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

BUSINESS LETTERS. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

The Bee on the Trains There is no excise for a failure to get Tue Her in the trains. All newsdeniers have been nith field to carry a full ample, "Travelore who wan from and can't get if an trains where other brains papers, are carried are requisited to train. Give us your name, not for publication or un occusary use, but as a gustanty of good faith

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworth States, and the state of Noitranka, and the state of Noitranka, and the state of the stat

Average ... GEORGE IL TESTILICE.

Swort to before me and subscribed to its my presence this istir day of January A. D. 1804.

[Seed.] Feel. ... Notary Public.

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THE people will cheerfully pay fo will lighten the burden of taxation.

THERE are a few veterans on the st of jurors for the coming term of ourt. The professionals always come court. The professionals alway in when there is a jury drawing.

NINE Irish editors have been hurried great crime of criticizing the coercion government. And yet England boasts of a free press.

THE anxiety of the doctors to serve without pay on the Douglas county hospital staff, is only equalled by Van-dervoort's disinterested love for General Bangs and Dodlin granite.

Bertan papers denounce the Samoar treaty as a "German retreat." This was the only honorable course left open to Prince Bismarck when Secretary Blaine appeared on the scene.

St. Louis deserves credit for strug-gling against fate. Although there is ot a shadow of a chance of securing the world's fair, the city council has granted the use of Forest park, merely to harrass and if possible defeat Chicago.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE'S ,ar raignment of the Union Pacific comany will open the eyes of the people to the enormity of the outrage to be perpetrated on the productive industry of the west by the proposed extension of the government delit.

Six government census agents, north-ern men, were denied access to the debt records of North Carolina. The state authorities declare that southern-ers must be appointed to do the work. There is no objection, however, to northern capital which foots the bulk of the census bureau expenses

THE new paving combine which

largely instrumental in organizing the council is now at work in dead carnes preparing for its raid upon the property owners and taxpayers. Just as soon a this paving ring can make sure of support is the council through thick and this it will begin to operate in the open

ATTORNEY WAGGENER of the Mis ATORNEY WARDENER OF the Ans-souri Pacific announces that the com-pacy will fight the Elmwood clevator case even to the couris of last resort. This is the usual method adopted by corporations to defeat justice by delay, fleece their patrons while the case is pending.

THE interviews published in Denver concerning the qualities of paving used in Omana invariably endorse the par-ticular material supported by the re-spective papers. Even the board of public works asserts that stone is just the thing for Denver, but at home they prefer bricks. In this instance distance lends the charm of honesty to the opinions of the moard.

THE late ex-Senator Riddleberger's THE late ex-Sonator Riddleberger's greatest enemy was himself. The vice of lutemperance that mastered him destroyed his self-respect, rendered him indifferent to the respect of others, degraded his manhood, damaged him mentally, spoiled his temper, and made him a man to be shunned by all self-respective product. He had been a man respecting people. He had been a man of ability, with the advantages of a legal selucation and an editorial experience, and under the circumstances in which he cucumstances in w tered the United States representing the republicans ginia, there was an opportunity for him to have made an honorable record. But he rejected it, and during most of his senatorial term he was a source of an-noyance and an object of all men's pity contempt. Yet Riddleberger had ad qualities. He was naturally a man kindly and generous impulses, his of kindly and generous impulses, his courage was unquestioned, and his sympathies were always with the oppressed, the cause of Ireland having no more sincere-friend among Americans.

THE LAW AND THE UNION PACIFIC The open letter of Hon. William Leese, attorney general of Nebraska, to the attorney general of the United States, arraigning the Union Pacific railroad company for numerous and flagrant violations of the law, will be diagram violations of the law, will be found in another part of Ting Bee. It will repay careful percent by all who would become better acquainted with the methods of the great subsidized corporation in violating faith with the government and disregarding the plainter measurements. The facts est provisions of law. The facts presented by Attorney General Leese are of record and indisputable, and the letter is especially timely in view of the fact that committees in both nouses of congress are now considering the question of extending for half a cen-tury or longer the debt due the governnent from the Union Pacific, and the eport of the government directors of hat company, just published, recom

will do so.

ordinance. The appointment of a twelve hundred dellar cierk by

mere resolution of the council is a pal-pable violation of the charter and lays

the present mayor liable to impeach ment just as his predecessor had laid himself limble when he signed salary

warrants for street commissioner' clark and assistant sidewalk inspector

And this forces upon us the question thether the mayor and council propose

whether the mayor and to keep on voting salaries to tax-caters who are not legally to draw pay. This

authorized to draw pay. This is a very serious matter. It is not

merely a question whether five or six thousand dollars a year shall be voted away to "supes" who render no service and clerks who do the work which

should be done by the officers them selves; but it is a manifest attempt to ignore and override the safeguards and

parriers which have been set up in the

charter for the protection of taxpayers

ately ignore and override char-ter provisions in one thing they

corporation, limited in their powers

they not only assume powers not vested in them, but they actually do what is absolutely forbidden by the law.

