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THE DAILY BEE E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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Inc Rec on the Trains

There is no exclusion for a failure to get This Bars on the traines. All news-seasiers have been not-bed to carry a fail sense that the sease of the Bars and carr get it on trains where of the Duraba begent are carried any counsels to ho-be Junalia negati and carried and the all cases full frame to particular to give in all cases full forms allob as to date, railway and number of Give us your name, not for publication or un iccussary use, but as a guaranty of good faith.

THE DAILY BEE.

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State of Nebraska, [ast County of Douglas, [ast

Country of Donglas, 1⁴⁹ George R. Teschney, being duly sworn, de-poses and mays that he is accretary of The Hos-rublishing Company, that the securitary of The Hos-mouth of Hesenher, bes. 18,200 copies; for any security of the security of the for-ne of the security of the security

OMAHA cannot afford to let the trade of South Dakota slip through her fingers by pursuing the "We'll-get-it-anyhow nolicy.

PROFILE who persist in giving advice to Cashing should bottle the article. It is strong enough to keep if properly corked. THE Kansas swindle has collapsed. leaving the communities which voted

bonds immursed in a flood of ditutes

ONABA will secure a rich dowery when the union with South Dakota is consummated and every public spirited citizen will speed the happy day.

The federation of labor saved itself. from premature death by rejecting a motion to form a political party. Pol-itics and labor organizations are inveterate enemics.

Mu. CANNEGIE smiled significantly a Mr. Cleveland when he suggested that the best thing to do with our expression that the best thing to do with our ex-presidents is to "run them again." Like every good republican Mr. Car-negie is anxious to secure a walk-over in 1892.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS of Missouri has

sprung his sensional boom with a loud whang. Practis has a large roll and an ambition to gratify, but with all his sil-ver plated accomplishments there is only one way to defaut Vest. Elect a manuficient to silve the sense to sense the sense to republican legislature.

THE shouts and choors which greated

Cleveland's presence in Boston pro-duced a violent attack of nausea in the neighborhood of the New York capitol. It is now in order for Hill to come out and arouse the multitude with the an-nouncement that, "I am a democrat."

The Ohio ballot hox forgeries, which figured in the late campaign, will be investigated by congress at the request of Mr. Butterworth. of Mr. Butterworth. The circumstan-cos surrounding this remarkable polit-ical deception indicate a case similar to the Pigott forgerics in London. Editors have been deceived by the Ohio fraud. and the names of the dead and tiving attached to a document by unknown parties. The inquiry promises some

startling political sensations.

CLEVELAND ON THE SUFFRAGE. Es-President Cleveland iones no op-ortunity to keep himself in the public and to pave the way for capturing Eq.Po the next democratic national conven-tion. He is always ready to respond to every demand upon him of a political nature, and the calls upon him recently have been numerous. It is to be said that he has met them with a measure of sugarity which shows that he is keep-ing well in line with the tread of the best popular thought. A short time are he addressed a letter to a young men's democratic club is Ohio, in which he told them that the young men are the hope of the resublic. More he next democratic national couven men are the hope of the republic. More recently Mr. Cleveland assured a dom-sorratic build reform club of Brooklyn, New York, that he was in fall sympathy with their object. The latest enuncia-tion of the ex-president was at the ban-quet of Boston merchants Thursday ight, where he delivered an address the burden of which was a plan for free nd uncorrupted suffrage and ballot re

