## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. flx months.
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CORRESPONDENCE omunications relating to news matter should be addressed to BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee B'ld'g. Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION County of Douglas. | 88 George is Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of The Darry Ber for the week ending January 3, 1891, was as follows: Dec. 28......25.045

 
 Monday, Dec 31.
 24.461

 Tuesday, Dec 33.
 24.265

 Wednesday, Dec 31.
 24.225

 Thursday, Jan. 1.
 24.010

 Priday, Jan. 2.
 24.210

 Saturday, Jun. 3.
 25.613
 

State of Nobraska, County of Douglas, ss. County of Douglas, Ss.

George 1t, Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of January, 1890, 18,555 contest for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1890, 10,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 coulest for May, 1890, 20,552 copies; for June, 1890, 20,552 copies; for June, 1890, 20,552 copies; for Juny, 1890, 20,552 copies; for Juny, 1890, 20,552 copies; for November, 1890, 22,550 copies; for October, 1890, 22,552 copies; for November, 1890, 22,553 copies; for December, 1890, 23,571 copies.

George B. Tyschuck, Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this list day of December, A. D., 1890.

N. P. Fell.

Notary Public.

THE political flotillas affoat on Salt creek are industriously engaged in scutting each other.

THE barnacles will knock at the door of the state treasury, of course, but let it not be opened unto them.

THE reduction of the public debt during December, amounting to \$11,005,398, forms a splendid chapter of last year's

GENERAL COLBY will strike nothing more aggressive on the frontier than the Blaine yell that struck him at the Lincoln convention.

THE public should remember that the man who publishes and sells school books is not the best authority on the subject of state publication.

THERE is no real ground for alarm over the reported failure of the Java coffee crop. The stock of burnished beans will supply the deficit.

DICTATOR BURROWS has added to his stock in trade an assortment of brands to stamp as "traitors" all persons who refuse to play dummy for him.

The weight of evidence is unquestionably on the side of a fair election and an honest count. Yet it does not approach the painful wait in store of the prohibition lawyers for their fees.

BOYD is confident, Powers hopeful and Majors expectant. As for the people, they want the result that will be reached by honestly following the plain rules laid down in the constitution.

ALL of Nebraska's "third cities" show a good growth and long list of improvements for the past year, and all look confidently forward to the best year in the history as the promise of 1891.

A SIGNIFICANT feature of the assembling of the legislature is the conspicu-Ous absence of the old crowd of office hunters. They were swept under by the November landslide, and have enough sense left to remain out of sight.

MR. PULLMAN complains that he is not as happy with his millions as when poverty tugged at his pockets. Yet Mr. Pullman persistently ignores tempting opportunities to get rid of his millions and acquire happiness and a healthy digestion.

NEBRASKA is taking good care of her children in the exposed counties, but what is South Dakota doing for hers? An empty pocketbook is embarrassing at a time like this. It is to be noped that South Dakota's will not remain empty after the statesmen at Pierre have brought their minds to bear on thesu b-

EXPERIMENTS with the famous Koch lymph in New York show that ten innoculated patients in one hospital increased in weight 32 pounds in 12 days. Despite the croakings of envious critics, the results so far obtained at home and abroad insure Dr. Koch's discovery a leading place among the great medical achievements of the century.

WHEN Secretary Balfour made his tour of the famine districts of Ireland, he declared that the distress was slight and that the government would provide for the afflicted. Now he finds the job too much for the government and appeals for outside aid, which he loftily spurned a few weeks ago. Balfour's reputation as a versatile stranger to truth is materially improved by his present performance.

Massachusetts statesmen will wrestle again this winter with their old anunsolved problem of biennial legislative sessions. It seems very old that a state that has been so progressive in all other matters should cling so tenaciously to the idea that the legislature must sit regularly once a year in order to keep the world moving. Moreover, its sessions are generally six months long and are conducted at an enormous expense. The state has few new problems to deal with, compared with a western state, and its legislators merely tinker old laws. The annual legislative session is a monstrosity and Massachusetts should hasten to adopt the biennial idea

THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION.

a body thus strangely constituted compli-

cations may arise, and it is therefore im-

possible to forecast its action on any

larger than ever before in the history of

legislature that was not con-

trolled by the republicans, the

It is needless to discuss now the polit-

these sweeping changes. The Bee has

recently spoken very plainly on this sub-

ject, and the history of the last cam-

paign is fresh in the public mind. The

important consideration now is the use

that the new party will make of its

strength and the results which will fol-

low the loss of power by the republicans.

the organization of the house.

