

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.00; Three months, \$3.50; Single copy, 10 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

First position, per line, 10 cents; second position, 8 cents; third position, 6 cents.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

For the week ending February 14, 1891, the circulation of this paper was as follows:

Average 25,371.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of February, 1891.

Notary Public.

George B. Rosewater, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company.

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Notary Public.

FRANCE is coming to the world's fair.

EVERY incorrigible mugwump take of their hats respectfully to Mr. Blaine when Brazil is mentioned.

PERSONS who deny charges before they are preferred are open to the suspicion of being too honest.

THE authorities are after the self-appointed relief agents, and they may be in real need of charity before long.

THE state does not need a boiler inspector half as much as some political patriots hunger for the job of chasing fees.

DEMOCRATIC electoral votes are not among the products of the silver states, and Mr. Cleveland is well aware of that fact.

TIME does not weary nor death dismay the consuming desire of St. Louis claim jumpers to secure by hook or crook a foothold on Omaha property.

THE alacrity with which the postal department conceded the vigorous demands of South Omaha is an example the parent city might follow with profit.

No revised jury law will dovetail with justice that does not grant an annual vacation to the professionals. Rotation and recreation is essential to their health.

THE suggestion that young Emperor William may "suppress Bismarck" sounds a little grotesque. The world has produced few men equal to that undertaking.

THE fact that New York casts more electoral votes than the silver producing states, with the Dakotas and Nebraska thrown in, goes to show that the prophet of William street is a close student of the political cyclopedia.

THE finance committee of the house displays commendable zeal in behalf of the taxpayers. To sanction extravagant appropriations or authorize new extensions to state institutions at the present time would be a gross outrage on the people who pay the bills.

ALTHOUGH the journalistic acrobat of Omaha has recently become enthusiastic for irrigation in the western part of the state, he has not forgotten that he was just as strongly in favor of turning their homesteads over to cowboys less than one month ago.

THAT was a very tender and touching sentence in President Harrison's message to the family of General Sherman—"It will be as if there were one dead in every loyal household in the land."

THE sentiment of universal mourning could hardly be more beautifully expressed.

SENATOR VEST is among the leading democrats who now haul down the Cleveland banner. The senator says no man can be greater than his party. But he forgets Mr. Cleveland's first claim to distinction was based on the ground that he was ever so much better than his party. That was the mugwump idea, and worked fairly well.

THE experiment of conducting future campaigns in Utah on republican and democratic lines will attract widespread attention. Heretofore politics, strictly speaking, formed no part of contests in the territory. It was the Mormon church against the field-retrogression against progression. The sharp defeat of the church party in its stronghold, the drastic decisions of the courts, followed by the official reputation of polygamy as an article of creed, combined to shatter its political power while forcing it to place itself in accord with law and public sentiment.

Whether three parties will flourish in Utah time must determine. It is more than likely the Mormons will throw their power with one of the two parties and disappear as a united quantity from the politics of the territory. That such is the plan is apparent from the desire of all classes to hasten the admission of Utah as a state—a result dependent on the retirement, temporarily at least, of the church from active politics.

BACKED BY A ROTTERDAM.

The only paper that has so far taken up the cause of the leeches and shysters who fastened themselves upon the independents as lawyers in the contest is a blackmailing sheet published at Lincoln by a brace of hoodlers.

This immaculate set of reformers probably expects a liberal divy of the appropriation for the great galaxy of law-expounders, in case the legislature votes away the people's money to pay their pretended claims.

Here is the language in which Rosewater speaks of the contestants, back of whom stand every able man in the state: "They will hardly be justified in levying upon the taxpayers for the pretensions of a rancorous mountebank and blatherskites who are trying to work them for all they can get."

Nobody but a set of unblushing knaves would have been guilty of such brazen perversion. Who has built up THE BEE? Was it the shyster lawyers and political road agents who instigated the contest for their selfish ends when it had no better basis than reports gotten up by a set of professional agitators who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by crying fraud when there was no fraud and howling about riots and mobs which were foreordained by them before the election when they expected to carry prohibition by disfranchising Omaha?