Mr. Cleveland did not exaggerate the importance or the argent necessity of reform in respect to the suffrage. He did not point out too strengly the indifference that exists among certain ele-ments regarding this vital matter. He in part correctly indicated the inences and conditions which have brought about a degradation of the saf-frage, and he was right in saying that the consequent evils should no longer be temperized with. As to all that Mr. Cleveland said on this subject the honest and patrictic soctiment of the country will agree with him. But be did not say all that he might have said, and what he omitted to consider is guite as important as that which he called attention to. Mr. Clevoland made not the remotest reference to the intimidation of voters in every state of the south in consequence of which there intimidation of volers in every state of the south, in consequence of which there over has been a free and fair expression of the popular will of that section. The corruption of the ballot and the intimidation of voters in the northern states for the promotion of selfish interests are facts which can-not be too greatly deplored, but the wrong they do is not more series on wrong they do is not more serious or dangerous than that involved in de-priving hundreds of thousands of citi-zons of the south of their political rights, by threatening and employing vio-lence. No voter in the north who has the manhood to resist intimidation can e deprived of his right to cast his balot, and whatever risk he may run in b) and whatever risk he may run in the exercise of his freedom of choice, of losing employment, he does not put his life in pard. In every state of the south, however, thousands of colored ritizens are denied the suffrage and so terrorized by the certainty of violence and outcare that they do not dance as

and outrage that they do not dare as wrong, the injustice of which touches sort their right. This great national wrong, the injustice of which touches the whole country; this hold and reekless definance of the con-stitution and laws, by which the south is kept solid for the demo-cratic marky escanded the attaction of cratic party, escaped the attention of Mr. Cleveland. Yet we venture to think It as great and serious a menace to the security of our political institutions as any of the evils connected with the suffrage which are suggested in the ad-

dress of Mr. Cleveland. It is to be borne in mind that where-ever ballot reform has been instituted It has been the work of the repub-lican party. Wherever an effort to introduce reform has failed it has been because of democratic opposition. This was the case in New York, whose republican legislature passed a reform bill which was votoed by the lemocratic governor of that state. Re publicans, therefore, will cheerfully welcome all the assistance Mr. Cleve-tand can render in advancing the cause of ballot reform and feecing the suffrage from the evils and perils that now beset it, but if he desires to impress all men that he is sincere and honest in his professed anxiety for a free and fair callet he cannot loave out of consideration those citizens of the south to whom his party in that section denies the free exercise of the suffrage, and who, according to Mr. Henry W. Grady, will never be allowed to exercise it when doing so would give them political control.

NEW EMIGRATION SCHEMES. Two measures have been introduced into the United States senate which merit passing attention, whether any-thing ever comes of them or not. One is a bill for the emigration of persons of color from the southern states, and the other a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expediency and practica bility of acquiring or setting apart tor-ritory for occupation by the negro or colored citizens of the United THE OMAHA DAILY BEF: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889,

Germans, or Irish or Scaudinavians who have become citizens, to remove from their homes because they are not agreeable to another element of the population. And If the government cannot compel the negroes to emigrate what is the use of seriously discussing projects for their emigration? Why should the government acquire or set apart territory for something it has no power to accomplish? Besides, the government properly can have outhing to do with such schemes, which are hos is to protect its citizens in all their rights, treating all equally, and it would violate the republican principles upon which it is founded the moment it should attempt to exclude from full par-

ticipation in its privileges and pro-tection one class of citizens at the dethat the negroemigration schemes of southers representatives will have no show in the present congress. MOTOR PROGRESS.

The completion and opening of the motor line to South Omaha is an event

of much importance to our people. Al-though promised months ago, it is none the less gratifying that the closing year witnesses the welding of the steel bands which bring Omaha and its thriving southern suburb into closer business and social relationship.

The advantages of frequent and venient transportation facilities and contween the two points are incalculable. The growth of both cities and the in-creasing commercial intercourse ren-dered new avenues of communication absolutely necessary. The fact that the motor trains penetrate the business heart of both cities, and connect with lines radiating in all directions, removes the inconvenience of going to and from the depot and the delays incldent to hourly trains. The result will be increased travel, cheaper rates, and

advantages mutually beneficial. Every link which tends to make the two communities "one and inseparable" is to be welcomed as a harbinger of unity and progress. Separate in mu-nicipal lines, their interests and destiny are the same. The vitality and industrial strength of South Omaha is dependent on the parent city. It is the child of Omnha enterprise, and must sooner or later cast aside the selfseeking politicians, units with the metropolis and become a part of its municipal life, as it is now in trade and The motor line will maommerce. terially hasten the union by building up the intervening country and increasing the facilities of intercourse.