Against this lawless and rockle

course we enter an earnest protest not only on behalf of the taxpayers but in behalf of all law-abiding citizens. If

the chief executive of this city, who i

sworn to enforce the law, can with impunity set the laws at defiance, how are

we to expect the ordinary citizen to re

spect the law and yield cheerful obedi

ence to its mandate. Possibly Mayo Cushing has acted without due consid

eration. If so, it is not too late for him to retrace his stops and rectify his mis-

DO THEY WANT THE EARTH!

It is the common practice of parties who want legislative subsidies or aid to

ask for larger appropriations than they expect to get. This is doubtless the motive that impels the board of educa-tion to ask for an allowance of six mills

from the city council for the support o

schools during the coming year.

The demand is extravagant. The
board will derive a recense of at least

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars

ing for the increase of population and

school teach

the needed increase of school teachers there is still no excuse for a six mi

tax or half that amount. A six mill tax

would yield at least one hundred and

and dollars for the running expense

equal population with Omaha require anything like such an expenditure for

possible under annexation. This condition was inevitable. The elements which controlled city affairs were indifferent to the factors.

in office for their health, and the result

shows they plucked the public for everything in sight. The time is ripe

for the taxpayers to rise up and drive the reckless jobbers from power, and the only safe and effectual way to do it is to merge with Omaha. Annexa-

tion is inevitable. The sooner it is ac-

complished the better it will be for the financial and material prosperity of al!

THE municipal campaign in Salt Lake

City is growing in vigor and bitterness as election day approaches. Though local in its effect, it is national in inter-

est. It is a battle between the Mormon

church, with all its power in numbers and millions, and the united Gentile forces of all creeds and classes. The

campaign began last October, and with

campaign began last October, and will close as the ballet box on the 19th of Fobruary. All the paraphernalis of a presidential campaign, such as parades, pyrotechnics and red fire, have been invoked by both parties, and no small amount of ill-feeling has resulted. The chances of victory are evenly divided. At the county election last August the anti-Mormons showed a majority of farty votes in the city, but the Mormon gerymander deprived the majority of representation in the territorial legislature. The vast machinery of the church,

If the mayor and council can delib-

ends such action. mends such action.
Attorney General Leese shows that at various times from 1879 to 1888 the Union Pacific ratiroad company, in violation of the act of congress of 1873, and without the consent of congress, has given guarantees to numerous railroad enter-prises which have drawn heavily upon the earnings of the company, the an aual drain, according to the figures of the attorney general, amounting to about one million dollars. It is stated that the Union Pacific proposes to con that the Union Facine proposes to take time this policy by issuing and guar-anteeing the Denver and South Park railroad bonds to the amount of over two million dollars, although that corporation does not earn its operating expenses. In addition to these unlay ful transactions it is charged by Attor-ney General Leese that the Union Pa-cific directors have used the assets and carnings of the company to partly con struct a rival road, consisting of the Oregon Railway and Navigation com-pany, the Oregon Short Line, and the Denver and Fort Worth railroad, and he suggests that the object of this may no to render the governmentlien on the Union Pacific railroad valueless should the government be forced to take forcelesure proceedings. Still as other count in the indictment pro-Still an ferred against the Union Pacific by th attorney general is the fact that nine million dollars have been paid on land grant bonds from the carnings of the road instead of from the proceeds of the land grant sales. In these ways the earnings of the

Union Pacific railroad, which should have been applied to the payment of the government debt, have been in the government debt, have been in manifest violation of law di-verted to enterprises wholly in the interest and for the benefit of inside rings, while the public has been morellessee blad. been mercilessiv bled to meet the demands of these unlawful enterprises. In view of these facts the attorney general asks what reason there is to expec that the men who control the Union Pacific will not violate the proposed new act, and ne strongly protests against the projected legislation as involving a grave wrong and injustice both to the government and the people. Its effect, he declares, would be to rob the government of a large amount of property large amount of property due it, as well as all security for the final repsyment of the principal, while it would entail upon the people for generations to come the payment of the enormous debt of the Union Pacific, which would be rung from them by the same methods of exaction and oppres-sion which have been practiced for

The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific represents the condition of the company as being very satisfactory, commends the ability, honosty and purposes of the present managers, as exhibited in their administration of the affairs of the commany during the past five years, and recommends specifically the pus-sage of the bill to extend the time of payment of the Union Pacific's debt to the government. The letter of Attorney General Leese is a sufficient answer to the mistaken views and conclusions of the government directors.

