### DAILY BEE. THE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Omana, Bee Building. Chicago Office, 06; Hookery Building New York, Hooms 14 and 15 Tribune Buildashington, No. 501 Fourteenth Street, oncell Huffs, No. 12 Pearl Street, neath, 1939 P Street, and 30th Streets, eath Umain, Corner N and 30th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. eatiens relating to news and ord-bould be addressed to the Edito. ter should be addressed to ment. BUSINESS LETTERS.

miness letters and remittances should essed to The lies Publishing Company, Drafts, the ta and potentice cruess to payable to the order of the company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

Ther lies on the Trains.

There is no excuse for a fullure to get The Heron the trains. All newwiselers have been notfield to carry a full supply. Favolers who want
There lies and can't get it on trains where othere
Omains espers are carried are requested. to notry The HerPiesse be particular to give in all cases full
information as to date, railway and number of information as to have, not for publication or un-filte us your mame, not for publication or un-necessary use, but as a guaranty of good faith,

### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Etste of Nebraska,
County I. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does soleming swear that
the actual circulation of The Dally line for the
west ending November 2, 1984, was as follows: Weet ending November 2, 188
Sunday, Nov. 18
Monday, Nov. 18
Thesatay, Nov. 20
Weetnesday, Nov. 20
Thursday, Nov. 21
Friday, Nov. 21
Saturday, Nov. 22

Caunty of Bonglas, 188
Caunty of Bonglas, 189
George B. Trachuck, being duly aworn, deGeorge B. Trachuck, being duly aworn, deGeorge B. Trachuck, being duly aworn, derubblishing Company, that the actual avorage
daily circulation of This Barary Biss for the
mainth November, 1888, 1898 copies; for Incannith November, 1888, 1898 on 1898, 1898
[3.54] copies; for Petruracy, 1889, 1896 copies;
[4.50] copies; for Futuracy, 1889, 1896 copies;
[5.50] copies; for May, 1898, 1898 copies; for
June, 1898, 1898 copies; for July, 1898, 1878
[5.50] copies; for Copies; for Cother 1888,
[5.50] copies.
[5.50] copies, for Superior B. Trachuck,
[5.50] copies.
[5.50] copies, for July, 1898, 1878
[5.50] copies.
[5.50] copies, for July, 1898, 1878
[5.50] copies.
[5.50] November B. Trachuck,
[5.50] Novemb

As a measure of economy the railroads in the Southwest should appoint

THERE is a surplus of fallen angels in the city council. The high-flyer from the Eighth ward will continue to roost in the suburbs.

THE democratic platform of three planks was made to correspond with the number of knocks required to swing the Sabbath back doors

FOLLOWING the least of Omaha, Councit Bluffs proposes to organize a real es-tate exchange. The east side is determined to keep up with the procession

Third ward, but that won't elect Broth-er-in-law Dick Burdish. One vote in the council is all that Pat Ford is enti-

THE batchet has been buried in the

THERE is a suspicious similarity in the effusions of "Taxpayer," "Subscriber," "Freeholder," "Vox Populi," and other venerable back numbers in their frething fight against public im-

Boss FORD imagines that he can permanently anchor his family relations on the city, simply because he can manipulate the Third ward. The lesson of four years ago is evidently forgatten, but the voters will repeat it with new emphasis.

"GIVE us freedom and we will be great," exclaims PatrickH enry Howe. That is precisely what Omaha proposes to secure on Thanksgiving day by vot-ing for the vinduct bonds. Commercial liberty we must have, even though

WHILE Mr. Constantine J. Smythe was dove-tailing Cushing's platform he ought to have also inserted an arti-monopoly plank. When a railroad contractor runs for mayor he ought to define himself clearly on the railroad issue and on the labor issue.

FROM a railroad standpoint the legisto the corporations. They had confi-dently counted on sending two new senators to Washington before the opening of congress, but political perversity dis-rapted their well matured plans. Howthe deadlock cannot last more than ninety days.