UNDER the democratic administra ion over lifty millions of government money was distributed among the national banks of the country, a large proportion of which went to friendly institutions. This spocies of favoritism was one of the most effective weapons in the hands of the republicans during the last campaign. Secretary Blame em-ployed it with telling force during his tour of the country and so alirring its tour of the country and so alirring the democratic managers that a slight re-duction was made in the amount of the deposits. At the present time forty-seven million dollars are on deposit in the banks. Secretary Windom proposes to reduce this enormous sum to twelve million dollars and allow only such sums on deposit as are necessary for the re-quirements of the local agents of the government. This move is expected to

force the banks to increase their circu-lation. The effect of this withdrawal on the volume of circulation is already seen in the advance in the interest rate in New York. A tomporary stringency is propable unless the operations of the treasury are conducted gradually.

THE enormous corn crop of Nebraska is moving to market at such a rate as to overwhelm the carrying capacity of the

railroads. Farmers who cannot convert it into beef and pork have wisely con-cluded to ship it to market. To hold it in anticipation of a rise and pay interest on money to carry it, would simply wipe out the small margin of profit. Although the crop has been the great-cal in the history of the state, the profits in the aggregate scarcely compensates for the labor of cultivation. This is es-pecially true of the interior counties, and is illustrated by the mountains of corn piled up along the Crete extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The corn is exposed to the elements. To build protecting sheds would cost more

tically confiscate the crop in hauling it MODERN thought and influence are working wonders in the science of ohilology. The harsh and rogged words and phrases which, in not very remote generations, were employed by ail

than it is worth. The railcoads prac

to put the law into effect on the] first of the new year, but as that requires an emergency chillion and a two-thirds maemergency cigning and a two-thirds ma-jority of the legislature, there is not much provision offering the consti-tutional provision until ninety days have elapsed after the adjournment of the legislature. Conservative members insist that a thorough system of irriga-tion is necessary to make prohibition a success, forgetting the fact that the drug stores and ionts as in I was and drug stores and / joints, as in Icwa and Kansas, will prevent a serious drought.

WITH live, energetic men to push her interests Yankton is bound to Wynn.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. It is a Weish question which will first challenge the attention of parliment at the coming session. It is understood that the povernment will at once introduce a bill making the payment of tithes in Wales obli-ration of the payment of tithes in Wales obli-ration and empowering the tithe owner to recupier and empowering the tithe owner to recover arrears by action in the county court against the handlord instead of by dis-traint upon the good of the the tennit. This method of setting the Weish tithes question has been beartily approved by many duo-cesan conferences lately held in England, and it new seems probable that the tories, with the help of the unionist informats, will be able to pass the bill, which, it will be remem-bered, had to be withdrawn has session. It cannot, however, escape vigorous opposition in parliament and whether, when passed, it will quiet agitation in Wales is questionable. The government had to withdraw this libre bills the heat each of the reaction the The government had to withdraw this tithes bill at the last session owing to the lefection of land owners. Obstruction from this source may now be overcome in conse-quence of the prounounced attitude taken by quence of the prounounced attitude taken by the English clergy. The Gladstonians, how-over, will oppose the measure as stardiy as ever, not on account of the proposed method of collection, but on the score of the contem-plated amilication of the tithes. They will contend that the money raised from tithos should be applied, not to the support of a church, to which three fourths of the Welsn people are opposed, but to some general purpose, such as the advancement of na-tional scentar education. In other words, the dissibilishment of the Anglican church in Wales will invitably be forced into the Wales will inevitably be forced into the

foreground of discussion. On this capital question, whose ultimate bearing on the Church of England itself is obvious, both iberals and tories will be compelled to, s how their hands.