NEH HANKA BANACHS.

The organization of the Nebruska Bankers' association bolds out the promise of improved methods in the banking system of the state and insures. the establishment of a uniform practice among the bankers which will operate to the greater convenience of the pub-lic. Banking in Nebraska has not been placed upon so secure and conservative a basis as in some of the older states, although considering the loose methods of the past the record of the state is excoedingly good. The legislation provided by the last legislature on lines which experience in other states had approved, has worked an improvement and strengthened public confidence in the banks, but more remains to be done before banking in Nebraska shall have attained a condition as nearly as pos-sible satisfactory to all concerned in it. This was made evident from the delib erations of the Bankers' association, and it will be the work of that organization to bring about such re forms as are necessary. The associ-ation is composed of intelligent and conservative men, whose views and recommendations will command respect fol attention and whose interest it is to place the banking system of the state on such a sound and substan-tial basis as will make it a potent factor is promoting the general prosperity. If this purpose is kept steadily in view there can be no doubt of the usefulness of the association.

of the association.

A part of the proceedings of the asso-ciation which is of general interest was the adoption of resolutions approv-ing of the plan of ex-Comptroller of the Currency John J. Knox for per-petuating the national bank currency, and recommending the pagsage by con-gress of an act for the issuame of bonds bearing two per cent interest in which to refund the present bonds, and to be redeemable at the pleasure of the gov-erament. These resolutions were erament. These resolutions were ununinously approved and will be com-municated to the sonators and repre-sentatives of Nebruska in congress. It may be observed here that the Kuox ture. The vast machinery of the church, plan appears to be growing in favor, and the bankers of Nebraska are doubt- gether with city, county and territorial

patronage, is a tremendous power to overcome. The opposition, however, is less in line with those of the west genscally in approving it.

The association of Nebraska bankers opposition, however, is thoroughly organized and united, de-termined and defiant, with able leaders can make itself very useful in advanc-ing the prosperity of the state, and there is every reason to expect that it and plenty of the sinews of war to meet and cope "with the saints. The prosperity of Sait Lake City is largely dependent on the overthrow of Mormon power. For the first time since the set SETTING LAW AT DEFIANCE.
Mayor Cushing is probably not yet
familiar with the provisions of our chartlement of the Salt Lake valley, the threats and mutterings of the apostles fall on heedless cars. They are face to face with forces equal in strength, forter. For his benefit we will quote section 168, which reads as follows:
The compensation and salary of all officers
and agents of the city, not herein specified,
shall be fixed and determined by ordinance,
and shall not be increased or deminished during the term for which such officer, or agent,
shall be appointed.
It is obvious that the mayor has no
right to make any appointment not expressly specified in the charter
unless such position has been created and the salary for the same
has been fixed and determined by
ordinance. The appointment of a tor. For his benefit we will quote see tified by law and encouraged by the jus tice of the cause and public opinion

THE residents of the oopulous sub-Walnut Hill and erban districts of Orchard Hill and other sectious are justly entitled to adequate fire protection. They pay their share of the taxes, have scores of useless hydrants for which the city pays sixty dollars each annually, but there are no means of communicating with the department in case of fire Meanwhile the city authorities are soundering thousands of dollars on seless officers and creating fat borths or political barnacles. The policy of this great reform government is thou sands for sinceures, not one cent for

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.
A striking illustration of the nower still exercised by the emperor in Austria-Hungary is shown by his success in bringing about a complete reconciliation of all difference s be tween the Caccius and Germans in Bohomia. This was apparently an impossible task, for the conflict between the two civel parties was such that they declined to sit in the same diet. As the presence of the German minority was indepensable in order to secure the requisite quorum for the enactment of new statutes or for the repeal of old ones, all rariamentary legislation at Prague had come to a standstill. The main cause of the dispute was the Czech demand for home rule and autonomy for Bohemia as complete as and autonomy for Bohemia as complete as that possessed by Hungary. This was op-posed by the Gorman population of the an-cient kingdom of St. Wencensias, on the same grounds that the men of Ulater oppose ceen amagain of St. wencessas, on the same grounds that the men of Ulater oppose Ireland's plea for home rule. The Germans in Bohemma number about two million, to three million Ceebs, and commian bitterly of the oppression to which they are subjected by the majority. In December last the conflict reached an acute stage and threatenest, not only to wreck the government majority in the imperial pariament at Vienna, but even to bring about a fall of the cabinet of Count Tanffe, which has held office for ten years. Realizing the danger, Emperor Prants Joseph summened the cabinet of Count Tanffe, which has held office for ten years. Realizing the danger, Emperor Prants Joseph summened the cabinet to meet at his palace on December 15. His listened to both sincs in Silonco, and then declared that, in his judgment, although the time, for Behemian autonomy might arrive in the future, he must for the present maintain the existing constitution. present maintain the existing constitution This settled the matter so far as his cabine quarreling ministers shook hands and no on-Having thus settled the disput among the members of the cabinet, the sm peror next undertook to bring about a simar reconcidation between the parliam caders of the German and Czech faction of the Bahemian diet. He therefore invite of the Hohemian diet. He therefore invited them to Venna, and accomplished his task with unexpected success. Where is the arbitor whose decision would be received like that in the case for instance, of the differences between England and frelands it is not any provision of the constitution, but the deference paid to the grown—to the enteral executive power—which also makes Austrian federalism possible. Without it the latter would not last a week.

