THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Sunday Ree, One Year. 2 0 Weekly Ree, One Year with Premain. 2 0 OFFICES.

Omaha, Bee Building.
Chicago Office, 567 Ro okery Building.
New York, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribins Building.
Washington, No. 513 Fourteenth Street.
Council Bluffs, No. 12 Pear' Street.
South Omaha, Corner Navi 25th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. BEE Building Farnam and Seventeenth Streets.

THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

There is no excuse for a failure to get The Bre on the trains. All newsdealers have been not-fied to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Bre and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to notify The HER. Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Etate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that
the actual circulation of The Daily Ber for the
week ending March 1, 1800, was as follows:
 Sunday, Feb. 23
 22,300

 Monday, Feb. 24
 16,453

 Toesday, Feb. 25
 19,348

 Wednesday, Feb. 26
 19,312

 Thursday, Feb. 27
 19,373

 Friday, Feb. 28
 19,418

 Saturday, March 1
 19,773

Average..... 19.844 GRORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
presence this 1st day of March, A. D. 1890.
[Seal.] Notary Public.

Etate of Nebraska,
County or Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bez Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bez for the month of March 1889, 18,55 copies; for April, 1889, 18,569 copies; for May, 1889, 18,599 copies; for June, 1880, 18,75 copies; for June, 1880, 18,75 copies; for Cotober, 1880, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,75 copies; for December, 1889, 20,648 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies;

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lat day of March, A. D., 1890, [Seal.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

CAN it be that John L. Sullivan is to meet his David in the person of a New York dude?

RETURNS of the municipal elections in Iowa confirm the verdict of November last and clinch the spikes in prohibition's coffin.

THE re-election of Senator Allison by the unanimous vote of his party; is a deserved compliment to a faithful public servant and a credit to the republican party of Iowa. DR. GREEN of the Western Union

will learn a thing or two concerning postal telegraph by the time the house committee on postoffices and postroads is ready to report the result of its investigations.

MINISTER LINCOLN has met his first sad bereavement since his appointment to England in the death of his young son, Abraham Lincoln. The sympathies of the people go out to him in the hour of his affliction.

As long as thousands of citizens are willing and anxious to assume all risks for a four-year term in the white house. there is no immediate necessity for squandering public money in the erection of summer palaces for the president.

THE latest epistle of Grover to the faithful cautiously avoids reference to ballot reform. Cleveland shrewdly colors his sentiments to match the complexion of his audience. Ballot reform is dangerous to the welfare of the Indiana democracy.

LAWLESSNESS is rampant in Oklahoma when negroes are persecuted for forming settlements in that territory. The government will not fail to exercise its strong arm and put a stop to the outrages committed by ignorant and prejudiced white men.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE has put the responsibility of refusing the lower freight rates just where it belongs-on the shoulders of the recalcitrant members of the state board of transportation. The people of Nebraska are not likely to forget it, either.

MUNICIPAL elections through the country indicate independent voting on the part of citizens rather than strict adherence to party. In New York as well as in other states where a number of cities held local elections, mixed tickets were invariably selected.

THE paramount need of the hour in democratic states is a combination warranted to prevent honest treasurers from disposing of public funds. Missouri joins Kentucky and Mississippi in mourning over a moderate deficit, but Ane former is consoled by the presence of the treasurer and the solvency of the bondsmen.

A PETITION for ballot reform weighing half a ton, and containing seventy thousand signatures, was rolled into the New York assembly Monday. The monster document paralyzed the Hill crowd, who vainly attempted to prevent its introduction. The demand for ballot reform in the Empire state can no louger be ignored, and those who attempt for selfish ends to block its progress will soon feel the crushing weight

of public condemnation.

BUFFALO BILL has put another feather in his cap and the Nebraska cowboy is the lion of the hour in Rome. In the short space of five minutes the untamed, fiery steeds of the Pontine marshes, whose very nostrils breathed fire and whose backs had never been crossed by a pair of Roman legs, were subdued and ridden about like gentle lambs by a combination of cowboy, lassoo and grit. Caesar in all his glory never enjoyed a triumph equal to that of our own Buffalo Bill. Now let the noble Homans accept his challenge and mount a bucking broncho, if they dare!

HOME TESTIMONY.

