Weekly Ree, One Year.

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The Bee B'ld'r. Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWOEN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas | 88

George is, Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, noes solemnly sweat
that the actual circulation of The Danty Bee
for the week ending January 17, 1821, was as
follows. Sunday, Jan II Tuesday, Jan. 13.
Wednesday, Jan. 14.
Thursday, Jan. 15.
Friday, Jan. 16.
Saturday, Jan. 17.

Average 30,692 George B. Tzschuck. fworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this lith day of January, A. D., 1891 [FEAL,]

State of Nebraska, 188.
County of Douglas, 188.
County of Douglas, 188.
George H. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Beo Publishing Company, that the netual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of January, 1890, 19,561 copies; for February, 180, 19,561 copies; for March, 1800, 10,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,62 copies; for May, 1890, 20,182 copies; for July, 1890, 20,62 copies; for August, 199,20,759 copies; for February, 1890, 20,573 copies; for Cober, 1890, 20,572 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies.
Grouds B. Tzschuck,
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. Frita Notary Public.

THE board of education has demon strated that figures do lie.

KANSAS CITY business men should make their deposits in Omaha banks.

BRIDGE competition is the highway to the railroad and commercial prosperity of Omaha. A CONGRESSMAN who has a finger in

the silver pool is not an impartial judge of the currency question. SENATOR Manderson touched a re-

sponsive chord in Omaha when he recast the Interstate bridge bill.

THE clearings record for the past week marks the return of the financial tide and the restoration of confidence in business circles.

THE partial success of the "tiger" hunt suggests what a grand haul might be made if the sleuths did not beat the drum in advance. THE legislature met yesterday at 4 p.

m., adjourned shortly and retired to rest. Cost of same to the people, \$2,000; value of same to people, \$.0000. "THE human heart is shaped like a squash," was one of the answers given

by an applicant for a teacher's certificate in Omaha. And she received it. McConnell of Idaho is said to have paid \$16,000 for his sixty-day term in the senate. A senator's value to the public is generally measured by the amount

he paid for election-in inverse ratio.

WHAT is the necessity of putting the city to the expense of sending a charter committee to Lincoln? Members of the Douglas county delegation are in Omaha every week and a copy of the revision can be handed them at any time.

WE ARE gratified to contradict the report of Governor Thayer's dangerous illness. According to last accounts he has simply been prostrated by overwork and want of rest. He is now convaleseing and if no relapse takes place he will be out again within a few days.

LET it be understood at once that THE BEE does not propose to act as public prosecutor of any official derelict in the performance of his duties. We shall publish the facts as we find them, regardless of consequences, and leave to their official superiors the duty of enforcing integrity and strict compliance with the law.

The annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. of precious metals produced during 1890 in the states and territories west of the Missouri shows: Gold, \$32,156,916; silver, \$62,930,881; copper, \$20,569,092; lead, \$11,509,571. The total value of the output is \$127,166,460, comprising in the aggregate the chief product of seven states and three territories. This is a a vast sum to dig out of the bowels of the earth, yet in actual value it is considerably behind what the farmers of two states garnered from the surface. The corn crop of Iowa and Nebraska last year aggregated 300,000,000 bushels. At present prices in Chicago the crop is worth \$144,000,000. Thus the chief staple of two states exceeds the value of the entire mineral output by nearly \$17,000,000. And the farmer gathers his annual crop at considerably less expense than the miner.

THE investigation into the methods by which teachers' certificates are obtained in this city confirms what has been common talk in educational circles for years. The practice of favoring certain applicants for certificates, regardless of the result of the examination, has grown to the proportions of a scandal. It forced the retirement of a prominent citizen from the examining board a few years ago. The marking up of favorites Is but one of the evils. Others far more worthy and competent have been persistently marked down because they did not command the favor of the powers that be. The facts developed show not only a systematic traffic in teachers' certificates, but a deliberate alteration of examination papers. The board should pursue the inquiry to the end, place the blame where it belongs and promptly dispense with the services of the abettors and beneficiaries.

LET THEM REMEMBER.

