IOWA COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Important Business Transacted at the Meetings the Past Week.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Governor Boies Again Gets Himself in Trouble-Fees of Mayors-The Y. M. C. A. State Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8. - Special to THE BEE.] - As nas been noted in these dispatches, the Iowa Columbian commission has been in session several days the past week. The meeting was a busy one and a large number of interests were attended to. Hon. W. I. Buchanan of Sioux City, formerly commissioner-at-large and member of the national commission from Iowa, but now chief of the department of agriculture of the exposition, was present, and aided materially in arranging to get lows well represented. Ex-Governor S. B. Packard of Louisiana, now a resident of Marshall county, was appointed to represent the Fifth district in place of Hon, James Wilson, resigned. The name of Colonel Joseph Eibeck has been sent to the president for member of the national commission from Iowa in place of W. I. Buchanan, resigned, and that of C. E. Whiting as alternate in place of Colonel Elboeck. At its meeting Wednesday the first business of importance was to discover how much money the commission had to work on. The act of the last legislature, organizing the commission appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of carrying out the intent of the act, but provided that if the fair was not held before 1808 not more than 10 per cent of the sum should be used before the convening of the legislature in 1892, and the remainder be covered back into the treasury. State Auditor Lyons declines to construe the formal opening of the fair in October, 1892, as authorizing him to draw more than \$5,000. money the commission had to work on. authorizing him to draw more than \$5,000, which leaves the commission short-handed and financially crippled, as no contracts can be entered into in anticipation of the appropria-tion the next legislature may make. The attorney general has been asked to present the matter to the supreme court for a judicial Interpretation of the act as soon as possible. Meanwhile, Secretary F. N. Chase was appointed a committee of one to superintend the details of the work and to organize the people in every locality of the state for the purpose of preparing and collecting exhibits, etc., subject to the determination of the board. This will obviate the necessity of frequent and expensive meetings of the board and accomplish a greater amount of work within the limited means. The president of the commission, interpretation of the act as soon as possible, means. The president of the commission, Judge Johnston of Keokuk, was requested to correspond with the director general to ascertain what action has been or will be taken as to reduced transportation of articles of ex-hibit to and from the fair. A resolution was adopted extending the cordial support of the board to Mrs. Clark and Miss Miller in all

matters pertaining to their duties as lady managers of the fair, and inviting their hearty co-operation in the promotion of the part the women of lowa are to take in the ex-position. The most important resolution, however, was the following, which was adonted by a vote of 6 to 3: adopted by a vote of 6 to 3:

Resolved. That there be offered to the architects residing in the state of lowa the sum of not exceeding \$500 for the best plan with specifications, for a main building to be composed of from and glass, for the lowa exhibit at the Columbian exposition, said building to cost not exceeding \$500,000; said building to be constructed in such a manner as will enable the same to be taken down and removed to the state agricultural grounds in lowa and there reconstructed, to be used as an exhibition building for the use of the state for agricultural grounds at the said Columbian exposition. The merits of the plans to be determined by this commission or judges to be selected by the commission. That a committee of three to be composed of J. F. Duncombe, H. W. Scaman and J. W. Jarnagin, be and the same is hereby appointed with full power to carry out in detail the foregoing resolution.

Captain C. D. Hamm, privale secretary to adopted by a vote of 6 to 3:

to participate in the opening exercises of the fair and desired the commission to give them all the encouragement it could to make a creditable showing. President W. O. Mitch-ell of the Blue Grass league asked for an op-portunity to exhibit the blue grass palace in connection with the lowa building. He was certain this would secure more from the eighteen counties of southwestern Iowa which composed the league than any other method. The idea of having the Sioux City corn palace, the Ottumwa coal pal-ace, the Creston blue grass palace and the Forest City flax palace represent their several sections of the state was informally discussed, but no definite action taken. At Thursday's meeting the most important proceeding was the adoption of the report of the committee on plans, which provides that each member of the commission shall ascertain and report the agricultural, mineral, mechanic, industrial, educational, and other resources and advantages of their respective congressional districts that are worthy of exhibit; that all exhibitors be assisted to the fullest extent; that under the supervision of the state superintendent there shall be prepared an educational exhibit of the state university, agricultural college, all colleges and academies, high, normal and common schools and state teachers' association, a state map showon the location of each school house and educational institution in the state; that statistical charts be prepared of all state eleemosynary institutions, showing history, extent and management; that Ottumwa, Creston and Sioux City be requested to furnish models of their coal, bine grass and corn palaces; that exhibits of the soils of the state be made by means of glass tubes tapping the earth for five or six feet, in the center of three equal belts east and west, four tubes to each belt; that maps and specimens showing the geology and mineralogy of the state be prepared; that a collection be made of all the known varieties of grasses in the state, both wild and cultivated; that the state ber both wild and cultivated: that the state hor icultural agricultural and historical socie ties be invited to prepare respective exhibits. and the fish commissioner an exhibit show and the fish commissioner an exhibit show-ing the growth of pisciculture in the state. An elaborate plan was presented for show-ing every county seat and other considerable city in the state by birds-eye views, and space was asked to show about seventy-two views from each county. Before final ad-journment the board selected Commissioners Seaman, Dent and Stivers as a committee to confer with Director General Davis at Chicago relative to the selection of a site for the Iowa building. The next meeting of the full commission will be held on March 18. There was a general expression of sentiment among the commissioners in favor of an appropria-tion of at least \$250,000 for the Iowa exhibit.

