegram

to THE BEE.]-The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increass.
Loans, decrease.
Specie, increase
Legal tender, increase
Deposits, increase
Circulation, increase The banks now hold \$8,577, 125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule. The exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to \$925,158, of which \$12,670 was in gold and \$872,488 in silver. The imports of specie during the week amounted to \$33,482, of which \$237,695 was in gold and \$0,787 silver.

Charles Rogers went to the county jail yeserday from police court for thirty days. James Clark and A. B. Cave were sent to the county jail yesterday by Judge Heisley for sixty days.

Poormaster Mahoney yesterday supplied \$25 worth of groceries and seven tons of coal to the poor of the city.