KANSAS CITY'S boasted liberality is not sustained by the record. Tho recontentertamment of the Pan-Ameri-can excersionists involved some ex-pense which the public spirited citizens declined to pay. The city council was induced to toot the bill, but the courts have enjoined payment. Now the hat must be passed around for the defi-ciency. As a specimen of penurious hospitality Kansas City will take the

Oven two million acres of arid lands Over two inition acres of arid lands in Wyoming have been reclaimed and rendered fertile by irrigation. Over ten million dollars have been invested in thirty-two hundred ditches, with an aggregate length of fifty-four hundred miles. Delegate Carey says the reclaimed region is larger than France and Spain combined, and equal to thirty thousand sight reasons. thousand eighty acre farms. Fully ten million acres can be added to that area to Wyoning slone, if proper measures are taken to store the water supply. What private capital has done for Wyoming, it has also done for Colorado and other arid sections. Most of the unreclaimed land belongs to the government and is ut-terly worthless in its present condition. Private enterprise has demonstrated that irrigated land yields hardsome roters on the investment. Way should not the government follow the example on a larger scale and make the vast arid section of the public domain troductive and saleable? The question is one which congress cannot long ignore.

Ohle constituents, and this with other THE SILVER CONVENTION THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the national silver convention which will assemble at St.

Louis today promise to be of unusual interest and importance and will attract the close attention of all who are concerned in the vital questions to be discussed. The purpose of the convention is to promote the rehabilitation of silver as one of the money metals of this convention the promoters say that since one vention the promoters say that since circumstances defeated him for re-elec-tion to the senste — In 1885 he was sent by the Cleveland administration as min-

been a steady decline in prices of com-modities everywhere, and a depression

the suspension of the coinage of silver

the suspension of the coinage of airer by Germany, France, the Latin union and the United States; that the demonetization of silver worked a practical confiscation of the enrange of labor and the products and property of debtors, transferring them without allocation consider.

ferring them without adequate consid

been produced by silver demonstration, it is hold, still linger with us, having been but little relieved by the partial

restoration of silver coinage under the act of 1878. Now and then short revivals

act of 1878. Now and then short revivals of business prosperity have taken place, but they were quickly followed by long periods of lower levels in prices. In the opinion of the promoters of the convention the remedy for this condition of affairs is to be

found in restoring silver to its ancient

use as money by giving a free will be placed on an equality with gold and at a par with that metal. "We believe." say the promoters of the convention, "that

the free coinage of silver in the United

The commanding importance of the silver question is understood not only in this country, but also in Europe. The

English commission of last year, ap-pointed to consider how far the depres-

sion of business in Great Britain was due to the operation of the single gold standard, ascribed it in part to the sus-

pension of the use of silver as one of the money metals. The expressions of the ablest economists and finan-

ciers in the recent monetary conference at Paris were in favor of the remonetization of silver. There has unquestionably been a decided growth of

opular sentiment in this country dur-

ing the last two years in favor of in-creasing the use of silver as currency. The old arguments against silver have

lost their weight, having failed of veri

fication in an experience of ten years under the law partially restoring that

metal to monetary use. It is undeniable that everywhere silver has been growing in favor and undoubtedly public sentiment in

England, Germany, France and other countries would welcome a further ad-vance by the United States toward the

complete remonetization of silver.

The action of the St. Louis convention is likely to have an important influence upon congress. So far as the adminis

ration is concerned, it continues to be

promise between the advocates of ar

increased coinage and the outspoken opponents of coinage, but there is doubt as to whether the president can be in-

duced to favor this plan. Senator Allison has been quoted as predicting that a free coinage bill will pass the senate, and there is reason to believe that such a measure will have large support in

the house. When the recommendation of the administration are known a safe

judgment can be formed as to what congress may do, but the probability is that present legislation will not go farther than to direct the secretary of the treasury to coin silver to the maxi-

mum amount allowed by the present law, four million dollars a month.

DEATH OF MR. PENDLETON.