Hondurus, San Saivador and Guatemala have already signed the treaty under which the United States of Central America is to be formed. Under the treaty the union for the first ten years is be simply a con-federation, an offensive and defensive alit-ance, and the president of the confedera-tion is to have no sover over in the tion is to have no power except in the siplomatic and foreign relations of the ullou states. At the close of this provis-onal period, if the Central American states four period, it instruction a American states find the experiment satisfactory, a union will be formed, based largely upon the princi-ples of our own government. A constitu-tion will be adopted covering all political, commercial and other relations between the commercial and other relations between an live republics and foreign powers. A com-mon monetary statedard and common tariff laws will be established by the federal gov-laws will be established by the federal govlaws will be established by the federal gov-ernmont, which is to have under the proposed plan very similar powers and prerogulives to those enjoyed by the national government at Washington; so that the Central American republics will be camented together strongly as one mation, while they will still enjoy, through their reserved rights under the con-stitution, the largest measure of freedom as regards their home affairs.

The reluctance of Nicaragua to enter into the new confederacy can be easily under-stood, and the wonder is that President Sa-casca was so hasty in pledging his govern-ment to the plan before consulting the law-making and treaty-ratifying power of the republic. The stumbling block of Nicaragua in her progress toward amon with her sister republics is the very thing which promises to make her future as state-the Nicaragua nake her future as a state-the Nicaragu anal, now begun with every prospect of being pushed to a speedy and successful ter-nination. This great waterway, to be built by American capital and American energy, i

at no point to pass without the boundaries o Nicaragua, and whon it is finished Nica ragun will command a connecting link be tween the Atlantic and the Pacific which will bring the commerce of the world to he cery doors. The material advantage which his great canal will prove to the little Cen tral American republic can hardly be over stimated and to gain it she might profitabl have made even greater concessions than she has to its American projectors. This canal and its vast possibilities Nicaragua will con and its vast possibilities Nicaragua will con-trol so long as a she maintains her independ-ence, and incidentally it brings to her the moral prestige of protection by the United States of America in case of threateneed dan-ger to the property by invasion or otherwise.

ger to the property by invasion or otherwise. The commercial aspect of Central Africa is the one that impels exploration and settle-ment rather than any desire to promote knowledge for itself or love of adventure. Stanley looks upon the basin of the Congo as more promising, commercially, than the valuey of the Mississippi was before its de-velonment. Railroads 500 miles in length and estimated to require a capital of \$17,000,-000 would, he thinks, open up 22,000 miles of river bask on four great rivers to commerce, with S0,000,000 of people. It would, cf three or four bundred years ago to reduce a

three or four hundred years ago to reduce a continent and establish commorcial relations therewith, and the forests of hardwood in the Congo basin would be of immodiate value to the old world if the iumber could be transported to the sea const. The natural products ready at hand for immodinatural products ready at hand for immedi-ate use-such as wood, guins for varials making and lvory-scould be, on account of their scarcity in other countries, of almost incatcutable values it reansported to market, but theme are of small importance, compared with the possible productions of future farms and of mines of precious metals. There is, of course, a great deal of risk about buying land in the conter of Africa, even at log pence per acres, unless a very poworful cornoration should take up the enterprise and inside the opeding of the dark continent to civilization, but with that work done Stan-log's wilden threams of commercial prodi-would, us doutt, be realized as similar dreams.taw become actualities in Index and Amorica. Amorica.

coording the "United States of Brand," or in entering into compromising relations with the new republic, until its character as a government de facto has been satisfactorily demonstrated. Particularly does it become be United States at this time to avoid andne haste, and to consider the Brasilian question in its far reaching consequences, affecting not only Brasil, but possibly involving our relations with other nations of America and Discover