MUTUAL PIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The failure of the Citizen's Mutual fire insurance company of Waterloo a few days ago, coming upon the heels of the decision of the attorney general that such companies in Iowa cannot legally accept cash premiums, led to the natural supposition that the de-cision had something to do with the failure, and caused much comment in mutual insur-ance circles. An investigation of the failure disclosed the fact that the company was in bad way more than a month ago and that it had, previous to the decision, announced to the state auditor its intention of winding up its affairs. The failure was doubtless due to unsafe methods of doing business in going outside the state and accepting hazardous risks through eastern brokers. Three other companies have split upon the same rock in recent years—the Monarch, the Reliance and the Mutuai Guarantee. The decision of the attorney general is in the interest of mutual companies doing a safe business by protecting them from the aggressive competition of companies accepting "denosit notes" and discounting them for cash. It makes the mutual company what it pretends to be—a mutual agreement between members to compensate each other in case of loss. The decision will cure to a great degree a seeming defect in the lows law which does not allow the state auditor to forbid anies taking unsafe business outside the and the lows members are conse quently protected.

THE GOVERNOR IN TROUBLE. Iowa's democratic governor seems to have no end of trouble. If all reports are true. His New York banquet speech has brought down untold denunciation upon his head, and the papers are still full of it. Then came the

row in the oil inspection camp, which has created a great scandal, and the end is not yet. Now comes a story to the effect that a few weeks ago the governor found upon his desk weeks ago the governor found upon his desk an anonymous letter making an attack upon him. The governor thought he recognized the author, and so enclosed the letter in an official envelope bearing the executive stamp and sent it to G. W. Miller, an attorney at Waterloo, the governor's home, thereby implying that Mr. Miller was the author of it. Mr. Miller resented the implication and promptly demanded of the governor an explanation and apology. These were not forthcoming at last reports, and it is a matter of speculation as to what the outcome will be.

PRES OF IOWA MAYORS. The supreme court has just handed down The supreme court has just handed down an important opinion concerning the fees of mayors who perform the functions of justices of the peace. This is true of most of the mayors in Iowa. F. A. Howland, the plaintiff, was the mayor of Eagle Grove. As magistrate he tried a case of assault and battery, which resulted in a verdict of not railty. He then sought to recover fees from the county allowed by law to justices in similar cases, but was defeated. The supreme court affirms the decision of the lower court sating that section 506 of the the supreme court affirms the decision of the lower court, stating that section 506 of the code, while making a mayor a magistrate, does not provide fees for him. The court also states that the emission is a palpable oversight, but it is not in its power to correct the same; that if the law does not expressly allow compensation, none can be granted. allow compensation, none can be granted. Justice Granger dissented from the ruling, averring inconsistency. Meanwhile mayors must take their chances of getting anything as magistrates, or refuse to act as the same-

THE POLK COUNTY TREASURERSHIP. There is somewhat of a disagreement existcounty and County Treasurer Baylies in recounty and County Tr asurer Baylies in re-gard to his position. A new bank has just, been started, and Mr. Baylies has accepted the position of cashier. He announced some time ago that this was his intention, but everybody supposed he would first resign his office. When the bank was opened a few days ago Mr. Baylies began his duties ago by the first the office. duties as cashier but did not resign the office of county treasurer, and declared he had no intention of doing so. In the meantime, in intention of doing so. In the meantime, in the prospect of a vacancy, several candidates spring up, and candidates for other positions on the republican ticket this fall took a hand to further their own interests, and consequently there was quite a campaign going. The board of supervisors took action on the matter at their meeting Thursday by adopting a resolution instructing the county auditor to them to warrants hereafter for Mr. tor to draw no warrants hereafter for Mr. Baylies as county treasurer. The general legal opinion is that the action of the board legal opinion is that the action of the board is illegal and that Mr. Baylies can go on hold-ing both positions and draw pay for both if he sees fit, being responsible alone for the manner in which his office of treasurer is conducted. There promises to be lively times this fall over the matter.

THE ALLEGED BOODLE CONSTABLES. The trial of the alleged boodle constables of this city has been in progress the past week. The charge is conspiracy with intent to multiply fees unnecessarily and thus secure extertionate fees. The evidence introduced was mostly the records of the justices courts, showing the frequency of small scizures made and scarches where nothing was found. On Thursday the defense moved that a verdict of acquittal be directed on the ground that the charge had not been sustained. Judge Balliett overruled this on Friday and the defense then began the introduction of evidence.

The case was given to the jury at 5:30 last evening, which soon returned a verdict of

not guilty,
In this connection it may be stated that In this connection it may be stated that since the new justices and constables came into office there have been no cases of seizure of liquors by them, although the police have been doing something in that line. The day of the disreputable "searcher" and "boodler" has evidently departed from Des Moines. There are fees alleged to be due the old justices and constables aggregating some \$40,000 which the board of supervisors have "bung which the board of supervisors have "hung up" and will resist payment on the grounds of fraud, conspiracy, etc. EVASION OF THE USURY LAW.

The supreme court last week decided avimportant case bearing on the interest laws, and virtually legalized a method of evasion which may become quite common unless checked. The case was that of Daniel Heffner vs B. S. Brownell, both appellants, from Buchanan county. The suit was on a promissory note aguinst which the defense was usury. The note fell due and was renewed by an agreement to make a certain cash payment. resolution.