The election for speaker will be the

first test of party strength. If the inde-

pendents, with their precarious major-

ity, are able to elect their candidate

they will show that they have their fol-

lowing well in hand. The speakership

may have a very important bearing on

The matter of the greatest public in-

terest is the contest over the governor-

ship. It ought not to be the subject of

prolific debate, nor the cause of costly

delay. The constitution makes very

plain the duty of the legislature in the

matter. Its first business after organ-

izing is to canvass the returns,

declare who have been chosen to the

various executive offices, and proceed to

inaugurate them. If there is then a con-

test both houses, sitting separately,

must fix the date of the hearing by pass-

ing a concurrent resolution. The date

must be at least three days ahead, and

may be ten, thirty or forty, as the two

houses shall elect. In the meantime,

the officers who appear to have been

elected, according to certified election

returns, will be in power. If it shall be

subsequently decided that any of these

officers were not elected, or that

they are ineligible, they will then

cessors will assume the duties of their

offices. The overwhelming sentiment of

be decided in strict accordance with the

provisions of the constitution and the

The first duty of the legislature is to

adjust its expenses to the Kansas scale

and thereby effect a great saving to the

taxpayers. It should then proceed as

promptly as possible to the considera-

tion of the many important measures

that the people are waiting to see passed,

in order that their burdens may be

lightened and justice done to all the in-

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

favorable promise that negotiations re-

garding the Behring sea controversy

would soon be resumed. It was the re-

ported opinion of the British minister at

Washington that no further cause of

irritation was likely to arise, and he

scouted the idea that there was any

danger from this issue of a rupture of

the friendly relations between the

United States and Great Britain. Since

then the situation appears to have as-

sumed a more serious nature, and if re-

ports and rumors are of any

value it looks as though the con-

the British fleet in the north Pacific is

to be complemented by a German fleet,

and that in order to meet this display of

English and German force our govern-

ment proposes to at once increase the

United States fleet on the west coast and

has ordered war ships and cruisers to

It has also been represented that the

president and secretary of state have

lost patience with the stubborn attitude

of the British government and will not

renew negotiations on the basis proposed

by Lord Salisbury. These repre-

sentations having reached England

English press, which variously com-

ments on them. The tory Standard re-

gards this dispute as wearing a very un-

pleasant aspect and expresses the hope

that Mr. Blaine will not persist in a

menace, which is certain to be resented

and resisted. This journal perhaps more

nearly than any other voices the views

of the government. Other papers think

there is no reason for alarm, ascribing

desire to promote the interests of his

party. The expressions of these jour-

as they can be presumed to represent

growing out of this controversy would

It is highly probable that none of these

reports are entitled to the importance

that has been given them abroad or in

the American press. It is quite possible

that the government may intend to send

more cruisers into Behring sea next sea-

son, in view of a threatened larger inva-

ers, and it may be the intention also to

pursue a more rigid policy with respect-

to these depredators than was observed

be deeply regretted.

are taken seriously by

The reports are

that

troversy might drift into

quarrel.

Pacific waters.

A few weeks ago there seemed to be

terests of the state.

suc-

go out and their legal

the course of the session.

The first contest will occur over

independents,

The Twenty-second legislature of Nebraska assembles at Lincoln today. In guard those waters from the encroachmany respects it is the most remarkable ments of the vessels of Canada it cannot body ever chosen for this service in the prevent those of any other country sealstate, and its proceedings and results | ing in them, and this would mean the speedy extermination of the seal. It is will command extraordinary attention. The legislature of 1889 contained 103 presumed that no American citizen will say that this should be allowed. But republicans, 28 democrats and 2 independents. The legislature which asthere is not a valid reason for supposing that Mr. Blaine has any wish fo provoke sembles today contains 28 republicans, 36 democrats and 69 Independents. On a quarrel with England over this matjoint ballot the independents have a mater, and if it be granted that he might jority of 4, their margin being 3 in the have it is certain that he would not be sustained by the president. In his senate and 1 in the house. But in their annual message the president very exclaim of 51 members of the plicitly stated why the proposal of Lord house the independents count the representative elected from Saline Salisbury for a settlement of the controas a Knight of Labor. Without his assistversy was not accepted, and it was satisfactory to the fair and unprejudiced ance the house would be a tie. Meanjudgment of the country. while, the democrats claim that at least four of the independents will vote principally with them. It is evident that in