from fines and licenses, and they will receive a large allowance from the state school fund. Allow-Next to Portugal the untion that divides with it the Dorina Ponnaeala is the most likely to be affected by the example of a peaceful revolution in Brazil. Spain had already an organized republican cell, to which some of the most brilliant and popular of living Spainards were attached, and Spain has had a recent admonition on her own account of the inwisdom of assuming that mourarchy is more stable than recombendient. When the addits of, a whole nation are seriously troubled with regard to the political and social prospect by the illness of a child of four years, it must occur to many of them that the form of government that involves such a danger has perils from which, at least, a sovernment not dynastic is free. This showing must have its effect in Portugal, as the dishibstal of Dom Pedre must flewise have had be effect in Spain. It is not to be wendered at that the notion of "a closestical". twenty thousand dollars. That would make a total of over four hundred thousof our schools in 1890. No other city of maintaining public schools. Taxes in Omaha are high enough already. The school board should retrench and econ-COUNCILMAN JOHNSON'S review of municipal methods in South Omaha de-serves the serious consideration of every and, as the dismissal of Dom Pedro must likewise have had the effect in Spain. It is not to be wendered at that the notion of "a feleration of Latin republies" should have arisen and spread very rapidly throughout both nations, under the forcing process supplied by the recent events of which what the Portuguese regard as the argression of England in Africa as the latest. There is this to be said for such a federation, that it would be the formal recognition of a union of interests and sentenents that really exists. The union of Latin republics in the old world and the new world at beast have an element of reality. It is by no means clear that it would constitute a threat against us, or that it would be new vord at beast have an element of reality. It is by no means clear that it would be necessary or positic for us to invoke against it the Mource doctrine. That doctrine was especially almost a the protestations of European princes on this continent, and at the extention to it of European dynastic politics, and would lose much of its force of it were relied upon to obstruct a federation of republics. taxpayer. The recklessness which ncterized the management of city characterized the manugement of city affairs has seriously impatred its fluan-cial condition and piled up a burden-some dobt. Lass have been ignored, obligations incurred and taxes in-creased, solely for the benefit of jobbers and contractors. Some of these debts have been contracted without regard to law, thus opening the door to endless ittigation and discredit. The responsi-bility for this condition lies at the door of the men who insisted on giving the town separate corporate existence. In their anxiety to escape taxation in Omaha they created a suburb sud turned it over to cliques of jobbers who rioted on the substance of the town. squandered its means and plunged it deeper into gobt than could have been

obstruct a federation of republics.

Party feeling in Heigium has of late become exasperated to a dangerous polet. The conservatives now in power are supported in the national legislature by a large majority, the existence of which they owe to the restricted nature of the parliamentary franchise. The latter does not extend to one-tenth of the entire adult male population. According to clause 49 of the Heigian constitution only those are permitted to vote who pay direct government taxes to the amount of 421g france, and 200 francs in provincial and communal dues per annum. Hence the parliamentary of ranchise is limited to the woll-to-de and the educated classes, and thus out of a total repulation of 7,000,000, not more than sheet one hadded and forty-live thousand are gentitled to vote or to have live thousand are entitled to vote or to hav any voice in the government of the country. Repeated attempts have been made to secure a revision of the constitution, and to extend the franchise so as to reader the parliamen tary representation a national one. All of forts in this disention have, however, been frustrated by the conservatives, who, with a view of rendering their present tenure of power perpetual, have just introfrontrated by the conservatives, who, with a view of rendering their present tenure of power perpetual, have just introduced a bill destined to disfranches all electors who now vote at the provincial and municipal elections by right of their education alone, and to limit the franchise in provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in amincipal elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in amincipal elections to provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in amincipal elections to provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in amincipal elections to provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in amincipal elections to provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in amincipal elections to provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in the accordance in a municipal elections to provincial elections to mon paying 30 france direct taxes and in the accordance with of the United States, which he cand to the Was and reductional to the provincial success from Virginia of more prominence with of less for the state than of the Huline decentional till, and was an articular to the state than of their disease of the state than of the state than the state of the Huline States, which he cande to the States, which he cande to the States, which he cande to the Was canded of the United States, which he cande to the second to the state than of the franchise. There have been decorded of the Huline States, which he senate he was a alrong was anticon of the United States. There have been to the States, which he senate he was an articol of the United States. There have been to the States, which he senate he was an articol of the United States. There have devocate of the Huline States, which he senate he was an articol of the United States. The remarked was an articol of the United States. There have devocate of the Huline of the United States. There have an articol p