The death of Emin Pasha, after escaping the many dangers that environed him in Contral Africa, would be all the more dej plorable now in view of the remarkable efforts the world has made to rescue him. It seems to be marry forgetten that Stanley in expedition is only one of several that were desuatebed to carry remiet to Kmin after the Mahdists exceed him up on the Nite. First Dr. Frence, the first white man to make an extensive ourney among the force Masal. stonsive journey among the florce Masai, aboved the continent from Zamribar with a argo quantity of supuries for Emin and Junker. While working his way up the east coast of Victoria Nyanya his day up the east coast of Victoria Nyanza he died of fever, and his stores became the body of the natives. Then Dr. Leve, the last white man to cross the Sahara and visit Timbactoo, was sent up the Congo to follow the route Stanley took the Congo to follow the route Stanley took later, but he could not get reports from Thop The and so came home. Then Italy, concerned for the safety of Empire com-panion, Captain Casati, raised a large sum and erginized a relief expedition, but just before it started the sudden fitting out of the Stanley party led to abandonner the Italian scheme. Finally the Peters expedition was fitted out at an ecorronous cost, and no one knows as yot what has become of it. The various expeditions to relieve Emin have un-doubledly cost soveral hundred thousand dollars.

Grover's Lattle Island

Chicago Nets. Ex. President Cloveland is reported to have bought some islands in a Massuchusetts lake. Perhaps the ex-president is going to organize a little republic of his own.

A little republic of an sown. A Saving String Chicago Tribune. It is survely not forgetten that Col. Bob Ingersoil once said: "In the dark night of death hope sees a size and listening love may catch the resulting of a wing." His latest utterances, mon which excitable cor-respondents base the statement that he is becoming a convert to Christianity, are no stronger in that direction than the words we have quoted. There has always been a string lied to the colonel's atheism.

A Quoram of Millionaires.

A Quorum of Difficurates, Chichard Commercial, Mr. Brice of New York, the leading candi-date of the democracy for the senate of the United States, is supposed to us an "inhabi-tant" in his private car. Where a million-site's private car is, there he is eligible for the senate. There are a few more mil-lionaires wanted in the senate. There is not onite a quorum if when there is a quorum of millionaires in the senate, and the senate or-games the house and buillos the president, we shall of course have a free country. It we shall of course have a free country. It will be a blg thing, too.

Play-Grounds for Children.

Play-topond's for Children. Philosophysics Recent, That is a pleasing story which comes from Boston of the establishment in that city of play-grounds for little children who have never known any higher delight than to roll on ash heaps or wade in four gutters. Hoony on ash heaps or wade in foul gutters. Hoomy yards, with heaps of sand shells to make them like the seashere, and tops and man-cent games have brought smilght and happn-ness into the heart of many a little wars solled by contact with the influences of the street. This beneficent project furnishes renewed teatimony to the value of small things in rendering others happy. A flower, a toy or a simple word of kindness has its place in improving social conditions no less than the most claborate scheme of philan-thropy or social economy.

thropy or social economy. New York, selectric Juggernant. Chicogo Heraid. Another man has been burned to a crisp by an electric wire in New York. Like the lineman Feels who was killed a few weeks ago, he climbled to the top of a pole to repair a broken line. While at work he incantionally took hold of a "live wire," and his body, emitting smoke and bluish flame, was reasted almost to cinders in sight of a large crowd of horrified spectators. It is difficult for other clites to understand the surple acqui-seconce of New York to the rule of theo electric companies. In the present state of thongs such horrifym accidents are likely to happen any day, and the wires are a con-stant memace to everybody. Yet no one in New York does mything but taik about i, and no serious attempt has been made to re-move the danger.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

Political Questions Which Are Agitat-ing the Pouple of Canada. Orrawa, Oat, Dec. 13.–(Special Telegram to Tur Bue, I-Dalton McCarthy, M. P., the nominal leader of the equal rights party, adirosaed a large audience under the auspices of the equal rights association last night. He declared that the solution of the political differences which beset the dominion rested with the Exglish-speaking people. While claiming absolute freedom of religion to all, he would deny to any sect the power to in trude itself on the sphere of civil power. On this point alone the equal rights apporters differed from the Catholics, whom he regretifully abserved were ranging them-selves on the opposite side for a struggle. Once and for all it must be noteen the truggle.

ere received for registration by the auditor REHEARING WILL BE ASKED.

The Elmwood Elevator Contest Will Go into the Courts.

FULL TEXT OF THE FINDINGS.