The country was prepared to hear of the death of George H. Pendleton, ex-

minister to Gormany. He had been ill for some time, and dispatches from Brussels several days ago announced that his case was hopeless. Twenty

years ago Mr. Pendicton was one of the

most prominent leaders of the demo-cratic party, distinguished for his at-tainments and for a diginity and cour-

tesy of manuer which gave him the title of "Gentleman George." Mr. Pendleten was a native of Ohio, and entered public life in 1857, when he

was elected to congress, serving four terms in the house. During that stormy period of our history fie at-

tained prominence in the councils of

his party, being one of the strongest debaters on the floor of the house, and an earnest if not aggressive advocate of

lemocratic principles and policy. How well he stood with his party at tha time, as well as his attitude regarding the war, were shown in his nomination

the war, were shown in his nomination for vice president on the ticket with George B. McClelian, in 1864, by the democratic convention which declared the war a failure. Subsequently for a number of years Mr. Pendicton was out of public life, but he had supporters for the presidential nomination in the antional convention of 1868, and continued to enjoy a high place in the confidence of his party.

continued to enjoy a mgu passe confidence of his party.

In 1879 Mr. Pecalicton was elected to the United States senate from Ohio, his most important service in that body being his introduction and advocacy of the civil service law, which has

the civil service law, which has name has become permanently identified with, although the meas-

ure did not originate with him. His connection with the passage of this law lost him friends among his

by the Cloveland administration as min-ister to Germany, where he was very popular and did creditable service.

Mr. Pendleton was a scholarly and able man, whose public career was directed by a consciontious sense of duty, and whose partianship, while sin-cere and consistent, was never violent to malicant. convention the promoters say that since the demonstration of silver by the leading mations of the old world, folor malignant. Among democratic leaders during the most eventful period in our national history his record will lowed by the same movement on the part of the United States, there has bear favorable comparison with that of any of them, while his private life was that of a sterling, high-minded gentlein trade and business enterprises al-most unparalleled in history; that one of the most disastrous financial panics in this country followed closely upon

OMAHA AND THE STATE.

The Lincoln Journal attempts to array the state against the just domands of Omaha jobbers. This nampered organ of the Burlington road declares that Omaha is "plotting against the people," and argues that an equalization of rates would be detrimental to the Lusiness

would be detrimental to the cusiness interests of the state.

Wherein would it be detrimental? The demands of the wholesale dealers of Omaha are just and equitable. They are simply an appeal for relief from the eration to the coffers of creditors, and depressed the markets for labor and its products throughout the world. The conditions thus claimed to have embargo which Chicago has placed on

the commerce of this city.

Omahn's appeal for fair rates is not a fight against Lincoln or any town in the state, but for the right to compete in her natural trade territory on equal terms with foreign jobbers. There is no just reason why Chicage should be given no advantage in rates to the detriment of western cities. If, for in-stance, Chicago can ship goods to poir to in the interior of the state at a specific rate, the jobbers of Omaha bave a right to demand rates that will place them on an equal footing. The Missouri river is made the basing point in stock rates, why should not the principle be extended to all classes? The railroads recognize that the principle is a just and proper one, but the all-powerful influence of the Chicago roads has prevented its genoral adoption.

States will restore it to its former parity with gold, and thus correct the evils complained of."
The spirit and object of the convention are thus clearly denoted and the probable result of its deliberations indicated. Rates based on the sum of the two locals would not give Omaha an advan-tage over any city in the state. Such rates would place them on an exact equality, and deprive Chicago of the discriminating rates she now enjoys. Omaha demands commercial freedom