Captain C. D. Hamm, private secretary to the governor, was before the commission in the interest of of the National Guard of the Hammer of the Said the guard had been invited.

He said the guard had been invited to the said the guard had been invited to the said the guard had been invited to the said the guard had been invited. alty. The supreme court reverses this de-cision, holding that to constitute usury the obligation must be contracted for. this decision every "shylock" money in the state can demand excessive interest. provided he is careful to not "contract" for nore than the legal rate.

Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTION. A call has been issued for the twenty-first annual convention of the city, college and railroad Young Men's Christian associations of lowa, to be held at Burlington February to 22 inclusive. Each association is entiunlimited representation, and young nen from cities or towns where no associa tion exists are invited. The names of all ex pecting to attend should be sent to E. A. Barrett at Burilngton on or before February 15 in order that entertainment may be guar inteed. Reduced rates have been secured on all the main systems of railway. An attempt will be made to raise \$6,500 to carry on the work for the ensuing sixteen months and all depends on voluntary contributions.

A large number of interesting subjects will be discussed by men prominent in Young Men's Christian association work all over the

K. OF L. STATE CONVENTION. The state convention of the Knights of Labor will meet in this city next Tuesday. General Master Workman Powderly will be present and address the convention Tuesday ever ing. The order has considerable strength in Iowa and a large attendance is anticipated. WILL NOT OBEY THE ORDER.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company has notified the railway comon that it will not obey the order of board directing the company to erect a depot at Bouton, Dallas county. This will be an-other case for the courts, being about the tenth now pending against the company in this state.

His Actions Rather Queer OTTUMWA, In., Feb. 8.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Another strange transaction of L. C. Purdy, the American express agent at Albia, has just been discovered which may throw some light on the atleged robbery New Year's eve, when he claimed to have been bound, gagged and robbed of \$800 in the company's office. Last August G. W. McBur the artificial limb manufacturer of Albia, should have received a package of \$105, but Purdy declared that he had not re-ceived it. Nothing was said of the matter till a few days ago, when an investigation of the books showed that the package was received. Purdy claimed that the package was misplaced in the safe and through neglect the forgot it and thinks it was stolen the night of the robbery. His wife testified that she had seen such a package there a few days before the alleged event. Purdy was bound over to await the action of the grand jury, giving bonds for \$1,00. He has acted queerly at times and it is thought insanity will be urged as an explanation of his strange actions. The trial will no doubt disclose all the facts of the New Year's rob-

PROSPEROOS BLOOMFIELD. Rapid Growth of a Four-Months-Old

Town in Knox County. BLOOMFIELD, Neb., Feb. 8 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Bloomfield is the appropriate name of a thriving village in northeast Nebraska that has sprung into existence this winter. It is located in the central eastern part of Knox county and is at present the terminus of the Randolph branch of the Chicago St. Paul. Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. The extention of this line was completed last fall. At that time the present site of Bloomfield was sparsely settled prairie, Now it probably boasts 200 inhabitants There is a good hotel, the Bloomfield house, two lumber yards, one drug store, two general stores, two processes, two hardware stores, three implement houses. two livery barns, harness shop, several grain, stock and coal dealers, contractors and builders, a weekly newspaper, the Monitor, a barber shop, etc. The buildings are all substantial, not temporary as usually seen in new towns, but good frame structures put there to stay.

The town site is nearly level, but suffiEDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

ciently relling for drainage purposes, and a spring stream meanders through the north-west corner called Bazile creek.

One noticable feature of the inhabitants is the universal courtesy and kindness shown by all to a stranger and also that nearly all of the business men are young or middle aged and full of vim and energy.

Bloomfield is about an equal distance from surrounding towns and there are none nearer than twenty miles. Randelph is twenty-two miles, with Niobrara, Creighton and Hartington very nearly the same distance. So if Bloomfield draws trade half way, it gives her merchants a big scope of country and all of it merchants a big scope of country and all of it first class land. The soil is black loam, with a clay sub-soil. An unfailing supply of good water can be found anywhere by going down from twenty to thirty feet. Hay is abundant and as yet there is a fair range for cattle. As for crop prospects, it is only necessary to say that there has not been a failure in thirteen

Knox county is twice as large as any of the adjoining counties to the south and east and she is about ripe for a division. At the last election there was an effort made to divide the county the long way, which would have made it 42 miles long east and west by 12 wide. This brilliant idea was defeated. The plan now is to divide by a north and south line, which will make two good sized counties 24 by 22 miles square, leaving Bloomfield in the geographical center of the eastern half, and undoubtedly the county seat. This beautiful prairie was bought up largely in 1863 and 1870 by innd speculators and is now offered for sale on easy terms, viz: \$6 to \$15 per acre on ten years' time, at 7 per cent in-

I noticed ten car loads of fat cattle being I noticed ten car loads of fat cattle being shipped to Omaha that had been fattened this winter by a farmer not far from Hoomfield. Parties wishing to purchase land or a good location for business will do well to look over

