Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
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CORRESPONDENCE. munications relating to news and matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Eee Fublishing Company, Proprietors, The see Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

County of Douglas, ss George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE jublishing company, does sales and the BEE Publishing company, does selemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February H, 1891, was as 24,947

Average 25,371
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of February A. D. 1891. W. K. KURTZ, Notary Public. State of Nebroska.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bre
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Bre for the
month of February, 1890, 19751 copies; for
March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564
copies; for May, 1890, 20,590 copies; for June,
1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies;
for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September,
1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copceriber, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891,
28,446 copies.
George B. Tzschuck,
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my 28,446 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in m. presence, this 31st day of January, A. D., 1801.

Notary Public.

THE early bridge catcheth the rail road worm:

FIAT money is so plenty in the Argen tine Republic that it may be had by the bale at 40 cents on the dollar.

D. B. HILL and G. Cleveland seem to occupy a space in the newspapers out of all proportion to their present impor-

If the council will stop quarreling over spoils and get down to practical business it will confer a favor upon taxpayers.

ENERGETIC action by the council in arranging for public improvements would be highly appreciated by the working classes.

IT is little wonder that Jack the Rip-

per continues his bloody work in London. He has given up all hope of ever being apprehended by the police. THE republican candidate in South

Dakota will be unusually Moody over the result, but the democratic leader admits that he is also out of it this Tripp. Official reports show that 102,178

barrels of beer were produced in Iowa last year. Yet the manufacture and sale of malt beverages is strictly prohibited | invest or loan his money where he must in the state of Iowa.

It is a flattering compliment to the high standing of Omaha in the money world that tenders of fancy prices are made for its bonds. The wise financier knows a good loan when he sees it.

MINNESOTA, Iowa, Colorado and the Dakotas are considering ways and means to encourage the cultivation of beets and the manufacture of sugar. Can Nebraska afford to take a step backward?

THE arrival of a consignment of genuine lymph in Omaha is peculiarly timely. Its curative powers may be promptly tested on the microbes that infest the deceased joints of the plumbing department.

THE magnificent figures of the low; coal product should inspire the coal hunters of Nebraska with new zeal. There are many indications that Nebraska has undeveloped resources in that direction.

IRBY, Peffer and Kyle will form the alliance contingent in the United States senate after March 4. Gordon of Georgia also holds a certificate from an alliance legislature, but his diploma from Jay Gould antedates it.

THE Watterson-Hill controversy grows flercer by degrees and delightfully caustie. Hill pronounces the Kentuckian's letter "impudent and insulting," and Watterson insinuates that David is no gentleman. Thus the quarrel between pretender and the dispenser of democracy stands at present. Unfortunately the Kentucky code cannot be called in as a mediator. Pistols at three paces are not conducive to the success of presidential aspirations.

independent to the United States senate. to succeed Senator Moody, is stated to be in pursuance of a deal by which the agreee to unite with the democrats in support of a proposition to resubmit prohibition to the popular vote. This is doubtless the true explanation of the result of the long contest over the election of a senator, the report of some sort of an arrangement between the democrats of the South Dakota legislature and the alliance members of the Illinois legislature, by which the former were to support an independent and the latter a democrat for the United States senate, being highly improbable. There is a strong pressure in South Dakota for resubmission, which has gained strength since the action of the legislature of North Dakota providing for resubmitting prohibition in that state, and the independents and democrats in the former simply effected an arrangement which doubtiess each party regards as advantageous, and which ended a contest that otherwise might have been prolonged indefinitely.

INSURANCE RATES AND EARNINGS. Among the many important things which this legislature will probably not find fime or disposition to attend to will be the revision of the insurance laws. state during the past year discloses some

interesting facts. Last year the Nebraska public paid the premiums for fire insurance to the amount of \$1,979,192. The companies paid losses to the amount of \$1,135,023. Their gross earnings on the fire business done in this state were therefore \$844,-169, the ratio of losses to premiums being 57.4. It is not known that last year was more fortunate than the average, and the reasonable presumption is that Nebraska is paying high rates of insurance.

It is conceded, we believe, that the rates in the west are considerably above those charged in the eastern states, the theory being that means of protection against fire are not ascomplete as in the east. It is extremely probable that a comparison of actual losses in the two sections would make a showing favorable to the west, where there are many conditions to offset the better precautions for extinguishing fires that exist elsewhere. A much large portion of western risks are placed in agricultural districts, and even in the cities the danger of general conflagations is small, owing to the width of streets and the distances between buildings. The disastrous fires of the year are almost universally in the thickly settled manufacturing communities of the east, where the rates are lower than here.