The Washington Post, whose editor is Mr. Frank Hatton, formerly of Iowa, says of prohibition in that state:

It is true, the prohibitory law of Iowa has

had the effect of driving millions of capital out of the state, of closing distilleries and breweries and entailing enormous losses upon their proprietors, without any compensation, but it has not in turn diminished the consumption of liquors or in any way fi creased the prosperity of the state. It would seem as if no argument more cogeut were needed to satisfy reasonable citizens that measures should be forthwith adopted to regulate a traffic which existing legislation has failed to prevent. The principle for which the prohibitionists contena is in itself audable, but true statesmanship should not bow down to its worship at the expense of the practical interests and material welfare of the people. Let temperance be encouraged by obedience to law rather than discouraged by its contempt.

Mr. Hatton is familiar from personal experience with the operation of the prohibitory law of Iowa, and is therefore a competent witness, while his present relations as a proprietor and editor of a newspaper at the national capital render his testimony impartial and trustworthy. What he says of the ill-effects and the failure of prohibition in Iowa is capable of the most convincing proof, and it probably will not be disputed by any fair-minded man who is fully conversant with the facts. Certainly there are thousands of property holders in the state who will attest the truth of the statement regarding the damage that prohibition has wrought to the material interests of Iowa in driving out capital and depreciating all classes of property in the cities, and there is good reason to believe the assertion to be equally true that the consumption of liquors has not been diminished. At any rate the returns of revenue collectors do not warrant a different conclusion, and the importation of liquors into the state is a very large traffic.

The late municipal elections demonstrate that the interest of the people in this paramount question has not abated, and emphasize the popuiar dotermination expressed in the last state election to effect a change from the policy which it has been conclusively shown cannot be enforced, and the disastrous results of which very largely outweigh the little good that is claimed for it. It remains to be seen whether there is in the Iowa legislature enough of true statesmanship to deal with this question in the way that wisdom and experience clearly point out, and give the state a law that will restrict and regulate the sale of liquors in communities where public sentiment sustains the traffic and enable those communities that desire prohibition to have it. It is unquestionable that the weight of public sentiment is in favor of such a law, and its ultimate attainment may be safely predic. 1.

FALSE ALARMS.

We are assured by railroad managers that any reduction of freight rates in Nebraska will be disastrous to the corporations. To their minds it would be confiscation. They cannot afford to do business at a loss. These assertions are familiar to the people of the state. They have been repeated on the stump, in conventions and in legislative halls until they have become moidy with age. Every time an effort has been made to enforce the laws against the railroads and curb their rapacity, the cry of poverty and injustice is raised to delude the people while they are being robbed of their substance and the prosperity of the state retarded by the ex-

orbitant tolls levied on its products. When Iowa undertook to bring the railroads within legal bounds and reduce freight rates to reasonable limits, the managers rebelled. They could not do business at a profit on the rates proposed, and they invoked the aid of the courts to prevent the commission from carrying out the plain letter of the law. The state triumphed. The railroads bowed to the inevitable, abaudoned litigation and put in force the schedule of rates adopted by the commissioners. All the bluster and lamentations indulged in proved groundless. Even at the present low rates, their annual reports show a substantial increase in net earnings, or a total for 1889 of nearly twelve million dollars, over and

above expenses. The railroad mileage of Iowa is neary double that of Nebraska. It is crosssectioned with railroads, whereas the commerce of Nebraska is controlled by four corporations, so that they secure vastly more traffic than coub e that number of railroads in Iowa. In view of these facts, there is no justification for longer maintaining discriminating rates against the products of the state. The people demand relief from the state board of transportation. The time has come for vigorous action. The question can not be shelved by silence. nor the responsibility shifted to other shoulders. It must be faced in an open, manly manner, and the corporations compelled to show cause why the Iowa schedule should not be adopted in Ne-

AN IMPRACTICABLE UNION. Those who had hoped that the Pan-American congress would be able to agree upon some plan in the nature of an American zollverein will be disappointed at the result of the deliberations on this subject as reported by the majority of the committee which had it under consideration. And yet such an outcome had been predicted by those who apprehended the very great difficulties to be overcome. Each of the American countries has its independent commercial and fiscal systems, more or less differing from those of every other country, and arranged with reference to its peculiar interests. To bring these into such harmonious relations as would be necessary to the establishment of a customs union would obviously be an almost impossible task. Material concessions would be required from all the countries, and not the least important condition to such a union, as the majority report of the committee points