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

inancial Transactions of the Country During the Last Week. Bostos, Feb 8.-(Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following table, compiled from dispatches from the cleaving houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the

several amounts for the corresponding week

in 1890:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	ncrease	decrease
New York	1 \$054,401,005		11.9
Boston	94,324,850	37.34	*****
Chlengo i	70,771,000	24.2	6.7
Philiadelphia	470,978,238		0.7
St. Louis	22,013,781	*****	35.5
San Francisco	17,000,064	28.3	6.7
Baltimore	14,500,138		0.7
New Orienns	18,718,257 18,671,100	3.2 10.7	*****
New Orleans Cincinnati Pittsburg	13,481,877		8.2
Kansas City	8,385,420		9.1
Darfield	7.88.278	53.4	
BuffaloLouisville	40 14444 4 224		16.3
Galveston	5,575.007	20.1	A15-10
Minounalia	5,280,071	35.5	3333
Milwankan	6,682,000	9.5	
Galveston	5,851,007	12.8	0.00
Detroit	5,783,1 0 7 5,782,108	14.8	
Detroit	5.782.103	30.4	100000
Omalu	1,839,530	****	2.3
Omaha	3,325,898	*****	14.5
Denver St. Paul. Indianapolis Columbus	3,882,888		6.9
Indianapolis	3,680,433	54.1	
Columbus	3 244,000	20.3	
Memphis	982,779		7.9
Dallas	2,425.142	112.8	13.5
Duluth Portland, Ore	1,857,580	49.3	13.5
Portland, Ore	1,780,180	42.3	THURS
Washington	4.840,740	10.3	111111
LIMPLICE CO		1175 F.W.	0.1
Nashville	2,412,802	7.0	*****
Richmond	2,412,502 2,579,067 2,010,554	28.1	*****
Peoria	1,490,871	21.5	
St. Joseph	1,498,849		*****
Poorts St. Joseph Portland, Me. Worcester New Haven Springfield Fort Worth	1.084.200	63.0	******
Now Hear	1,327,061		3.9
Septembered	1,200,704	3.7 13.2	
Fort Worth	1,841,47 1,120,200	13.9	*****
Fort Worth	1.120.200	490-	*****
Tacoma	1,043,997	16.7	
SlongCitz	1,050,519	34.4	2000
Nortolk	1,081 096	34.1	
Tacoma SiouxCity Norfolk Wichita Lawell	571.807		19.7 5.8
Lowell	571.807 691.638	11.0000	5.3
Wilmington Birmington Grand Rapids Lass Angeles	817,666	7.9	
Birmingham.	721,100		39.2
Grand Rapids	1,171,481	84.7	
Lass Angeles	726,000	11.3	*****
I DELLANDON A	EST AND A	15.7 14.2	
Des Motnes	651,591	14.2	200.00
New Bedford	469,845	0.4	******
Topeka	840,845	237574	11.1
Lexington, Ky	439,007	10.0	
Lincoln.	518,407	5.6	5:0
Montreal	8,145,205	5.6	
Halliax	1.248,270		9.0
New Bedford Topeks Lexington, Ky Lincolo Montreal Hailfax "Houston "Sait Lake City."	3,738,737 2,057,964	*****	1
Therebeater	1.581.196	14.4	*****
ACCESSION COLUMNIA STATE OF THE	April 130		*****
Total. Outside of New York	. \$ 1,125,697,573		6.3
	400,201,489	1 m	111111

*Not included in totals, SENATOR SHEA VERY SICK.

Lying at His Hotel in a Dangerous Condition. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8 .- | Special to THE

BEE. |- The many friends of Senator Shea, the bright young legislator from Douglas county, will be sorry to learn that he is lying in a very dangerous condition at the Lincoln hotel. He has been ailing ever since he came to Lincoln with an aggravated case of tonsil itis, complicated with catarrh and rheuma-tism. He recently was confined to his bed for a number of days, but when he became convalescent he was too anxious to get back to his legislative duties, and as a consequeuce suffered a relapse. His physicians say that his recovery is doubtful.

THE BOCK ISLAND TRAINS. The Rock Island railroad company is de termined to make a show at running cars on the tracks between Lincoln and Omaha, and vesterday a time card was issued to go into effect tomorrow. It provides for the run ning of an accommodation train to carr, freight and passengers, leaving this city at a. m. and returning at 6:30 p. m. An engine and way-car arrived from Omaba at 4:30 last evening, for use on this run. This is sup posed to be designed more as a formal run-ning of trains to fill certain requirements of the charter, possibly, than any attempt to accommodate traffic, as the running time be-tween here and South Omaha is about three nours. As the company is unable to reach the O street depot without passing over the Union Pacific tracks, a temporary depot will be constructed at once at the crossing at

North Twelfth street. IRRIGATION CONVENTION. The irrigation convention which will be held in this city February 11 is attracting a great deal of attention. It is expected that over one thousand delegates will be present. Not only will the subject of irrigation be discussed, but some active steps will be taker to reap the benefits to be derived. The after session will be held at 2 p. m. in the state university chapel. The evening session, commencing at 7:30 p m., will be held in rep resentative hall at the state house

THE CRETE CHAUTAUQUA. A meeting of the trustees of the Crete Chautauqua Sunday School assembly oc-curred at the Capital hotel, in this city, n Friday. Plans were discussed for co on Friday. Flans were discussed for con-ducting the assembly the coming season. The finances of the Chatauqua association are being adjusted and the outlook is deemed ex-tremely hopeful. Another meeting will be held in Lincoln in two weeks, when more efinite arrangements will be perfected.

MORTUARY STATISTICS. The mortuary statistics for Lincoln for the past month as prepared by Health Officer Bartram are as follows: Lung fever, 1: liphtheria, croup, 2; heart failure, rrippe, 1: pneumonia, 6; t grippe, 1: pneumonia, 6; typhoid fever, 2; croup, 3; congestion of bowels 3; dilation of heart, 1; dropsy 2; diphtheria, 8; bronchitis, 2; abscess of prain 2; meningitis 2. 2; diphtheria, 3; bronchitis, 2; abscess of brain, 2; meningitis, 2; whooping cough, 1; old age, 1; abscess, 1; marasmus, 1; ulcer of stomach, 1; paralysis of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; intestinal catarrh, 1; convulsions, 1; pathisis, 1; peritonitis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; rheumatism, 1; merarnuns, 1; not stated, 1;

The annual oratorical contest was held at the state university chapel last evening for college honors. The contestants were Thomas C. Chappell and F. A. Rockhold. The conestants were well matched in intellectuality out Chappell troved the more natural speaker and captured the prize.

Entitled to the Best. All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1 botties by all leading druggists.

Murray last night. For earache, toothache, sore throat, swelled neck and the results of colds and inflamma-tion, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the great

R. Forester of New York was at the

How it is Being Accomplished at the Institute at Nebraska City.

THE STATE'S CARE FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Third Biennial Report of the Institute at Beatrice-How the Inmates Are Employed-A Blow to Pinkerton.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8 .- [Special to THE Bus.j-Principal Parmelee's report of the Nebraska institute for the blind at Nebraska City opens with the statement that the total enrollment for the biennial term has been seventy-two patients. The average attendance the past year has been fffty-two.

The principal says there are still a number of educatable blind children in the state whose parents have not as yet seen fit to send them to the school, a fact which be craims is greatly to be deplored. One reason assigned for this failure is that the parents of children in distant parts of the state are too poor to pay the railroad expenses to and from the

There are three departments in the school literary, musical and industrial. To these, the past year, he has added the branch of

plano tuning.
One of the features on which some of the last appropriation was expended was a series of outside fire escapes which cost \$2,000. These escapes are safe and are made familiar to all by use at stated times. Recently they were tested early in the morning, an alarm of fire having been purposely sent through-out the building by the electric system while all the inmates were in bed. In eight minutes everybody had dressed, descended the es-cases and assembled in front of the building. During the year forty pupils have studied the plane, ten the organ, twenty-one the vio-lin, seventeen the voice, thirty-six choir work,

fifteen harmony and four plane tuning.

In the industrial department the girls devote one hour a day in knitting, crocheting, sewing and such like duties, the smaller boys and girls confining themselves to making various fancy articles with beads and wire. The young men are taught broom making and cane seating, in which they become

expert.

The institute is practically exempt from stekness, the physician's bill being but \$16 the past year.

The principal asks for \$500, for a piane and additions to the library. Another \$800 is asked for furniture, bedding and clothing. The extension of the sewer to North Table creek will require \$400, while \$1,800 is asked for proving the sewer to t

for repairs. The estimate for the ordinary current expenses of the next two years is \$21,000, which includes fuel, lights and wages of employes, and is based upon an estimated attendance of seventy pupils. The salaries for officers, teachers and physicians for the same time is \$11,500, making a total of \$35,900.

THE FEFBLE MINDED.

How They Are Cared For in the Nebraska Institute at Beatrice.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. S.—[Special to The Ben.]—Dr. J. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the Nebraska institute for feeble minded at Beatrice, has made his appearance at the legislature. Simultaneopsly appears his third biennial report, which the doctor opens with the assertion that the past two years have been years of constat growth and improvement. The appropriation made by the last legislature for several improve-ments has been expended with substantial results, one of which is the fire escapes which, he says, are of easy descent and adapted to the children. Nine children died during the year. There are now in the tastitution eighty-six males and forty-eight females. Applications for admission num-bered 254, of which the males numbered 155, females ninety-nine. In the doctor's judg-ment there will be at least 200 applications during the next two years, and he has now on his list the names of \$43 feeble minded persons residing in various parts of the state. Anticipating a great in-crease in the number of applications, doctor suggests that accommodation furnished for from one hifity to two hundred at immates. To provide fo one hundred first number it would be necessary to cree two additional cottages with a capacity of seventy-five or cighty children with additional fining rooms, school rooms and a larger

The engine room is located in the old boilerhouse and necessitates an extra man in that department. The boiler-house has been twice damaged by wind storms, is not likely to stand the jar of machinery and renders it dangerous to allow several thousand dollars' vorth of machinery to remain there, doctor suggests the crection of a good

brick building, large enough to contain ine, dynamos, laundry and shops and for this purpose asks an appropriation as follows Two cottages with furniture, \$25,000; engine oom, etc., \$10,000; kitchens, etc., \$ adapting boys' attic for employes, \$2,000. Total, \$59,000

The tubular well supplies plenty water, but the liquid is too hard to be used for either boiler, laundry or drinking purposes. In the matter of water, indeed, the institution is in bad condition, both from a sanitary point as well as a proection against fire