The disposition shown by leaders of the independents to ignore the true state of facts in the political division of this state compels us to call attention to the returns of the late election. Out of a total vote of 214,090 cast for governor, the candidate on the independent ticket received 70,187-or less than one-third. In other words, of the 1,056,000 population of Nebraska the independents in the legislature represent 350,000 people and their opponents 700,000 people. This is one of those very rare instances in politics where the minority has the controlling voice in shaping legislation. Or, to put it tersely, it is one of those instances in which the tail is allowed to

wag the dog. The reason why this is thus is readily explained. In the intense fight over prohibition and the scramble for the offices the legislature became a secondary matter. But that alone would not have given the independents a controlling majority of the two houses.

The fact is that a very large propertion of the independents in the legislature owe their election to republicans and democrats. Some of them received a greater number of votes from the old parties than from the new party.

It may be well for these members to remember that they do not represent only the Alliance, but other citizens, who are equally entitled to their services. Let them bear in mind that 143,900 votes were cast by citizens who are not identified with the Alliance, and of the 70,000 votes that were cast for Powers and the independent ticket fully 10,000 were cast by voters who are outside of the Alliance.

FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Two measures have been introduced in the legislature in the interest of railway employes. One of them requires that railway companies shallequip their engines and cars with automatic couplers. The other fixes the liability of the companies for injuries sustained by their employes in consequence of the negligence or mismanagement of the agents and servants of such companies. They are complemental, both being necessary to secure from the railway companies the fullest possible protection to employes to be obtained from the use of the most approved appliances and the exercise of proper care and management on the part of those in authority. The corporations are likely to pay little attention to the mandate of the law in the absence of adequate penalties for neglect to obey it. Considerations of humanity have no weight with them. They cannot be impressed by sentiment. They have no soul or conscience to be touched by the sufferings or death of mangled employes, or by the privations to others which such casualties generally bring. But they will respect a law which provides just and sure penalties for their failure to employ all practicable means for the protection against injury of those in their service. A law fixing the liability of these corporations would give greater force to the demand for the best appliances in equipping their engines and cars.

In 1889 the casualties to railway employes throughout the country reached the startling total of 22,000, of which 1,972 resulted in death. The number was doubtless not less last year. This is an enormous sacrifice of life and limb to corporation cupidity and carelessness It can not be stated what Nebraska's contribution was to this record of death and maiming in a single year, but there is no reason to doubt that it was in proportion to the relative number of railway employes in the state. At any rate the ascertained facts must impress every man with the necessity for legislation, local and general, to secure better protection for those in the service of the railroads and to fix just and adequate penalties for injuries sustained by reason of the negligence or mismanagement of railway officials.

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL.

The new immigration bill reported last week is a much less radical measure than had been expected. The careful investigation of the subject made by the committee, and the expression of opinions obtained from persons who take a liberal and unprejudiced view of the question, appear to have resulted in the conclusion that there is no valid reason at present for imposing very much greater restrictions upon immigration than are now provided, but which have not been as thoroughly enforced as could be desired. The result is a measure considerably modified from the bill that a majority of the committee had previously decided on. The new measure excludes the classes inhibited by the present law and adds thereto persons likely to become paupers, polygamists and persons convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, simple political offenders not being included. It is also provided, in order to meet the case of persons sent over by poor law guardians, that persons whose transportation was paid for by another, or who have been assisted to emigrate, must show affirmatively and satisfactorily that they are not within the inhibited classes. The bill contains a number of provisions to meet evasions of the contract labor law, and it properly exempts ministers and persons in recognized professions from the provisions of the law relating to contract labor. A more thorough system of immigrant inspection is provided for and vessels are to be compelled to care for and to return immigrants whom the inspectors decide come within the inhibited classes. The committee wisely abandoned the impracticable plan of

consular investigation. This bill promises tar more conservative and judicious legislation on this subject than there was reason to expect from the disposition manifested at the first session of the present congress, and from the strong eastern pressure that was made in behalf of an extreme restrictive policy, and it will undoubtedly commend itself to the intelligent and fair judgment of the country, however unsatisfactory it may be to that class who selfishly and unpatriotically insist upon erecting barriers that would exclude from the United States foreigners who would make good and useful citizens. Immigration has not been in-

to while the countries south of us are offering tempting inducements Europeans to make there, as Brazil, for example, is doing, because the United States is no longer regarded as a new country offering exceptional opportunities to the industrious and thrifty. Intelligent Europeans understand very well that the conflict for existence here is only less severe than in their own countries, so that we are not in any danger of being overrun by worthy and desirable immigrants. If the new measure becomes a law, and is properly enforced, there ought to be no valid reason for complaint in the future regarding undesirable immigra-