Interesting Correspondence, Betwand

Governor Taylor of Tennessee and Governor Thayer of Nebraska

-A Rumored Scandal.

LANCOLN BURNALL OF THE OMAHA BER, 1039 P STREET, TANGOLN, Neb., Dec. 12. Owing to the willespread interest in the Elmwood elevator complaint made by Pari ers' Alliance No. 363, the findings and order of the secretaries and state board of trans poctation will be of unusual interest. They are as follows:

Being Floated Throngh the Weat, Kassas Urri, Mo., Dec. 13. - [Special Tele-tram to Tux Ben.] - Mexican Vice Consul

4. That the defendant has permitted two detators to be creeted upon its grounds at said station, and that the same are new being operated and that the same are new form result of grant the same privilege to the de-fendant.

1084 ou grant this same privings to the de-fendant. I. That an obviator is necessary for the shimment of grain by railroad, and that by reason of the side tracks being placed within the side tracks being placed within the side of way and depet grounds of the distribution of way and depet grounds of the defaul-tion of the side of the side of the defaul-tion.

balks have been caught, they taxing the statues to money loansd. The history of the bonth dates back to the fact of the bonth dates back to the fact of the bonth dates back to be bonth of bonds on the Mexical point of the best back to the bonth dates back to be bonth of bonds on the bonth dates back to be bonth of bonds on the bonth date bonth dates back to be bonth of bonds on the bonth dates back to be bonth of bonds on the bonth bonth of the best bonth of bonds on the bonth bonth of the best bonds bonth of b its elevator upon the grounds of the defaul-ant. 6 That there is room upon the grounds of the default of said station for another elo-vator without materially interforing with the operation of said railroad, and ugb build-ing of the elevator by the phantiffs upon said grounds will not materially effect the de-fendant is the use of its grounds, or is a unreasonable burden to the default. 7. That granting of the right and privilege by the default to the two elevators now statifing upon its right and privilege to the compliant is an unjust and unreasonable discrimination against the compliant under the same right and privilege to the compliants are and compondent has discrimination against the compliant material during the same right and availage to Adman and Gilbert of the full was and availage owners and operator of elevators at said statem. The order of the board is in effect com-

made and given a preference and advantage to Adams and Gibert and to Elins Herstners, owners and operators of elevators at said statim. The order of the board is in effect com-manding the Missouri Pacific railway com-pany to grant the Elmwood Farmers' alli-nee, No. 255, a location on its adde tracks at Elmwood for the erection of an elevator upon the same terms and conditions as granted to the owners of other clevitars io cated at the station. The findings, as above set forth in sections, were unanimously reported for adoption by the scatter static section of a strength operator of the terestion of the static sec-ption the static section of the static operator for the exception of the scated at the station. The findings, as above set forth in sections, were unanimously reported for adoption by the scatter static sections of the static sec-tion of the static section of a static sec-tion on the static section of a static sec-tion on the grounds of a stored static sec-dentiation of a static sections, in sector as the ground of a stored static sec-tion on the grounds of a stored static sec-geration in sufficient caracity to meet the warts of the sharp parts of the loading of live stock into cars; that carriers must he made prepossible for their eviction and operation in sufficient caracity to meet the warts of the sharp parts; that they could allot this tranch of their service to an indi-prime in accordance with his views of the basic static secret is the state sta-tic secret secret secret secret is a state prime in a scored state and estates in the presensible is owneed to a state in the basic state of the state of the state state is a score secret conduct on all allike. He could not become a dealer and estates in the basic state of the state of the state state is the barts and state state is a state prime in accordance with his views of the basic state state state is a proper handing of the tradition that the barts is even an order composite the dissourt Pacific to locate the aliance clea-vate to be



board. It is learned that the Burlington follos are up in arms and will assist in fighting the case to the bittor coid. It is openly stated that the case will be taken to the supreme

The arms and will assist in fighting the case of the billior call. It is openly stated that the case will be taken to the supreme court.
Correspondence of Pablic Interest. The following correspondence between forward of the state Weighing

