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THE DAILY BEEL

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebrasks, County of Douglas, 8. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub. Bishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January IP, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, Jan. 13. ... Moneray, Jan. 14., ... Tuesday, Jan. 15. ... Wednesday, Jan. 15. Thursday, Jan. 17.

Average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of January, A. D. 1889, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

EVEN the pig on his way to market has rights which should be respected.

WHAT will the washwoman do in the face of a wicked clothes pin trust, and a combine on wash tubs, wash boards and water buckets?

MRS. SOUTH DAKOTA is very anxious to make her debut at Mr. Harrison's inaugural ball, but her unfeeling uncles in congress intend to keep her in short dresses until summer.

KENTUCKY boasts of a ten-year-old girl who is preaching the gospel. The poor little dime museum freak should be pityingly suppressed. She is as unwholesome as a living skeleton.

- A YOUNG woman was recently at tacked by highwaymen at 3:30 in the afternoon and severely handled. This did not happen in the crude and uncout! west. It happened in New York City.

CHICAGO's latest candidate for no toriety is a girl of sixteen who shot at her mother with a revolver. It is al most safe to say that the giddy miss was not spanked enough in her earlier teens.

ISN'T the sugar bounty bill intended after all to relieve the victim of the electric sugar fraud? The western farmer, for whose benefit the passage o the sugar bounty bill is urged, is yet to be found.

It is said that Chicago policemen were present at a recent anarchist meet ing and took notes. The Times of that city would probably deny the ability of a Chicago policeman to take notes or anything else but an occasional bribe.

ACCORDING to telegrams Mrs. Blood good, of Wyoming, shot her husband and fled with a handsomer man. Mrs. Bloodgood, said to be a dashing blonde, is probably the creation of a vivid im agination stimulated by innumerable

THE New York banks have had their surplus holdings expanded to the extent of over ten millions within the past few days. This will make it necessary for old father Nickerbocker to let out an inch or two of the leathern belt about his well-rounded paunch.

SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts. is determined that he will not vield an inch to any bill for the purpose of opening the Sioux reservation until the consent of the Indians shall have been gained. The people of Dakota will now be looking for his scalp, since Springer has jumped out of the way.

A GENTLEMAN who holds a twelve thousand dollar railroad position and aspires to an eight thousand dollar one in the cabinet speaks of the matter as though the change would involve a sacrifice of four thousand dollars. It is be lieved by the public, however, that eight thousand dollars added to twelve thousand dollars makes the pleasant total of twenty thousand dollars. The railroads would like to have a personal representative in Harrison's councils.

IT is significant that a great deal of attention is given by the legislatures of many western states towards enlarging the powers of cities, in order that they may regulate the charges of waterworks, gas, street car, telephone, and other corporations doing business under a city charter. This is certainly in line with the anti-monopoly and antitrust movement that is pervading the atmosphere, and it remains to be seen how much practical benefit will come of it:

THE farmers of several counties of lows have organized stock companies on the co-operative plan for the purpose of selling their products and buying their necessaries, and even farm implements. The purpose, of course, of these organizations is to save the middleman's profits and to divide the earnings among the members. The result of these undertakings will be watched with interest. As yet they are merely experimental and no definite conclusion can be drawn as to their practicability. Judging from the results of past experience in co-operation, it is safe to predict, however, that where business tact and methods are adopted success will follow.

A GREAT INTEREST IN PERIL: The growth of the packing interest in South Omaha has been one of the most conspicuous examples of western energy and enterprise. It has far exceeded the expectations of those who started the industry, and has held out the promise that this market would within the next two or three years lead all others in the amount of its product. Under fair conditions, free from artificial discriminations, there is every reason why South Omaha should attain to this position. Most favorably located as a packing center, nothing is needed but proper enterprise and just treatment from the railroads to place her at the front in the great industry with which she is identified.