Can any rational man see any connection between THE BEE'S reference to the greedy lawyers and the contestants? Does anybody contend that these lawyers have not proven themselves mountebanks and blatherskites in the way they conducted the contest? Has not their perversion of the laws and the constitution been the chief source of all the trouble encountered by the indolents since the legislature convened? We repeat, why should the state be taxed to pay the men who forced themselves and their worthless services upon the candidates of the independents? Is it safe to establish a precedent that would offer a premium to mountebanks and fee sharps to induce defeated candidates to start contests for their benefit after every state election?

THE TEXT-BOOK BILL. The committee on schools has favorably reported the text-book bill introduced by Representative McReynolds, an independent. The measure provides that school boards shall make contracts with publishers for terms not exceeding five years, when so instructed by a vote of their districts. Such contracts are to be made with the condition that the prices of books shall not exceed the lowest terms granted to any dealer in the United States, and that the arrangement shall be null and void if it shall appear that the publisher has become a member of any trust formed for the purpose of raising prices.

The operation of this bill, if it shall become a law, will be an improvement on the present loose system, because it will secure a better uniformity in text books and give districts the benefits to be obtained by placing large orders. But it will probably do nothing to deliver the public from the warm embrace in which it is at present held by the school book trust.

Very likely the author of the bill aimed to abolish the monopoly so far as it relates to Nebraska. If so, he will learn that the remedy is inadequate to meet the evil. "The lowest price enjoyed by any dealer in the United States" will doubtless be the price fixed by the trust. The provision which attempts to keep the business out of the hands of "any trust formed for the purpose of raising prices" means nothing. All trusts are formed for that purpose.

In view of the lateness of the session, the multiplicity of important bills to be acted upon, and the labor involved in the arrangement of a good system of state publication, it may be that the McReynolds bill is the best that can be carried through at this time. If so, there should be an effort made before another legislature meets to unite the western states on some plan that will give their hundreds of thousands of school children the benefits of text books obtained at the actual cost of publication.

The corner in school books is one of the corners that should be polished off before many more years go by.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT. In 1884, before the meeting of the republican national convention, General Sherman was impromptu by prominent republican leaders to become a candidate for president. Among them was Mr. Blaine, who in May of that year wrote the general saying that his nomination for the presidency was not improbable and urging him, if nominated, to "accept the responsibility and assume the duties of the place to which you will surely be chosen if a candidate." Mr. Blaine was evidently deeply in earnest in desiring that General Sherman should be a candidate. He wrote to him that he must not look upon a nomination as the work of the politicians. "If it comes to you it will come as the ground swell of popular demand, and you can no more refuse than you could have refused to obey an order when you were a lieutenant in the army. If it comes to you at all it will come as a call of patriotism. It would in such an event injure your great fame as much to decline it as it would for you to seek it." It is clear that Mr. Blaine believed that General Sherman was the man for the republicans to nominate at that time, but the old soldier did not agree with him.

A fragment of it survived on which to cling," and his career since then, through faction, tempest, war and peace, having been all that his family and friends could ask, he would not depart from it. He thought that the military men who did their duty in the civil war were entitled to absolute rest, and should leave the work of peace to be done by those who understood it. "I have my personal affairs in a state of absolute safety and comfort," he wrote. "I owe no man a cent, have no expensive habits, own no man his wealth or power, no complications or indirect liabilities, and would account myself a fool, a madman, an ass, to embark anew at sixty-five years of age in a career that may become at any moment tempest-tossed by perjury. The civilians of the United States should and must be self-sufficing, their offices and leave us old soldiers to enjoy the peace we fought for and think we earned." General Sherman had a genuine dislike of politics, and when a young man had resolved never to embark in it, "The brightest and best youth of our land," he said, "have been drawn into that maelstrom, and their wrecked fortunes strew the beach of the ocean of time." General Sherman was to the end faithful to his early resolve.