Neither the American nor the English people want any conflict over this issue, and the masses of both would heartily welcome its fair and honorable settlement. If the administration has given subject. The striking feature of exhausted its resources it would be well the new legislature, however, is the size to ask congress to direct what further action shall be taken, as it was said of the independent element, which is a short time ago the president intended the state. Nebraska never before had as to do. We believe if this were done, and congress took counsel of intelligent public sentiment, it would accept arbitration as the most direct and certain way nearest approach to the present situation being in 1883, when there were to a satisfactory ending of the controthirty members chosen as straightout

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST. The entire country has become proical revolution which brought about toundly interested in the situation in the northwest, and as a leading eastern journal remarks, the Indian problem is the live question of the day. The notable feature of the discussion of the question is that while there is abundant criticism of the policy of the government in dealing with the Indians, with reference especially to the system of appointments in the Indian service, it is insisted that the present duty of the government is to use all its power to suppress the outbreak and to protect the settlers whose lives and property are in peril. The war being on, is the general expression, it will have to be fought out in the usual way. "Animadversions upon the Indian policy of the government," says a Washington journal, "may properly be suspended. Fine-spun theories as to the treatment and sentimental considerations as to the moral regeneration of the 'wards of the nation' are not wanted at headquarters just now. The defenseless settlers of the northwest must be saved from spoliation and massacre. The savages upon the warpath must be whipped into subjection. The troops are in the field and must be supported by the whole power of the administration and the people. There is no alternative," This is undoubtedly the feeling that generally prevails in the

country. The indications point to a protracted conflict, with most disastrous consequences, unless the military authorities very greatly increase the means of suppressing the outbreak. No one doubts the ability of the officers conducting the operations against the hostiles, but the force at their command is insufficient for an effectively aggressive campaign, the state is that the whole matter shall and this the exigency demands. The talk about the Indians being surrounded is obviously absurd. The troops doubtless occupy the most vital points and may be able to successfully defend them in case of attack, but the theater of operations embraces a much larger region than can possibly be covered by a few thousand troops, and as every portion of it is known to the savages it cannot safely be assumed that they will not find an avenue of escape if they should desire to get away. What the number of the hostile Indians is no one knows, but it is probably not much if any less than that of the soldiers, and there is reason to believe that their force is steadily increasing. It is also probable that they are well supplied with subsistence, so that an attempt to starve them into submission would consume months. Meanwhile, there is the danger of raids into the surrounding country with the most deplorable consequences

to defenseless settlers. Everything shows that the Indiansare on the warpath with the determined purpose of doing all the mischief they can. Whether it be a religious craze, or the spirit of revenge, or a sense of injustice, that has led them into revolt is not a matter of immediate consequence. The one fact to be considered is that they are evidently desperately in earnest and must be dealt with as enemies bent upon doing all the damage and destruction they can find opportunity to accomplish. The extent of this will depend upon the degree of vigor employed by the military authorities in suppressing the outbreak, and it would be a great relief to the thousands of settlers whose lives and homes are in peril if the authorities were to show a livelier appreciation of the critical nature of this Indian war.