But the serious fact is presented that these conditions to progress are being denied South Omaha, and that the interest which is the foundation of her prosperity, instead of advancing, is in danger of decline. - In order to ascertain the cause of this THE BEE has interviewed a number of the most promient commission merchants engaged in andling hogs and cattle, and their statements of the situation are given elsewhere. They merit careful perusal by all who are interested in this matter. It will be seen that the majority of these merchants allege as one cause of the reduction and diversion of shipments a lack of enterprise on the part of the stock yards company. While the commission men have spared no effort to advertise the South Omaha market, the company, it is charged, has done almost nothing to invite and encourage shipments to that market. It permits to go unrefuted the false representations regarding South Omaha that are made continually by the agents of similar companies from Chicago, Kansas City and Sioux City, and by the local agents for railroads shipping east. As a notable instance of the diversion of shipments from South Omaha, one commission merchant stated that he knew of hogs being shipped to Sioux City from within forty miles of Omaha. The stock yard companies elsewhere keep energetic agents in the field, but the company at South Omaha makes no such effort to attract shipments to that market. Furthermore, it is said this company does not supply adequate facilities. Stock is unnecessarily detained at the yards, causing a loss to shippers. The

interests of the packers are duly cared

for by the company, while those of the

shippers and commission men are neg-

A more serious drawback is the

lected.

discrimination of the railroads against South Omaha. All roads east of the river, it is stated, furnish the best of accommodations and the most satisfactory service for shipments to Chicago and other points, while putting every possible obstacle in the way of shipment to South Omaha. There is great difficulty in getting cars for the latter market, but never any trouble for shipment to Chicago. It is alleged, also, that shipments to South Omaha are delayed in every possible way, sometimes being even sidetracked, so that shipments from western Iowa reach Chicago before they do the South Omaha market. The tendency of these and numerous other obstructive and annoying discriminations is to discourage shippers, and the consequent diversion of business from South Omaha has been very considerable, with the certainty that it must become very much greater if the situation is not materially improved. It is not sufficient that the packing industry of South Omaha be simply maintained. It should realize a steady and substantial growth. This it unquestionably can do if adequate effort and enterprise are exerted. It would seem to be obviously to the advantage of the stock yards company to cooperate with the commission men in encouraging shipments to South Omaha, and to insure shippers every practicable facility for the prompt handling of their stock, and for their protection against loss by delays or otherwise. As to the railroad discriminations, they may be more difficult of removal than the other retarding causes, but it cannot be impossible to remove them in part at least. At any rate, it is apparent that something needs to be done to infuse increased vigor and activity into the packing interest of South

Omaha, and all concerned in the prog-

ress of this important interest should

lose no time in addressing themselves

DECLINING TRUST VALUES. The general decline in the value of trust shares and securities shows the effect of recent judicial decisions and proposed legislation. There is no reason to suppose it is due to any diminution of the prosperity of these monopolistic combinations, since there is no evidence that they are being operated at any less profit than heretofore. The only combine, so far as we are aware, that has reduced the price of its product, is the whisky trust, and it has not been reported that this is losing money. It is engaged in a desperate effort to crush out formidable competition, which has thus far met it at every point, but it is not at all probable that the margin of profit has yet been entirely cut off. All other combinations, including the great sugar trust, which recently encountered the adverse decision of Judge Barrett, of the New York supreme court, are maintaining their control of prices and products in their several lines, and presumably with satisfactory results to those who control them.

But investors in these combinations do not misunderstand the meaning of the universal popular demand for preventive legislation and the very general response that is being made to it. Despite the plausible assurances of such sophistical pleaders as Professor Dwight and some others who have undertaken a defense of trusts as legal, the holders of the shares and securities of these monopolistic combinations feel that there is little safety in properties which exist in defiance of the popular sentiment and under the ban of judicial opinion eminent for fairness and honesty. The more reckless of the investors in such properties may boldly determine to carry the fight to the last

extremity, as the chiefs of the sugar trust have decided to do, but the discreet and careful will be disposed to unload possessions which they must defend at great odds and put their money where its investment will have the unquestioned sanction of law. This, undoubtedly, is the true explanation of the decline in the value of trust shares

and securities. The influence that has brought about this condition should be extended and made more pressing. Every state legislature in which trust legislation has been proposed, and we know of none where the subject has not received consideration-should keep it prominently among the most important matters to be considered. It is reasonably certain that nothing will be done by the present congress, and it is by no means assured that the next will respond to the popular demand. It is in the power of the states to abate the evil, and the outlook is now favorable for general legislation to accomplish that result.