Leading authors agree that a good short story is the most difficult thing to write. There are thousands of short stories, but very seldom is one found which makes any deep and lasting impression upon the reader, while many lack even the cardinal element of interest

Short Stories.

f public accounts today. Bank Examiners McNaughton and Brink that a more tranquil state of affairs exists in that a more tranquil state of affairs exists in tasking circles than late reports would in This a more circles than late reports would in-dicate. The following cases were filed for trial in the mineme court. Buffalo County National bank vs. Charles, E. Hansen. Themset Draurance company vs. Kenard G. A. G. Camble vs. John Wilson. All errors from the district court of Huffalo county. The state bourd of transportation is and in receipted the first carlf so far received, such as the lattice transfer far received, such the first far first far received, sensed by the state lines, in accordance with the receipt of the first far first matter for the transportation of coul. The tariff was issued by the state lines, in accordance with served by the state lines, in accordance with the receipt of the first far the maximum rates for the transportation of coul. The tariff was issued by the state of the accordance to the parties all questions of the accordance for the arder by the courts.

C.tr News and Notes. Hon. C. W. Kaley of Red Cloud, membe of the state normal school board, was at the capital to a morning surroute for the meet and of the board at Pern comorrow.

ing of the board at Fern isomorrow. In the immed-ity of the board at Fern isomorrow. In the balance states and average and in the balance balance states and average and in the balance balance states and average the take goes that line of a so-the ero of a social sensation that will sire the brist eje-cies of the eity from curlets to circumsference. A prominent banef official and the wife of a citizen who amasses a fortune in real estation denis a few years ago, are the figureheads.

FRAUDULENT PAPER.

Maurice Randen of this city has discovered

that a large amount of fraudulent dirrican

bonds are floating around the west and that many persons are being victimized. Thou-sands of dollars worth have been placed in

the two states named and in many instance banks have been caught, they taking t worthless bonds as collateral in many

An Aged Wretch

New Yors, Dec. 13.-Dr. Louis P. Ald

rich, a totter, jpec, i.e. Dr. Louis, P. Adu-rich, a totter, jpec, i.e. Dr. Louis, P. Adu-rich, a totter, jpec, and a second-two years of sign, was held in the Tombs police court today on the charge of assaulting two twolve-year-old girls. It was alleged has on numerous accasions he induced children to visit his office by gring them candy and small sums of money. He did not deny the charge.

Three Boys Drowned Pour Hore, Out, Dec. 13.--Vesterday evening two little sons of Jeseph Malletta and a son of E. M. Mitchell were skating on

the electric light pond, where they were seen. They undoubtedly broke through lee and were drawned. Search is be made for the bodies.

Dectined to Mediate.

BERLEY, Dec. 13.-The federal council has

browniness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated

SHIPTD LIVER.

SMALL FILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

, Pain in the bid

declined the request of the striking printers to mediate between them and their employ-

IVER PILLS.

Lot of Worthless Mexican Bonds

ANY attempt to nullify the Slocumi law, by dividing the license into four payments, will be promptly squelched by the courts. The law explicitly requires the payment of one thousand dol-lars into the hands of the city treasurer before a license can be issued, and the license board cannot legally consider an application unless the applicant can produce a receipt from the treasurer for the money. The people of this city will not now surrender the fraits of a two year's struggle to enforce the law.

WHILE Omaha is ready to encourage location of factories, care and intelligence should be exercised in the se lection. Industries started on a small scale are more certain of permanent success than those inflated concerns which promise to employ large num-bers of mon at the outset. A factory which creates a market for its product and expands with the dominal is what Omnha ucods. The character and ex-tent of the market, the wants of the mends are sufficient to the start of the people, as well as the chances of suc-cess should be carefully weighed by the rd of trade and real estate exchange actore they andorse any scheme, ho beneficial it may appear at first ever beneficial II may appear at may glance. There are too many irresponsible parties aftont in the country, seeking bonuses as an inducement to move west only to fall and in jure the communities in which they locate. The antecedents of all they locate. ever manufacturers should be theroughly ex-amined before their propositions are approved and commended to the pro-