out, would be a partial sacrifice of na-

tional sovereignty and radical changes

In the respective constituencies of the

several countries. That is, the

to agree not to change their

have

countries concerned would

cept by general consent, thus surrendering a sovereign right of the very highest value and importance, while the changes that would be required from the existing commercial and financial relations of these countries would revolutionize their business to almost

every department. All these countries have intimate trade connections with the principal nations of Europe. Vast amounts of English, German and French capital are invested in industrial and commercial enterprises in South and Central .morica and Mexico, and in the securities of the southern countries. European bankers, merchants and manufacturers have their agents at every financial and commercial center of those counties. A thorough and complex system of business intercourse has been long established, the ramifications of which reach not only the affairs and interests of the people, but those also of the governments. Practical men will need very little reflection in order to realize how nearly impossible it would be to change all this and enter upon the radical departure which would be necessary to the establishment of an American customs union. The first result to be reasonably expected from such an arrangement would be a tremendous pressure from European creditors that neither the business interests nor most of the governments of the southern countries could meet without running late bankruptcy, and it is idle to suppose that they will invite such disaster m the absence of any certain promise of compensating results.

The conclusions reached do not, how ever, shut out all hope of the ultimate establishment of more intimate commercial relations between the American countries. It is suggested that a policy of unrestricted reciprocity will be acceptable, and the belief is expressed that its adoption would bring about as favorable results as those obtained by free trade among the different states of the union. This would also require important concessions en the part of all the countries, but it would not necessitate any sacrifice of national sovereignty, while whatever changes from existing financial and commercial relations resulted from it would be effected gradually and without any serious risks. There would be accomplished a regular and orderly readjustment, extending over a long period of time, and which when finally effected would be quite as efficient and satisfactory as a customs union, without any of its disadvantages. How far this country is prepared to go toward the attainment of unrestricted reciprocity is the important question. It must make greater concessions to such a policy than any other American nation. Will it abolish the tariff on wool, for example, as an inducement to Chiti and the Argentine republic to accept reciprocity? The course of the present congress in revising the tariff will supply an answer to this question, and indeed will determine whether there is any chance of materially improving our trade relations with the outhern countries in the near future.

"IF THE Union Pacific would buy THE BEE!" Ah, there's the rub. What a relief it would be to strugging amateurs and would-be journalists in these parts, who feebly attempt to mitate THE BEE's policies and news features. The principles which have been the foundation of THE BEE's marvelous success are unchanged and unchangeable. They are as firm as the eternal hills, because they are founded on justice to the masses, and no amount of monopoly threats or corporate conspiracies ever did or can swerve it from its duty as the sentinel of the grand army of toilers who have made the west what it is. Jay Gould recognized THE BEE's power for good among the producers, whom it organized into a mighty army to give battle to his myrmidons. And yet Jay Gould with millions at his command, could not purchase the silence of THE BEE. Nor can any other man or corporation buy it or its convictions. Every daily paper started in Omaha in the past fifteen years has soon learned to foster the hope that some corporation buy THE BEE. Every editor of an Omaha daily during that period has hoped and prayed that THE BEE might be sold to some railroad company, given away or driven from the field. The Omaha journalistic graveyard is populated with men who went down because of the power and integrity of THE BEE. Newspapers may come and newspapers may go, but THE BEE runs on forever.

If the national government is to become a promoter of mendicancy, as proposed by Senator Blair, the charity of the government should not be forced on states without their consent. While the senator pathetically pictures the mental gloom prevailing in certain states, he studiously overlooks the abandoned homes, the untilled fields and the general decay of his own state. A circular sent out by the authorities of New Hampshire declares that there are fourteen hunared and forty-two vacant furms and tenantable buildings in the state which can be had for a song. This condition of affairs appeals as strongly to the charity of the government as Senator Blair's educational raid on the national treasury. It would certainly be a more effective plan to fill the vacant farms of New Hampshire with sturdy toilers at government expense, than to provide them with mental pabulum in the south. New Hampshire presents a broad field for missionary work, and the senator should, in justice to his constituents, demand national assistance to refill and retill the abandoned acres.