THERE is said to be a disposition among some western republican senators to concur in the amended Springer omnibus bill for the admission of the territories, with a few slight changes. They argue that the bill insures the admission of South Dakota and Montana by executive proclamation before the meeting of congress in the fall, provided South Dakota adopts the Sioux Falls constitution at the election provided for in April. The expectation of early admission they believe will be a strong inducement to a favorable vote on that constitution. Two territories would thus be brought in as early as they could be by any legislation of the next congress, even if an extra session were called. These senators regret the inclusion of New Mexico in the bill, but it is simply an enabling act for that territory, North Dakota and Washington, and the next congress can decide for itself whether it will complete the act of admission for any or all of these three territories. Several defects in the Springer bill have, however, been discovered which will imperil its chances in the senate, and it will not pass that body without being at least amended in several particulars. It is not unlikely that South Dakota influence may be exerted in its favor, with necessary changes.

THE railroads, contractors and other rings and combines are marshalling their forces at the legistature prepara tory to making an onslaught on the Omaha charter bill as soon as it comes up for discussion. There are clauses in the proposed bill which are of vital importance to our city at this stage of its development. There are powers to be conferred upon the city which will insure its growth and prosperity and will protect the best interests of our citizens and taxpayers. The question is, will the committee in charge of the bill and the legislature be governed by the principle in passing upon the measure that they are to consider the interests of the city as a whole and not the interests of any one corporation, clique or combine. It would be a burning disgrace and an irreparable wrong to Omaha if the disreputable scenes of two years ago were to be re-enacted, whereby the charter was mutilated of its strongest provisions at the instance of the lobby. Let the legislature therefore look to it, that whatever action be taken upon the bill, our city shall not again suffer at the hands of her detractors.

THE note of alarm has been sounded in St. Paul and Minneapolis that the municipal expenses of the twin cities must be retrenched. Already the bonded indebtedness of Minneapolis is dangerously near the limit fixed by the charter, while the bonds of either city are quoted in the money market below par. The Pioneer Press calls attention to the enormous expenditures that have been made during the past few years in public improvements, and calls a halt. Extraordinary issues of municipal bonds have been created to carry on these works and the time has come when this source of relief has about dried up. The advice that paper gives the cities should not fall on deaf ears, even in these latitudes. "The only way to economize: Cut down salaries wherever above the average, reduce superfluous forces and get along, if necessary, without some of the improvements which are really needed. A city would get more benefit of a moderate tax rate and a surplus revenue for a single year than it could out of the costliest public work

that could be projected." THE conduct of the Germans in Samoa has aroused the pugnacity of Senator Frye, of Maine, and he is ready to go to any extremity in the fulfillment of our assurances to the Samoans. There is no reason why this country should make any undue concessions to Germany that would involve a sacrifice of our national interests, and whatever pledges have been made to the Samoans should be kept in good faith. But as the affair now appears we are not called upon to do more than demand of Germany full reparation for outrages upon American citizens, and this should be done firmly and decisively. Samoa is a very long distance from the United States, and it is somewhat questionable whether it would pay this country to get into serious trouble with Germany in order to maintain Samoan independence. Doubtless we shall be able to obtain through the peaceful methods of diplomacy every demand that we can reasonably and justly make.

THE BEE devotes considerable space to-day to South Omaha business men, who state their grievances in a straightforward and intelligent manner. From the evidence presented, and that yet to be published, it is clearly manifest that vigorous action is demanded if Omaha is to hold the ground she has gained in the live stock industry of the country. The revelations which THE BEE makes have not been hatched up for the purpose of a sensation, but they are the outcroppings of a general sentiment among stockmen that something must be done to compel the railroads to cease their flagrant discrimina-

tion against Omaha and South Omaha, and to infuse more life into the stock yards management. There can be no doubt that THE BEE's disclosures will bring about some means to accomplish

THE series of unpiased reports of the operation of pronibition in Iowa published in our columns is respectfully referred to the many good people of Omaha deluded by the prohibition movement in Nebraska. None are so blind as those who will not sec. Let them judge for themselves which is to be preferred, the high license law and license board system of Omaha, whereby the liquor business is under perfect control or the prohibition laws of Iowa. where rat holes and underground traffic flourish in full bloom, as graphically described by our special correspondent.

THE movement for a reduction of railroad rates is not confined to Iowa, Nebraska or Kansas, but is vigorously active in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is proposed in these states to pass bills making the railroad fare the uniform rate of two cents a mile. Many roads are said to favor this plan whereby excursion rates, mileage books and all special concessions of a similar nature will be abolished. There are evidently advantages to be gained by both the public in general and the railroads by adopting such a measure. But on the other hand, certain interests would be affected by such a move.