that whenever a workingman becomes edu-cated he at once adopts liberal opinions; and as the provincial and municipal assemblies control not only local exponditure and taxa-tion, but also the communal primary schools, the present Helgiam govern-ment is determined by its bill for the repeal of the "capacity franchise" to oust the liberals from any voice in the management of the schools, and there-upon to restrict popular education. How serious is this prospect may be gathered from the fact that nearly one half of the en-tire Belgian population is unable to read or rom the fact that nearly one half of the cotree Helgian population is unable to read or
write. Realizing the neril, all sections of the
liberais and radiculs have united to resist the
disfranchisement bill, and since, owing to
their minority in the national legislature,
they cannot hope to defeat it by parliamentary methods, they openly threaten to fight
against it by unconstitutional means. Tomner has risen to a dancerous height, and the
turning of the royal palace at Lacken and of
several public buildings at Brusseis-popularly attributed to incondiaries—is reported
as a warning to the government of the bitterness of public sentiment. Unconstitutional means, however, can only result in
social disorders which may possibly be fatal
not only to the dynasty—which being forcigahas no hold on the affections of the people—
but also to the very existence of Belgium as
a nation.

Enueron Francis Joseph of Australia is the tire Belgian population is unable to read or

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is the latest European monarch credited with an intention to abdicate. He is in his skitisth year and has reigned forty-two years, and his recent troubles may well have made his public life a weariness, although a denial of his alleged purpose to resign it may be expected. King George of Greece, according to the London Truth, has concluded, under the carnest persuasions of the car of Russia, to postpone that abdication in favor of his son, the duke of Sparta, which, the same authority says, he had determined upon for the coming spring. Since King George finished his forty affth year the day before last Christmas, the bursons of old age before last Christmas, the bursions ofold age cannot account for the strange purpose he has thus, according to report, been induced to forego. The heir apparent, on the other hand, is only twenty-one years old, and will doubtless have plenty of opportunity hereafter to reign. Greece is also more tranquil than at some former periods, when tranquil than at some former periods, when her menarch might have had serious grounds for giving up the throne. Evidently the crar cannot see why a sovereign who is not in danger of being blown up with dynamite every time he takes a railway train, or of having poison sprinkled in the clothes he buys in a foreign country, should find it necessary to renounce the crown. But perhaps King George, who began to reign before he was eighteen, thinks twenty-seven years in the business enough for him. Meanwhite the fulfillment of the famous prophecy as to what is to happen to Mestemism at Constantinople under a King Constantine and a Queen Sophia must be postponed for a time.

The question why the various European powers are scrambling for possessions in Africa is easily answered. Let us took at Logos, an unhealthful and uninviting pince in tropical west Africa. If we examine the trade statistics of this little place we find that just a quarter of a century ago its imports and exports in one year amounted to \$205,255; that for a long time its trade grow very slowly; that of late years it has been advancing with rapid strides, and that in 1857 its imports and exports amounted to 1887 its imports and exports amounted to 84,174,060. Let us turn now to the coasts of st,174,000. Let us turn now to the coasts of tropical onst Africa, where the yest native population are only beginning to emerge from a state of barter, and are still buried in barbarism and ignorance; and yet in spite of their low condition and of the Arab slaye trace and other disturbances which have long kept their country in a turnoit, we find that these natives are the spontaneous producers. these natives are the spontaneous producer of exports that for some years have amounted to about \$4,000,000 per annum. It has been proven that their country possesses large resources, and it certainly is not a Utepian idea to suppose that its trade, under happie conditions and properly stimulated and or ganized, is capable of large development. In conditions and properly stimulated and organized, is capable of large development. In seven months of last year about \$500,000 worth of ivery was sold in Antwerp from a part of the Upper Congo which, five years ago, had never contributed a cent to the waith of foreign markets; and it is found that in parts of this beam tobacco, coffee, and many other products thrive, and steps have already been taken to open in this region plantations for producing those commodities. It is an experiment, to be sure, but its promoters have good reason to believe that it will succeed, and that biantations will pay. This, then, is the reason why the European nations are scrambling for Africa; they see there potentially capable of occaning large sources of trade and wealth; and every year they are becoming more and more certain that interests acquired on that continent will in the long run pay well for the investment.