THE action of the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Omaha in forwarding to Rome nominations for coadjutor bishop brings them into direct conflict with the bishops of the province who recently assembled in St. Louis. The clergy cannot be accused of selfish ambition, in view of the fact, ascertained from reliable authority, that their choice for promotion is a clergyman outside the diocese, and one who has been conspicuously identified

commercial and fiscal policies ex- the west. To the general public the action is chiefly interesting as emthe determination bodying the priesthood to be heard in the selection of a superior. This feeling has been encouraged by Rome. In several notable instances in

this country the choice of bishops has been ignored and the nominee of the priests of diocese given precedence. In this instance it is not at all improbable that the monopoly of western bishops exercised and enjoyed by St. Louis will receive a set-back. The question is one

of principle, not of men. THE Patti engagement was something more than a musical and financial triumph. It not alone places Omaha in the front rank of American cities as a dramatic center, but attracts attention to the sort of stuff which her people are made of. But few cities on the contineat with twice the resources of Omaha would have dared to attempt the project under any circumstances, and a less number would have been able to make it such an unqualified success. To the world at large it demonstrates that Omaha is a city of enterprise, enthusiasm, wealth and culture, ready to encourage the best which the market affords, whether it be trade or traffic, art or music. That is the kind of a city which attracts capital and invites population. Omaha could find no better advertisement for herself than the recent musical event.

A POLITICAL cyclone has played havoc with the democratic machine in Council Bluffs. The bosses imagined that they had a perpetual mortgage on the city offices, with the privilege of foreclosing at any time. But they reckoned without their votes. Disgusted with reckless management of city affairs, with outlawry rampant and winked at, the people united and overthrew the elements which fostered contempt for public decency and brought disgrace upon the city's name. The new city officers are a vast improve ment on the old. They are not strictly partisans, but men identified with the progress of Council Bluffs, and in their new spheres of action will undoubtedly accelerate the prosperity of the city.

A COMPETENT firm of architects should be employed by the year to make or pass upon plans and superintend the erection of new school buildings. Model plans can be secured at moderate cost from architects of the east who have made school house construction a specialty. Such plans with whatever changes may be found necessary would serve for years to come. The school buildings would in that event be firstclass in every respect and likely to be procured at less expense to the people and less vexation to the board of education than under the methods now in

LIBERAL victories in the by-elections in England have became the rule. The drift of public sentiment in favor of Gladstone, Parnell and home rule is so unmistakable that wherever the tories hold a constituency, even at a reduced majority, it is heralded as a victory. whereas the liberals hold their own and capture division after division from the enemy. The pitfalls surrounding the mongrel party in power are innumerable, and it does not seem possible for the Salisbury ministry to escap, early defeat.

IF THE acting president of the city council can in the absence of the mayor and president of that body approve ordinances, there is hope for the chief cook and bottle washer of Mayor Cushing's kitchen cabinet.

Now that the Omaha, Superior & Southwestern railroad has been chartered in Kansas, the work of construction cannot be pushed too fast to meet the approval of the people interested.

RED OAK, Iowa, in its city election, has declared for high licease, and retired to private life the prohibitionists who a year ago were elected on the prohibition issue. Only a straw. A LITTLE more sand and less sugar-

coated words is what the tariff committee of the house needs to promptly and effectively operate on the sugar duty. AS BETWEEN Beatrice and Fairbury,

Omaha can only repeat with Gay: How happy I could be with either, Were t'other, dear charmer, away.

sound Omaha's praises when they reach TO BELIEVE the city physician, meat and milk inspection is a farce. Let the

city physician reform it. The Two Systems.

As between the two systems, prohibition and high license, there can be little doubt as to which deals most effectually with the evil to be restricted. The advantage in favor of the high license law is that it it can be enforced; that it commands the support of all law abiding citizens, and only the disapproval of those who find they cannot evade it; that it affords a revenue to the state, and that it imposes a responsibility upon the dealers to which they can be rigorously held. Upon the other hand, it needs no argument to show that laws which have no operative vitality, other than to destroy property interests, against which there is such a concentration of public opinion that they cannot be executed, and which in consequence become a dead letter upon the statute books, are a hindrance and detriment to the cause which they were enacted to subserve.

Prohibition in Iowa.