for herself as well as the state at large,

Is the dairy interests of the country If the dairy interests of the country were to unite in a demand for the re-peal of the duty on salt there is a fair probability that they could secure it. There is no more indefensible duty in the whole list of tariff exactions than that on salt, and no revision of the tariff will be satisfactory or just which does not remove it. It is idle to contend that because the great body of consumers do not seriously feel this tax it is not oppressive, the fact being that to the dairy interests and to the farmers who raise stock it amounts to a very considerable exaction, which to a very considerable exaction, which cannot be justified on any economic or other grounds. The revenue from this necessity the government can spare, and the salt producers assert that they do not need the protection which the duty is supposed to give them. This being the case there can be no possible everys for economics the duty. A said excuse for continuing the outy. trust has been talked of for a year past, and the fact that it has not materialized is probably due to to a shrewd conclusion on the part of the manufacturors that such a course might produce a pressure upon congress that would result in removing the duty. tration is concerned, it continues to or reported from Washington that the president and secretary of the treasury will take a liberal attitude regarding silver. It is still said that the secretary is favorably dis-posed to a policy of issuing certificates upon deposits of bullion, as a com-required between the advertise of an although they profess not to care about it. In the event of the duty being re-tained, however, the formation of a trust may safely be expected, and then everybody will have an opportunity to feel how oppressive this unnecessary exaction of the tariff can be made. There should be a very general and vigorous demand for the repeal of the

ALL the talk about a threatened strike of locomotive engineers in the east is more gubble. The experience in the Burlington strike and the drain which it made on the brotherhood treasury will prevent a walk-out for some time to come. Unless the tederation which the west demanded, and was successfully opposed by the pecomes the settled policy of the brothbecomes the settled pointy of the broad-erhood, they will receive no encourage-ment from other railroad organizations. And without that active support the engineers could not hope to win.

STANLEY AFRICANUS has lost none STANLEY AFRICANUS has lost none of the dash and brilliancy which characterized his literary career in Omaha twenty-two years ago. His imagination is as fertile as ever and his inventive genius is as active in the jungles of control Africa. entral Africa as it ever was on the banks of the Missouri. In this country he often became embarrassed by contra-dictions from rival correspondents, but in the heart of the dark continent nobody dares to discredit his stories of bloody battles with dwarfs and giants

## Canada Getting Lonesome.

Brazil's suddon change of government leaves Canada somewhat lonely on the American continent as the representative of monarchial rule.

John Sherman's Heir.

St. Louis Globe Demarcal.

Major McKinisy stands to John Sharman in the relation of political heir. He will not only have the Sherman influence in his contest for speaker, but undoubtedly can count on Shorman's aid for any higher office, even the presidency, to which he may aspire.

A Unique Idea.

A Unique Idea.

Philastiphia Record

"Ballamy entertainments" seem like a
foolish fad for grown mea and women to inunige in, when it is learned that the partakers meet in the costume and act the parts
of the people of A. D. 2030, as described in

"Looking Backward." Hut there may be
more in the idea than meets the eye. Gambetta siways believed that the success of the
last republic in France was due in no small
measure to the fact that it was established
in the salons of Paris, where the republicans
andressed each other—under the breath, of

Purso as "M. le Procedent," "M. le Minis BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION, great an influence these social tricks have upon history would form an interesting topic for a chapter in the next work on the phil-

Proceeds on Palse Premises.

An eastern paper singests a remedy for the high hat, musance at the theatres, it proposes a, mechanical arrangement by which the seats occupied by women with lofty millinery can be lowered so as to bring their ribbons, flowers and feathers below the line of vision of people behind them. Or in leve of this seats which can be ele-Or in hen of this, seats which can be ele valed so as to bring the eye of the theatre sper acove the high bonners. But this pre-supposes a limit to the altitude of millinery and the fact seems to be that there is no

A Lack of Space Prevents.

A Lack of Space Prevents.

We'd like to give a list of bores who sught to be removed.

We'd like to, but a lack of space prevents.

Without them earth for other folks would greatly be impreved.

We'd mane them but a lack of space prevents.

The woman at the theater who wears a mammoth hat.

The chatting chamb who thinks ho's smart, but who is really flat, and all the other freues the world is busy swearing at.

We'd mane them all but lack of space prevents.

That class which still insists perpetual money.

That class which still insists perpetual mo-tion will be found.