IMPUDENT ECONOMY. There is an economy, as every practical man knows, that is imprudent and unprofitable. The merchant who rarely lets the public know what he has to sell, and when he does endeavor to take it in a niggardly sort of way, is certain to be outstripped in the race by his more liberal competitors. The city whose people are content to sit still and make no effort to let the outside world know of its opportunities and advantages is very sure to keep in the rear of the enterprising and wide-awake communities which constantly urge their claims upon public attention. The same principle applies to a state. In this age material progress and prosperity is in proportion to the degree of energy and enterprise put forth to secure it. In the sharp and eager competition on every hand the winning individuals and the progressive communities are those who exercise a wise liberality in keeping themselves before public attention.

Nebraska has not always observed this sound practical principle. On the contrary, there has been for the last year or two far more effort to advertise her deficiencies than to make known the conditions of prosperity in which she excels. The Columbian exposition will offer to all the states of the Union the greatest opportunity they have ever had to make a thorough exhibit of their resources and advantages and most of them propose making liberal appropriations for this purpose. Even some of the states of the south that are most heavily burdened with debt contemplate an expenditure of \$250,000 for a display of their resources at the exposition. But there are men in the Nebraska legislature who seem unable to appreciate the value of this great opportunity, and who would so dwarf the exhibit of the state as to render it worse than worthless. In their unseemable narrowness they talk of the paltry sum of \$10,000 as sufficient for an exhibit of Nebraska's products and resources. It would be far better that the state should not be represented in the world's fair than to make the inadequate and insignificant display it would be compelled to make with such an amount. In comparison with other states Nebraska's position in the fair would be ridiculous and humiliating and the effect would inevitably be severely damaging. It would be regarded as a virtual acknowledgment of all that has been said in depreciation of the state, and the unfavorable impression created it would take years of effort to remove.

It is possible that \$100,000 will be sufficient to enable the state to be properly represented at the exposition, but undoubtedly the larger appropriation asked for could be wisely and advantageously used. There are many directions in which the legislature can practice economy more profitably and judiciously than in the matter of an appropriation for an exhibit at the world's fair. It is practicable to save more than half the present cost of the exhibit without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the state government, and it is the duty of the legislature to do this. But it is of vital concern to the future interests of Nebraska that the state shall make the best display possible in the Columbian exposition.

NEBRASKA BELIEVES IN HERSELF. It is gratifying to note that the country is hearing news from Nebraska to counteract the damaging reports that have been spread abroad in the last few months. Within two weeks at least five notable gatherings have declared, in their resolutions, that the people of this state have the utmost confidence in its future and that Nebraska is abundantly able to take care of any of her citizens who are temporarily in need. A convention held in Kearney on Friday last declared as follows: Whereas, Certain citizens of Nebraska have been and are representing at the national capital, and otherwise advertising the state as suffering and in need of help from the national government because of a partial failure of crops; and Whereas, Nebraska is one of the only two states in the union out of debt, and has more than \$5,000,000 in her school fund; and Whereas, It is our belief that no other agricultural state in the union has been more uniformly prosperous from its earliest history to the present day; therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Nebraska is abundantly able to take care of her citizens who are in need of help because of a partial failure of crops.

It is not to be doubted that these resolutions correctly represent the sentiment of the majority of the people of the state. They are indeed very different in character from the lurid appeals for charity contained in bushels of circulars sent out by self-appointed relief agents. They express a confidence in the resources and a pride in the condition of the state that is conspicuously lacking in the unfortunate and unnecessary appeal to congress for \$1,000,000 of aid from that source. But in spite of these discrepancies they are far nearer the truth.

Good Idea. Another Pennsylvania mining horror, and this time by water instead of fire! It is little wonder that a movement is on foot in that state to compel the mining barons to take out life insurance policies on their men, payable to the bereaved families in case of disaster.

Our Only Hope. There is but one agency which would consent to carry on railroads for their actual expenses, and that is the government of the United States. Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington then may be allowed to demonstrate the advantages of consolidation, for the better showing they make the more potent will be the argument in favor of the government assuming control of all the great lines of railroad in the United States.