UNFORTUNATELY for Jefferson square its fresh air is too often vitiated by the fumes and its sunshine too often darkened by the smoke vomited forth night and day from the smelting works and Union Pacific shops not six blocks away. This is one important matter which Jim Creighton and Captain Furay have studiously overlooked.

THE attention of the gentleman now shouting for prohibition in Nebraska is respectfully called to the first page of this morning's BEE.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

An Opportunity to Please.

Nebraska City News.
The members of the legislature would greatly please the people were they to enact a law making it necessary for the legislature to meet only once in six years. Let the United States senators be elected by a copu lar vote of the people. . This would be a saving of many millions to the people of this great and growing state.

> It Would Be a Boon. Nebraska City Press.

Inventors should turn their attention to a smoke consumer; a cigarette smoke consumer.

Many Legislatsrs Would Suffer.

Unadilla Times. The railroad gangs have full and complete control of the legislature, and from present indications will control legislation that has a tendency to effect their interests and benefit the public. It is unfortunate for the people that these monopolies can get their law-makers and state officers by the throat and choke from them all good intentions, but they do it. Sometimes it is done at the primaries, sometimes at the polls and sometimes at the market places for statesmen, at Lincoln, where boodle is the reigning spirit. While the lawmakers are trying to pass laws to do away with trusts, why not pass an act to hang

Trying to Van Wyck Him. Howells Jaurnal.

Van Wyck was a good friend to the people, and, although somewhat peculiar in his way of doing things, he succeeded in accomplishing a great deal of good; but the railroads, the dictators in politics in this state, downed him, and he was compelled to ratire to private life. Now the railroad hirelings are after Attorney General Leese, who has proven himself to be a champion of the people, and they now propose to serve him in the same manner in which they did Van Wyck.

They All Go There. Washington Critic. No republican is prominent who has not visited Indianapolis.

Striking a Balance. Cincinnatt Enquirer.

Utah can not come into the Union because of too much marrying. Some states ought to go out because of too much divorcing.

On a Magnificent Scale. Philadelphia Record.

All the ways of New York are magnificent. Her net debt is over \$91,000,000, and her government costs her \$40,000,000 a year. Our Friend Dennis.

New York World,

Now comes a dispatch from California which asserts that "Mr. Murchison's" real name is not Osgoodby, but Haley. But, so far as a government position is concerned, it looks as though his name were Dennis.

Filibustering Against Dakota.

Inter Ocean.
The democratic flibustering against the admission of Dakota to statehood is wonderfully stupid. South Dakota's admission is now but a question of brief time; it cannot be prevented, nor can it long be delayed. But delay in the admission of Dakota means delay in the consideration of the claims of other territories to whose admission the democrats in congress have professed themselves favorable.

The Nebraska Farmer.

Springfield Republican. There are forty-seven farmers in the Nebraska house of representatives, and they have been holding secret caucuses lately. much to the consternation of some of the house leaders, who have been accustomed to regard them as of little account except for their votes. It is surmised that the farmers have in mind legislation on railroad ques tions. They express a determination to have law that will prohibit future "robbery and extortion" on the part of the railroads of the

WITH THE WITS.

There are no rounds of drink in the ladder of success. -St. Paul Globe. The bustle is one of the things by means of which art gets the bulge on nature.-Bing-

hampton Republican. The favorite hymn of the gum-chewing ing maiden is: "Oh Pittsburg Chroniele "Oh, that will be jawful." If discretion be the better part of valor, we

suppose indiscretion is the worse part .-

Rochester Post-Express. The new administration society at Washington will consider low-necked dresses low.-New Orleans Picayune. The window-glass men say they are pained at the report that they are about to form a

trust.-Baltimore American. The lecturer who remarks "there is much to be said on this subject," and then don't say it, is indeed a true philanthropist.—Merchan

Traveller. Miss Mary D. Brine has just completed a new poem. There shouldn't be anything fresh about a poem just from the strine. -- Washington Critic.

A New Jersey negro has two hearts; but

that is nothing. Had he two chickens it might be worth while to inquire how he got them. St. Paul Pioneer.