THE NEW COUNCIL. The organization of the new council will determine whether the municipal interests of Omaha are to be continued in the clutches of a mercenary clique, or whether the members, profiting by past experience, will give the city an honest, economical government,

The city is on the threshold of a new rogressive era. The dark clouds have disappeared. Doubts and restraints no longer check material growth, and the reported attitude of Mr. Blaine to a confidence is restored. The measure of our immediate advancement rests largely on the conduct of the counnals are altogether peaceful, and so far cil. One of the vital essentials of municipal growth is reduced taxation public sentiment in England indicate and the application of business principles that anything in the nature of a quarrel to public affairs. Extravagant disbursement of the public funds implies increased taxation. The cautious foreign investor invariably inquires into the rate of taxation, the public debt and the cost of running the government. If these are favorable investment follows. On the contrary, extravagance and its train of tax-collectors not only checks foreign investments but chills home ension of those waters by Canadian scal- terprises and injuriously affects public

confidence. The future of the city demands an improved order of public management. the past season. It will do this as a Cliques and combines must be put plain duty pending the settlement under foot. Due regard for the rights and who esteemed her for her sterling

that it could do less without practically mean that they shall control and dictate surrendering its claim. If it does not the conduct of the council. The rights of the people, the prosperity of the city are of greater consequence, and should be rigidly respected and encouraged.

Great things are not expected from the new council, but the people demand greater vigilance in the disbursement of funds, no discrimination in public works and a united, aggressive effort to push the material interests of the city without posting ataxgatherer at its gates.

TEACHERS AND STATE TEXT BOOKS. The state teachers' association at its session in Lincoln last week, passed a resolution stating that "we are opposed to state publication." This action was in decidedly bad taste in view of the fact that this is a question which will come before the legislature for a thorough investigation, and that it is undertaken with the hope of effecting a great saving for the people and taking an enormous business from the control of a close monopoly of school book publishers.

The motive and origin of the resolution are perfectly plain. The resolution was doubtless prepared and passed at the suggestion of the book trust. The teachers have unwittingly allowed themselves to be used to play into the hands of these manipulators. The discussion will go on, however, and the issue will be decided without the assistance of the officers or agents of the school, book trust.

The facts are that most of the books now used in the schools of Nebraska are published by an association that has power to dictate the cost of the education of every child in this state, so far as this large item goes. Of course they charge all that they think the public will stand. A great many people believe that the state can prepare its own text books, let the mechanical part of the work to the lowest bidder, and thereby save tens of thousands of dollars and be independent of one big monopoly. Only one side of the question has formerly been presented to the people, but it is now proposed to investigate the whole subject, and let the taxpayers say whether they prefer the new method to the old. THE BEE has a large array of facts to be presented at the proper time, and confidently believes it can convince the judgment of Nebraska that the Alliance is right in its demand on this subject.

In the meantime, good taste should suggest to the teachers that they abstain from further attempts to forestall public discussion or legislative action,

THE industrial progress of the south during 1890 was remarkable. Statistics compiled by the Manufacturers' Record show a marvelous increase in all departments of activity. The assessed valuation of all property increased \$270,000,000 during the year, and \$1,600,000,000 in ten years. Three-fifths of the total mileage of new roads were constructed in the south. Banking capital increased \$10,935,000, and the agregate value of products exported was \$268,293,000, an increase over the previous year of \$24,141,010. The output of pig iron increased 400,000 tons. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprise were started, covering every variety of industry from tack mills to steel works. A notable feature of the south's industrial growth is the steady increase of cotton mills. In five years the consumption of cotton by home mills increased 100 per cent. Yet so great is the crop that there is no diminution in the exports of the product. The result is ascribed to the influx of northern capital and enterprise. Back of that, however, is the irrespressible movement of manufacturers toward the source of raw material. It is an irresistible force at work in all sections of the country, and the manufacturer who ignores it will sooner or later be crowded out of the industrial procession.

IF Omaha is to have a park system worthy of the name and worthy of the city, the park commission must be given independent powers. In every city which has made a feature of parks, park commissions or boards have been made co-ordinate branches of municipal government, with powers strictly defined by law, but not subject to the control of common councils. There is no rational reason why the council of Omaha should have supervisory control of the park commission. The law creating the commission vests the appointment of members in the judges of the district court. This in itself is a guarantee that the appointees will be from a class of representative citizens and taxpayers never prominent in political conventions With due respect for the council, the present park commission is its superior in experience and mental force, and certainly more competent than the councilmen to devise and inaugurate a system of parks and boulevards that will be a credit to the city. To subject the board to the whims of ward politicians is folly. It will only tend to delay the inauguration of an adequate system of parks and boulevards which enlightened public opinion demands.