MILES' REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN. General Miles has issued an address to his soldiers, in which he reviews the late campaign against the Indians and gives the public for the first time his views of the mooted questions involved.

At the beginning of his address he settles one question that has been much debated by stating that the danger was a real one, and that the Indians were deliberately plotting for extensive warfare in the spring. It was no fiction of the newspaper correspondents, nor panic of the Indian agents. "The disaffection was widespread, involving many different tribes," says General Miles. "The purpose of the conspiracy was to produce a general uprising of all the Indians, in the coming spring." While this testimony contradicts the valuable opinions of the squaw-man, it will not fail of general acceptance on that account.

Reviewing the events of the campaign, he justifies every act of the Indian police and the army. He says that the arrest of Sitting Bull was imperatively necessary, and that his death was solely the result of his resistance. He speaks with pride and satisfaction of the battle of Wounded Knee and utters no criticism upon Colonel Forsythe or his associates.

He evidently feels a just pride in the series of maneuvers by which the hostiles were surrounded, disintegrated and finally forced back to the agency without bloodshed, and in the fact that this was done while the troops were disposed in a manner to protect the settlements.

The address of General Miles, though delivered to the army, is the most important evidence yet submitted to the country on the subject of the Indian war. It is the opinion of an officer who has the confidence of the public and the government, and, in a measure, of the Indians themselves. It disposes finally of the gravest criticisms uttered in connection with the subject. It will convince fair-minded men that what was done was justified by the situation, and that the authorities made the best of a bad matter.

General Miles has undoubtedly rendered the historical judgment of the Indian war of 1890-91.

CHARTER TINKERING

The primary object in revising the city charter was to reform abuses, to more effectively guard the interests of the city and the taxpayers, and to embody in law the changes which experience proved wise and beneficial. That object has been perverted and the so-called revision made the vehicle of an increased raid on the public treasury.

This is particularly noticeable in the eeping advance of the salary list aggregating fully \$10,000 a year. As might have been expected, the majority of the revision committee being councilmen, apheld every feature of the law affecting the power and profits of the council. They forced an advance of their own salaries, granted a needless increase in the salaries of other officials. created new offices and rejected every change which might affect their control of the city patronage.

Even these uncalled for changes would be overlooked if there was any assurance that competency and reliability in public office would increase in proportion to the advance in salary. There is no probability of such a change while the present ward system exists.

There is no valid reason why the council should have supervision over the park commission. On the contrary the park commission should be given independent powers within reasonable limits to acquire land and to plan and develop a system of parks and boulevards which the public demand. The park commission should be a co-ordinate branch of the city government, entirely free from politics and beyond the reach of councilmanic dictation.

The proposition to extend the terms of the present councilmen at large and that of all city officials one year, and thereafter to have city officers elected for a term of four years is a hold scheme to perpetuate men in office without subjecting them to the crucial test of re-election. On general principles we believe in retaining good men in office, but the proposition to retain the good, bad and indifferent is not good policy. Every faithful and efficient officer will have at least a fair chance of re-election next December, and those who are competent and unworthy should be weeded out at the end of their present terms.

The responsibility for the charter amendments must rest upon the shoulders of the Douglas county delegation. They are fresh from the people and know very nearly what changes the taxpayers and citizens most desire.

IRRIGATING TELEPHONE STOCK.

The interesting information is telegraphed from Boston that the directors of the Bell telephone company "have authorized the issue of \$2,500,000 new stock on April 1," and that "this would give one new share for every five now outstanding and increase the capital stock to \$15,000,000."