To Kickers. If you are a kicker and see the shadows of failure in everything that is proposed to help the town, for heaven's sake go into some secluded cabin and kick your own shadow on the clay bank and give the men who are working to build up a town a chance. One long-faced, yellow-eyed, whining, carping, chronic kicker can do more to keep away business and capital from a town than all the drooths, short crops, chinch bugs, cyclones and blizzards combined.

LARRY ON THE RANGE. The legislature is liable to get off the track again. The proposition to elect a state railroad commission by its own members is manifestly unconstitutional. Sec. X, Article I, "Executive" provides that the governor shall nominate and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by the constitution or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the legislature." As a matter of fact, this would not only knock out a railroad commission elected by the legislature, but the state relief commission named by the legislature in the relief bill appropriating the first \$100,000.

NO AMOUNT of dodging or legal subterfuges avail the corporations in their struggle against the railroad laws of Iowa. The joint rate victory in the state supreme court is followed by another, which indirectly fortifies the position of the state commission. The case arose on the complaint of an Ohio oil dealer. He shipped oil to Eagle Point, a station on the Milwaukee road, four miles from Dubuque. At first the company did not charge for the switching from Dubuque, but at the suggestion of a rival oil company imposed a charge of \$15 per car. The railroad commission closed the haul as a switch and ordered a reduction to \$2.50 per car. This order the company sought to evade by establishing a new station between Dubuque and Eagle Point and charging the local rate. The case was taken to the state courts, but was appealed to the federal court, the company claiming it involved interstate features. The latter court has remanded the case to the state court for trial, holding the question involved to be purely local. The decision is an important victory for the commission and a sharp rebuke of corporation trickery. The railroads of Iowa and other states will presently discover to their cost that there is nothing to be gained by refusing reasonable public demands and obstructing the operations of just laws.

THE resolution which has been offered in the senate as a substitute for the memorial to congress to foreclose the Pacific railroad mortgage is a mere subterfuge. The original resolution should either be voted up or down. To say that Nebraska will endorse anything that congress may see fit to do in regard to the Pacific railroad debt would advertise the legislature as a set of dupes. If they have anything to say on this question it should be said without equivocation. If they want to dodge the issue they had better table the whole subject. Otherwise their action will be misinterpreted.

RECIROCITY. Come in Brazil, and be not slow; With good for all intended; You'll find your sugar gets a show With "free list" not "suspended."

Couldn't Miss That. He (on his knees)—Miss Watelson—Edith—I am too full to speak. She (anxiously)—Go on, Mr. Bullion. Do not wait until you sob up.

No Trump! So Sweet. No after triumph brought such joy, Although our beads be gray, As with our first, when a boy, We were asked the time o' day.

You and the Devil. When the friends of a young girl who can recite "Curfew" and like pieces in a "hair-graying" way advise her to go on the stage, The devil just stands round and feels happy.

PERSONALITIES. Edgar Fawcett is much opposed to the use of dialect in literature. Albany, the prima donna, has a cousin in the grocery business in Lewiston, Me.

Way It Looks. Rumors of great railroad consolidations fill the air. Possibly the tendency of railroads to consolidate is only preliminary to the universal consolidation, which many predict, under the control of the government.

Good Idea. James Clement, an old resident of St. Louis, has some interesting recollections of Charles Lever, the novelist. He remembers him as a dark-eyed, nervous man, very thoughtful and an emotional, when excited, as a French dandy-master.

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Good Man Needed. Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio. Many have asked me whether I thought Senator John Sherman would retire from active politics after his term in the senate expires. I do not feel positively. I do not think he will do so for two reasons. First, he is in full possession of his vigorous mental faculties and is a power in the senate; and second, the people of Ohio will not consent for him to retire just yet. All he has to do

is to halfway consent and he will certainly go back to the senate. I do not think he will be a candidate for the presidency.

Weight of Cowardice. "Yes," said the farmer to the deacon, "I'll either attend the prayer meeting myself or send a hand." But Mr. Cleveland will neither attend the Jeffersonian banquet at Springfield nor send a hand, and the banquet of the other party will be held in the city while he is in the country.