THE financial squeeze experienced throughout the country is forcibly illustrated in the clearing house record of the past week. Out of a total of fiftyfour cities reporting, thirty-two record a decrease in transactions, ranging from 3 to 43 per cent. The decline is in marked contrast with the record of 1890, which rarely showed a decline in ten cities. The falling off is not confined to any particular section of the country. It is widespread, and aggregates an average decrease of 19.5 per cent. A reaction cannot be long deferred without serious injury to the business of the country. All leading financiers agree that the worst has been

Ir is quite evident that the Indian campaign is closely studied by the government at Washington. That is indicated by the removal of General Forsythe, pending a court martial. But why not settle the war first and investigate history afterwards.

THE tens of thousands of the American people who have found pleasure in listening to the singing of Emma Abbott, of the controversy, and it is not clear of contractors and corporations does not | womanly qualities, will most sincerely

regret her untimely death. Whatever her true rank as an artist, no American singer since Caroline Richings attained so great a popularity or established a wider circle of earnest admirers and friends. Miss Abbott adorned her profession, not more by her fine talents than by her pure life, and recollection of her as one of the most accomplished and pleasing of singers will always be associ-

ated with the thought that she was also

one of the truest of women.

WILLIAM HENRY HULBERT is making a study of the present French government and creating a sensation in Paris by the publication of caustic articles in an English magazine. He has undertaken to prove that the republic is more tyrannical than the empire of Louis Napoleon. Thus far he has established the fact that the elections are coerced by the ministry and that the government does not necessarily represent the sense of the French people. Americans will not generally rejoice if he proves that popular government in France is a farce, but he may do that country a service by pointing out where they are wronged.

THE Texas statesman who achieved notoriety by a display of sole leather, proposes to lead the opposition against the bill creating a court for the settlement of Indian depredation claims. Of course, his constitutents would not profit by the decisions of the court.

PARISIANS should not object to quiet visit from William II. When his grandfather was last there he was not so civil about it.

Lunnun Must Wake Up.

Chicago Tribune. We feel sorry for the Londoners, but they really must adopt city ways and get a modern fire department. London is big enough now to comb the dog-fennel out of its halr quit following the band wagon and put on style.

> No Room for a Third Party. Boston Globe,

No doubt the time will come for a new party of national scope and power. But if history teaches anything it teaches that one great party or the other must be destroyed first. No new party of any cousequence can live while the democratic and republican organizations occupy the field.

Catching the Step. Chicago Inter-Ocea

Report comes from England that the London Telegraph, Standard and Chronicle are to be Americanized with new Hoe presses. This is one of the improvements the English papers have long held out against, but they are beginning to discover that the people want news rather than more comment on the

#### HINTS TO LAWMAKERS.

Fremont Tribune: The school book trust light as well get ready to go out of business in Nebraska. The legislature will settle its hash this winter. The people don't propose to have the education of their children hampered by the arbitrary methods of forcing up prices of text books adopted by the combine. So long as the legislature is composed of lawyers no reform can be expected. The presentlegislature being composed of farmers, will probably give us something homely, spiced with common sense. But the best thing the granger legislature can do will be simply to revise the present laws, repeal one-half and

amend the remainder and pass no new ones. Hastings Nebraskan: What Nebraska needs is an election law which will enable people to go to the polls, vote a secret ballot unmolested by pressure of any kind, and be assured that their vote will be honestly counted and returned. By following the Australian system this can be done, and such a law will no doub be placed on the statute books of Nebraska at the coming session of the legislature

Beatrice Democrat: What the people want is less legislation and more common sense. They want a little of the same rule that governs man's actions in dealing fairly and honestly with his neighbor. They want a little plain homely law, that any intelligent man can read and comprehend, and not a batch of stuff, that the lawyers and the devil himself cannot guess out, but must rely upon the supreme court to guess out for them.

Springfield Monitor: There is a great field for some member of the legislature to make a record this winter by introducing some measure for the relief of the people of Nebraska from the systematic robbery now being practiced by the school book trusts. We know of no raeson why school books cannot be manufactured and sold as cheap as other books. The state should have a good set of books completed, suitable for our public schools, and then furnish them at actual cost.