Thus by a mere raising of affirmative hands a few men sitting in the city of Boston have added the great sum of \$2,500,000 to the "wealth" of the world in less time than it takes to record the

fact on paper. The average product of each person enumerated in the last national census is 40 cents a day. There are 313 working days in a year, allowing nothing for holidays or vacations. At this rate the average earnings of each of our people | do not mean this to apply to California. Cal-

would require the labor of 20,000 people produce a wholey year to for the wealth hat the directors of the telaphone company spoke into existence in two minutes at their recent meeting. This is a good illustration, chosen from current events, of the means by which we have developed millionaires in this country in the inst half century and created a class of moneyed barons more dangerous than the petty tyrants of old feudal days.

The telephone monopoly is a good

sample of the evils of the times. The \$2,500,000 new stock will be and not fancied wealth to bolders. It will pay good dividends and sell readily in the market for more than its face value. In fact, it has been so good that the watering of it has sometimes been necessary to cover up the exorbitant profits of the business. And those profits have been taken from the public by means of high charges for the use of a device now indispensable to the business world, but still the property of a monopoly. Under the present order of things the people must go on paying big prices for the service of corporations and then, as these profits accumulate and new stock is issued to cover them, they must pay further interest and dividends on the capital accumulated from the very profits already wrung from them. And as it is with telephones, so it is with railroads, telegraphs and all manner of other contrivances necessary to life and business.

They do these things better in Europe. When Dr. Koch discovered a recipe of incalculable value to mankind, and therefore of marvelous commercial value, the German government gave him a rich reward and published his formula to the world. Thus the great benefactor receives his due in money and fame, but no syndicate of capitalists will grow rich by establishing a monopoly in the product of his brain and charging the public all it will bear for the thing it must have. A similar policy in this country would do justice to our inventors and give the people the benefits of their inventions without the merciless exactions of the men who organize syndicates and "get in on the ground floor,"

It is no wonder that our national wealth is increasing when we consider the perfection to which the methods of financial irrigation have been brought by modern corporations.

THE deputy commissioner of labor, in his last report, recommended legislation providing for a system of boiler inspection which he said is demanded by the many explosions that have occurred, causing the loss of both life and properv. A bill to provide for such inspection, and also for the licensing of engineers, has been introduced in the legisature. We know of no state in which steam boilers are extensively in use that does not require that they shall be carefully and thoroughly inspected, and the same reasons that have led to the adoption of such legislation elsewhere apply with equal force in Nebraska. Such provision is so obviously necessary as a precaution against possible accidents, more or less calamitous, that it does not need the enforcement of argument. No less important is it that persons having charge of steam boilers should be licensed, which implies an examination showing them to be

fitted for such employment. SENATOR BLAIR has been defeated by Dr. Gallinger for renomination for the United States senate and thus passes out of public life on March 4. He has been in congress sixteen years, of which four were passed in the house. No other senator in the last twenty years, if in the history of the country, has drawn to himself at the same time so much of ridicule and admiration. On one hand he has been the butt of every paragrapher and caricaturist, and on the other the idol of woman suffragists, temperance societies and associations of colored men. One element in the country has declared that he would be the laughing stock of history, while the other predicts that he will stand in bronze on a pedestal of granite and be remembered as the honest and most far-seeing statesman of his day. However this may be, he is apparently now relegated to the limbo where men await the verdict of the historian.

MISS ELAINE GOODALE writes very sweet poetry, but General Miles is a better authority on Indian warfare.

New York Herald.

The Hon. John Sherman handled the currency question in the senate with the force and logic of an expert. He bristled with statistics as a porcupine with quills, and walked through the silver men like an elephant through bulrushes. But the other fellows had the votes, and there you are.

A Specimen of Gould Gall.

Kearney Hub.
The spectacle of the Union Pacific repudiating its Omaha bridge contract with the Rock Island is the most marvelous specimen of gall of modern times. If the small fry could follow Gould's example and repudiate otligations or contracts that had become distasteful what a marry old world this would be, to be sure.

What is Expected.