We cun't name, for lock of space prevents.
And all those "visionaries" who so numer-musty abound,

We'd name them but a lack of space pre-

The man with the clixir who can bring us The man with the cixir who can bring us be youth again. Book arouts, peddlers and perchance some life insurance men. And posts who such awful stuff as this is dare to pen. We'd print the list, but luck of space pro-vents.

## A SESSION WITH COBURN.

A SESSION WITH COBURN.

Which End, With a Slap at County Cterk Roothe.
Sheriff Coburn held a special session with the beard of county commissioners yesterday afternoon. The sheriff's bills for boarding and committens prisoners have been in the hands of the finance committee for some time and last week the sheriff urgad the board to take action on the matter as he was hard up. Yesterday he renowed his request in person before the board was called to order. He wanted the full amount of the hill allowed and tried to explain the matter to Commissioner Turner, but found it a hopsless toss.

to Commissioner Turner, but found it a hopaless tast.

Some time ago the board passed a resolution to cuarge the aneriff 21, cents per day for use of the juil in brarding foreign presoners and dejugued into amount from the species buil at that time. Mr. Courge took exception to the award of the bill and took the matter informer where it now rests.

The finance, committee concluded to take the natter informer where it now rests, the matter informer where it now rests, the same action in allowing the sheriff's bills for August. September and October, but the sheriff dealed their right to prejudge a question which has been taken in court and insisted on being allowed the full amount of his bill.

Commissioner Turner thought that the beard should set in accordance with the resolution bearing but the unestion and desire the proper sampunt from the account for boarding forcing prisoners. Mr. Coburn tried to explain that this would be prejudging the case, but could not covert Mr. Turner to his wiff of the matter.

The sheriff them withdrew in discust and,

Chairman Month appearing, the board was called to order.
Notwithstanding the jaconess of the hour, A n.m. the simirman "was mindful of the reprimend of the grand jury and the clerk was sirected to read the minutes, consuming them; minutes in sel doing.

allowed.

Sheriff Cobura's claim for \$3,837.00, for boarding prisoners during the months of August, September and October, and including the \$500 which the beard deducted from the sheriff's bill for the use of the jail from August 1, 1889, until August 1, 1890, was then takes up and caused considerable

Anderson insisted that the \$150, which had been disallowed, under a resolution offered by O'Keeffe, be deducted, as well as \$10.85, for the use of the jail in boarding foreign priseners, which came under the same resource.

lation.

Corrigan presented a minority report, as a mamber of the finance committee, recommending that the entire amount of the bili be allowed.

member of the finance committee, recommending that the outre amount of the bill be allowed.

The inspority of the finance committee reported in fayor of acducting the sum of \$250.05 for the use of the pall from August II, 1838, to October \$1, 1832.

The inspority inpart was adopted, and the bill allowed at \$1,140.20.

Appropriation plact. No. 25, of the general fund, amounting to find 39, was passed.

Chairman Algori her requested Mr. Corrigal to telesche chair and then sprung a amprise of many and the sprung a factor of the chairman for the sprung and find a fin

A Long Beach.

A stretch of sand on the coast of Australia, to which the name of Ninelymile Beach has been given, is said to be fully as long as its name indicates. To the oye it seems perfectly straight, the curve is so slight.

It Meets and Sustains the Coal Freight Reduction Order.

REQUEST OF THE ROADS DENIED.

The Same Rates Fixed for Authes cite and Bituminous-Eighteen
Months for Man-

LANCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMERA BEE, 1029 P. STREET, 1020 P. Nob., Nob., Nov. 23.
The state beard of transportation met this

The state beard of transportation met this morning and sustained the orizinal order for the reduction of freight rates on coal. This action was based upon the report made by the scorearies. The unanimity of the board on the question was marked throughout the atting. Commissioner Steen, however, undertook to secure a modification of rates on hard coal for the reason suggested by Tax Bar this morning. But he could not bring his conferees to his manner of thinsing, and when it came to the final vote on the order he voted with the rest of the board. The report of the secretaries is as follows:

noard. The report of the secretaries is as follows:

In relation to the arguments submitted to the hearing of the board. November 19, 1880, by representatives of the several railroads of the state, for the adoution of the sense of rates for the transportation of coal in car lots, agreed upon by representatives of all railroads in the state, at Omaha, November 2, 1880, and submitted to the board for adoption as a compromise of the order relating to coal rates, served on or about October 25, 1889.