The illness of the baby king of Spain, who inherited from his father a diseased body and a tottering throne, rominds the world how bad is the prespect of the royal house of Europe. The crarwitch is a sickly half idight, the crown prince of Italy is a weak, tactium, morose, narrow-chosted young man; the prince of Wales is a worse out man of the world who has exhausted every of the world who has exhausted pleasure and every passion, and his son is a great blockhead, if not a great deal worse. The heir apparent of Austria-Hungary is a nobody, and the heiross of the Netherland is a nine-year-old child. The sing of Sax my, the graud duke of Haden and the crow prince of Wurtemberg are childless. So also is the king of Roumania, and the king of Servia is a child. The sultan of Turker and the empfror of Germany alor fully rearing a progeny. It is high time for the people of Europe to trundle out of the way their feeble and decrepit remnants of royalty and govern themselves.

RIDDLEBERGER DEAD.

The Eccentric Ex-Senator from Virginia Passes Away.

Wischestrat. Va., Jan. 24.—Ex-Senator Riddleborger died at 2:30 o'clock this moraing. Mr. Riddleborger's public career was a varied one. A lawyer by profession, he proved a great confederate soldier. After the war, accepting its results in good faith, be became a ngwspaper editor, served in the tegnisture, and during the time when the Old Dominion democracy masked under the name of the conservative party he acted with it. In 1776 he was a presidential elector on the Tilines ticket, but four years later he had become one of the leaders in the readjuster movement and was an elector On that ticket. The readjuster movement went to the senate of the United States, which he outered in 1883. While in the senate he was a strong advocate of the Hint educational bill, and was an ardent protoctonist. There have been senatored from Virginia of more prominence with did less for the state than Mr. Riddleberger, but during the nest two years of his torm his influence was all rone. Last winter several times he created scenes, but the most painful happaning was the might of Alarch 4, a few boars before the end of his folical life, when President pro tom. Ingala ordered ha arrest, which the wife and dampted of kindledichorger looked down on the disearcetry proceedings from the gallery.

NEBRASKA CORN RATES.

General Manager Holdrege's Reply to the Governor.

THAYER'S PLEA FOR THE FARMER

State Board of Agriculture - The Fed eral Court-An Insane Farmer-Considering the Osceola

Justice is Policy.

Ought, Neb, Jan 21, 1989.—Hot. John M. Thayer, Governor, Linesia, Neb. Doar Sir: I have received your tetter of the lith inst., relative to rates on earn. The suggestions made therein will be carefully censidered by the officers of this company, and a more definite reply sent you later.

G. W. Hollostor, General Manager.

State of Nemissa, Exterrive Definity, Christory, Jan. 24, 1860.—G. W. Hollorge, edg., General Manager B. & M. Kailroad, Oundin, Nob. Dear Sty. Your taver of the 23d inst. was duly received. I am glod to know that attention will be given to the adolpted matter of my letter of the 13th inst. You will remember my calling thou you that day and asking for a reduction of corn rates. On the same day I presented the same subject to the managers or representatives of all the roads centering in Omaha, with considerable to the managers or representatives of all the roads centering in Omaha, with considerable to the different process of all the roads centering in Omaha, with considerable to the publication of my letter asking for a reduction of the rate on corn, I have received various letters and politicons from farmers and business men throughout the state urging me to continue to press the railroads for the roduced rate asked for. I desire, therefore, to supplement my former request with all the carnestness and urgency. I can command. I am impressed every day more and more with the necessity which requires the railroads to make the reduction. The corn has been raised in timeness quantiles. It is almost wholly the support of the farmers, as it is of every other kinner of the farmers, as it is of every other kinner of the raincoad to give the farmer such a rate of transportation as will enable him to reap some profile. The farmer must live off the products they ruise, and they must be allowed to secure a living return for their labor. There is an obligation on the part of the raincoad to give the farmer such a rate of transportation as will enable him to reap some profile. The farmer

more the embargo upon corn and business generally.

The state board of transportation has no jurisdiction or control over the through corn rate, that being exclusively under the interstate commerce law. I have taken up this through corn rate by itself, not connected with any other freight trate, because this/corn question is of immediate, what and over-powering interest. Take this step and you will benefit the railroads just us much as you will benefit the railroads just us much as you will be duty into the farmers and the public.

I may be thought I am traveling outside my line of duty; into a 5th terming interest mate to exert all the powers and influence I have to protect and advance the interests of the people.

le. This letter is intended for the managers of

This letter is intended for the managers of the other roads last the same as for you, and a copy will be furnished to each. Very respectfully yours, John M. Thayen.