E poch. What is perhaps the most irrational and unsatisfactory of all our so-called Indian "wars" is drawing to a close. It ought to be the last of the series, but it will only be so if its lessons are turned to good account, and the light of public opinion is let in on the secrets of Indian imismanagement. These secrets ought to be laid bare without respect to whom they may hurt or help. public mind is in a more receptive mood for instruction on this subject than it has ever been, and, as between the humanitarian and the military theory of Indian administration. there is a good deal to be said. But, in deal ing with either, it must be remembered that the country expects wisdom enough from those entrusted with the duty of Indian administration to reader forever impossible any such outbreaks as those which of late have had such tragic consequences.

Why Railroads Combine.

In an article on the impending railroad trust by Colonel C. F. Crocker, the Pacific coast magnate, ever his signature says in the San Francisco Examiner: "In my judgment it will be some years before the middle, western and southern states will be sufficiently advanced to support their railroads. I creasing for some years and is not likely | would be a trifle over \$125 a year. It | ifornia is affected by the agreement only as

regards her through traffic and her imports from points east of the Missouri river. The theory involved and the general principle of this agreement relates to traffic in the middle

western country. This agreement comes from the stockholders in the properties and not from their servants; and still another consideration that prompts it is to bring the stockholders into closer relationship with their properties and to take out of the hands of the traffic managers and the general freight agents the enormous executive power that has hitherto

been vested in them. They have had absolute control over the rates of traffic, a power that is delegated to a servant in no other line of business. The stockholders themselves will set the rate and will try to maintain it, thus taking the absolute control out of the hands of their em-

The tendency in railway traffic has always been downward instead, of upward, and the work of the active railway managers is not to raise the rates, but to keep them upon an established basis. A staple rate is the best for the business men. It puts them all upon an equal footing. If a competitor knows what the relations of his business rival are with the railway companies, and knows that they are the same that he himself nolds, then ne is better able to compete with his rival.

It is the object and aim of this agreement o establish a fair rate and to maintain it, not increase it, and therefore it cannot be called a pool, and the reasons for terming it a rail way trust do not apply."

Too Late to Growl.

San Francisco Call.
It is too late now to indulge in homilies about the necessity of studying the prospects of new states before admitting them to the union. Everything has been said that can be said on that proposition and the policy of the nation may be assumed to be settled New York and Pennsylvania have voted through their representatives, to admit as equal partners in the senate states which cannot in the ordinary course of events have over a single representave in the house for many years to come. It must be supposed that they saw no danger in the proceeding, nor, practically, is there. In the senate, as in other deliberative bodies, brains govern The ablest men in the chamber will rule it whether they represent millions of people or only thousands, and other senators, whether they come from mighty commonwealths or from pocket boroughs, will follow their lead

PASSING JESTS.

A man who is up to snuff isn't to

"That sealskin sacque of your wife's is tunning." "Yes. It knocked me cents-less." Youkers Statesman! No matter how heavy man's eyes are he always has strength lough to lift them.

New York Herald: "Why do they call ose feliows healers!"
"Because they doctor the returns."

Indianapolis Journal: A striking coun-

enance is not always an evidence of brains Consider the Wm. goat, for instance. Louisville Courier-Journal: Heople with castles in Spain read the dispatches with dis-may. The heavy snowfall is bound to break may. The

Truth: "Why aid Joseph's brothers pu "Because colored coats are not allowed in the boxes."

Life: He-and you say we are to poor t marry; would you marry me if you were rich! She-No, but I would marry you if you were rich.

Washington Post: "May I not aspire to your hand?" he asked earnestly. "Permit me," she said positively, "to assure you that this is a lone hand." Munsey's Weekly: He-Yeth, I suppose

I was born with a siver spoon in my mouth! She-Are you quite sure, Mr. Sappy, that it wasn't a silver-headed cane. New York Herald: "I see some Cana-

'That's nothing new, I've worn them ever since my was engaged in church work.' New York Sun: "Your books haven't any meat in them, Bronson," observed Scaddle berry. "My dear fellow, you should patron

ize a butcher, not a novelist," returned Brou

Epoch: Johnson-When I do marry I in tend to marry a sensible girl, if I can find one. Tomson—Now there's Miss Sharpe; shejiited me— Johnson—Just the girl I want. Won't you introduce met

Washington Post: "Bibbins is a man of a good deal of depth when you know him," said one member of congress to another. "I should judge so after seeing him drink whisky," was the reply.