A possible failure is the rock ahead in the path of every young man who starts out for himself. For the young married man another rock ahead is in the cradle.—New Oricans

Philadelphian sin St. Louis) - Will you indly tell me where I can get a drink rater:" Policeman-"Mein frient, I water: been only dree months on dis beat.—Phila-delphia Record.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A United Workman lodge will be organ

ized shortly at Ohiowa. It is estimated that it will take \$2,500 to run Keith county during the current year. Welves are said to be on the increase every raising the bounty on scalps.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing State Brass Band association will be held at West Point on the 28th in st. The Baptist society at Hartington is cor responding with pastors and expects to re sume regular services in a few weeks.

The Pium Creek Bicycle club has arranged Several bandsome medals will be given as prizes. Gust Drager, who languished in the Nor folk jail because he would not marry Emma Buckle, was released on his promise to do

the right thing by the wronged girl. But in stead of marching to the altar Gust skipped out and now many miles intervene between Grand Island has the distinction of being the only point in the world where an illus trated magazine is printed in the low-German language. The publication was commenced last week and is entitled Weltblatt, which, being translated, means the paper of the world or for the world. G. M. Hein is the

It is reported by the Nebraska City News that the residents of Greggsport have organ-ized to kill, capture or main the alleged monster which has been carrying off all the poultry thereabouts. Some of the more timid persons aver that it is a lion; some say that t is a wildcat, and still others say that it is proverbial colored man with a bag.

Emil Flexing, of Rushville, is in a sorr, A few days ago he eloped with Miss plight. Emma Ditzler, a blushing thirteen-year-old damsel, and the couple were married across the line in Dakota. The father of the was exceedingly wroth narriage of his daughter, marriage the marriage of his daughter, and upon the return of the clopers he caused the arrest of the young groom on the charge of rape, based on the state statute which prohibits any male person from cohabiting with a female under the age of sixteen years. The charge held good in preliminary examination and Emil has been bound over to the district court for trial.

Eagle Grove will have a large creamery in he spring. Pie sociables are all the rage just now at Marble Rock.

Two thousand fat cattle are being held in the vicinity of Onawa for higher prices. Twenty indictments for illegal liquor selfing have been found by the grand jury at Iowa City. A meeting of the second Iowa district of

Good Tempiars will be held at Parkesburg January 29 and 30. A five-weeks-old babe was found dead on the street in Ottumwa Thursday, with no

clue to its parentage. The business men of Lyons have organized

a company to build a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi between Lyons and Fulton, H. O. Bishop, of Maine township, Linu county, has sold over 3,000 pounds of buck-

wheat flour. His crop netted him \$10 per The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern

company have constructed a switch seven miles northwest of Trace, and will build a stock chute and small yard at that point. The marshal of Oxford Junction was fined \$10 and costs for neglect of duty in not arresting the violators of the prohibitory law information having been filed against him by a resident of the town.

While one of Estherville's young men was escorting his best girl home from church Sunday evening he was met by the other fellow, who promptly knocked him down and

Dr. Hinrichs, the Iowa City weather man. has found a six-foot vein of coal on his farm, and is a millionaire at a bound. He proposes

to build a big observatory and devote all his time to the study of tornadoes. About three miles north of Dows, on the road to Rowen, there lives in a one story house, about 14x2) in size, one of the most remarkable families on record. It consistof a father and mother with twenty-two girls and one boy. The oldest child is only twenty four years old. There were an even two dozen until last year, when the diphtheria

Beyond the Rockies.

visited them and carried off one.

Two new cases of smallpox have appeared at Tacoma, W. T. There is one case of smallpox at Helena Mont., which is carefully guarded. Austin, Nev., has 1,000 population, yet, no dentist has been there for two years. It costs a man \$50 to become enthusiasti and fire off his gun in a Butte (Mont.) thea-

Two Woodland (Cal.) tramps tried to rob a Chinese peddier, but he pulled a pistol and marched them to the lockup.

According to the Oregon papers farmers nake more money by selling eggs at 25 cents dozen than selling wheat at \$3 a cental, For unlawful cohabitation, Apostle F. M. Lyman, of Salt Lake, has been sentenced to eighty-five days' imprisonment and to pay \$200 fines and costs.

John Hall, a rich architect, and Marion W. Conkling, a prominent young attorney, have been arrested at Los Angeles on charges o perjury in making fraudulent land entries. The Custer monument has been so defaced that it will be found necessary to recut the names on it. Indians riding by have made a practice of shooting at it, each ball doing its share toward marring it.