At the meeting of the State board of agriculture yesterday, appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of hon. Samuel Barnard, and the following tribute to his worth as a citizen surend unon the record: cutture Festerialy, appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of Ino. Samuel Barnard, and the following tribute to his worth as a cuttain spread upon the record:

'In compliance with the resolutions of this board we present the following as a slight token of our respect and esteem for and appreciation of our interactions and member, Hon. Samuel Barnard, who was so suddenly stricken by death in the city of Lincole on January 16, 1890. We cannot express the sense of saddess and gloom that the premature death of our long time friend and member cast over, the minds of his associates and friends with whom he had stood shoulder to shoulder for so long a time. As a legislator, in social and working circles in the developing of his adopted state, he was always to be found at his post of duty, this of good nature and good closer. He was entiawed with a warm in the developing of his adopted at the was entially all the second of the state legislature to appropriate \$10,000 or so much the gradual to the state board of agreed the foreign of the state board of agreed the of the state board of agreed the foreign of the state board of agreed the foreign of the state board of agreed the of the state board of agreed the state of the state board of agreed the of the state board of agreed the of the state board of agreed the state of the state

On motion of Mr. Harker, \$6,000 was appropriated for speed purposes at toe next state fair.

Hy resolution Prof. Hicks of the State university was appointed geologist to the board, and \$100 autroperates out of the funds of the society for incidental expenses.

A resolution endorsing the work of Dr. Hillings was adopted, and suggesting that the best talent obtainable should be employed to continue his investigations.

Resolutions were adopted enhough the sentiments of the state horticultural society on the timber culture act, and protesting against its repeal; recommending the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a like act to appoin a constant and act in the state of the like and act in the like

farmers' institutes in the various contries in the state; endorsing and recommending the passage of what is known as the Manderson a boratory bill now hefore appress.

Af, James reported that three man had been proceed that three man had been proceed that three man had been proceed that the secretary was in-

hereto.

The sum of \$100 was appropriated for pre-niums for the poultry and put stock associa-

tion.

Peter Younger of the horticulturist society submitted plans for a new building for florists. All buildings and improvements on the state fair grounds were left to the discretion of the board of managers.

President Greer annunced the following members of the board of managers for 1900: H. H. Henry, J. H. Diamore, M. Dunham, E. A. Harnes, John Jonsen.

Mr. Mafarinad explained the matter of McCormick's suspension and moved that, as the race did not occur, the suspensions be removed and the association notified of this action. Adopted.

the race did not occur, the suspensions be removed and the association notified of this
action. Adopted.

The winter corn exhibit is pronounced to
be fully 30 per cent better than any previous
exhibit. There are 12 cutries, comprising
over forty varieties of corn. There
are three tables 240 feet in length in
Grant hail occupied by the display, and the
entire schibit is in charge of Frank II.
Young of Custer country in Charge of Frank II.
Young of Custer country in the state is represented and Lengua
and Red Willow entered into competition
for the resultant no. The resultant for
the resultant no. The resultant are
for the openitude west of the 100th meridian,
The exhibit will be open the balance of the
week, when it will be sent to New York for
exhibition.

The corn display was photographed yesterday.

THE FERENAL COVER.

day.

THE FEORMAL COURT.

A rule was adopted today at the fastance of John Schounp, attorney for Miller in the celebrated Eva Miller case, requiring Grandpa Surrows and all others who are detaining Eva Miller from the custedy of

bor father to show cause within three days from the service of the order way they swould not be attached for ensuring in their disobelience of the orders of the

Court.
The case of A. J. Potter vs. the United States was heard this foreneon and the afternoon was devoted to arguments of council. Pat. O. Haws make the groat effect of

States was heard this foreneous and the atternoon was devoted to arguments of counsel. Pat O. Haws make the great offset of his life.

In the consolidated cases of John Engiemany is at a Samuel D. I. Emerson at a plane verdict of special findings was refured. Anong other things its stated that the Northwestern banking company of Milford was not a legal corporation. Lecause of its failure to comply with the law in fling its griders of incorporation in twas therefore found to be a copartnorship consisting of H. Emerson, A. Phur Halo, M. E. M. Halo, Samuel J. I. Emerson, Cy. F. Wyanth and Samuel J. I. Emerson, Cy. F. Wyanth and Company of the Com

rordict also runs against the Northwestern Blucking company for like amounts.

AN INSAME FAINSTER.