New York Herald: Edith-There's one good thing about having a mother. Ethel—What do you mean! Edith-Why, she is a sure preventive against having a stepmother. Journal Amucant: FredWhat! Fight

duel on account of a woman! No, sir! If I caught a man flirting with my wife I'd iuvite hiff to come over for a day's shooting just as I've invited you-and then, if an acciient were to occur-John-Heavens! I hope you don't sus-

Puck: Brown (to Robinson, who has been abroad)—And so you have returned from your long looked forward to journey to the famous scenes of the old world, to the tombs of statesmen, martyrs and philosophers, to the sublime Alps, great London and gay Paris. Tell me old man, what have you done! Brown (proudly)—I have raised a

Cool as a Cucumber.

Washington Post. "The coolest man I ever knew in my life," said a congressional arrival, "was a native of Kansas. A cyclone had struck him and set him down with entire family and a portion of his furniture within twenty feet of my nouse. I said to him : 'Hello, Sam! what are 'O, he replied, as he dumped a han dful of tobacco into his pipe, 'I just came over to get out of the draft.'"

Her Voyage.

Mussey's Weekly.
She went out light, from the port of Fate, On the squally seas of life, With Love for captain and Joy for mate, Well stayed 'gainst the tempest's strife. And we hope to see her come sailing back Into matrimony's slip, With sails all set, on the homeward tack— That gallant craft, Courtship.

> An Exciting Game. Minneapolis Journal.

Idaho—Well, I'll raise you a silver mine. Nebraska—I'll call you. What you got? Idaho—Three senators. I'll take the pot. Nebraska—Hold on there. Three senators n't good. Idaho-What yau got! Nebraska-Three governors. Idaho-Take it. Three governors lays over

A MISTAKE.

Ha vard Lampoon. A barber, a bald man, and thirdly a fool, Together a journey had made, But fatigue overtook them just at the end, So they all laid down in the shade

The barber, by lot, was compelled to stand guard.

And he, while the others slept sound,
Shaved the head of the foot so cleanly, in-That never a hair could be found.

On waking, the fool put his hand to his head, Nor did he the barber's joke see; 'You rascal," said he, "you've awaked by mistake The bald-headed man and not me."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL

It Will be Considered by the Senate Finance Committee This Week.

THE PROSPECTS FOR ITS ADOPTION.

Approval of Several Reserve Agents for Nebraska Banks - Bishop Hare's Sermon on the ladians Commented Oa.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BER, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.

Senator Paddock said today that his bill creating a permanent tariff commissioner would be considered by the senate committee on figance this week. He believes the measure will receive favorable action by the senate at an early day. He could find tittle objection to the principle involved or the mode proposed for their recognition. The bill provides for a commission of five mes, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from the same political party, each to be paid a salary of \$7,000 a year. The commission will have headquarters in Washington, but shall look into the operation of the tariff law in the various sections of the country and report annually to congress with recommendations as to the changes needed in the tariff law. The intention is to give congress fresh nonpartisan information relative to the operations of the tariff law and what is needed to make it more satisfactory. Of course the conclusions would in a degree be conferred by its partisan majority, but for that reason it is regarded very favorably by the minority. The reports of the commission would be based on practical and material evidence. It would, it is believed, be a breakwater between the extreme and wide views

of the two leading political parties, But it does not meet the approval of repre sentative McKinley, author of the present law. He said of the bill this afternoon: "I don't believe it would be republican wisdom to pass such a measure at this time. Although I favor a tariff commission for the purpose named in this bill, I am afraid it would be a confession of weakness for the republicans to pass such a measure on the peels of a revision of the tariff. It would look as though we were not sure we had acted wisely. It might be regarded as an invitation for more information for another tariff bill. No. 1 don't think we ought to create a tariff commission until we have riven the new a trial and seen its opera-BISHOP HARE'S TALK ON THE INDIANS.