The Navada legislature has appointed a oint committee of seven to visit and confer with the legislature of California relative to the dumping of sawdust and other debris into the Truckee river, and the changing of the oundary line of Cahfornia and Nevada to the backbone of the Sierras.

Prospectors and others returning to Tomb stone from the new Harqua Hala gold camp say the reports of rich mineral found are greatly exaggerated, and some even claim it to be a fraud. There is great suffering among those now there. Most of the gold found was in pockets on the surface, and as the depth of the claims increase ore does not average more than \$20 per ton.

Kinkel Lard Refinery Burned. The Kinkel lard refinery at West Lawn was totally destroyed by fire

early Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue. It was not discovered until the building was in flames. Nothing could be done except to prevent the fire from spreading. Mr. Kinkel said yest rday that the com-

pany would erect a larger manufactory of brick as soon as the weather will permit. The concern had only been in operation six or seven weeks, and employed but ten men, but it was the intention of the company to en-large in the spring. The losses were \$5,000 on stock, \$11,000 on buildings, partially covered by insurance, as follows:

Commercial of California..... Anglo-Nevada..... South British Home......Long Island.... State of Des Moines..... German of Freeport..... German of Peoria..... 1.000

A Rather Serious Joke. MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 21. - A Winnipeg, Man., special says: Zefield, the St. Charles, Minn., grain merchant, who faited last week, has arrived here. He says he tried to work a corner in barley, and that some of the boys got the drop on him. He regards the whol thing as a joke, and says he feit a little ner-yous about the matter and came up here to rest until matters had quieted down a little. GEMS FOR CLUB AND PARLOR.

Girard Art Collection at The Lininger Gallery.

The artists and art critics of Omaha have

been enjoying a rare treet during the past week, and have made the most of it. The celebrated Girard collection of oil paintings has been on exhibition at the Lininger art gallery, having been brought here from Minneapolis by Mr. Girard, the owner. The collection will be taken away in a day or two, either to Denver or back to Minneapolis. The collection, which embraces forty pictures, was gathered together peice by piece by Mrs. Girard during a residence in Paris. There are specimens from all the more renowned schools of the present and past. The most valuable picture in the col lection is a Rembrandt, representing a Jewish rabbi. Another piece from the brush of the same master is a portrait of himself and this attracts as much attention as any piece in the collection. Two pictures of St. John, by Murillo, vie with the Rembrandts for the attention of visitors to the gallery, although competent critics pronounce thes two pieces as but poor specimens of Murillo's work. A monk, by Quutarella, and two pieces, "Hortense" and "Voltaire," from the brush of David also attract great attention Mr. Lininger has purchased from Mrs Guard seven of the less valuable works in

Two pictures from the brush of Mr. Southwick, the gentleman whom it is proposed to make principal of the Omaha Art academy, placed on exhibition Sunday, are attracting much attention. One of these represents a riolin, bow and music hanging against and so realistic is it that a would instinctively stretch forth his hand to take hold of the instrument. The other is also a scene in still life, repres and wine, very admirably produced.

Rates on Grain Increased.

It is now given out that on January 25 the Union Pacific will reduce the differential rate to Chicago from Nebraska points to 3 cents per hundred, instead of 5 cents, making a reduction of 2 cents per hundred on all grain products. But to the Nebraska shipper the action is regarded as an advance in rates and a discrimination against the pro ducers and the merchants of St. Louis. For the reason that the haul to St. Louis is shorter than that to Chicago, a difference in the rate of 5 cents per hundred on all grain was agreed to by the western roads in favor of the former city. It is also stated that the St. Louis market has ranged at all periods above the Chicago prices, and this opened a better market to the producers and shippers in Ne-braska than was that of Chicago. But the interests of the Union Pacific, it is stated, are best subserved from a financial stand point under the new rate about to be inaugurated. General Manager Kimbail gave to following explanation in response to the cause of the change: "We have not taken cause of the change: "We have not taken this step as yet, but the rates will be applied in a few days. We were prompted in deing this by the agreement existing between the ings. Under the present state of affairs we are not receiving as large a remuneration for our shipments to Mississippi river points as we are to Chicago. I can see no reason why our freight carnings should be less to points on the Mississippi than they are to Chicago, but such is the case, resulting from an agreement on division of freight earnings, and for this reason the differential is lowered in order to obtain freight for shipment to point that will enable us to realize the best

profits. It is stated also that the Northwestern is connected with the deal, but this is being cept quiet for fear the Kansas City and Si louis roads will cut the rates to Chicago from those points. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley is also applying or about to apply the same differential as the Union

