OFFICES.

Chicago Office, for Robbert Building, Rullding, New York, Robbert I and E. Tribune, Rullding, Wichington, No. 51 Former Street, Colored Highly, So. 32 Former Street, Colored Highly, So. 32 Former Street, South Owner, No. 51 Former Street, South Owner, Colored Highly, South Owner, No. 51 Former Street, South Owner, No. 5

CORRESPONDENCE. numerations relating to news and of or should be addressed to the Editor

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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation

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Average .. 10,514 GRORGE B. TZSCRUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
vessues this lat day of February, A. D. 1991.
[Seal.] Notary Public.

Scale N. P. Fifth State of Nobracka.

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Time failure of the New York legislature to pass the world's fair bill tually leaves Chicago alone on the race

Hy an unequalled stretch of imagination the democratic minority claim to have scored a victory in the recent turbulent proceedings in congress.

The railway managers should bear in mind that a "honeymoon of harmony can not be sustained in Nebraska or the basis of a ten per cent reduction.

Title alleged reduction in corn rates will go humping down the corridors of history side by side with the skeleton of reform in Omaha municipal affairs.

THE Nebraska Central bridge company has increased its capital stock from one to four and a half million dol-Now we are anxious to see them begin active work.

The legislature of Wyoming proposes to set a good example for her neigh-hors by prohibiting treasurers from leaning out public funds, and giving the taxpayers the benefit of the interest.

the greatest since 1881, exceeding the previous year fully twenty per cent. The prospect is favorable for an in-creased foreign demand for American products this year.

FIVE years ago the railroads carried grain from interior noints in Nebraska to Chicago for twelve and fourteen centsa hundred. Now a ten per cent reduction on a twenty cent rate is her-alded as an act of sublime benevotonce to the people.

ANOTHER St. Louis express messen-ger is charged with the theft of thirty five thousand dollars. The costly ex-perience of the company in the Fother-ingham case will have a tendency to defer arrest until proof is obtained. Suspicious arrests are costly affairs.

The only remedy which congress-men who are startled by the appeals for relief from the excessive freight rates exacted by railroads in this section have so far proposed is the repeal of the long and short haut clause of the inter-state commerce law. This is sugges-

offices, Mayor Coshing assures the pub-fic that "the city caunot be turned into a brokerage catablishment." This would be gratifying if true. The list of number of debts canceled by a system

THE country is informed by Attorney Thurston of the Union Pacific that the company is indifferent to the fate of the Outhwaite bill in congress. This lofty opinion is intended soluly for western consumption. Meanwhile the company's friends in congress are pulling every string to secure the ex-

THE first year's experience with high Till first year's experience with high license in Pennsylvania is eminently satisfactory. A Phitacolphia grand jury has just submitted the following report to the court: "We have observed with grantication the diminution of commitments to the house of correction, brought about, we believe, by the henaficent operation of the high discusse law of our commonwealth."

Till meeting arranged by the rea estate exchange to discuss annexation should call out a large number of repre-sentative business men and the officials of both cities. Public discussion of the advantages of cution will facilitate as carly agreement as to terms and enable the councils to draft a proposition for aubmission to the voters. The senti-ment in favor of amexation is strong and steadily growing in the two cities and no time should be lost in reaching an amicable and honorable basis for uniting their municipal interests.

IONORANT EASTERN CRITICISM. Eastern newspapers, as was to have seen expected, do not regard with aver the effort of Neuraska farmers to obtain from the railroads such a reduc tion of rates as will enable them to market their corn without loss. It is perhaps natural that the attempt of the producers of the west to get some relief from the excessive charges of the rail-roads should excite eastern opposition. There is a widespread feeling in the east that the competition of the west is unfavorable to the agricultural in-terests of that section, and whother well or ill-founded it is sufficient to array eastern influence in hostility to any movement in the west involving the possibility, however remote, of increasing that competition. The vast benefits that have been secured to the consumers of the east from the agricul-tural development of the west are lost ight of in the reflection that the farm of the former section are not as profitable as they once were, and that this is due to the competition of the west. More-over, castern sympathy is largely on the side of the corporations, and there is nothing the people of that sec-tion regard as of greater represen-

than "grangerism," a term they apply to every effort of the people of the west to secure fair treatment from the rail-