The proposed compromise rates in compressions and the compromise rates in compressions.

EE

all mile mile mile mile mile mile mile mi	a condered.	Daul.	No Ha	en or	Part and par	1 100 11 100 11 100 11 100	El Marie	WAN PERSON	soft Haute	to the state of th
paul paul paul paul paul paul paul	ordered by roads	10		10.15	851	60.79	88.69	172 15 (1)	윤원	数数

reprimend of the grand jury and the clerk was sirected to read the minutes, consuming twenty minutes in so diding.

The judges and clerks of election at South Onnias were allowed 26 per day cach for third several the county clerk and the cancersang board of the recent county election, for services, including two algelia existons, was referred to the finance committee to increase and pilowes to the portion. Fefering be night seasons.

The short feronted that he had purchased twelve mattresses, comforters and pilowes for the use of the jury in the class of the state vs. Soule, on request of the county alternacy. The whole matter was referred to the state vs. Soule, on request of the county alternacy. The whole matter was referred to The instant board recommended that Herman Stretau be sent to Dubuque, i.a., as that was his home.

The following boards were submitted and approved:

A. Matthews, as superintendent of public instruction, for \$1,000; [D. H. Houck, constable, \$1,000].

A. Matthews, as superintendent of public instruction, for \$1,000; [D. H. Houck, constable, \$1,000].

The following boards were submitted and approved:

A. Matthews, as superintendent of public instruction, for \$1,000; [D. H. Houck, constable, \$1,000].

The following boards were submitted and approved:

A. Matthews, as superintendent of the power of the denial and terminal expenses and expenses of the major was allowed. Story of the county nor superintendent of the county hough a public of the power in the county hour superintendent.

The following board in the county of the county nor superintendent of the remain of the county nor superintendent.

The board selected the north and of the remain and the county nor superintendent.

The board selected the north and of the remain building for that purpose.

James H. Hadwin requested permission to sell cortain real estate belonging to the county north superintendent.

The beams Park company was allowed \$1,000. The board selected the north and county for the power in the sum of the sum of the co

returning the car when unloaded, the company sucks a uniform charge of \$1 per car, to cover cost of service and secure returns appon invested capital.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omnia raliway company, in a suit in the circuit coart of the United States for the district of Minneado, the restrain the railroad and warehouse commissioners from proceeding in the enforcement of an order regulating the switching charges of all roads at or within the olity of Minneapolis, to a maximum of \$1 per car, sets out in the bill "that for the performance of this switching work the compainant has always charged a within the olity of Minneapolis, to a maximum of \$1 per car, sets out in the bill "that for the performance of this switching work the compainant has always charged a reasonable and fair compensation with \$1.50 per car, and never charged more than a reasonable and fair compensation therefor." Now this charge of \$1.50 set forth by the Milwaukee road as a charge affording them sufficient compensation for labor performed and for roturns upon large sums of money invested in torninal facilities, covers the dual performance of sottiers in the car at the place of loading, and taking it out when loaded and ready for shipment, a service which would in all likelihood be equal to the maximum initial service to be performed in the case of any load shipment of coal is the office. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that a very small proportion of the local shipment would call for more than the minimum switching service.

The coal minied in Weyoming upon the lines of the Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, for instance, will reach convounces of the fremont than the minimum set of the reach of an electate that grade of fuel who are located upon the lines of the Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, for instance, will reach convounces of the fremont than the mines and upon interastate tariff rates.