Had Heard It Before. A Kansas City congregation was not perceptibly shocked last Sunday when one of the preachers took for his subject, "Stand Pat and Keep Mum." There was a very familiar sound to it, but some could not recall the place to look for it in the scriptures. No technical instruction was given in the discourse, but the practical feature was that they should mind their own business and let other people have a chance to do most of the talking.

We Are Rich. Nebraska has been advertised in a most unprofitable manner by the legislature's appointment of a commission for the relief of settlers on the frontier. Nebraska is a rich state, well able to care for her own poor. The sensible people of the state should repudiate the action of the legislature in the relief memorial to congress, and at the same time hustle up a big relief fund. That is about the only way out of the scrape.

JEKITS. Atlanta Constitution: Foreman—They say old Jones died with his boots on.

Mr. Glim—This is a long farewell, Mrs. Gargyle. I'm going to California for my health.

St. Joseph News: If Mahomet were to come to this country, he would find a good deal of trouble in West Virginia as would probably be shot.

What is that? "You are mixed at least one eighteenth century lay with the other eggs, which are essentially modern."

Atchison Globe: A good way to settle the knife and fork controversy, is to take the knife and fork to the state, and do the rest as if you were a hungry boy at a picnic.

Indiana Journal: Wickwee—I tell you, Yabby, my boy, there is nothing like a baby to brighten up a man's home.

The late duke of Bedford sat in the house of commons for twenty-five years, and in the house of lords for eighteen years, in all a parliamentary career of forty-three years, and never opened his lips. His estate covered 113 acres in London, with about 3,000 residences or shops.

Not in Omaha. City Parson—Have been appointed missionary to the heathen and—Chorus of Parsonishers—You are not going to leave us, are you? City Parson—No; they told me to stay just where I was.

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THE EXPENSES OF NEBRASKA.

What it Has Cost to Run the State the Past Two Years.

FIGURES FROM THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Celebration of the Founding of the State University at Lincoln—Other News From the State Capital.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special to THE BEE].—The biennial report of the auditor shows the following expenses to the state during the past two years: Legislative expenses, \$130,000; Governor's office, \$17,400; Adjutant general's office, \$7,700; Commissioner of labor, \$12,500; Secretary of state, \$5,500; Auditor of public accounts, \$5,500; Treasurer, \$14,500; Superintendent of public instruction, \$12,750; Attorney general, \$12,000; Commissioner of public lands, \$25,100; Board of public institutions, \$10,900; Board of educational lands and funds, \$12,000; Board of purchase and supplies, \$20,000; Supreme court, \$2,850; Department of banking, \$25,100; State library, \$5,500; Normal school, \$27,000; Hospital for insane, Norfolk, \$15,400; State hospital for the deaf, \$25,000; Penitentiary, \$12,340; Institute for the blind, \$19,948; State school for the deaf, \$12,340; Home for the friendless, \$5,540; Soldiers' and sailors' home, \$12,340; Fish commission, \$15,000; State university, \$24,150; Total, \$2,039,870.

GOING BACK FOR TILLARD. This afternoon Sheriff Willard White of Emporia, Kan., arrived in the city with Francis Stockman, heavy merchant. Stockman is from Emporia and is wanted for criminally assaulting his six-year-old daughter. He is physically retarded. After the crime Stockman fled to Wyoming, where he was captured by the sheriff a few days ago.

THE fellow who holds four faces Who has the secret of faces. Shortly after 10 o'clock last night Officer Splain found Will Valhove and Mrs. Elia Shult occupying room 17 in the Sheldon block. When the officer entered the room Mrs. Shult produced a revolver and threatened to shoot him unless he was quickly released. After the crime Stockman fled to Wyoming, where he was captured by the sheriff a few days ago.

CHARITY DAY. Yesterday was the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the state university and the event was duly celebrated. A large number of citizens, visitors in the city and school children availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the building connected with the institution. In the evening a large number of persons gathered at the university to attend the formal exercises. Addresses were made by Chancellor Bessy and President Gero of the board of regents, and President Peabody of the Illinois state university.