That portion of the inaugural address of Governor Boies which relates to the subject of prohibition is mainly intended for the consolation and encouragement of the democrats; but it presents some fact5 and suggests others which are peculiarly worthy of republican study. The prohibitory laws are ignored and despised in most of the large cities of the state, he says; the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has not been diminished: and public sedtiment, as expressed at the last election, is clearly in favor of the abandonment of a policy which has been on trial since 1882 and has failed to accomplish the results that were promised and expected. There can be no doubt upon any of these points. The facts are notorious, and the lesson which they convey with the growth and development of is definite and conclusive. When the republicans originally voted for prohibition, giving it a majority of 30,000, they believed that it was practicable; but experience has proved that it is not. Therefore, they are under no obligation to longer defend and uphold it. The party cannot afford to support it on the mere ground of consistency, now that it has plainly turned out to be a disappointment and a misfortune. There is nothing to be gained, but much to be lost, by that sort of obstinucy. To make adherence to the prohibitory idea a test of republican fidelity is simply to drive men into the democratic party, as the election records plainly dem

At the time of the adoption of this unlucky

policy Iowa was securely and stalwartly re-

publicau. The democrats were without any chance or hope in the state, the majority against them was so large and immovable. They then had only five of the fifty members of the senate, and twenty-three of the ninety-nine members of the house. Now they have twenty-two of the fifty senators and fifty of the 100 representatives, and the governor besides. This looks very much like a revolution. Such a change in such a time has rarely, if ever, had a precedent in American state politics. The explanation hes wholly in the fact that the people have been leaving the republican party because of its attitude on the prohibition question They have had no reason for deserting its standard. They gave it a plurality of 32,000 in 1888, when it appealed to them on national issues; and in the very next year, when the state issues only were involved, they gave a planality of over six thousand against it, defeated its candidate for the highest office at stake, and very nearly depriving it of all power in the legisature. This does not mean that a majority of the people of Iowa are in favor of granting general inculgence to saloons and arunkenness. They are intelligent, moral and selfrespecting people, and would be glad, no doubt, to have liquor banished forever from the world. But they are not willing to sustain a policy of temperance reform which has been fully tried and found miserably want ing. What they desire in the matter of deal ing with the liquor traffic is a law that can be enforced and that will reduce the evils of intemperance as fast as possible. If the republican party proposes to maintain its as cendency in Iowa and to regain the ground it has lost since 1882, it must provide such a law in place of the present prohibitory legislation, and the sooner it does so the sooner its fortures will begin to improve.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

All Eyes Toward Lincoln.

Fremont Tribune. It is apparent that Meikeliohn, Cady, Kin kaid, Norris, McNish, Valentine and others of the big Third are growing more and more restless from day to day. They have their optics on a seat under the dome of the

Is His Wort Good?

Kearney Enterprise. With a dignity that is humorous in the exreme the editor of the Omaha Republican picks up his pen and writes, "The Republican is a newspaper." This statement will be of great interest to the Republican's subscribers, and will serve to dispel the grave doubts that have existed in the minds of many people concerning this very matter.

Enterprise is Appreciated.

Superior Times. We are glad to see the enterprise of THE OMARA Ree in getting their Sunday edition in Superior about noon, instead of late in the evening, as heretofore. Mr. Rosewater. with his accustomed energy and enterprise, is bound that his paper shall be in the hands of his readers ahead of any of his contemporaries, even if it is at a good deal of trouble and expense. He sends his papers overland by pony express from Edgar. Push and enterprise like this is worthy of patronage and great commendation. We expect 'ere long we will see THE BEE fiver traversing the Republican valley.

A Base Labet. North Bend Star.

The World-Herald contained the portraits of our mayor and postmaster, and if these parties can agree upon the appropriate share of expense which each should bear they will probably institute a criminal libel suit against the enterprising journal. John's wife and children fait to recognize any of the familiar features of our genial P. M. North Bend has as handsome a pair of officials of the rank of mayor and postmaster as any great town in the state, and that any carpener should be permitted to whittle out these "pictures" and label them as they did in this case is certainly a crime.

A Decent Show For Leese. Kearney Hub.

The railroads don't want Leese in the governor's chair any more than they want strikes and riots. Even if he cherish a secret hope for the governorship, what of it! Is he any less to be trusted than some avowed candidate whose nomination might be secured by railroad influence? As governor would be be less unflinching in the performance of his duties than he has been as attorney general? The Hub doesn't ask these questions because it favors Leese for governor-it doesn't favor anybody just vet -but because it believes in giving him a decent show as a trustworthy official of the

STATE AND TERRITORY.

THE Boston visitors came, saw-and were conquered. They will not fail to Nebraska Jottings. The new Custer county jail has been completed. There are five prisoners in the county jail

at Clay Center. Geneva hopes to have a street car line the A gospel temperance union has been or ganized at Nelson.