In the insurance business, as in many others, there is a close union which was formed for the purpose of keeping the rates up. When to these high rates is added the thousands of dollars annually paid to unauthorized and worthless companies which thrive like a green bay tree under the present lax administration of our inefficient laws, it is plain that the people of Nebraska are paying dearly for their insurance.

It is high time that steps were taken by the legislature to prevent imposition upon the people, either by wildcat compassies or by unreasonable rates levied by legitimate corporations.

KANSAS AND THE STAY LAW.

The Kansas house of representatives has passed a two years' mortgage stay law, and it will probably glide easily through the senate. It is to be hoped that Kansas will be allowed to enjoy a great deal of unenviable notoriety.

Nebraska has been unfortunate in some respects in the last few months, She has foolishly allowed herself to be advertised to the nation as in need of a million dollar appropriation for the relief of destitution. But Nebraska has had much less to complain of in the way of legislative menaces than Kansas. Eastern mortgage holders have been watching Kansas with an anxious eye, The passage of the stay law indicates that they had good reason for the determination to loan no more money there for the present

Nebraska will inevitably profit by the action of her southern neighbor if she does not commit the same folly, as there is now no reason to fear she will. The eastern investor is a conservative personality but not naturally inclined to be a harsh creditor. But if he will not wait two or three years after his loan has matured, he will steer clear of a state which undertakes to settle its debts on terms other than those agreed upon and without consulting the wishes of the

Nebraska will have much use for eastern capital hereafter. At a critical time like this it should be her aim to inspire fresh confidence in the integrity of her people and the value of her resources.

If Kansas prefers another course, Ne braska will not complain. She is bound to benefit by a comparison which reflects credit upon the commercial honesty of her people.

SOUTHERN COMPETITION.

The depression of the iron business in Pennsylvania and Ohio, which has caused the shutting down of a number of establishments, is said to be largely due to southern competition. Some time ago a meeting of the iron manufacturers of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys decided that unless the railroads should reduce freight rates and the coke dealers the price of coke they would be compelled to shut down altogether. The railroads paid no attention to the suggestion and the coke makers announced a reduction of wages which precipitated a strike of thousands of workers that is still on. At a subsequent meeting of the iron manufacturers orders were issued to shut down every furnace in the two valleys, and for several weeks there has been no fire in the furnaces and 10,000 men are idle.

While high freight rates and coke prices were to some extent in the way of the prosperity of these iron manufacturers, the more serious difficulty was their inability to compete with the southern product. The manufacturers in the south enjoy several advantages, perhaps the most important of which is cheaper labor. The furnaces and mills of the south give employment to a THE election in South Dakota of an large amount of colored labor, and this costs less than the same class of white labor in the north. Several years ago Mr, Blaine pointed out that it was independent members of the legislature only a question of time when the negro would become an important factor in the economic problem of the new south, and the prediction is being verified. The colored man is steadily working himself into all branches of mechanical industry, and is showing excellent aptitude in most of them. He is equally as industrious and faithful as the white worker, is less restless, and is satisfied with smaller pay. Another advantage enjoyed by the southern manufacturers generally is, that the iron and coal is right at their hands, while all of them are favored by the railroads in transporting both the raw material and the finished product. There is a mutual interest in conseaving which the prosperity of both is advanced. A northern manufacturer is quoted as saying that we find iron dumped at our very doors

selling cheaper than the product we can make in our own mills." There is nothing surprising in this.

who made a very thorough investigation of the prospects of the iron industry in the south, predicted that the time was not remote when the competition of that section would press northern manufac-The summary of the business done in this | turers hard in the markets of the country. He probably did not forsee that this competition would so soon develop effects now ascribed to it and which have been hastened by somewhat exceptional circumstances, but it is seen that there was substantial ground for his forecast, There is, of course, no danger that the iron industries of the north will be forced out of existence by the southern competition. A normal demand, which does not exist at this time, will provide a market for the output of the manufacturers of both sections. But it is evident that as the southern industry develops there must be some radical changes in the business at the north to enable the manufacturers of the latter section to hold their own.

ON WITH THE BRIDGE. Now that the charter for the interstate bridge is an actuality, Omaha will anxiously await the inauguration of practical work on the structure. The assurances given by the leading officials of the company indicate a purpose to push work on the bridge with all possible speed.

The charter provides for the erection of a low swing bridge, work to begin before January 1, 1892, and be completed before July 1, 1893. With ordinary expedition the structure can be finished in 28 months, and if the company pushes the work in the manner outlined by Secretary Potter, Omaha may confidently expect a permanent raising of the bridge embargo within two years.

There is every inducement for the company to expedite the work. Aside from its importance as a means of prompt communication with the expanding industries on the island, it will prove an effective entering wedge in the barriers to the railroad and commercial growth of the city. The Iowa roads must and will come direct into Omaha. The pending litigation serves to intensify that determination. Should the contest drag through various courts, from two to four years will be consumed. The inconvenience and loss entailed by the legal struggle extending over a period of years, will make them all the more anxious to avail themselves of the first inlet to the city. Even should the Rock Island and Milwaukee succeed, the accommodations they will require, in addition to the company's growing business, will exhaust the capacity of the Union Pacific yards. All other roads seeking entrance to the city must look for trackage elsewhere. These facilities, the low lands on the north side afford in abundance and in that direction the surplus roads must

eventually seek terminal grounds. For these reasons the Interstate company should unite all available energies in the work of construction, and thus secure at the earliest day not only prompt transfer facilities for its industries, but capture the valuable patronage of the railroads now prevented from entering the city.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Justice demands that the present congress shall provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations. A bill for this purpose passed the house of representatives and a substitute for it has been reported to the senate. In the arrangement of business to be considered by the senate in the intervals between discussion on appropriation bills the depredations measure is at the head of the list and its passage by the senate is to be expected but if this is not promptly done the proposed legislation may fail in the house. The life of the present congress is short. and if the house should insist upon its own bill and the matter thrown into conference the result would be rendered

very uncertain. The settlers in the west who have a just claim for losses by Indian depredations ought to be paid. There is no politics in this matter. It is purely a question whether the nation shall indemnify citizens for losses sustained by reason of its failure to protect them from the attacts of hostile savages. There is no reasonable doubt regarding the obligation of the government to do this. It has been acknowledged in repeated statutes. The first legislation recognizing the nation's liability was enacted 95 years ago, and there was legislation to the same effect in 1834 and in 1859. All this legislation, after providing that no person whose property had been taken or destroyed by Indians should follow the Indians and undertake to reclaim his property or seek redress guaranteed to the party injured on eventual indomnification. Thus there

is now in force a statutory obligation and promise to pay these Indian depredation claims, but it has been practically repudiated by congress for more than a quarter of a century. Debarred from seeking redress in the courts, these claimants, the pioneers of western progress, have from year to year appealed to congress for the justice that had been promised them, only to have their demands ignored. As was said by a western senator: "There never was such an outrage committed upon any class of citizens of the United States as has been perpetrated by congress by delaying year after year consideration of these just and meritorious claims. There are probably ten thousand citizens of the United States who have for 30 years been deprived of payment of as just claims as were ever presented to any department of the government. They have, many of them. passed from the stage of action. Many of the claims are now represented by administrators, executors, and heirs. The claimants are nearly all aged; many of them have been in want; they have suffered the pangs of hunger for the want of what the government owes them." A great and wealthy

stand against it. It is believed that the settlement of every just claim, all that are sustained by adequate proof, will not require an expenditure to exceed \$5,000,000. The aggregate amount for which claims have been presented is several times larger than this, but The late Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, it is estimated that the sum required made of rags as possible.

nation should not allow such a stigma to

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY will not exceed that stated after a thorough investigation shall have sifted out the meritorious chains. But whatever the amount, it would not come wholly out of the national treasury. The senate bill provides three sources of indemnification before the United States becomes liable, one being from the annuities going to the Indian tribe or nation whose members may have committed the depredation, a second from the proceeds of the sale of lands belonging to these Indians, and a third that the judgments shall be satisfied out of the appropriations by congress for the benefit of the Indians, if in the judgment of the secretary of the interior such deductions can be made without doing injustice to the proper conduct of the policy of the government towards the Indians. It is thus probable that the settlement of these claims would not cost the government a dollar. At any rate there is a distinct obligation on the part of the government that is unfulfilled, and the plain duty of congress is to provide that the promise of the nation shall be redeemed and justice done to citizens who have a just claim on the govern-

> ACCORDING to the assertions of the managers, the railroad corporations are in sore financial straits. Poverty stalks along the lines and a painful emptiness pervades the treasuries. These assertions, however, do not agree with facts. Bradstreet's reports for the past month show a marked gain in gross receipts. One hundred and thirty-seven companies, operating over one-half the mileage of country report a gain of 6.2 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The Pacific group of roads show a gain of 32 per cent, due in part to the mild winter and decrease in operating expenses. The Granger group, which include the Missouri river roads, show a substantial increase, aggregating \$5,353,702 for seventeen lines. The gain is remarkable, in the light of the fact that the movement of grain this season is insignificant compared with that of January, 1890. Advanced rates and decreased expenses, coupled with mild winter weather, overbalanced financially the receipts from the rush a year ago. While general business is at a standstill, the railroads have no reason to complain. The plea of poverty is false. It is a repetition of annual lamentations uttered by managers to befog legisla-

NORTH DAKOTA has decided to resubmit prohibition and South Dakota is about to follow suit. That reopens the field for the homeless champions of the home and the boyless defenders of our boys at \$25 to \$50 a night. What a profitable business prohibition has got to be. One year battling to get prohibition adopted and the next year bravely combatting for free whisky and against repeal. The prospects for the colonels and women in pants were never more promising. And the New York Voice will call for twice \$20,000 into its coffers to save the two Dakotas from backsliding and joining the states where the liquor traffic is regulated by law.

THE interests of Omaha and Douglas county are common. It is immaterial which branch of the government pays the bills. The money comes from the same source. The city needs hospital ecommodations. The county has a building designed for that purpose, most of which is iale. There is no valid reason why the authorities cannot agree and supply the wants of the one while utilizing the other. The occupancy of the building solely as a refuge for mendicants is a perversion of the authority granted the commissioners by the

KANSAS wants an interstate irrigation convention. Nebraska will be there, and it is hoped that representatives of all other western states will also be on hand. The time will come when the general government, or the states themselves, will have to arrange terms for the use of interstate streams. Water will become a precious commodity when Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas begin to make the most of their irrigation possibilities.

AFTER much cogitation and deliberation the legislature of Michigan is disposed to drop all railroad legislation, provided the roads carry the members and their baggage free. The corporations of the peninsula must be a penurious set when lawmakers are obliged to beg the usual courtesies. It is altogether different in Nebraska.

Not in It. New York Continent. When Dame Canada becomes the wife of Uncle Sam, Samivel wants to have it very well understood that his mother-in-law, Britania, shall have nothing to do with his domestic affairs.

It Usually Happens.

Why did not the Scotch railways consent "to consider the grievances of which the men complain" before the strike instead of after it? There must have been grievances or a consideration would not be promised now.

Policing the Town. Hilldoro (Ore.) Independent. It is respectfully requested that parties contemplating going on a big drunk and re quiring the services of the marshal and jailer will defer the realization of their intentions in the meantime or go to some other town to celebrate, as our jail is at present occupied to

its full capacity. ac

The Baiky Team. Helen Gougar in Chicago Lever. From all this political upturning will come a new combination which will draw together the honorable men from the old parties and all sections who will aim to legislate in the best interest of the country at large. want to see a reform ticket in the field in 1892, with St. John and Powderly at the

Save the Men. Too.

New York World. In its existing lenn and attenuated state the eigarette is as fatal to the youth as a rattle snake. Why swell it out into a cobra di capello? It weighs now twenty-one grains and the increase proposed is thirty-five. This is not fair to the boys; they would try and smoke them if they weighed a ton, and as they will smoke we must see that they get as little old stub filling and pure rice paper

OUR DEAD HERO.

Kansas City Journal: In his death the na tion has lost a great captain, a hero and pa-triot, whose worth and nobuity of soul have endeared him to his countrymen to an extent that has fallen to the honor of few of ner great sons.

Denver News: The last survivor of the reat general of the civil war, he has out ived the bitterness of that terrible conflict and grown year by year in the affectionate admiration of both the wearers of the blue and the gray. Leader, soldier and patriot, he has illustrated in his remarkable career the noblest and most heroic qualities every displayed by man in this or any other age. Chicago Times: The general who carried mighty army to the intreachments of At-

lanta and then, cutting loose from his base o supplies, made a march through Georgia and the Carolinas, receiving the capitulation of a great if an inferior force on the way, and joining Grant below Richmond when the conederacy, impoverished, exhausted, collapsed, had given up the ghost, will be celebrated in

Topeka Capital: No eulogies of his life are seeded to excite a feeling of national bereavement at his death. He is known as the last of the trio of great commanders, the grizzled veteran idolized by the survivors of the war and loving them as a father loves his children. * * Personally he was kind, sociable, easily approached, thoroughly demopathies, with a particularly tender place in his large heart for the brave boys, now silver-haired, who, like him though in humbler rank, were loyal when loyal men were Denver Republican: Whether his march to

the sea was planned by himself or directed by his superiors, it will always remain one of the greatest achievements of modern war-fare, and his fame as a soldier will be honored and revered for countless ages. Personally it is probable that he had more friends throughout the country than any other man who ever lived. He had a happy faculty of getting on good terms with all classes and conditions of men and women, and this seems all the more remarkable from the fact that the element of policy was wholly lacking in his nature. Chicago Inter-Ocean: Honors and fame and

fortune did not spoil this strong, vigorous, honest character. He was as unostentatious as when he was a poorly patronized lawyer who hated his profession. He remained to the last a man of the people, and the humblest old acquaintance, civilian or soldier, ap-proached him unabashed confident of a warm lasp of the hand and a cheery greeting. Men of this stamp are not merely admired they are loved; and throughout the land thousands of eyes will grow dim with tears of a genuine sorrow, and thousands of hearts feel heavier for the knowing that William fecumsch Sherman is dead.

Chicago Tribune: In nearly every respec ne was the complement of Grant. Their military methods were widely different. Sherman studied the art of war and was a skillful tactician. Grant was not. Shorman played the game of war as he would have played a game of chess. He calculated the moves of his antagonist and made his own accordingly. Grant played the game utterly regardless of what his antagonist might do. He figured the shortest road to the most emphatic result and took it without any concern for consequences. The two men to-gether formed a dangerous and powerful combination. They were as different also in their natures as in their methods. Grant was taciturn, caim, unmovable. Snerman was alert, active and excitable. Grant was like the anthracite fire which does not give much light but furnishes steady heat. Sherman was like the hickory fire which snaps sputters and blazes and illuminates as well as warms. As might have been expected of one so intense in his nature, General Sher-man believed in the cause for which ne was fighting with all his heart and he fought to

PASSING JESTS.

THE GLORY OF A WOMAN. Before their blissful wedding day Her golden locks were Cupid's traces That drew him captive. Oft he'd say Each strand was worth a hundred cases. He does not say this now they're one, For he has learned since they were mated That confurists don't work for fun— His former rates were understated

St. Joseph News: Of course the American presidency stands free to any good citizen, but it seems as if a duly apprenticed cabinet maker would fill the bill most satisfactorily. Kate Field's Washington; Primus-The

banquet went off swimmingly, did it? and a float of soul. New York Journal: He-You say that tight shoes hurt you terribly; then why do you wear them? She (savagely

She (savagely)—Because they make me forget what an idiot you are. Young ladies, it isn't quite proper, you know, For you to have more than one string to your

And, the, it is quite as improper a thing For you to have more than one beau to your string.

New York Herald: Chapple—What! Don't you remember Cholly! It was he who had the beautiful dog down at the hotel last summer.
Maud-Ah! I remember him now. What ecame of the dog

Kaie Field's Washington: She-You have eceived me. Didn't you tell me you loved He-No, I was very guarded about that. only told you I worshipped the ground you walked on.

Harper's Bazar: "Please sir, I am starving. I've had nothing to eat for four days.
Won't you give me a dollar!" "A dollar!
That's a good deal, isn't it!" "Not to keep a man alive for four days, your honor."

PERSONALITIES.

Lady Colin Campbell, who is still one of most noticeable women in London society, wore at a recent fashionable reception a per-fectly plain gown of pale blue satin brocaded with groups of shaded tulips.

W. B. Stevens, the Washington correspondent, has performed some exceedingly dangerous feats in the course of his newspaper career. Among them was to find the once famous bandit, Jesse James, while a reward was offered for his head, and obtain an interview with him.

President Lincoln once told General Palmer: "I don't believe any great man with a policy could have saved the country. If I have contributed to the saving of the country it was because I attended to the duties of each day with the hope that when tomorrow came I would be equal to the duties of that

T. A. Edison, according to a friend of his is a vegetarian, eschewing flesh, fowl and fish. He enjoys fruits of all kinds, grains of and likewise every variety, and likewise vegetables, especially those that ripen in the sunshine. He is very careful about his diet, holding that it has a powerful influence upon the its action as well as apon the health and vigor of the body.

GAME OF LIFE. Pittsburg Dispatch

This world is not a paradise,
A place all milk and honey,
But it's considered rather nice By those who have the money. Hence this makes life a gambling game; If you're not pat you bluff, And if you win the rest exclaim, "That fellow has the stuff."

The business man will take a hand, So will the speculator, Li'tewise the chap who tills the land, Also the legislator. No matter if the cards are stacked, And cheating plain enough, The one who wins is not attacked, Because he has the "stuff. The game's exciting, play runs high,

Gold, fame and love are staked: The winners laugh, the losers sigh, Still thirst for wealth's unslaked, Go where you will, by night or day, Where life is smooth or rough, If you're a winner they will say: "That fellow has the stuff."

It's shuffle and deal For wee or for weat On the cards you hold Stake life for gold: How the devil grins When the best man winds POPULATION OF NEBRASKA.

Official Figures by Counties from the Superintendent of the Census.

Probability That it Will Report the Purnell Bill to the Legislature-Other News About Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16 .- [Special to THE

Bes. |-The first official report by counties

of the population of Nebraska has been re-

ceived by the secretary of state direct from

Robert P. Porter superintendent of the na-

tional census. It shows the following figures: 24.73 Dixon... 10.390 Dodge . 91,000 Douglas . 2.435 Dandy . 1.146 Fillmore 8.683 Franklin . 5.494 Frontier . Adams Anteion Hox Butte 4.350 Farms 22,162 Gage 11,069 Garfield 15,454 Gosper 24,050 Grant 1.023 Greely 4.807 Hall 5,693 Harlan 16,300 Hayes... 10,453 Hitchcoc olfax Cuming Dakota 2,864 Kearney 2,555 Rock 3,025 Saline 8,532 Saunders 8,532 Saunders 8,532 Saunders 8,532 Saunders 8,532 Saunders 10,441 Seward 1,378 Sheridan ogan . 401 Sloux 5.77.; Thornas 12.00 Thurston 11.417 Valley 25.403 Washington. 1 10.340 Wayne. 1 9.860 Wheeler 1 4.864 York. 1 15.437 Unorganized Ter Nemaha Pawnee. 8.837 Total for state 4.058,010

ROBERT P. PORTER. Superintendent of Census.

On February 13, 1890, Joseph Devigne Waverly obtained a divorce from his wife, Josephine, on the grounds of desertion. On February 13, 1891, Joseph filed a petition for divorce from his wife, Katie, but on what grounds reporters can only guess, as the peti-tion is one of the many suppressed. On the Ed of last March two reporters, one of them a News man, ran across an affidavit for a iceuse to marry issued to Joseph Devigne and Mrs. Katic Keene. The divorce was so recent that the reporters at once decided Joseph was again in search of communications. Judge Stewart was questioned and it was developed that Joseph had, in order to get the license, that he had been divorced within six months. Soon afterwards Joseph strayed in the courtroom, and on being ques-tioned acknowledged that he had been a free man but three weeks, but did not understand what he had sworn to. He handed back his license and was compelled to go to Council Bluffs to get wedded. A few weeks ago he published a notice that no one should trust his wife on his account. She is now living at Twenty-first and N streets.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM. Mrs. J. H. Byerts, living in East Lincoln. was examined by the insanity commissioners Saturday evening. She is a rather pretty young woman, the mother of two children of tender years. Soon after the birth of her last child, two months since, she exhibited signs of insanity, which grow so pronounced that her husband was compelled to file complaint against her. She was moody and melanched ancholy, and it was with difficulty one cou get an answer from her. She would also about the house picking up various valuab articles and burning them up. Dress and everything were made the prey the flames. She was sent to the asylum. THE PURNELL BULL.

The law committee of the irrigation co vention will probably report this morning the irrigation committee of the house which Mr. Purnell is chairman. mittee is working harmoniously and is a un in favoring the Purnell bill. The Purnell bill concerning which the has been so much discussion is for the pu

pose of enabling farming communities to o ganize themselves in irrigating districts an to own the ditches and furnish water at cos The last mentioned feature is a very population in the northwestern part of the state. The report of the irrigating committee wi embrace the features of the Purnell bill an the entire report will therefore be known a the Purnell bill.

IN HONOR OF SHERMAN. The following order was issued today t

L. C. Pace, post commander of Appointed post, No. 214, department of Nebraska, Gran Army of the Republic: General William Tecumseh Sherman die General William Tecumseh Sheri at New York city February 14, 1891.

No leader in the late war was more dear loved than "Uncle Billy." I hereby appoint Comrades J. H. McClay C. H. Gere, E. S. Post, O. E. Goodell, J Gillispie and R. B. Presson as a memoria committee to act with a like committee Farragut post, No. 25, in preparing suitable resolutions as an expression of the deep an lasting sorrow of his surviving comrade

BRAD P. COOK. Post Commander. Adjutant,

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The Oak Creek Valley bank has filed ar eles of incorporation with the secretary state. The capitol stock is \$59,000. The capitalists at the head of the enterprise at Ernest A. Wiggenhorn, Albert B. Chambe

lain and Hugo A. Wiggenhorn, The Omaha mining and lumber company has filed articles of incorporation and declares its capital stock to be \$800,000. The ob ject of the company is the utilization of the mineral wealth and the timber on a tract of Inner Miller, Johnson county, Ky. The progenitors of the enterprise are H. J. Nash, Frank E. Munn, E. Cauldwell, James Balding and E. J. Boyd. A SAD ACCIDENT.

Little Frances Robde, daughter of our well known citizen, William Rohde, met with a terrible accident last Thursday evening which resulted in her death the following day. With some young friends she went skuting on a poud a short distance from the house, and while engaged in that sport slip-ped and fell, striking on her head with such force that the skull was cracked. She went home but said nothing to her parents of the accident, but during the night became very ill, and a doctor was sent for. All that was

possible was done for her but she died the next day of concussion of the brain. The family live at Twenty-second and M streets ODDS AND ENDS. The house of A. Beswick, residing at Twenty-seventh and E streets, was entered by burglars Saturday night and thoroughly ransacked the house, securing a silver water and chain and a pocketbook containing \$150 belonging to a boarder named Robert Patter-

Son. There is no clue to the unieves.

Moritz Baer was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Jackson from Pacific June tion, Ia., on the charge of film-flaming Ed Westeen of Monmouth, Ill., of \$10. Baer is a newsboy running from this city to Pacific Junction and Westeen said that after at-

tempting to work him by various means Base finally offered him a big price for bills with a certain date on them, and when Wes-teen looked to see if his roll contained any such Baer took charge of it and in looking it over palmed a bill. Baer denied the accusa-tion, but after staying behind the bars for a few hours concluded that he would square the thing, and was released on doing so. IRRIGATION CONVENTION LAW COMMITTEE.

the thing, and was released on doing so.

The cases against Nash, Wheeler and their partner, charged with grand larceny, comes off this afternoon.

Belle McGuigan, Liz Smith, Lou Smith, Annie Taylor and Susan Davis, a quintet of colored females who kept the bottoms in an uproar Saturday because of their profanity, obscenity and disposition to fight, were arraigned on the charge of fighting this morning. Annie Taylor was discharged, but the its. Annie Taylor was discharged, but the others caught \$1 and trimmings, which they

George Colver, a youngster who was charged with the larceny of a lot of knives, was made happy by receiving his discharge papers this Charles O'Donald, who was charged with fracturing the peace, was equally lucky, while Archie Debos, who was debited with a bad case of fighting, caught \$1 and cost. A number of plain drunks were run through the

mill, but little cash was realized.

Mr. C. F. Harpham and bride arrived in the city Saturday afternoon and are receiving the congratulations of their many friends. Mr. Harpham is one of our most enterprising business men, and is deserving of all the hap-piness that falls to mortals.

In a Humorous Mood. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16 .- [Special to THE

BEE.]-The house fell into a humorous mood this afternoon over the telegram from Galveston announcing that rifteen barrels of oysters were on their way as a present to the legislature. McKesson moved that a committee of five be appointed to receive the oysters. The speaker misunderstood the motion and stated the question was on the appointment of a committee to eat the oysters. Faxon thought this duty should be delegated to the committee of the whole. Watson rose to a point of order and said his committee on fish and game would meet the consignment at the train. Roban did not think it was fair that this committee, having eaten up all the bait furnished the visitors to the fish hatchery, should now have the first chance at the oysters. Church Howe thought that brain food was needed just now by the members, and that the committee at Galves-

Resolutions of Sorrow.

ton was paying the legislature a very delicate

compliment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb 16. - Special to THE BEE. |- Mr. Rohan introduced the following resolution in the house, which was unanimously adopted:

mously adopted:

Whereas, It is with extreme regret and sorrow that we have learned of the death of General W. T. Sherman, that great American, great as a soldier, citizen and patriot, and Whereas, Believing that in the death of General Sherman our nation has lest one of its bravest defenders and one of its purest patriots, and believing that in paying a tribute of respect to his memory we would be but expressing the sentiment of the people of the entire state; therefore be it.

Resolved, By the house of representatives of the state of Nobraska, that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased hero this house does adjourn on the day of his funeral, our flags placed at half must and the officers, members and employes be requested to wear crape; and be it further.

Resolved. That the foregoing presuble and resolution be spread upon the journal of this house and the hoporable speaker be requested to have a copy of the same properly engressed.

to have a copy of the same properly engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Financial Transactions of the Country During the Last Week.

Boston, Feb 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against tha several amounts for the corresponding week in 1890:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	86	
New York	1 \$606,749,961		10.
Boston Chicago Philadelphia	90,834,548	114274	4.
Chicago	75,850,000		2.
httadelphia	63,032,087 21,870,217	*****	2.
St. Louis	16,155,951	*****	
San Francisco	16,436,544	14.3	
Baltimore	12,283,394	10.1	41000
Cincinnati	13,514,950	27.3	
Pitteburg	12.210.134	2000	14.
Kansas City	8.661.885	0.2	
Buffalo	6,997,404	3.1	1000
Buffalo	7,493,119		12.
Galveston	5.851.991	209.0	
Minneapolis	5,334,329	25 0	
Milwankee	4.984,000	6.4	
Providence	5.323.008	0.0	
Detroit	5,381,042	10.2	
Cleverand	4,677.077	11.7	
Omaha	3,775,964		14 9. 0.
Omaha Denver	3,821,839	*****	9.
		*****	0.
Indianapolis	8,414,256	65.1	
Columbus	2,739,800	16.0	****
Momphis	2,531,406	0.9	****
Dallas Dulath Portland, Ore Washington	2,143,184	87.8	****
Juruth	1,801,874	*****	1.
Portiand, Ore	1,570,205	6.1	****
Tantford	1,715.767	35.8	****
Hartford	2,174,458	13.0	
tichmond	2,684,778	45.0	
tlehmond	1,799,532	26.0	****
t Joseph	1,404,451		6.
t. Joseph. ortland, Me	1.127,014	2,9	6.
Vorcester	1,006,271	2.3	
ortland, Me	1,508,560	24.7	0.000
Springfield Fort Worth	1,229,407		22
Fort Worth	1,686,809	26.1	
Scattle	1,022,264	32.6	
		87.4	
Theoma	761.882	22.5	
Sloux City	962,530	30.0	****
Norfolk	102,533	38.0	
Wichita,	590,810	*****	38
Grand Rapids Tracoma Sloux City Norfolk Wichita. Syracuse Lowell Wilaington Hirmington Hirmingtam Los Angeles Des Molnes New Hedford	770,885	51.7	****
Lowell	754,750		- 5
Wilmington	782,260 569,568	*****	31.
Birmingham	060,068	*****	31.
los Angeles	5/14,3338	**12*1	4.
Des Moines.	637,239	15.5	****
New Bedford	586,465 323,355	20.0	
Topeka Lexington, Ky	224,300 494,500	******	9
Lineste.	430,560 422,458	14.0	
Lincoln	8,544,765	"i4.0 2.0	100
*Halifay	1,786,480	A.M	
Houston	25, 9, 76, 9, 741	10000	
Halifax Houston Sait Lake City	3,858,856 2,687,018		
*Rochester	1,476-498	WWW.	1
Total Outside of New York	\$ 1,047,088,507	5.2	0.
Charles and the contract of th	CARRA GOO MATER	TOTAL CO.	

*Not included in totals. Driving Park Association.

The directors of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Driving Park association held a session yesterday afternoon for the purpose of completing the work of electing officers f r the ensuing year. The following were elected: President, John T. Stewart; vice president, John F. Boyd; secretary, Nat

Brown; treasurer, William Moore. W. B. Millard tendered his resignation as a director, and W. F. Cady was elected to file the vacancy. The programme of the season races will be announced at the meeting to be held at Council Bluffs next Monday. Nat Brown, the secretary, will fit up a neat office in the rotunda of the Merchants hotel, where clerk will always be on hand to give out in formation regarding the affairs of the asso-ciation. After next Monday it is probable that all of the directors' meetings will be neld in this city.

Killed by a Falling Rock. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 16 .- An immense rock weighing at least two hundred pounds fell from Duquesne heights about 8:30 this morning and crashed into a passenger coach of the Was'lington, Pa., express on the Panhandle road, instantly killing Miss Clara Fleming and seriously injuring three others. The victims are all students at Duff coilege, this city, and were on their way to school her the accident happened.

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