IRIGATION OFFICERS. The law committee of the irrigation convention is still at work. The bill being prepared by them provides for a chief engineer at \$5,000 per year, and a chief assistant at \$3,000 per year. The chief engineer will be appointed by the governor and approved by the board of public lands and mining. Water commissioners in all subdivisions of districts are to receive \$8 per day.

ODDS AND ENDS. Among the persons admitted to practice in the supreme court last evening was a lady named Fannie O'Linn of Dawes county. The persons chosen last evening as members of the executive board of the state assembly are: Charles Knicker of Lincoln, George W. Blake of Lincoln and M. Houck of Holdrege.

NEARLY ASPHYXIATED. Mrs. Leigh and her little boy have a narrow escape from death. Mrs. Leigh and her little son, who reside at Thirty-fifth and Cameron streets, had a narrow escape from death Saturday night. At 9 o'clock when they retired a hot fire was burning in the stove, and to check it the cold air draft was pulled out. As soon as the fire began to burn low the gas commenced to escape. This continued until the cold burned out, some time during the night. Yesterday morning Dr. Lord was called to attend to the child. His breakfast discovered the house locked and the curtains drawn. He rang the bell, but as there was no response forced the door to be met by the strong fumes of the gas. The doors were thrown open, and going to Mrs. Leigh's room found her and her son unconscious. Dr. Lord was called to attend to the administering restoratives the people recovered, but are still in a very precarious condition.

INJURED BY A MOTOR. A Messenger Boy Meets with a Painful Accident. Melvin Baker, a lad thirteen years of age, met with a painful accident at 4:45 yesterday. The boy delivers messages for the Western Union telegraph company and was on his way up town. As he reached Sixteenth street he attempted to cross just in front of a motor going north. The driver saw the boy as he stepped on the track about six feet ahead of the car, and at once reversed the machine, but before the train could be stopped the motor had struck young Baker and thrown him in front of a car coming from the north. This car caught him and carried him off the track. The two men carried the boy into Kinsley's drug store, where his wounds, which consisted of a fracture of the right arm and a severe scalp wound, were dressed by physicians after which he was removed to the home of his parents, at 413 North Thirtieth street.

THE Danube Frozen. VIENNA, Feb. 15.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE].—A heavy snowfall has blocked the railways in the mountain districts of Moravia, Silesia and East Galicia. The weather is very cold and the Danube is frozen from Post-town a distance of 150 miles.

Small-pox in Kansas. WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 15.—A number of cases of small-pox are reported among the Mennonites of Marion county within the past few days, and fears are entertained of a repetition of the scourge of a few years ago.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Business Done by the Various Companies in Nebraska in 1890.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special to THE BEE].—The following is a summary of the business done by the various insurance companies in Nebraska last year, and shows the premiums received by each company, the losses incurred and the ratio of losses to premiums. It is of interest not only to every insurance man in Nebraska, but also to every person concerned in any way in insurance:

Table with columns: Name of Company, Premiums, Losses Incurred, Ratio of Losses to Premiums. Includes companies like Aetna, Hartford, American Mutual, etc.

LIENANT HUTCHINSON OF G. TROOP, Ninth cavalry, came down from Pine Ridge agency yesterday afternoon at a stopping at the Paston. He says that things are moving along in apparently good shape at the agency. The Indians have distributed themselves around to their permanent habitations and seem to warrant an assertion that they will remain peaceable, at least up to the spring.

Asked to Appoint a Receiver. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The circuit court has been asked to appoint a receiver for the pneumatic power and railroad gas company on a bill by the Lodge & Davis machine tool company. The creditor company was organized in 1885 with a capital stock of \$300,000, and its principal property is located in Michigan, where the plant is located.

Arkansas Improvement Fund Stolen. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15.—Investigation shows that about \$40,000 belonging to the Internal Improvement fund, accumulated from the sale of lands granted Arkansas by the United States government, are missing from the state treasury. It is believed that it consists of a portion of ex-Treasurer Woodruff's shortage.

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