Eastern capital is being extensively invested in enterprises at Chadron. Tecumseh has the only lodge of the Improved Order of Rea Men in the state.

Mrs. Margaret Cox received \$128 from the Aurora for falling on a defective sidewalk. The machinery of the Scotia creamery

has been sold and will be removed to some A petition is being circulated at Oakland for an election to vote bonds for a new brick school building.

The new Crete high school has been com-

pleted at a cost of \$25,017 and has been accepted by the board of education. The young people of Buxton have purchased lots and raised \$300 towards the building of a Presbyterian church.

The large West livery stable at Grafton

This was the

first fire in the history of the town. The boys of Giencoe have been in the habit of giving clandestine poker parties in the school house and the school board proposes to stop it. Mr. Markus Wittenberg of Sutten thought his fine carriage horse needed a dose of spring medicine and so fed the animal a

mess of carrots. The horse died in a few The fimes is a new paper which has made its appearance at Superior with Duniap Brothers as publishers. The first number is bright and crisp, full of news and is an augury of success.

Buffalo county has fifty-three farmers' aliances with an average membership of over lifty persons. County meetings are held every three months for consultation and the transaction of business. The Coast and Northwest.

At last reports sugar was selling at \$1 a Butte, Mont., wants a \$500,000 appropria-Huron, Fresno county, is the most im

portant wool and sheep depot in California.

Cyrus Corrick, who mardered his cousin at Fresno, Cal., has been sentenced to ten

years' imprisonment. Mayor Boring of San Jose, Cal., was ar-

rested on complaint of a ward politician charged with threats to kill. James McCloskey, a pioneer of Montana,

committed saicido at his cabin near Butte recently on account of ill-health.

The terribly cold weather in Idaho is causing stock to die off by the hundreds. One man lost 700 head last week near Endicott. Traffic is entirely suspended on the Columbia river on account of theice, At The Dalles the river is frozen over and no boats are moving on the Upper Columbia or Suake

The Helens & Hot Springs railway was recently attached by the employes for wages. The road was tied up for a day, but arrangements were made and trains re sumed running. Benjamin Jenkins, who murdered his wife

at Virginia City, Nev., last September, has had his trial and the jury rendered a verdict of mansiaughter. He was sentenced to ten years in the state prison. Samuel E. Breckens, who left Seattle fteen years ago and was thought to have been killed in the Nez Perce war, has come to light again to contest the title to some valuable real estate in Washington. He has

been living at Redding, Cal. The night of February 25, 1890, will proba-bly go on record as the coldest of the winter at Fort Benton. The thermometer at Fort Kocgh hospital, which is a signal service in-strument, registered 40 colow zero, and another instrument, considered equally as truthful, that occupied a more exposed po-sition, registered 52 "below. Reports of thernometers in town showed as low pelow, but the average seems to have been

LEESE SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Caustic Criticism of the State Board of Transportation.

LINCOLN. Neb., March 5 .- (Special to THE Bes.]—The attorney general's Waterloo at the meeting of the state board of transportation Monday leads him to speak as follows in reference to the matter:

"All I have to say is that I have done my duty to the people of the state as I under-stand it. I have labored long and faithfully to give the people some relief, but the other members present have stood like a stumbling block in the way. It has been the same way ever since we have had a board of transportation. Our jurisdiction is limited to our local rates, and there is the place where we must get relief if we ever do get any. The board has refused to consider a resolution to reduce the local rates, and re-fused to even second such a resolution and have the question presented for argument. The facts that can be produced to show why Nebraska local rates should be on a basis with those of Iowa will astonish all who are not informed on the subject. The railroads in Iowa, even with the present low rate, increased their net earnings last year \$862,887.19, and this is clear gain after paying all operating expenses and taxes. The total net earnings were \$11,861,310.09 for 1889.

This has been accomplished by an increase of business in that state. The relief given to the business interests opened up new ave-nues of trade, while today in Nebraska the One section wants cattle rates reduced another parb wire; the merchant, the miller and the jobber are all suffering, while with a reduction of the local rates they will do an increased business, new industries will spring up and our products will be consumed "Just ask any miller in the state how he

is getting slong. He will tell you that Kan-sas ships her flour to the Nebraska market alone the grinding, and unless something is done his mill will close down. The earnings of the roads in this state are increasing every month, and they are all getting richer while

the producer is getting poorer.
"The members of the state board of transportation well know these facts, but refuse to raise a hand to remedy the great wrong. want the responsibility to rest with themwhere it belongs—and not on my shoulders. One man can't outvote three. The state board of transportation in theory is created for the purpose of protecting the people against the encroachments of the railroads, but in practice it works the other way. I believe that a maximum rate bill will be a greater ad-vantage to the people of the state than the board as now constituted. It is fair to pre-sume that the people of this state will not get any relief while the present board has the control of affairs. And as it seems to be the general custom to give state officers a second term, it is also fair to presume that three years.

"The resolution requiring the attorney general to go before the interstate commerce commission is a piece of political buncombe and was only made for the purpose of quieting the local rate question. The interstate commerce commission has time after time refused to make rates and said that it is th luty of the state commissioners to protect the interest of the people and that they were created for this very purpose.
"But the question will not down. The

people of the state are well informed on the and Nebraska, and if they cannot get a remedy before the present board, they can get it at the polls. It only remains now for the people of this state to determine whether or not they intend to submit to this same proreeding for three more years.

SHE HAD THE NERVE. A Nineteen-Year-Old Girl Shoots and Kills a Burgiar.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5:- | Special

Telegram to THE BEE. |- Ca Monday morning about 3 o'clock a burglar was killed in Sampson county by Alice Kinney, nineteen years old. Miss Kinney's father is dead, and she lives alone with her mother on a farm. The two are the only persons who sleep in the farm house. On Sunday night Miss Kinney was aroused by the noise of some one in an adjoining room. She at once realized that a burgiar was in the house. Under her pillow was a revolver. The young woman took the pistol in her hand and concealed it under the quitt. She lay as if asieep. When the burgiar entered the room he walked up to the bed, and concluding that the young woman was sleeping soundly began to look about the room. He wore a mask and carried a pistol in his hand.

As he turned his nead away from her sha heard him whisper to himself: "She is purty, and I guess I'll habter see her later." He went to the bureau and began to go through the drawers. The bureau was directly in front of the bed. When he turned his face Miss Kinney quietly raised in bed, took aim at the man's head and fired. Instantly the burglar whirled around; and as he did so she again fired and then he fell to the floor with a groun.

With the smoking pistol in her hand she vatched about five minutes, when he died. Then the alarm was given. A crowd gathered at the house. The purgiar proved to be Sam Kerns, a negro who has given much trouble

Campanini's Throat Trouble. NEW YORK, March 5 .- | Special Telegram THE BEE. |- When Signor Campanini was heard here for the last time in concert his voice was so perceptibly changed and weakened that his admirers were greatly dis-

tressed. A great specialist soon after discovered that the famous tenor had a tumor on one of his vocal cords. The removal invoived a long series of operations, and dur-ing the entire winter Campanini has been submitting himself to the surgeon's knife. The last operation has been performed and the singer is assured that as soon as his throat is healed he will be able to sing as welt as ever.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria, Whon she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ten carloads of sheep are shipped daily to HILL ON FREIGHT RATES,

The Treasurer Favors a Material Reduction.

WILL SECOND LEESE'S MOTION.

The Attorney General Preparing a Complaint to Be Presented to

the Interstate Commerce

Commission.

Not Shamming.

LINCOLN, Nep., March 4 .- [Special to Tux BEE. !- Notwithstanding the fact that State Treasurer Hill's attending physician gave it out that he would not be able to leave his room short of a week or ten days, remarks have been made frequently during the past day or two to the effect that he was "shamming" to escape responsibility in the meetings of the state board of transportation, having for consideration the reduction of local freight rates. THE BEE representative called on him this morning. He found him bearing evident traces of his recent severe illness, although not confined to his bed. Mr. Hill expressed himself gratified at the call, and to the query, "What is your position on the question of local freight reduction?" he said:

"THE BRE has quoted me correctly from time to time. I am heartly in favor of a reduction in local rates. While I might not favor the sweeping reduction recommended by some I would favor such tariffs as would materially benefit the producers and shippers of the state. Iowa rates might be a little strong just now. think, however, it might be wise to reduce rates within 15 per cent of them. But more careful study of the question might convince me that Nebraska roads could stand the reduction advocated by Attorney General Leese and still prosper.