roads

In the criticisms of the eastern press ipon the appeal of Governor Thayer in schalf of the farmers that have comto our notice there are both misrepre scattations and ignorance. It is stated, for example, that the governor has asked the roads to carry corn to market at the actual cost of transportation has done nothing of the . He has morely suggested that He the roads could better afford to do this than that the corn should be allowed to rot, the destitution among the farmer be increased, and all classes of business in the state suffer greater depression. This proposition is neither audacions nor senseless, as it is characterized by castern newspapers, unless it be assumed that the railroads have no concern in the welfare of the people and the business interests of Nebraska. Nor is the appeal for charity, as one newspaper interprets it, a call upon the stockholders of the roads "to put their hands in their pockets for the benefit of the farmers of Nebraska." It is simply a request for fair and just consideration to a people who have given the railroads, and who for years have paid the corporations an engemous tribute most unjustly exacted. farmers of Nebraska are not in matter begging for favors. They are asking only for what they believe to be just, what they conceive to be not alone in their own interest, but for the benefit of all the people of the state, and what they are confident the railroads can well afford to grant. It is evident that when the eastern

newspapers assert that rates are not unusually high they are either ignorant of the facts or guilty of a willful misstatement. The present rate on corn from almost every point in Nebraska is higher than the average rate of three and four years ago, to say nothing of the rebates that were allowed before the interstate commerce law went into effect, there any good reason the railroads cannot afford the carry corn now at rates at least as low as prevailed three and four years ago? In what respect is the cost of transportation to the roads greater now than then? Furthermore, what justification can be offered for charging twenty cents per hundred for eora from the Missouri to Chicago, a distance of five hundred miles, when the same corn is carried from Chicago to New York, a distance by the shortest route of nine hundred miles, for eighteen conts per hundred pounds. The simple truth is that in establishing rates on food products the western reads have been governed by the principle of exacting all that the traffic will bear, and their disposition is to adhore to this policy. The managers figure that sooner or later the producers will market their grain, whatever sacrifice they may have to stand, and they are determined to hold out for the pound of Sesh. It is quite possible that their greedy purpose may not be realized. Meanwhile it is to be hoped the eastern press will get a more intelligent and juster conception of the nature of the

LEAGUE OF COLORED CITIZENS. The recent organization of the Afro-American league, and the national con-vention of colored citizens just held in Chicago, suggest a determination on the part of the colored voters of the country to make themselves more strongly and distinctly felt in politics than heretofore. The organization of a national league will be followed by state and local leagues, and thus there will be established, if the movement succeeds, a party composed exclusively of colored voters, which in many por-tions of the country would hold the balance of power between the political parties, and in every portion where the rights of the colored votor are pro-tected would compet the attention of the parties.

the parties.

The object of the movement as set forth in the constitution of the lengue and the address to the country of the convention is to endeavor to secure for the colored citizens a fair and just recognition under the con-stitution and laws. They will protest against taxation without protest against taxation without representation, domand a more equitable distribution of school funds where separate schools exist, insist upon having all civil rights now anywhere denied them, and demand a fair and impartial trial in all causes of law in which they may be a party. The address declares that in many states colored children are not afforded the school facilities to which they are entitled, that the laws are not fairly and justly administered in a number of states in cases where colored citizons states in cases where colored citizens states in cases where colored citizons are charged with offenses, and with a view to reforming these abuses it is the purpose to so impress upon the public mind the justice and fairness of the claims of colored citizons "that no po-litical party can safely afford to ignore them." They do not propose to concern

themselves primarily about questions of administrative policy and the attitude of parties regarding such questions, but unmindful of these to support the party and candidates who are know to be friendly to their cause until all political parties shall accord them their

There is unquestionably something to There is unquestionally something to be said in justification of this movement. The denial of rights and the abuses suffered by the colored citizens it is large portion of the country warrant some effort on their part to obtain remedy and rolief. But the movement that have inaugurated cannot excine they have inaugurated cannot escap the objection to all attempts of distinct bedies of citizens to organize for the purpose of exerting an influence upon politics in their special interest. coper and only wise course for every citizen, so far as politics is concerned is to connect himself with one of the great parties, and to being his influence to bear upon that party in benalf of whatever reforms, political or other-wise, he may think necessary. Organ-izations formed to receive the bids of both parties rarely get what they do sire, or if they do fail to keep it long and their tendency is to become corrupt and unscrupulous. It is very question able whether the colored citizens will find distinct and exclusive party organization greatly to their advantage, and it is possible that it might operate to retard rather than advance the objects they desire, with perfect justification. to accomplish.