It, however, a design at Columbus desired

# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

to handle this same grade of coal in competition with Rock Springs coal, brought in by the Union Pacific railway, he wond, we will say, buy a car of a Norfolk dealer and the movement of the car would be from the mines over the Fremoet, Eikhorn & Missour Valley railway, consigned to the Norfolk dealer, who pays the freight upon the recept of the car and directs that hatead of plasing the car at his sheds, it be delivered to the Union Pacific company at usual place for interchange of traffic; the car is theremon sent forward to Columbus, consignee to pay charges.

The charges of the Union Pacific railway would be, in case the car was well loaded, with any twenty tons, 85 for initial and terminal service, and I cent not ten for each mile between Norfolk and Columbus. For similar service in the Yards at Omaha we doubt if the charge is more than \$1.56. The Iransportation department of the Stockyaus company at Omahajis new doing more service at \$1 a car.

Therefore we cannot from this view of the matter conceive of any reasons of weight why the folial and torminal charge of 30 cours per ten, which upon earlier concisions was decemed just and reasonable, should be advanced 33½ per cent upon the request for a differential of 30 per cent for care for the services.

And now with regard to the carrier' request for a differential of 30 per cent for

advanced skil per cent upon the request of the carriers' request for a differential of 30 per cent for anthractic coal over the maximum rates established for the various grades of bituminous coal.

As previously shown herein the basing charge of 30 cents per tont is not considered an entirely equitable charge aradest the shipper in all cases. In a majority of local shipments we feel sure it would be in excess of the charge voluntarity made by the entirely impracteable and opposed to the product in the charge voluntarity made by the entirely impracteable and opposed to the public interest in the charge voluntarity made by the entirely impracteable and opposed to the public interest in the charge voluntarity made by the entirely impracteable and opposed to the public interest into a second of the charge voluntarity made by the entirely interest of the charge voluntarity and the results in the public interest in the charge of the

found to be unjust and unreasonable for the transportation of coal, or for any serverse rendered or to be rendered in connection therewith.

That the said railroad company shall upon the receipt of a copy of this finding and order, proceed to print and keep for public inspection, on and after the 15th day of the camber, 1886, or until otherwise ordered and adjudged by the board, schedules of rates for the transportation of coal over and upon its lines of road in this state, which rates shall in all respects conform to and comply with the rate as in the aforesaid finding found to be just and reasonable, as set forth and stated it said tabulated statement aforesaid, bereinbefore found to be just and reasonable, and that on and after the 15th day of December, 1889, the said company cease to do mand, charge or receive for the transportation of each and for any services rendered or to be rendered in connection therewith, a rate in excess of such reasonable rate as found and determined by the board, heretoforce set, forth in this finding and order.

The District Court.

The District Court. Frichard Flizziminous, the slayer of Will-iam Reed, at Waveriy, June 22, was sen-tenced to elgitucen months in the state pem-itentiary at hard labor by Judge Chapman this morning. The young man remained silent when asked by the court if he had anything

to juny why the sentence of the court should be passed. Attorney Wheeden was present and moved a new trial, out the method was denied. The online jury recommended a sentence of one year, but the curt thought eighteen months none too much for the crime executive.

ommitted.
The State vs Tom McGriff. Larcony from rison. The prisoner plended guilty to retty arceny and was sentenced to thirty days in

The State vs Tom McGrift. Larcony from prison. The prisoner plended guilty to getty larcesy and was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and to pay costs.

In the State vs J. M. Rogers the prisoner windrew the plea of one guilty aim plended guilty to the charge of burglary. Threengon the court sentenced that to one year in the contact of proceeding the court sentenced that to one year in the contact of proceeding the court sentenced that to one year in the contact of proceeding the court sentenced the pay the Jense Richt and Thiomas Willoughby, the fellows energed with secaling loops from C. W. Mochoe hast February, entered the please of childy to the charge of grand larceny, and Willoughby received a sentence of two years in the state pen and Richt fourteen meetas.

The case of the State vs Al Roberts, charged with rape, was on trial this affernoon.