Edward Post, a young farmer near Waverly, became wildy issues yesterday monetage. The night before he went to Waverly accounts the event to Waverly accounts the event to weak to waverly accounts the event to a record at Tainings asking if he was still there, after which he went to a school house near by broke open the sloor and built a rousing fire. Later he called on Major Pierce and halted him just as he was getting into his buggy. He had no ax in his hand. He told the major that he had lorded it over the community lone cough and threatened to little him unless he save him instantly \$500. Ho brought his ax down on the major's buggy, wheel, cutting the tire in two. He shally said that the major own him \$10 and that while he was getting ready to pay that amount he would go to the orcheaf and cut down the apple trees. He made his excapa and today was cajured near Wooping Water. He was brought to this city at 15th is evening. This young man is about two yours ago.

Lefter after the CNION PACIFIC.

Attorney General Leese has written personal icture to a number of the prominent members of congress and United States senators, urging action against the proposed Union Pacific extension bill.

THE OSCHOLA ELEVATOR CASE.

Union Pacific extension bill.

THE OSCIGLA ELEVATOR CASE.

The state board of transportation met this morning to consider the fluidings of the secretaries in the Oscoola clevator case as published in yesterday's Ber. The Union Pacific was represented by Attorney Keily and the Farmers alliance by Attorney Tibbetts of this city. The day was partially consumed in the argument of the case.

MRS. AL. E. EVAN'S PUNERAL.

The remains of Mrs. Al. E. Evan will be taken to Tatinage, where the funeral services will be held at 2:30 p. m.

taken to Faimage, where the Interal sepvices will be held at 2:30 p. in.

A PUTHAN TEMPLE.

The committee of Knights of Pythias appointed to select plans for the proposed
pythian temple met yesterday afternoon at
the office of C. E. Brown; and eccided to
submit to the various folices a proposition to
comprise in the new structure a mammoth
hotel and splendid opera house. It was the
solution of the various 625-000 and 4300,000.

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Garmanor Freeport... 30, 450-23 40, 850-10. The following notaries commiss 9.9 were issued today: George W. Ramsey, St. James, Cedar county; W. Alley A. George, George town, Caster county; R. H. Olmstead, Omaha, C. F. Buchanan, Beatrice; Harvey Cold, Aurora, Hamilton county; John F. Fallor, Lincoln J. A. Thomas, Tamora, Seward

Almeolu, i. A. Thomas, Tainora, Sewari county.

The following county treasurers have settled with the auditor and paid into the state breasary the aum of money mentional below! W. L. Rossiter, Dixon, \$10,991.13.

A. Surriock, Fillmore, \$11,64.14.

McPeak, Furnas, \$4,50.24. W. H. Tries, Hitchcook, \$3,948.77. J. P. Gordon, Howard, \$5,58.71. J. S. Campbell, Reya Pala, \$1,157.07. Willis (lossard, Red Willow, \$3,94.88. W. T. Share, Stanton, \$3,050.41. Frank Bears, South Sillmas, \$697.11.

The A. C. Evans company, Omain, thed articles of incorporation today. The capital stock is \$5,000. The incorporators are Arthur C. Evans, Charles Meri, Juns darle, Emily J. Merie, The company proposes to do a brokerase, receiving and for warding business.

warding business.

It seems that the report which has been generally believed for some time that Harry Durfee is dead, is not true, as the news now comes that he has recently communicated with his relatives in lilinois. Three or four years ago Harry Durfee was a prominent character in this city. His sudden and mysterious disappearance was a seven dark wonder, and his old friends have long mourned him as dead.

Worker the new court house is going on

terious disappearance was a seven data' wonder, and his old friends have long mourned lith as own friends have long mourned lith as own dirth house is going on at a lively rate and the efficials hope to move in hy March I.

Otto Manis, twenty-four, and Miss Emma Paulhaber, twenty-two, of Walton were incensed to wed today.

Mr. J. S. Finch, the lessee of The Bar's circulation in this city, can be found at 20' North Eleventh street, where he will have his office in the future.

There was a meeting of the Lancaster Bar association this ovening ab the rooms of the Lincon law school in the Hurr block for the purpose of amending the constitution and by-laws electing officers and preparing for the opening bacquet when the new court house shall be dedicated.

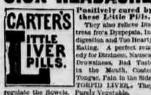
W. H. Tyler has gone to attend a convention of contracting shoremsons at St. Paul. Chris Larsem, twenty-seven, and Miss flary Madston, ninuteen, were themsed to well today.

The yolders from the west and of the Soventh ward will meet tomorrow evening at ward will meet tomorrow evening at the ward will meet tomorrow evening at the ward of the the properly of the seventh ward of the mayor's consideration.

As on of Sonator Bardsley, who lives near Honnet, was kicked by a horse yesterday, the blow fracturing his skuli.

Thomas Dennison entered suit in the district court today against the Chicago, fluring that of the sum of \$1.075.

SICK HEADACHE



SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE