

THE DAILY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 3, 1891, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

George B. Tschuck, 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, 1891, is 28,780 copies.

Notary Public, N. P. Feil.

DAILY CIRCULATION

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

BULLDOGS' preferred candidate for speaker wasn't in it. THE Nebraska militia is a welcome addition to society on the frontier.

THE force bill is shelved by a parliamentary trick, and thus becomes a farce bill at last.

THE Nebraska house will resemble a Methodist conference in one particular. An Elder will preside.

THE farmers are in the saddle at Lincoln surer enough. It is to be hoped that none of them will be thrown.

JAY GOULD is reducing salaries all along the line. Doubtless he is planning to reduce fares and freight rates in proportion.

THE Deuber watch company has gone to the wall. Score one for the aggressive movement of the watch trust. Deuber was its leading opponent.

THE Montana legislature repeats the folly of last year's division. There are no senatorial prizes in sight, however, and an early union is probable.

SPEAKER ELDER is a man with a clean record and the reputation of being level-headed. He lives in the neighborhood of Dan Nettleton, which of itself is a recommendation.

WHILE the hostile Sioux are provoking a wholesale exodus to the happy hunting grounds, the Crows in Montana are jubilating over the prospect of the extermination of their mortal enemies.

A SUBSTANTIAL advance in prices has been ordered by the window glass trust, and dealers having a snug stock on hand are correspondingly happy. Meanwhile the anti-trust law continues a dead letter.

THE lion roars and the London press emits a chorus of denunciation of Secretary Blaine. The bitterness of British animations proves that Mr. Blaine whisked the historical tail with uncommon vigor.

A GREAT gob of regret wells up from the national heart because the parasites who have fattened on Indian fodder for years were conspicuous by the absence from among the dead or wounded. They did not go to the front to fight, but for the money in sight.

IN ELEVEN years the appropriations for the care of the Sioux were reduced in the aggregate \$1,700,000. The amount thus saved will scarcely cancel the bill of expense incurred by the present outbreak. Economy in dealing with Indian wards is not a profitable investment.

"It is a lively, progressive city," says the St. Paul Globe, referring to Omaha, "and there is no disparagement of its enterprise." But the Globe disparages the city by quoting bogus statistics of its building record for 1890. The actual outlay on buildings during the year was \$6,988,161, or nearly \$8,000,000 more than the Globe prints.

IT is painful to residents of this favored region to read of destructive fire-bazards in Kansas. Buried and blockaded trains, suspension of traffic, death from exposure to the pitiless blasts, such as occurred in that state last week, goes to show that Kansas is not securely exempt from the baneful climatic scourges of the east. Kansas should move north or west.

HON. W. A. FORTNER of Boone county, the new president pro tem of the state senate, is a man of ability and integrity, as well as of experience in legislation. He twice represented his county in the house, and was promoted to the senate at the recent election. In the high position with which he has now been further honored he will be a faithful and impartial officer, if we are to judge by his excellent record in the past.

SHALL WE HAVE ANARCHY?

The legislature is now duly organized. Its members have individually and collectively assumed grave duties and responsibilities. Every member has taken a solemn oath to support the constitution and obey the laws enacted in pursuance thereof. The first duty imposed upon the legislature by the constitution is the canvass of the election returns for executive officers. Will they obey the plain mandate of the constitution or arbitrarily trample constitution and law under foot, plunge Nebraska into a reign of defiant lawlessness and open the door for anarchy? The constitution clearly defines the position of the legislature and the duty of its officers in conducting the canvass.

Section 4, article 5, of the constitution reads as follows: The returns of every election for the officers of the executive department shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected.

It does not take a great lawyer to interpret these provisions. Any man with good common sense can easily see that the house and senate must assemble jointly to witness the opening of the returns by the speaker, who is their sole custodian and publisher. The canvass must proceed until it is concluded, and no other business can be transacted by either house separately or by both houses acting jointly.

"The speaker shall open and publish the returns." That is to say, he shall read within the hearing of the joint convention each return separately and make known to the public by reading them aloud the footings of each return. And when these footings have been duly added together in the presence of the legislature the persons having the highest number of votes for either of the state offices shall be declared duly elected.

This declaration has heretofore always been made by the president of the senate, who presides over the joint convention.

There is no option left to any officer sworn to obey the constitution. Whenever the constitution provides that an act shall be performed it must be performed. A refusal to perform it is rank perjury.

An attempt to confound the canvass of the returns with the contest for governor and other state officers would be a flagrant violation both of the constitution and the laws. The West Virginia case of Groff versus Fleming affords no precedent for Nebraska.

The constitution and laws of West Virginia differ radically from those of Nebraska—as we show in another column. Our constitution provides that contested elections for executive officers shall be determined by both houses of the legislature by joint vote in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The election laws of Nebraska provide:

Sec. 67. The legislature in joint meeting shall hear and determine cases of contested elections for all officers of the executive department. The meeting of the two houses to decide upon such elections shall be held in the hall of the house of representatives, and the speaker of the house shall preside.

This within itself clearly indicates that the joint convention to canvass the returns, over which the lieutenant governor always has presided, is not the joint convention for hearing and determining contests; over which the speaker of the house must preside.

But the clincher as regards the procedure in contests is embodied in sections 76 and 77 of the election law, which the tricky and unscrupulous lawyers who are fomenting anarchy through our law makers have purposely omitted from their misleading pamphlet.

Sec. 76. On the second day of the organization of the legislature the secretary of state shall deliver to the speaker of the house all papers relating to contested elections of executive officers, and to the presiding officer of each house all papers relating to contested election of the members of their respective houses.

Sec. 77. Upon the reception by such presiding officers of papers relating to contested elections they shall immediately give notice to their respective houses that such papers are in their possession. Where the papers relate to the contest of any executive state officer the house of representatives shall notify the senate and a day shall be fixed by both houses by concurrent resolution for the uniting of the two houses to decide upon the same, in which decision the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Now mark you, the contest papers for executive officers must be delivered to the speaker of the house. The speaker must immediately notify the house of their reception and the house must notify the senate of such contest and by "concurrent resolution" fix a day for hearing the testimony in joint convention.

Section 11, Article Legislative of our constitution, provides that "every bill and concurrent resolution shall be read at large on three different days in each house." It is therefore manifest that a contest over the election of executive officers is by the constitution and the law separated entirely from the canvass of the election returns. The canvass must be a continuous proceeding. No other business can legally be transacted by either house until it has been completed. The contest cannot be legally brought before the joint convention until after a concurrent resolution has

passed both houses. Such a resolution in this instance will be pending for six days because it must originate in the house and cannot reach the senate until it has passed the house at the end of three days, and then must be read at large on three separate days in the senate.

Will our law makers become law breakers with their eyes wide open? Shall Nebraska be disgraced by Mississippi and South Carolina methods of settling disputed elections, or shall we follow the methods which the framers of our fundamental law and the law makers acting in conformity thereto have laid down for the guidance of the people's representatives?

In behalf of good government and the good name of this commonwealth we appeal to the legislature to frown down all revolutionary methods. Let them reassert all loyal citizens that ours is a government of law and order.

PACKING THE JURY.

The proposition that the testimony taken in the state contest cases shall be referred to a special committee of 15 to be booted down and submitted to the legislature like a can of condensed milk is on a par with all the revolutionary schemes that have been hatched at Lincoln within the past sixty days.

The laws which they are sworn to obey impose upon the members of the legislature the duty to hear and determine the contest. Every member is on his oath, acting in the capacity of a juror. His vote is to be given according to the dictates of his own conscience and in conformity with the law and the evidence adduced.

How can the legislature lawfully delegate this duty to any committee and absolve any of its members from hearing and considering the testimony before they come to a vote. The whole thing savors too much of star chamber dictation and certainly ought not to be submitted to without a very loud remonstrance.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

The displacement of the election bill in the United States senate appears to open the way for some attention to questions of practical legislation. The method by which this was accomplished may have been, as claimed by the supporters of the bill, in the nature of a trick, but the people will cheerfully concede this if the result shall be to put an end to time-wasting discussion of a purely political kind and bring about the consideration of matters which have real value to the material interests of the country. Less than fifty working days of the present session of congress remain, and besides the appropriation bills to be acted upon and some measure of relief for the financial situation to be considered there are other matters of importance which ought to receive the attention and action of this congress. It is rather to be expected that the supporters of the election bill will make a determined effort to have it restored to the position from which it was displaced, and if they are not able to accomplish this they may abstract other legislation, but it is at least to be hoped that few of them will be disposed to persist in a policy of this kind. It is possible that some of them realize that public sentiment is not with them in this matter, and will take the opportunity now offered to abandon the embarrassing measure without stultifying themselves. At any rate, the supporters of the election bill will have great difficulty in replacing it if they attempt to do so, and it is probably safe to regard the action taken as virtually disposing of it.

The financial bill ordered for consideration provides for the addition of \$12,000,000 to the silver purchase of the government during the year and the issue of \$200,000,000 of two per cent bonds to take the place of an equal amount of four and four-and-one-half per cent, which are to be redeemed or purchased. The measure does not satisfy the free coinage men, and they will propose an amendment to it providing for free coinage. If they persist in this demand there is not likely to be any financial legislation at the present session. A free coinage bill might pass the senate, but there is very small probability that it could get through the house, and if it passed congress it would most certainly encounter the executive veto. The bill of the senate finance committee would, it is believed, give relief to the financial situation, but a free coinage measure would undoubtedly injure the state of affairs for which a remedy is desired. Financial confidence is being restored, and largely for the reason that the danger of immediate extreme silver legislation has lessened. It is not to be apprehended that anything the silver men may now attempt to do will seriously interrupt the growth of a better feeling in financial circles.

NEBRASKA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

A document prepared by the most remarkable combination of lawyers who have ever been entrusted with the management of a state case has been placed in the hands of members of the legislature. In this extraordinary composition of tortured law the declaration is made that the constitution of West Virginia is identical like our own and our law makers are pointed to the late contest for governorship in West Virginia as a precedent for Nebraska.

Now with all due deference to the great legal lights that have ventured to instruct the legislature on its duty, we most emphatically pronounce their assertion as untrue in every essential particular. The constitution of Nebraska is no more a duplicate of the constitution of West Virginia than the laws of Missouri or California are duplicates of the laws of Nebraska.

In West Virginia the state elections occur in December and the legislature does not convene until March. The governor appoints the secretary of state, and all contested state officers except the governor have to first be declared elected by the legislature and then the contest is decided under the following provision of the law:

Section 75, page 73, code of West Virginia: Where the election of treasurer, auditor, superintendent of schools, at-

torney general or judge of the supreme court is contested the case shall be heard and decided by a special court constituted as follows: The person declared elected shall select one; the contestant another, and the governor a third person, who shall preside in said court. This tribunal is vested with full power to hear and determine the case.

Now let us compare the procedure in West Virginia in contests for governor with those of Nebraska. In both states these contests are determined by both houses of the legislature acting jointly in such manner as may be prescribed by law. There is the parallel between the procedure ends.

Chapter 6, contested elections, West Virginia, code page 72-8, reads as follows: When the election of governor is contested the petition of the contestant, and the depositions shall be referred to a joint committee of two houses for examination and report which committee shall consist of two senators elected by ballot by that house and three delegates (members) elected in the same manner by the house of delegates (representatives). The contest shall be determined by the legislature, both houses thereof sitting in joint session, in the hall of the house of delegates, and the president of the senate shall preside.

Under such a procedure it might be proper to connect the contest for the governorship with the action of the legislature in canvassing the returns. Even there it was a great stretch of authority.

In Nebraska the law expressly provides that the contest papers and depositions shall be placed in the hands of the speaker and be heard and determined by the members of the two houses in joint convention, which meeting shall take place on a day agreed upon by concurrent resolution. In Nebraska the constitution places a concurrent resolution on an equality with a bill. It must be read on three separate days in each house. Such a thing as a concurrent resolution is not mentioned in the West Virginia constitution, and the reading of bills is on three separate days may be suspended in that state by a four-fifths vote of the members present.

It is needless to add that the West Virginia contest which the legal quacks have cited as a precedent is not in any sense applicable to Nebraska.

SOUTH DAKOTA AFFAIRS.

The message of Governor Mellette to the legislature of South Dakota starts out with the practical statement that the first and most important subject for consideration is the public finances. He says the financial condition of the state could scarcely be more embarrassing and the revenue system could scarcely be worse. The governor tells the legislature that there must be adopted a systematic and comprehensive code of revenue laws and a rigid restriction of the expenditures to the revenues produced, or financial disaster will ensue to the irreparable injury of the credit, institutions and business interests of the state. This plain and candid statement of the situation is fully warranted by the facts, which should impress all parties in the legislature with the necessity of harmonizing upon the wisest and safest plan that can be devised for obtaining revenues without greatly increasing the burdens upon the people, and of restricting expenditures to receipts. The public indebtedness of South Dakota has reached the maximum limit under the constitution, and while this may have been unavoidable, as the governor says it is impossible longer to dodge the issue, "it is now retrenchment or disaster." The experience of South Dakota in this particular is not altogether exceptional; most new states have had it. But it is plain that heroic treatment will have to be applied to the situation, both in the matter of providing revenue and reducing expenditures. The governor suggests that all offices that can be dispensed with be abolished and others consolidated; that salaries be diminished until the expense of administration is reduced to the minimum; that definite sums be appropriated for all necessary expenditures, and that no officer, agent or board be allowed, under penalties, to incur any indebtedness or expend any money except as specifically authorized by the legislature; and that appropriations for the public institutions be pruned down to the lowest amount consistent with the public welfare, closing some of them entirely if necessary.

The public institutions of the state are generally in good condition and well managed, but as to several of them the governor suggests that retrenchment may be adopted without impairing their efficiency. Regarding the public schools, it is urged that no pains should be spared to make the system the very best, and the governor recommends the passage of a law which shall be compulsory in giving to every child in the state an English education and provide school books free or at actual cost. Legislation for the reform of the present ballot system is recommended, and on this subject the following observations of Governor Mellette are worthy of reproduction: "Free government survive all disasters except the pollution of the popular ballot by intimidation, fraud, or purchase. It can even withstand corruption in public offices. This can be remedied so long as the people are honest, but when the fountain is contaminated the stream must be impure and death-dealing throughout its course." The regular election of South Dakota has a great deal of important work to do which will present embarrassing and troublesome difficulties, and the governor urges that it address itself to the task without delay. There is unfortunately, however, a senatorial contest to be determined, which, owing to the division of parties in the legislature, may prevent the prompt and constant attention to practical affairs which the situation seems so urgently to demand.

The whirling of time brings its revenges. For a long, weary year Tom Lowry watched for mythical boulevards outside the brownworks of the combine. The tables are now turned. Lowry ascends the throne and Davis, Chaffee & Co. retire to the suburbs.

The stringency in the home rule treasury is the most effective cohesive power silently at work in the dismembered Irish party ranks.

There is cause for public congratulation on the complete rout of the council combine, horse, foot and dragons.

Municipal Council of Telephones. Some city patents expire soon.

Mr. JOHN D. HOWE has become a party to the suit to restrain the issue of

the dividend bonds pending a settlement of the bridge controversy in the courts. The importance of the issues involved cannot be overestimated. While the city of Omaha is ready to fulfill its part of the contract with the Union Pacific and the Union depot company, it must insist that every condition "nominated in the bond" shall be honestly carried out. The Union Pacific is solely to blame for the steps taken to protect the interests of the city. It has gone into court and boldly declared that the company had no right to make a contract giving the right of way over its bridge and terminals to other roads. Should the courts decide in its favor, the company is estopped from giving effect to one of the vital conditions upon which the so-called depot bonds were voted. In becoming a party to the suit to restrain the issue of the bonds, Mr. Howe does so as a citizen and taxpayer determined to prevent a repetition of past mistakes, and his well known ability and zeal are an assurance that every legal expedient will be employed to defend the vital interests at stake.

The provincial eastern press expresses amazement at the persistent push and progress of the west. The narrow gauge, methodical minds of our "ostoomed contemporaries" utterly fail to comprehend the mighty forces, the indomitable energy and perseverance that has placed the west in the van of national progress.

The sturdy pioneer grit that rescued the country from savagery, planted the banners of industry and enterprise on mountain peak and valley over the tenfold shed his swaddling clothes, sowed the seed that has ripened into prosperous commonwealths. The spirit that reared these stately temples of toil and thrift animates their successors, and development will continue as long as the west remains the treasure house of the nation.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from Lincoln the list of supernumeraries will be cut down one-half. That is a step toward reform, but it does not go far enough. It would still call for an expenditure of \$30,000 for the employees of a session of 60 days. If the expenditure is limited to \$250 a day for that purpose it will be ample and will save another \$15,000 on the one item of employees. That is what is demanded, but much other economy will have to be practiced in order to get the figures down to the Kansas basis of \$78,740. After saving \$15,000 on employees there will still be \$68,290 to save elsewhere. Keep your eyes on Kansas, gentlemen, and remember that this is an era of reform.

The friends of the late General Crook, and they are legion, will hail with pleasure the appointment of a commission having in view the erection of a monument to his memory in this city. It is eminently fitting that Omaha should honor the dead hero, for here the general made his home for many years and here he always found a host of staunch friends and admirers. The duty devolving on the commission is important, but the members bring to it the enthusiasm of admiration and love, and we feel confident they will succeed in devising ways and means to erect on some suitable spot a splendid memorial to the gallant soldier whose best years were devoted to the defense of the western settler.

The rank and file of the democratic are promised an early feast of political clover. A few of the more avaricious workmen naturally expected a clean sweep of the municipal offices, especially those in control of the council. Even a few of the veterans went so far as to nourish hopes of capturing the city clerkship. That job was found to be too rich for their blood. It is barely possible the democratic net did not think it safe to entrust so responsible an office to one of their party. However, they are welcome to the deputylips and clerkships, with which they ought to be satisfied. Surely the workers do not want the earth.

The manner in which the Nebraska militia has responded to the call of the governor is in the highest degree creditable to their courage and loyalty. Several of its members have left work in other states to follow their companies into the field, and the ranks are better filled now, at the time of danger, than they have ever been at musters. The state is proud of her militia, and likewise of the university boys who offered to follow their West Point instructor to the front. The spirit of '61 lives in the present generation.

This a wise horse that knows his master. Lieutenant Kinzie's experience at Wounded Knee illustrates this fact. While bleeding from wounds inflicted by Big Foot's balls, his trusty steed faced about, plunged into the melee, and thus rescued his driver from the suspicion that he exposed his heels to the wily foe.

DEMOCRATS at Lincoln are surprised that Representative Peitchinger of Dodge deserted them and voted with the independents. As a matter of fact, he was nominated by the Alliance and endorsed by the republicans and the democrats never had any claim on his support in the contest for speaker.

In furthering the glorious cause of education, the school board proposes amendments to the laws which will transfer the polls from school houses to regular election districts. The closing of schools on election day has a tendency to draw teachers into the political cesspool.

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NEBRASKA.

Mrs. M. Kingsley, a wealthy resident of Bellevue, died last Saturday. Three farmers living south of Juniata have lost more than one hundred head of hogs by cholera.

During the late season C. M. Kauffman of Johnson county sold and shipped to Cincinnati over \$1,000 worth of apples, besides a lot of small fruit, which brought good prices.

The storm last week unroofed the house of W. A. Forsyth south of Loomis, Phelps county. The family of Ed. Leckvitz was forced to seek shelter at a neighbor's house. Charles Moor employed by Charles Oliver of Allion, was kicked in the right ear by a coil last Saturday. The injury is likely to result fatally, concussion of the brain being produced.

A proposition has been made by a Chicago firm to drill for coal, gas or oil in Nebraska City. Sixty citizens are wanted who will pay \$5 monthly advances for four months to pay for the work.

Mrs. L. D. Lemon died of cancer at her home near Kismet on Monday. She was sixty-four years old and mother of Rev. L. D. Lemon of Lincoln. Mrs. Lemon settled in Cass county in 1857 and removed to Butler in 1871.

John Thornberg of Western presented John Roberts with a small pig. He put the pig in a grain sack and hauled it home, five miles distant. The next morning the little chub was back at his old home at Thornberg's.

While engaged in a quarrel with a Swede at Jackson, James Eby, a well known sportsman, fired a shot at his opponent which proved fatal. The bullet entered just below the ribs on the left side and the doctors pronounce the Swede's case as hopeless.

Plattsmouth dreads a famine in city water. Ice cutters have forced in their way causing the water to fall. The company furnishing the supply to the city is working night and day to lower its pipe line and control the current of the Platte, which is shifting rapidly.

Residents of Dorchester are justly proud of their new \$10,000 brick school house which they have just opened to the public. There was a large attendance and the musical and literary exercises were of an interesting character.

Precautions are being taken by residents of towns in the Indian country to remove their families out of harm's way. J. G. Armstrong, president of the Merchants' bank of Rushville, took his wife and Mrs. J. B. Halls and son to Norfolk, dreading an attack on the home.

Lathe Board, Peter Sallor and William Shickler of Lincoln, and a Bishop Perry and Army hall at that place. They refused to pay for the hall and the hall man locked their group up. They broke in and got the music. They have been arrested and will be tried January 12 for burglary.

Franklin county needs a new jail. Stewart Rowley and Floyd Niles, arrested for stealing a horse, were held in jail Sunday night. The sheriff closed the bars of the windows and knocked out the wall so that they gained their freedom. The sheriff offered a reward of \$25 for their recapture.

Muscatine's building improvements last year are estimated at upwards of \$100,000. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jarding of Dubuque celebrated their golden wedding on Sunday. Rev. S. E. Farr, for the past year pastor of the Dubuque First Baptist church, has resigned.

St. John's Episcopal church at Keokuk was consecrated on Sunday by a Bishop Perry, assisted by Bishops Tuttle of Missouri, Burgess and Quincy of Illinois. The edifice cost \$50,000.

The elevator occupied by M. E. Worthington & Co. at Brayton was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss \$1,000 on grain and about \$2,000 on building. The building was owned by M. B. Sherman of Atlantic and was fully insured.

Neola has a man who calls himself Texas Pech who is thirsting to show his valor to the nation. He writes to The Register that any soldier boy wanting a substitute can get one at a reasonable price by addressing P. C. Korbic.

Pat Moriarty got on a tear in Atlantic on Sunday and amused himself knocking out plate glass windows on Chestnut street. He ended up by entering a Chinese laundry on North street, and breaking and throwing everything in the shop through the windows into the street. He was arrested.

The ceremony of consecrating the statues of the saints was performed in St. Raphael's cathedral in Dubuque on Sunday evening. Bishop Hennessy performed the ceremony. The statues are the work of sculptors in Munich, Bavaria. One of our churches in the country, the cathedral at Philadelphia, has statues like them.

Seth Moss was shot at Turin by Andy Payne Saturday night and died Monday. Both men were running saloons in Turin and got into a dispute. Moss leaves a wife and three children. Payne went to Omaha and gave his wife up as soon as the shooting was done. Moss had threatened his life two or three times prior to the shooting.

The Dubuque ministers have abandoned their Monday morning meetings. One of the preachers is quoted as saying: "The attempt to keep the proceedings of the meetings secret was the cause of their failure. The proceedings would leak out, the members were lost to suspect each other of giving them away and hence distrust and strained relations grew up."

From the Iowa Baptist annual of 1890 the following statistics have been gathered for the state: Fifty-six missionaries have been employed during the year. Appropriations for mission work, \$2,557,42; for church edifice work, \$3,890; making a total of \$13,147,42. Members added to the Baptist churches of Iowa during the year, 3,557; the loss by death, desertion, etc., 5,445, net gain, 1,122. Members raised by the Baptist churches of Iowa during the year for all purposes, \$301,879.68.

Congress and the Election Laws. A vast amount of alleged intellectual energy is being wasted to prove that congress has no right to interfere with state election laws. Of course it has not and no one pretends that it has, but it has a right to regulate national elections. A state has nothing to do constitutionally with the election of congressmen.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

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