The Scheme Exposed. The statement that the organization re

cently formed at a conference in New York of presidents of the various railway systems, the same being termed the Interstate Commerce Railway commission, is for the pur pose of evading the interstate law inste operating under its restriction, was made by an official high up in the business. In commenting upon the project, he said: "The sole purpose of this organization is to remedy the application of the long and short haul the inter-state known that this clause is the backbone of the law. It cuts a more conspicuous point than all the rest of the restraining points combined. It serves a better purpose than competition, for on short-haul freight it also has the benefit of the long-distance rates, as well as the low rates resulting from competition. If it were not for the latter the rates for the long hauls could be advanced and the short haul freight would not be bene fitted. But competition holds down through freight rates and the inter-state law com pels the same rates to be applied on the way freight. Hence you can readily determine the purpose for which the combination was formed. If it is effective just keep your eye on the tariff on through freights and see what rate will be prevailing one year from now. It is not my place to state to the public just what this organization is for, but as President Adams, of the Union Pacific has given out that it was for the purpose of taking the freight-rate making power out o the hands of the general and traffic managers for the reason that they were the cause of rate-cutting and rate wars and that suci authority should be vested in the presidents of roads in order that such issues might be averted. I am prompted to assist in placing the fault where it belongs, and in showing that this organization is not for that purpose, but on the other hand for the purpose of thwarting the aims and purposes of the inter-

state law not alone in one respect, but from a general standpoint." Heads Will Falt.

In case the new arrangement known as the Inter-State Railway Conference commission" goes into effect, it is stated that there will be a large reduction in the number of men employed in manipulating the passenger traffic of the various railroads, and especially in large cities where city passen-ger agents are employed. The ger agents are employed. The Milwaukee road has already notified its general passenger agent at St. Paul to discharge the street solicitors employed in case the new system goes into effect. In this section, it will result in the reduction of what is known as traveling passenger agents, a large number of whom are in the emolog of the Union Pacific and the Burlington. It will also result in a general reduction It will also result in a general red of the number of employes, it is stated, of about 35 per cent, and will result in the

Vestibule Train Service. There is said to be a matter of importance to the traveling public being entertained by the Chicago roads centering in Council Bluffs. It is in connection with the running of vestibule trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs on all roads. The Chicago, Mil-

abolishment of certain departments entirely

St. Paul and Minneapolis, and it is stated that in the near future it will put one on its lowa line. For some length of time the Union Pacific has been negotiating with the Milwaukes and the Chicago & Northern roads for vestibule train service, and of also running the "Golden Gate special" through to Chicago over either road. But the fact that it would be a discrimination against the other roads traversing the same territory
east of the Missouri river, and
might lead to a combination of
the latter roads and the Burlington
for through traffic, is said to have been thoroughly understood by the management of the Union Pacific, and for this reason the latter would prefer that the roads communicating with them at the Bluffs run their own vesti bule trains. The vestibule train project is said to be now under consideration by the Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, Mil watkee & St. Paul, between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

WILL HIDE THE NEWS. The Board of Trade Decides to Outs wit Reportorial Astuteness.

The directors of the board of trade met yesterday, and entirely changed the personnel of the various committees. The names however, were not available last night, and after some discussion it was decided that in future the correspondence from abroad, relative to the establishment of manufactories in Omaha, should be suppressed from the press, until their locating here was an assured fact. The reason given was, that it would afford rural cities a chance to bid for the same works. They also decided that the directors should meet twice a month—on the second and fourth Mondays-instead of monthly as at present. The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the proposed corn display at the Paris exposition. All present were very much in favor of the scheme as proposed by O. Ellison, and if the ideas are carried out. Nebraska will have a counterpart of the Arc de Triomphe in corn, viewed by the millions that will visit Paris next year. It was decided to refer the matter to the state board of agriculture, with a strong recommendation that the plan be car ried out. One letter from C. J. Murchy, of the New York exchange, was read, asking grain merchants here to help pay the expenses of a corn exhibit that would advertise New York, and promising a photograph of the pavillion which that body intend to erect, to each subscriber with his name and amount he contributed towards it, written on it. The opinion seemed to be that the scheme would end like the attempt made by New York men to creet a monument to General Grant, and that Nebraska could raise enough money to advertise herself, and her resources without going begging to other states, or giving New York the credit for what Nebraska produces. It was intimated that a bill would be introduced at the present session of the legislature, asking for an appro priation to carry out the scheme. Then adjourned until Monday next. The board

Building By the Month.