Beatrice Democrat: The bill for having Nebraska represented at the world's fair seems to be one of remarkable fairness, and one that the legislature of this state can consistently support. The appropriation asked for is not large, considering the work that is to be accomplished, and the length of time that is to be considered in its expenditure. The democrat hopes to see Nebraska properly represented at the great Columbian exposition, and the matter is wholly in the hands of the com

Crete Vidette: We trust that the coming egislature can see its way clear to appropriate sufficient money to properly advertise Ne-braska at the Columbian exposition. Too much, however, must not be asked from the state. If the state board of agriculture, in conjunction with each county fair of the state. and the railroad companies will take hold of the matter. Nebraska can te shown up in her true dolors. Individual and corporate efforts put forth with the judicious use of \$100,000, Nebraska could have an agricultural exhibit

se cond to no state in the union. Kearney Hub: Nebraska should advertise herself at the world's fair and should do i well. Her pre-eminence as an agricultural state should be m de so well known to the whole world that the waste places would fill up as if by matic, and there would not be a quarter section of land uncultivated in the state. A farmer legislature has this matter to deal with, and the Hub cannot doubt that the farmer members will promptly and cheerfully provide for a representation that will not only benefit the state in a general cense, but add to the dignity and importance of their own call-

ing as well.

Norfolk News: The next legislature will have enough to do if it passes the laws that are imperatively demanded for the welfare of the state without monkeying with any side issues. A maximum rate ratiroad law, a law requiring assessments to be made at full value, one requiring state, county and municipal funds to be deposited in the bank that will put up the best bond and pay the most interest on daily cash balances, a law making owners of elevators public warehousemen and providing for the negotiability of ware house receipts are four measures that will require careful thought and mature delibera-tion, and will necessarily occupy a good deal of time, but they should be passed whether anything eise is done or not.

The Girl of the Season. Cape Cod Item.
The summer girl is very well in lawn or tulle

and lace, With her fluffs golden ringlets and blue eyes and bicoming face.
Or in natty suit of navy blue, or any hue you please.

And pretty sallor hat, with ribbons fluttering in the breeze.

When you stay beside the ocean where they eat the toothsome clam.

And the days are long and sunny and the nights are sweet and calm.

But when Boreas is blustering and exhibiting his les. his ire.
With the radiant winter girl I love to sit beside the fice.
And hear her voice melodious and behold her every grave.
And watch the firelight playing on her animated face. mated face.

With her dark eyes on me beaming I forget the summer skies.

For there never was a summer like the summer is her eyes.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

Rsv. G. W. Martin Describes How He Found Things at Rushville.

THE SITUATION WAS NOT EXAGGERATED.

Says She Married Him for Money-The City of Lincoln Sued-Another Jail Breaking Case-Other Capital News.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 5.—[Special to Tau Brr.]—Rev. George W. Martin of the state relief committee is at present at the front near the seat of the Indian trouble and writes a long letter to Governor Thayer describing the situation there. The following excerpts are made from the letter:

"I came to Rushville at the earnest request of the county officers and found things in a worse condition even than represted. The court house and churches and many private residences are crowded to overflowing with the people who have left their homes along the north line of the state in close proximity to the reservation. They have come in at the suggestion of the commanding general at Pine Ridge

"There are a good many persons, both at Rushville and Hay Springs, who need assistance in the matter of provisions. The sherifi was Informed by General Miles that there were no troops between the hostile Indians and the settlements. In this condition it seemed imperative that some protection should be given. Strong men, in repeating to me the situation, wept as children, and the women and children having been under a strain for so long are in many instances

heart broken." Mr. Martin then tells how he was begged to use his influence in securing detachments of national guards for protection.