A sermon preached at Grace church in

New York last night by the Rt. Rev. W. H Hare, bishop of South Dakota and an Indian missionary, provoked considerable comment in congressional circles today. After the recent trouble in South Dakota and Nebraska, he said, people had come to the opin-ion that there was no solution to the Indian problem except extermination. Even the friends of the Indians, those who had in the past contributed money for their education and advancement and who were truly inter-ested in the Indian's welfare, were vexed and showed a spirit of impatience because the Indians had not all been swept off the face of the earth. He gave a brief history of the troubles. The number of ghost dances, he said, had been greatly exaggerated. There were not more than seven or eight hundred, and there were actively engaged in the war only 1,500 Indians. Of the causes that led to the war, he said broken promises was one. The government had in some respects been wonderfully generous in keeping its treaty promises. Some of its promises it had flagrantly broken. The most serihad flagrantly broken. The most seri-ous of the broken promises, he thought, was the one that bound the government the one that bound the government to build for each Indian who ac-cepted a farm on the reserva-tion and would work, a substantial house. That promise had not been fulfilled. He spoke of other broken promises and said that when the Indian commission went among the sayages in 1889 to purchase from them a part of their reservation for the use of the whites the Indians were suspicious. The promises made were only the broken ones in in new shape, and they did not favor any sur render until past promises had been fulfilled. Finally, when an agreement was made, the Indians waited six months for the fulfillment of the promise and then three months longer and nothing came from Washington, and then they heard that the president had de-clared half of their reservation open to the whites.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS. Senator Paddock intends to continue his fight for the passage of the Indian depreda-tion bill in the morning hour of the senate. The measure will be taken up as soon as the cloture resolation is out of the way and will cleure resolution is out of the way and will likely be passed before the end of this week. A flood of claims is coming in from the set-tlers who live in the locality of the present Sloux disturbances in South Dakota and Ne-braska, and Senator Paddoca believes there should be provisions made for their speedy and equitable settlement. There are no statutes upon the subject and Indian claims are simply filed in the interior department. are simply filed in the interior department where they remain for years briore adjust ment, and when the amounts of losses are de-

termined there is no satisfactory procedure by which the claimants may get what is due

At present it is folly for claimants to address members of congress upon the subject of their losses. Settlers in the Indian fighting states are also bombarding their representatives in congress with requests to have the war department order the disarmament of the Indians and begging that the settlers be not left helpless at the mercy of the war riors. These importunities are useless. Offi-cers at the war department say the troops will not be withdrawn from the disturbed will not be withdrawa from the disturbed sections until perfect safety to settlers is cer-tain and that the department will not be mis-led as to whether the Indians have given up their arms in good faith or deposited them in convenient but safe places for an outbreak in the spring. The matter of disarming the Indians is one of discretion with the war de-partment, and the manner, time and place

have already been determined, so that no congressional influence can be wielded.

DECLINED TO INSERT THE APPROPRIATION. Mr. Dorsey was before the house committee on agriculture this morning and made an argument in favor of his bill giving \$250,000 to the drought sufferers in Nebruska and those who left their homes on account of Indian troubles. The committee declined to put it in the regular appropriation bill, a it would be stricken out in the house on a point of order. Mr. Dorsey was asked to cite a precedent and for that purpose the proposition was referred to a sub-committee. Some members of the committee said the state of Nebruska should take care of its unfortunate settlers, but Mr. Dorsey reminded them that the majority of these sufferers had also suffered by the recent Indian raids and Mr. Dorsey was before the house commitalso suffered by the recent Indian raids and the federal government is surely responsible for its wards and their acts. Mr. Dorsey says he will carry his battle for his bill to the floor of the house, but there are little hopes of success on account of the general feeling against paternalism on the part of the

federal government. RESERVE AGENTS FOR NEBRASKA BANKS, The comptroller of the currency today approved reserve agents for the following Nebraska banks: City national bank of New Brunswick and the Globe national bank of Chicago for the David City national bank of David City, Neb.; the Merchants national bank of Omaha for the Ord national bank of Ord, the the Liverton national bank of Chicago for the First national bank of Pawnee