The old well, the doctor says, is inadequate for boiler and household uses, being pumped dry several times a day. The storage capacity is so small the place is much of the time without water, though using the pump night and day. This makes an additional expense for help, and the time without water they had a sufand at no time he claims have they had a suf ficient supply for laundry and household use The health of the institution absolutely re quires an abundant supply of wholesome water. At a depth of 280 foet the new well conclusively proves that deep wells in the immediate vicinity would be a failure. The only available supply at present is either a sufficient number of wells sunk to the rock as the delegant out the small creek rock, as the old-one or the small creek near the institution. The water in the creek would be unfit for houseold purposes, and the water in surface wells while good would be liable to contamination from the sewers from the buildings. If such wells should be used, the sewers already wells should be used, the sewers already laid should be replaced by others made as tight as possible. Poisonous substances in solution are not removed by filtering through any depth of sand. Only matter in suspen-sion is removed, thus leaving the water clear and sparkling without removing the cause of and sparkling without removing the cause of infection. The city of Beatrice has proposed extending an eight-inch water main to the institution for the cost of laying (estimated by the city engueer at \$13,000), which would be credited to the state and no further payment to be made for water consumed until the charges amount to this sum. Unless it is decided to connect with the city waterworks some provision should the city waterworks, some provision should be made immediately for the storage of water in a tank or tanks sufficient for at least two or three days' supply. This storage is also necessary in case of fire, as they would be en-tirely helpless should such an accident occur. A number of the girls do sewing, both plain and ornamental, two knit and three have been taught to crochet. The doctor is satisfied with the result and hopes to introduce shoemaking, tailoring and farm work.

The doctor surgests the purchase of several acres of land in the Ficinity of the institution upon which the latter work might be prac-

upon which the latter work might be prac-ticed. During the past two years several adjoining acres have been rented and \$4,000 worth of vegetables have been raised. No regular visiting days have been estab-iished, but the public is always welcome. Parents visiting children are allowed to renain one night.

Appended to the report is a table of school attainments, showing the number of pupils who speak read, write, figure and have a knowledge of time, money, colors, music,

A Blow to Pinkerton.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8 .- | Special to THE BEE. |- Senator Randall of Pheips has introduced a bill which is almed to prevent Pinkerton's armed men and similar bodies of men from coming into this state to to preserve the peace. It provides that no governor, sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, mayor or any other officer who is authorized to appoint special officers to preserve the peace, shall ap-

point as such special officer any man who is not a citizen of the state. No person will be permitted to act as spe-cial peace officer without authority in writ-ing from the party appointing him. Any person who shall in this state unlawfully exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of or hire themselves out to anyone as a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or peace officer, or any person, whether acting in his own behalf or as an officer of the law, or as the authorized or unauthorized agent or epresentative of another; or of any associarepresentative of another; or of any association, corporation or company who
shall bring or cause to be brought,
or aid in bringing into this state
any armed or unarmed police force or detective agency or force or armed or unarmed
body of men, for the suppression of domestic
violence, shall be guilty of a felony and on
conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less
than two years and not more than five years;
provided, that the legislature cannot be convened, may call upon the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States for
protection against foreign and domestic vio-

protection against foreign and domestic vio-lence, as provided by law.

Any person, officer, company, association or corporation, who shall knowingly bring, or cause to be brought, or aid in the bringing into this state any armed or unarmed police force for the suppression of domestic violence, shall be liable in a civil action to any person for any injury to person or property through the action or as the result of the coming or bringing into the state of such a body of men or any of them whether acting together or separately in carrying out the purpose for which they were brought into the state.

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A Plain Statement of Facts as to Its Condition and Resources.

OAKLAND, Neb., Feb. 7 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Recent events, of an unusual nature, have drawn the attention of thousands of people in different parts of our country to Nebraska. The late Indian scare on our northern border; the reported destitution and distress in the western counties, and fears of vicious legislation by the present legislature, based upon the sensational scenes of its opening days, arrested, and to some extent chained, the currents of public thought to Nebraska as they never were before. And weil they may be, for Nebraska is a great state. Great in area, great in natural resources, great in development accomplished, and great in possibilities.

In magnitude, at least, it is but little known. The prosperous morehant of Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island or Fremont closes a

satisfactory business at the end of a year with the observation that he "likes Newith the observation that he "likes Ne-braska." Little he knows of Nebraska. The prosperous farmers in the eastern counties close their books with a fine balance in their favor on the ledger of "profit and loss" and declare that "Nebraska is a good country for the farmer." But Nebraska covers a vast territory and the fortunate farmers of these superb counties know but little of the other superb counties know but little of the other and more distant parts of the state. So a favorable season, coupled with judicious management the first few years in Holt, Greeley, Hall, Phelps, Wobster or Clay counties, delights the new comers and they write to those left behind in eastern Ne-braska, Illinois or New England that "El-dorado" is found at last and that their ex-perience proves that Nebraska is the place perience proves that Nebraska is the place to successfully raise this, that or the other. Or, away out in Dawes. Box Butte, Sioux, Banner and Perkins counties, for one senson, perhaps, "God tempers the winds to the shorn lambs" that have invaded with plow and pruning hook those western ranges and gives them forty, fifty and even sixty bushels of grain to the acre with good markels at the government posts and in the "mining camps" still westward. And from markets at the government posts and in the "mining campse" still westward. And from them the cry of "Eureka" is wafted eastward as it was in 1885 to 1888, and the stampede for the cheap lands on Nebraska's "steppes" commences. The hardy pioneers in these froatier counties grow eloquent over Nebraska's "Eden," as they call it, and their rosy letters in connection with the flaming and overdrawn folders of the railroads result in loading every westbound train down to the very "gunwales" with hopeful emigrants and home-seckers. Yet little these sturdy but unfortunate pioneers, located out there where less than a score of years ago the tragedy of the "last of the buffalo" was being played by the warlike Sioux—little, I say, they know of the rich soil and salubrious climate of that portion of the state adapted 'mining camps' still westward. And from climate of that portion of the state adapted arming operati

The same lack of thorough and reliable data exists with our eastern critic. They exaggerate an insignificant conflict between the Indians of South Dakota and the nationa troops, in which a few score are necessarily killed, into a general northwestern war. partial loss of crops out in Banner, Keith, Sionx, Perkins and surrounding counties, they point to as proof of the fact that the far-famed productiveness of Nobraska is a myth; that the "Great American Descrt" is re-establishing itself; that hun-Descrt?' is re-establishing itself; that hun-dreds of settlers are destitute, and aid is urrently being called for.

Living on their cramped up little farms, or in the same old stone house in some sleepy old New England hollow in which their an-cestors for four or five generations were born, fived and died, they are not expected to understand the situation fully here. They are not supposed to know that there might be drouth, pestilence and even famine in portions of this state, covering an area larger than New Jersey, or even Massachusetts, and yet the main part of this great commonwealth be practically unaffected by it. They do not seem to know, or care to know, that the drouth-stricken district is more than three hundred miles from Omaha and geographically bears no closer relation to eastern Nebraska than

closer relation to ea Maine to Connecticut. Again, exaggeration of another kind finds a fertile soil in distant communities, and dis-tance adds many chapters to the tale. The antics of an anarchist like Shrader, a dema gogue like Church Howe, or a revolutionist like Taylor or Stevens is magnified into sig nilicance beyond expression and the deduc-tion promptly drawn that Nebraska is in the hands of a "mob." But the outside world does not know that a full grown man now guides the helm of our ship of state; that assisted by the level headed and conserva-tive element in the legislature, no vicious laws will be permitted to pass, and all whole-some laws will be enforced while he is gov-ernor; that Dictator Burrows and his follow. ers could not, if they would, destroy the fai

fame of this great state. Nebraska has a diversity of soil and climate rendering her unexcelled for attractiveness by any state in the union. The Missouri washes its eastern shores at an altitude of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea while the foot hills at its western border may be 2,000 feet higher, the ascent from east to west being very gradual. The state covers seven degrees of longitude by three degrees of latitude. About 420 miles long by 200 miles wide makes an empire of 50,000,000 acres, every square foot of which is either fine farm

every square foot of which is either line farm or excellent grazing lands.

Midway the oceans, in the center of the north temperate zone, west of the track of the cyclone, the hot winds of the tropics are met and modified by the cold columns of Arctic breezes in such a manner and with such results that, with rare exceptions, the climate of Nebraska, though subject to in-numerable charges, is for healthfulness. numerable changes, is for healthfulness, purity and temperature, take it the year round, probably as enjoyable and desirable as any state in the republic. The water is generally pure and abundant. The rivers—the Missouri, Platte, Republicate Pillers Nichran Blue Louis and can, Elkhorn, Niobrara, Blue, Loups and nundreds of their tributaries—traverse every nook and corner of the state. In the easter portion, by which I mean all east of the ninety eighth meridian, the seasons are as uniform. as to crops, as any country in the world, for during my residence, covering a space of twenty-one years in this section, there has not been a single failure caused by drouth or other climatic conditions. The central por-tion-from 98 to 100 degrees west—has been slightly subject to lack of rain, accompanied by hot, dry winds in July and August, for years, that have given the farmers more or less trouble; but in this section the rain belt is gradually moving westward, and close up to the 100th meridian the farmer of the future drill geography, language, drawing, house hold work, as also the work done by the may expect a reasonable result from honest and intelligent cultivation of the soil. West of this agricultural pursuits without irrigaboys and girls both in the institution and the of this agricultural pursuits without irriga-tion on a gigantic scale will never pay. The 190th meridian marks the eastern limit of the drouth affeced country. West of it are what may be called the frontier counties, and it is the land that has been feolishly invaded by so many imprudent and now dependent settlers. It is true that in this great region, com-It is true that in this great region, com posed of more than one-third of the state, containing 20,000,000 acres, there are many fine valleys, and even whole counties, that with sufficient water just at the right time are capable of yielding magnificent crops.

WINTER WISDOM.

Don't be afraid of tresh air, but avoid raughts.
Don't go out of doors for a second without extra covering.
In selecting your winter underclothing, choose that which is warm and yet more or In selecting your winter underclothing, choose that which is warm and yet more or less open in texture.

Take off your overcoat when you enter a warm place, whether office or crivate dwelling, even if your visit is to last only three injunctes.

If you catch cold or develop a cough, get rid of it at once. This is better than feeling "buse" and thinking that pneumonia or consumpton has marked you as a victim.

The best remedy for a cough or cold however stubborn, or a sudden chill, is pure whiskey. A dose of whiskey in water will import a generous warmth to the whole body and keep off the diseases of the season.

Don't forcet that only pure whiskey should be taken. Daffy's Pure Mait Whiskey has the strongest resommendation from the leading doctors as to its efficiency, and from the mest prominent scientists as to its purity. It is the only standard medicinal whiskey. Take no other from your druggist.

but judging this section by the experience of

but judging this section by the experience of recent years, the chances of sufficient rainfall in July and August are against it; and in the counties of Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte, Sioux, Scott's 'Bluff, Banner, Kimball, Cheyenne, Deuel, Grant, Hooker, Arthur, McPherson, Logan, Keith, Perkins, Chase, Dundy, Haves, Hitchcock, Red Willow, Frontier and Lincoln, in this district—with the exception of a few strips along the rivers—the crops for two years have not paid the expense of planting, so that the reports the expense of planting, so that the reports of drouth in that section are in many respects too true; and in many a sod snanty, dugout, or poorly constructed leg cabin—particularly in Banner, Blame, Grant, Box Butte, Sioux and adjacent counties—the winter's sun looks down today on wretchedness, which, if not soon relieved, will make the great drifts of glistening snow by which that country is embraced the winding sheet of hundreds there, too weak to bather the winding sheet of hundreds there, too weak to bat-tile with the elements. The facts are that unless irrigation redeems it, this portion of the state cannot be relied upon to sustain large agricultural communities. The soil contains all the elements necessary to the successful growth of cereals, but un-less the hot and dry period can be overcome by irrigation—which to amount to anything would have to be on a large scale—the scoper would have to be on a large scale—the sconer the "farmers" abandon the idea of successfully raising corn, wheat, cats, barley, mil-let, etc., and such of them as cannot return to eastern Nebraska turn their attention and means to raising live stock exclusively, the better. The land west of the 100th meridian better. The land west of the 100th meridian should never have been invaded by the bomeshould never have seen invaded by the home-steader. It was created for a steek country. It is naturally adapted to the raising of cat-tle sheep and horses. It is covered by grasses, sown by nature, that cure upon the stalk, and at all seasons of the year furnish to cattle a palatable and nutritious food. Be-fore the present misguided settlers came it was the paradise of prosperous stockmen, and the only well-to-do elements there now are the "cowmen." Before the cowboy it was the home of the wild bison, elk, and deer, and their wilder associates, the Indians; and when men come back to their sober second senses, as it were, it will be again conceded to be a natural stock range and again devoted, as it should be, to that business,

But Nebruska is great in other respects. It not only contains an exceedingly fertile soil, a genial climate, splendid water, and magnificent flora; enjoyed by a progressive people, whose improvements in sixty counties of the state are as substantial and permanent as those of eastern states. But the advance shown by its census, in the last ten years shows that in a short time it will outstrip all competitors in the west in population and

It is the only state in the union that gains three congressmen by the new apportionment Its taxes are less than I per cent on actual

It has the finest public school system in ex-It contains less illiteracy than most of the It contains the best municipal regulations

in the matter of police, licenses, etc., in vogue.

It has less convicts in its pententiary, either in number or percentage, than surrounding states, and better regulated communities than the average throughout the country.

Its public schools are not only the best, but its press the brightest, its churches and public libraries as good, and the general average of its citizens in intelligence, resources and respect for law, truth and honesty fully up to as high a standard as any state west of the Mississippi.

A. B. Charde.

Several years ago Champertain & Co. of Des Moines, Ia., commenced the manufacture of a cough syrun, believing it to be the most prompt and reliable preparation yet produced for coughs, colds and croup; that the public appreciate true merit, and in time it was cer-tain to become popular. Their most sarguine hopes have been more than realized. Over three hundred thousand bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy are now sold each year and it is recognized as "the best made" wherever known. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all druggists.

At the Y. M. C. A. Rev. N. L. Hoopingarner, the evangelist who is leading in the revival meeting at the Seward street Methodist Episcopal church, spoke before a meeting of 207 men at the Young Men's Christian association yester-day afternoon. The address was preceded by a song service led by Prof. Sheldon, and a cornet solo by Mr. Henry Ferringer, Miss Ringer accompanist. This was somewhat of an innovation in these services, but was greatly appreciated, the performance being very fine. Several songs from the book used by the evangelist, "Good News in Song," were also sung. The speaker took for his text the words: "But they were the ruin of him, and of all Israel." H. Chron. 28-23.

Miss Bessie H. Bedloe of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp and made the hair beautifully thick and

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

P. T. Sterns of Denver is at the Poxton. C. W. Mihills of Norfolk is at the Casey. F. M. Stephens of St. Louis is at the

L. W. Russell of Glenwood, Ia., is at the F. X. Crafts of Cincinnati, O., is at the S. W. Itsell of Detroit is registered at the Paxton G. G. McClure of St. Louis is at the

Murray. J. E. Bonter of Chicago was at the Millard last night. A. E. Martin of St Joe was at the Casey

F. E. Havens of Creighton is in the city at L. G. Coryell of Neligh is registered at the Casey. W. L. Colville of New York is in the city

at the Millard.

H. T. Sullivan of New York is in the city, at the Paxton W. E. C. Windser of Boston is registered at the Murray. J. W. Rawson of Chicago is in the city.

LKE GEN L GRANT'S.

had a cancer on my Fatal tongue that spread un results ill my thro t was so at from ficted that I could so tree cancerly swallow. My physious sores cian said it was a care very similar to Gen'l. have Gant's. S. S. S. cured often me sound and well. been b lieve it saved my life averted Mrs. A. M. Coldsmith, by tak-Erooklyn, N. Y.

Book on Blood and Skin diseases free T. e Sai t Specific, Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ing

S. S. S.

All our black, blue and brown beaver and chinchilla overcoats that we have always sold for \$12, this week \$6.50. All our \$25 overcoats for

Our \$5, \$6 and \$7 pants marked down for this week, to \$3 and \$4.25.

All pants worth less than \$5, go at \$2.25. M. HELLMAN & CO.,

Cor. 13th & Farnam.