"When the people of the tewn here were notified that you would immediately send aid the men would rush up to me," continues Dr. Martin, "shake me by the hand and bless the name of Governor Thayer. Many declared that it was the first time that they began to feel safe. "The home guards are on duty day and

night, picketing the several roads leading into town. Supplies have not reached here yet, and the citizens who have been assisting the settlers for the past two weeks are make ing extra efforts today to feed these people. In many instances where the settlers had to leave their homes, vagabonds of society visited these places and stole what feed and provisions thee could find left." Adjutant General Cole to lay received the following ropeal from Chadron:

General Cole: I have received request for company of militia from eighteen families on the Little Bordeaux. Can you not order a company there? It is between Chadron and the hostile Indians.

Joun G. Mahre, County Clerk.

Shortly after 4 p. m. today the following militia companies left for the front: Company C, First regiment, Beatrice; company C, Second regiment, Nebraska City; company H, First regiment, Nelson; company I, First regiment, Bennett; company K, First regiment, Schuyler. General Colby left with

LOVE LAUGHS AT LAWS. A short time since Mrs. Josephine McGraw secured a divorce from her husband on the charge of desertion. Her married life was charge of desertion. Her married life was not a very happy one, according to her story told in court, but she is not one of the grand army of those wno believe that marriage is a failure, and this afternoon departed for Council Bluffs, where she will be united in marriage to John A. Miller, a well known printer of this city. The marriage would have been celebrated in Lincoln, but for the fact that Nebraska has a cruel law which forbids remarriage until six months after obforbids remarriage until six months after ob taining a decree of divorce. MARRIED HIM FOR MONEY.

Edmond Duling filed an amended, answer today to the divorce petition of his wife. Minnie A. Edmond is a wealthy farmer living near Raymend, and he sets forth that Minnie, who is twenty years the younger, mar-ried him soiely for his money, and that after living nine months with him she departed to lead an idle and dissolute life. He further says that she now asks for \$5,000 alimony in order to support her and her reputed daugh ter in their idle and dissolute lives. He als alleges that she has been unfaithful to him.

THE GRAY PAVING SUIT. Fred W. Gray brought suit in district court today against the city of Lincoln for \$32,000. Gray is a member of the firm which did the majority of the cedar block paving in the city. Some \$25,000 worth of bonds were delivered by the city to H. T. Clarke, a member of the firm, and the city refuses to pay until Clarke makes a settlement. Gray says in his petition that Clarke and Burr, his other partners, refuse to act with him in bringing this suit.

ALLEGES FRAUD. William Jameson began suit in the district court today against Walter A. Cole and Ed ward A. Sackett for \$12,000, due as damage

ward A. Sackett for \$12,000, due as damages sustained by swindling practices, as alleged, of defendants. Jameson says that he was induced to buy a one-third interest in their general store at Weeping Water; that afterwards, by false representatives, he was induced to buy Cole's interest, Cole, who was bookkeeper, falsifying the books. Soon afterwards Cole absconded and in the smash which followed Cole had to pay out \$10 one to which followed Cole had to pay out \$19,000 to save his credit. As he put in \$7,000, he wants Sackett compelled to whack up the difference.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night W. H Robb and William Roberts, two notorious crooks confined in the city jail, succeeded in escaping from the place by digging a hole through the southwest corner. The first in-timation the oilicers in charge had of the jail delivery was when Charlie Thomas, a colored prisoner arrested Saturday evening came into the police station and announced the escape of Robb and the other prisoners. Immediately after the discovery of the cape the patrolmen on the beats adjacent to the station were called in and detailed to scour the neighborhood for the fugitives. Robb is the fellow who was brought down

from Omaha for stealing Henry Birchman's watch fair week. Roberts was arreste urday for stealing a pair of shoes at Webster

watch fair week. Roberts was arrested starurday for steating a pair of shoes at Webster
& Rogars' shoe house. At a late hour last
night the fagfitives had not been captured.
Officers Beb Malone and Will Baird took
the latter's buggy and started for Havelock,
supposing that the fellows would naturally
strike for the east. The hitched their horse
near the hotel at Havelock and went out on a
reconnoitering trip. While they were so engaged the fugitives came along, and regarding the team as a very good find, unhitched
it and drove off. Malone and Baird soon discovered the fact and telephoned to police
headcuarters. They were instructed to go
on the first freight train east, and did so,
Malone going as far as Ashland and Baird as
Waverly. They both reported this morning
that no trace of the men had been secured.
Marsai Melick went up to Omaha on the
morning train. morning train.
About noon the horse and buggy were