Building Inspector Whitlock will submit to the council at to-night's meeting a report of the buildings creeted and the cost of their construction for the past year. During the twelve months ending December 31. there were 2.332 buildings erected at a cost of \$3,770,358, *

A summary of the report is here appended: Number of buildings for January, 50, of which 2 were store rooms and 21 dwellings, at a cost of \$49,100; February, 80 buildings, 35 dwellings, cost \$92,575; March, 167 buildings, 2 stores and 95 dwellings, cost \$135,515; April, 335 buildings, 5 stores and 195 dwellings, cost \$477,645; May, 246 buildings, 7 stores and 159 dwellings, cost. \$533,730; June, 277 buildings, 13 stores and 162 dwellings, cost \$701,435; July, 253 buildings 5 stores and 150 dwell ings, cost \$550,830; August, 281 buildings, 4 stores and 167 dwellings, cost, \$450,273; Sep-tember, 169 buildings, 2 stores and 90 dwelltember, 169 buildings, 2 stores and 199 angs, cost \$306,255; October, 242 buildings, 9 templings, cost, \$362,255; No-

vember, 157 buildings, 2 stores and 80 dwellings, cost, \$182,685; December, 125 buildings, stores and 73 dwellings, cost, \$158,860. Fraud Alleged

McCord. Bradev & Co., filed a petition in the district court yesterday, praying that a chattel mortgage given by Jabcol Weil, jr., be set aside on the ground of alleged fraud. was indebted to the firm for \$931.62, for which it recovered judgement, but the sheriff could find no goods upon which to levy, Weil having given one chattel mortgage to his mother or \$3,500., and another to Lee Rothehild for \$650. The plaintiffs claim that these were given without any consideration, and "with fraudulent intent." The plaintiffs have apolied for a receiver, and secured a restrain ing order, to prevent the stock from being sold. The sheriff is in possession.

A Groom Led to the Altar.

Daniel Martin is a gay and festive driver on the Thirteenth street car line, and Amelia Busch is a young lady that has occasionally traveled on the car over which he presides. It was a case of love at first sight, but with Amelia it was a case of loving not wisely but too well. Expecting soon to be neither wife or maid, but a mother, she swore out an information against Daniel, charging him with being the cause of her trouble. He was brought before Justice Anderson yesterday afternoon, but a consultation of the opposing attorneys led to a postponement of the trial until the 22d, before which date it is exected that Miss Busch will become Mrs.

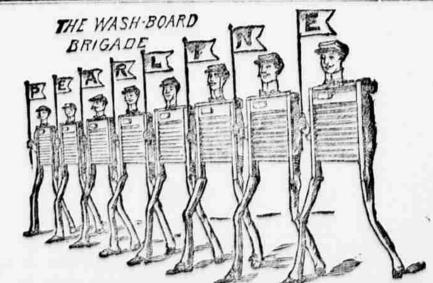
Married. Mr. U. S. Grant Kuhn and Miss Kate P. Kennedy were married at 9:30 Sunday evening, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. H. B. Kennedy, 2217 Maple. The Rev. T. N. House officiated and Mr. J. M. Davis acted as groomsman with Miss Jessie Kennedy as bridesmaid. The marriage was a quiet affair, only a few intimate friends be ng present. The bride is a well known and most estimable young lady and the proprie-tor of a store on Fifteenth street. The croom is a rising young business man with he Eric Clothing company.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only powder that will improve the complexion, cradicate tan, freekles, and all skin diseases.

The Visible Supply.

Curcago, Jan. 21.-The visible supply for the week ending January 19, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows:

Bluffs. It is in connection with the running of restibule trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs on all roads. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has just inaugurated the restibule train service on its line reaching	Rva	1.685.
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Why allow your clothing to be rubbed to pieces on a wash-board? These are days of improvements—Pyle's Pearline is the latest, greatest and best improvement in Soap. Millions of people are grateful for Pearline, because they have proven the fact that it washes every-thing better, in less time, with less labor, and with less wear and tear than any thing known. It has no equal as a harmless but effective detergent.