The Wine Fone divorce case occurred the

noon.

The Wing Fong divorce case occupied the attention of the equity side.

State House Jottings.
D. A. Baker, sheriff of Lincoln, filed his expense account in the auditor of state's ffice today for committing Jacob Shields to

the positional results of the Position of the Court P. Desize et al vs Lewis D. Bey-Gould P. Doitz et al vs Lewis D. Raymolds, one appeal, and Lincoln National
Blank vs E. L. Davis, or error, are the titles
of cases filed for trial in the supreme court
today. The former comes up from Adams
county and the latter from Buller county.
Auditor Bonton was elected chairman of
the state board of transportation this moreing. It took three ballots to settle the
trouble. Benton and Stein were both candidates.
The state board of pharmacy met this
moraing. Treasurer Hill was elected permeanest chairman. Following reatine busimess J. E. Riggs of Liuvoin was elected a
member of the board of examiners.

New Notaries Public.

New Notaries Public.

The governor today made the following notarial appointments: F. P. Salmon, Omaha, Douglas county; Y. Franklin, McCook, Rod Willow county; A. C. Maynard, Dayken, Jefferson county; J. E. Spanidiag, Koarney, Buffair county; Joseph R. Weoster, Lincotio, Lamester county; Jessie F. Rose, Wilcox, Kearasy county.

City News and Notes.
Frankle Curry was taken to the Lincoln hospital for the lusane today.
Colonel Wilson, the Lincoln traveler, left for California this morning to seend the win-

for California this morning to seem the water.

There was a gas explosion at the Peertess laundry this morning. Four windows in one room were blown out, but fortunately no one was injured.

Nine members of the Liucoin Wheel club went to Omaha yesterday, morning. They were met at Papillion by a delegation of Omaha boys.

H. G. Wilson, the young man arrested last Wednessay in Lincola by Sherif Williams of Neorasca City, proves to be a respectable citizen of Pawnes county. He has commenced suit for \$10,000 damages for talse arrest and imprisonment.

## HIDDEN JUST IN TIME.

An Incident of George Kennan's Trav-

An Incident of George Kennan's Travels in the Land of the Csar.

Mr. George Kennan, the Siberian explorer and exposer, is one of the most entertaining conversationalists whom a person can meet, says the Philadelphia North American. He is a very unassuming man and very modest. Some of his most thrilling experiences will probably never be put in print, or at least not for a number of years, for, strange as it may seem, Mr. Kennan hopes to again visit Russia at the end of two or three years. He had very many narrow escapes from death and the mental strain produced by them was naturally very great. One of these, which has not been printed, occurred once while he was in a nihilist's house. He had uppers with him which, if found, would result in his being instantly shot. Ho was informed that the officers were on his track and would arrive at this house within five minutes. Russian officers are very thorough when making a search for anything of the nature, and what to do with these papers was most to act, and taking un a hand-gluss upon the table, he pried out the back with nis knife, hastily put the capees in the frame and restored the back to its place just as the officers arrived. The search was made, the glass ruised from the table, but the papers were not found. This is but a sample of the many experiences Mr. Kennan had in Siberla. He says that the horivers of the prison system there in vogue cannot be described in words so as to convey an accurate idea to the reader or heaver.



BEWAREL

I KNOW of soaps quite fair to see, If they are recommended you, Take care! Take care!
They can both white and spurious be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust them not,
They are fooling thee!

Trust them sot,
They are fooling thee!

Trust them sot,
They are fooling thee!

Trust them sot,
They are fooling thee!

They claim to be the purest made,

Take care!
They are of an inferior grade,
Beware! Beware!
Trust them not,
Boy the Ivonr!

Some counterfeits are white as anow,
Take care!
Almost like Ivory Soap they show,
Beware! Beware!
Trust them not,
They are fooling thee! Hold on to that and shun the rest,
Take care!
It is the cheapest and the best;
Of frauds beware!
Trust them not,
Trust pure Ivoav.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'tvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, hy Proctor & Gamble