States and also how far and in what manner the government of the United States can and ought to equita-bly to aid the freedmen of the United States and their families and descend-ants to emigrate thereto and settle therein. Both these measures were introduced by southern sounters, and they indicate the anxiety of the people of that section to get rid of at least a per-tion of the colored population as the most certain and practicable way of

solving the race problem. The president, in his annual message, referring to the race problem, asked what solution the south-

era communities had to suggest. The answer is supplied by these propositions in congress looking to some plan to get the negroes out of the south at the expense of the government. Is it at all probable that the problem can ever be solved in this way? Unquestionably the solver an anis way? Disquestionably the government may acquire or set apart territory and invite the aegroos to oc-cupy it, but this is as far as it can go, without perpetriting a great injustice. It has no more right to compet the negroos to leave their bounes and settle some space of elitenes to emigrate.

else than it has to force any other class of cliness to emigrate. Such propositions as those in the senate imply that the negro has only a qualified clinesship, whereas he stands upon an equal fooling with all other cliness, native or naturalized. There is no more authority is the concilizens, native or naturalized. There is no more authority in the gov-crament to send the negross out of the country or to compel them to colonize on its own terri-tory, than there is to require a body of

edges rounded and the picturesque and high-sounding substituted. A few ears back people incautiously dubbed the man who betrayed confidence and squandered fands entrasted to him as a "thief." The term racked the modern car and soon changed to a "deficiency in accounts," or a "defalcation." Cashier Silcott's raid on the congressional treasury for seventy thousand dollars goes echoing down the corridors of history by being officially pronounced a "shortage." In the lexicon of our day there is no such word as "thief."

THERE is evidently a political behind that petition of Nebraska citior the second se bage indians, be restrained from elec-tioucering, influencing or intimidat-ing volters at the election by virtue of his official position." Under former agents the democrats of surrounding counties conjoyed the political influence of the real man. Judging by the vigor of the squeal and the fact that the peti-tioners incored the state facturation. tioners ignored the state delegation, it is reasonably certain that Ashley prevented the democrats from buying and voting the Indians like so many catlle. The agent should be commended for equelching the trickstors.

Phonimition and irrigation are the great questions agitating the law mak-ers of Dakota. The emotional "pulver-isers of the run power" are strongling

America.

. . .

the present all it must be understood that the present difficulties would never be set-tized by anorxation. Separate schools and dual languages must go. If the Quebee legislature obtained a recognization of French as the official language fifty years ago, why could not the insperial partiannon amend the federal constitution in 1800? A resolution emborsing the speaker's position was curried unanimously.

MUST QUIT THE STAGE.

Lawrence Barrett Suffering from an

Autoritics Directly Suffering From an Affection of the Throat. New Yons, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to Tas Buz.]—R is the talk of theartries letricis that Lawrence Burrett will have to quit the stage. He has canceled his engagement at Boston for next week. It is well known that Boston for next week. It is well known that Barrot has been suffering for a long time with glundular trouble, which caused his throat to swell out bayond its natural pro-portions. At the close of last season Harrett partod with Booth and weat to the German baths for treatment. When he returned he appeared to have been benefitted, and he said he never felt better in his life. During the he never felt bottor in his life. During the sensor, while he has been traveling, the throat trouble was as had as ever. Soturday iast Mr. Fairrett croud his senson and brought his company to New York, and has now cancelled his New York cangement, which was to begin January 20. He is said to be suffering intensely and his friends are

The House Election Committee, Wassington, Dec. 13.—The house commit-tee on elections held its first meeting and effected an organization this morning ter H. Rowell at Itlinois, son of the chair man, was solocied as clerk. A sub-commit-toe on rules was seincted which will be charged with the arrangement of the seventy contested election eases now awaiting settle-ment.

The great European expositions have awarded the presidua to Cook's extra dry imperial champarne for bodquet.

State House Jottings. Waterworks bonds to the amount of E0,000

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