MISCELLANEOUS. The rumor that the senate committee on irrigation of arid land was favorable to the proposition to turn over to the states all land not susceptible of cultivation, has awakened much interest. A number of letters have been received by the Nebraska delegation on the subject. There is very little prospect of such legislation at this session and all tion is unnecessary. It will come up in the next congress and may succeed.
Secretary Noble today denied the motion for a review of the departmental decision filed by the attorney of Walter West in the case of said West vs Arsine Berger, involved

ing land in section 26 township 10 north, range 20 west, Grand Island, Neb.

J. W. Wagers was today appointed post-master at Lambert, Holt county, Neb., vice Mrs. R. Howard, resigned. Mrs. C. W. Robinson and child of Dubuque,

Dr. D. Bennett of Clark has been appointed a member of the pension examination board of Clark, S. D.

The following attorneys were today admitted to practice before the interior department: Edward S. Benedict of O'Neil, Neb., David J. Morrow of Omaha, Samuel H. Wire-

In., are at the Ebbitt.

man of Gienwood, Ia. W. I. Burwell of Hastings, Neb., has been appointed to a position in the government Representative Dorsey will attend Stan-

ford's great stock sale in New York next week. PERRY S. HEATH.

CAPISOL CITY NEWS.

A Grave Error.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 19 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The statement published as a Press dispatch to the effect that Governor Thaver was insane or dangerously ill is a base fabrication. The general is slightly ill from overwork-has at no time been unsettled in his mind, was dictating letters yesterday and today replying to drouth sufferers. H. E. PALMER.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED. Mr. D. Q. Bartley, editor of the Bartley Enterprise in Red Willow county, and who came to Lincoln to look after certain matters in the legislature, was arrested here today by the sheriff of Red Willew county. The charge against him was criminal libel and Rev. Taylor is the complainant.

THE HELPENSTEIN CASE, This afternoon in the United States court Captain Straum, in behalf of two or three persons who are defendants in the Helfenstein case, asked that the cases be dismissed on the grounds that the prosecutor was dead and that the heirs could not take the matter up. Messrs. Wharton & Baird, attorneys up. Messrs. Wharton & Baird. attorneys for the organization of persons known as the "Home Defenders," and who own property in the so-called Helfenstein tract, are greatly ed to a dismissal and wish to fight the matter to a finish. A QUEER SPECULATION.

On the night of the 18th inst, a young man named Roy Osborn, claiming to be from York, wandered into the police station with the tale that he had accidentally shot himself in the hand, a ball from a 32-calibre revolver passing between the third and little finger of sician and nothing more was thought of the

Today an agent of the accident insurance company of Detroit was on the hunt of the young man and also of what circumstances he could glean about the accident. His statement is that Osborn took out four accident policies on the morning of the 13th inst, and his claim to the company states the accident occurred at Tenth and O streets in this city. The officers who were on duty that night claim that Osborn told them it occurred at or near the Ninth street crossing of the railways, though he could give a very unsatisfactory explanation of just how it occurred. As this is the fourth claim of this kind that

has followed the issuance of policies at York the Standay company is a little suspicious of the genuineness of accidents and will investi gate before paying.

The Late Edgar Crowe. The remains of the late Edgar Crowe will be brought to Omaha for interment. Mr. Crowe died at Butte, Mont., last Friday. He was well known in this city where he was born and where he lived until a year ago. He was at one time a carrier for THE BER and six years ago won the gold watch awarded by this paper for the most efficient carrier service for a term of months. Later he was employed in the office of the Pacific Express company and resigned his position about a year ago to accept a position in the office of his step-father, Hon. J. S. Shropshire, at-torney for the Montana division of the Union

The funeral will be held today at 10 s. m. from the residence of Mrs. H. M. Clayton, 616 South Twenty-eighth street.

Frank Semple has succeeded George Ady as assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific at Denver.

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

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEBRASKA

National Bank

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> THE IRON BANK. Corner 12th and Farnam Sts.

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vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer.
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