found east of Wesievan university, the fel-lows having evidently got scared and abandoned the rig, as they did not care to add horse stealing to their other crimes. Roberts correct name is said to be Jim Lewis, and he is reported to be a professional

safe blower. SLUBRED A MILITIAMAN. Charlie Thomas, who had been drinking

rather heavily, took offense at the presence on our streets Saturday evening of a mem ber of the militia, and contemptuously in-quired of the soldier why he didn't go and heht indians instead of loading around the city. He accompanied his remarks with sov-eral contemptuous epithets, which aroused the soldier's ire, and a bloody war was imneut, but a policeman spoiled the fun.
Thomas attempted to escape, by passing
through Weir's restaurant, but was captured
by Officer McWilliams. Thomas drew a reyolver, but was promptly knocked down and

The Central law college began its January term tonight at 6:45 o'clock with an opening lecture in its hall in the Burr block by Samuel J. Tuttle on the "Logal Status of Women in Ancient Greece," Though only a little over one year old this law school is in a very flourishing condition. From now until very flourishing condition. From now unti-the last of May there will be from three to four technical lectures each week, designed to instruct the class upon the more important legal topics.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. Governor Thayer has appointed S. C. Bas-sett of Gibbon as delegate to the dairymen's annual national convention to be held at Washington, D. C., in February.

Both legislative chambers are now ready

for the strife that will commence tomorrow SOUTH DAKOTA'S LEGISLA TURE

### A Very Lively Contest for the Organization of the House.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bee. ]-The republicans are straining every nerve to win at tomorrow's election and it may safely be put down that Senators Pettigrew and Moody are not here just for fun. The democrats and independents are caucusing together endeavoring to put out their full strength which would give them a majority of from three to four. The difficulty of this is while certain members are called independents, being elected as against the regular republican candidates, the issues were local and they will vote with the republicans on organization and are for all state purposes, as good republicans as though regularly elected. This is the case in a nutshell. The republicans will organize the house and Moody will be elected senator, as there are some ten contest cases which will be decided in their favor. The independents and democrats still hope to form a combination, but their members fear treachery and charge that the republicans have bought some fear or five of both their parties who have not arrived to stay away and thus defeat their in organization. This is not well founded.

The republicans will hold caucuses at headquarters at about a o'clock tonight. Buchanan seems to be in the lead for speaker, Winslow of Sanborn. crats still hope to form a combination, but

in the lead for speaker, Winslow of Sanborn is openly a candidate and it may be that this will result in the nomination of a dark horse. Winslow claims to be a member of the farmers' alliance and produces several indepen-dents who will vote for him. Buchanan says if it is demenstrated that he cannot receive independent votes to elect him he will withor some c democrats and independents will hold a joint caucus tonight at the democratic head-quarters. Seward of Coddington will probably be their nominee for speaker.

The republican organization of the house is sure to elect Moody senator, and there is every probability of their having a safe ma jority, but as every district representation is badly mixed there is a possibility of republican defeat. This would defeat Moody, but there might then still be some chance of electing some republican, such as Congress-man Pickler or Governor Mellette, who are both popular with the farmers' alliance. Nearly all the legislators are here. The balance will arrive tonight.

Conversion of Legal Tender Notes. Washington, Jan. 5 .- In the house today Post of Illinous introduced for referenced bill to convert United States legal tender notes from the government promise to pay into legal tender promises to receive and to restore to circulation gold in the treasury for redemption of United States notes. The notes shall declare on their face: "This United States note, for — dollars, will be received and paid out at all government offices and depositories for payments which

are not by law required to be made in coin.' A Kansas Failure.

Archison, Kan., Jan. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-M. M. Shores, a general merchant of Plaineville, Rooks county, Kansas, has, failed with C. G. Cochran as assignee. He did an extensive business and his failure is a surprise. Liabilities and assets not known.

Articles Signed.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-Deany Keiliher of Boston and Harris Martin, the Black Pearl, of Minneapolis, today signed articles for a ten round fight on January 21, for \$500 a side and the entire gate receipts.

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



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