"I want to say in this connection that I am no dodger, and the unkind statement of some of my chemics that I am 'playing sick' to escape going on record on the vital question of freight reduction does me great in justice. It pays to meet issues. Even rail-road men respect a man who dares to say yes or no. When I get able te attend the meetings of the state board Lesse's motion will not wait for a second very longer." A LETTER WILL DO.

Attorney General Leese is preparing a complaint to be presented to the interstate commerce commission relative to through rates on corn, pursuant to instructions from the state board of transportation. He will not go to Washington, nowever, to meet that body in person. He proposes to save to the state the money so kindly voted for his ex-penses by his conferees. Moreover, he feels that the commission has expressed itself relative to the powers of state boards and that it will not brook further interference, That his motives may not be impugned, how-ever, he will enter a formal complaint setting forth the facts as they exist, and making an appeal for such "freight reduction on through rates as the commission may fee empowered to give. The attorney general says he is confident that everything can be accomplished in this way that could be hoped for by the visit planned by the state CAPITOL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary of State Cowder, and wife left for Youngstown, O., today for a two weeks'

Auditor Benton expects his wife home from Hot Springs, Ark., tomorrow. She has recovered her health. The Connecticut Mutual life insurance

company filed its statement of the amount of business transacted in the state during the past year, Risks, \$59,000; premiums, \$6,254.25; losses, \$6.252. The German American savings bank of Omalia filed articles of incorporation today, Authorized capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators: Jonas R. Harris, J. W. Bedford,

Judson W. Harris, Leverett M. Anderson, George W. Mason, A. Q. Churchill and O. S. The state board of agriculture wants the rooms occupied by the bureau of labor and statistics. Secretary Furnas advocates a change. Deputy Commissioner Jenkins shakes his head vigorously and thunders no

as though he were the noblest Roman of 'em all. A change is not likely to occur. The bureau of labor is thought to be permanently CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Congressman Conneil is of the opinion that the bill for the appropriation of money to build a government building in this city

passed during the present session of congress. Christiana Van Ormer secured a divorce from her husband, John, today on the ground of abuse and drunkenness. The care and custody of their child was also awarded to

It is said that the State Journal publishing company has purchased the Hastings Gazette Journal lithographic plant, E. P. Cooley filed his petition in the district court today, praying a divorce from his

wife, Ida, on the grounds of desertion. The couple were wedded fourteen years ago.

Maxwell, Sharp, Ross & Co., late of Abilene, Kan., will engage in the hardware business in this city. This announcement was made public to-day. Jane, wife of James Mulder, alleged ex-treme crueity, failure to support and cussedness generally and secured a divorce from

her husband today.

James Reed, a young man who says he worked on a farm near Milford during the summer, was arrested today for passing counterfeit money.

Billy Dyer of Kansas City and Minnio Spoots of Omaha were married at the Eden. Musee this evening.

Kidnaping College Students. KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 5 .-- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Kalamazoo college was closed yesterday while the faculty were examining the boys who kiduaped Profs." Terry and Trowbridge Saturday night. Tho aculty has decided to punish the guilty students, but has not yet determined in what manner. The two ringleaders are seniors. All the students say they will leave if any are expelled. The best of feeling prevails between the kidnaped professors and the boys, and the latter will give a supper in their honor Saturday.

SICK HEADACHE CARTER'S Positively cured by these Little Pills.



digestion and Too Beart Rating. A perfect rem edy for Dizziness. Nause. Drowsiness, Bad Tast in the Mouth, Coate Tongue, Pain in the Side TORPID LIVER, The regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL: SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE CHARLES STATE STAT

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed & guaranteed Capital, \$500,000 Paid in Capital 350,000 Paid in Capital 350. 002 Huys and selb stocks and bonds; negotiater commercial paper; receives and executes trusts act as transfer agent and trustee of corpora-tions; takes charge of property; collects rept

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Streets. Paid in Capital \$50,000 Subscribed & guaranteed capital 100,000 Liability of stockholders 200,000

FRANK J. LANGE, Cashior.

OFFICERS: A. U. Wymau, president; J. J. Brown, vice president; W. T. Wymau, treasurer. Directors: A. U. Wymau, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, 1 hos. L. Kimbali, Geo, H. Lake.

Loans in any amount made on City & Farm Property, and on Collateral Security, at Lowes Rate Currentter