SPURIOUS REFORM. Mayor Cushing is fortunate in having at least one organ that commends the reform administration. The tax payers are assured by the official paper that they are indebted to the mayor and new council for the reform methods that have so recently been introduced in city finances. That depends very much upon what you call reform. The very first act of Mayor Cushing was to add a twelve hundred dollar private secretary to the salary list which is already car rying any number of barnacles wh rying any number of barnacles who could be dispensed with. Other mayors including Millard, Chase, Murphy Boyd and Broatch, paid for the service of a private secretary if they had any

Our board of health is made up of the mayor, city physician and chief of police. These three officers draw salaries aggregating seventy-two hundred dollars a year The chief of police and the mayor have private secretaries at the expense. On top of this, three thousand dollars a year have just been appropriated for the board of health. Wha for? Suppose the pest house keeper who has been without visible occupa tion for years, is allowed seventy dollars a month out of that fund, what becomes of the balance? The school board has an assured in-

come of over three hundred thousand dollars this year from liceuses of all grades, police court fines and the state apportionment. But the reform council has voted to levy a five-mill school tax which will yield searly one hundred thousand dol-lars and gives the board four hundry! thousand dollars for running the schools one year. And this is cultrely outside of the enormous fund at its disposal for building purposes from the proceeds of the bonds that were voted last all.

But we are congratulated that reform methods have been introduced, and we are bound to rejoice, even while the taxpayers money is being squaadered.
One thing, however, we would like to have explained by Mayer Cushing or some member of his kitchen cabinet. City Treasurer Rush, Councilman Bechel and one or two other members of the council, after making a careful estimate of the funds on hand and the wants of the city for the coming year, computed that a levy of thirty-five mills would be ample for all purposes. Why did Mayor Cushing and his great finan-ciers make the levy forty-one and a half mills? A reduction of six and a half mills would have cut down the taxes for the year by over one hundred thousand dollars. Messrs Rush and Bechel are certainly more familiar with the real wants of the city than Mayor Cushing, who scarcely has been initiated into the mysteries of city figures, and their conclusions were more sound and trustworthy than those of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Davis or Mr. Chaffes, neither of whom has been connected with city af-

fairs more than twelve mentls.

While it is hardly worth while to lock the barn after the horse is stelen, we do not want bogus butter and stale eggs dished up as prime articles for table use.

THE senate of North Dakota has passed by a two-thirds vote a bill char tering a lottery for lifteen years, with the privilege of a thirty year extension, on condition that the beneficiaries pay into the state treasury one hundred thousand dollars annually. Reports from Bismarck indicate that the Louis-iana gang are behind the movement, and they have so thoroughly worked the members of the legislature that there is danger that the bill will be passed over the governor's veto. The riducious pien is advanced in favor of logalizing gambling that the money paid into the state treasury will relieve the prevailing distress, reduce taxation, and fill the vaults of state bankers so that they can loan money at a low rate of interest to the producers.

WHEN the bogus reformers of the city council point to the fact that they city council point to the fact that they have reduced the tax levy from forty-eight to forty-one and a half mills they discreetly omit to remark that the levy for the previous year was raised on purpose to meet overlaps, pay off the forty thousand dollar gas bill, and last but not least to give the late mayor a chance to be an about the late mayor a chance to boast about the big surplus he had in the treasury at the end of his term.

THE collection of food, clothing and other necessaries for the poor in Dakota has taken practical shape in Omaha, and it is hoped that the call for help will receive a prompt and ifberal response from our people. The need is urgent and should be met in a genus and neighborty spirit.

A SALARY of twenty-five hundred a year for an electrician to do the work

spector is to beh and rare specimen of "business principles applied to city business

WITH a Marnal clerk and a recor clerk in the sity clerk's office, it is per-tinent to imprire how much work is left for the city clerk and his deputy.

WE have been saddled with the forty-one-mill keys and now we will begin to wrestle with the new asphalt paving combine.

OTHER TANDS THAN OURS OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.
The judgment in favor of Parnell entered by confession against the London Times in an ordinary court will cause the forthcoming report of the commission to fall flat. No pretence of impartainty can be based upon the willingness of the three judges to absolve Mr. Parnell from an accusation whose faisity the accuser has achieveled deed. Public sentiment will be guided by the maxing, false in one false in all, and it will refuse to follow the commission, it, passing from the follow the commission, if, passing from the particular inquiry which alone justified its follow the commission, it, passing from the particular inquiry which alone instilled its creation, it proceeds to announce an infavorable opinion touching the relations of the Irish parliamentary party to the advocates of violence and orime. But the deliverance of such an opinion well place the unionst majority in an unenviable quandary. They must reject the report, unless they are prepared to hold to a court qualified to solve problems whose solution belongs to history and competent to do what Burke probaunced impossible—frame an indictment against a pation. Suppose, on the other hand, they feel constrained to accept the report of the commission and thereby endorso its niverse judgment, logic would impel them to carry out the judgment by a sweeping explision of Mr. Paroell and his colleagues. There is no reason to believe, however, that the unionists will be thus rigorously logical. The expulsion of the Paroellites, based on ex marte findings of an anomalous tribunal, would be followed by the denarture of Mr. Clafatsore and all of nomalous tribunal, would be followed by he departure of Mr. Gladstone and all of as supporters from the house of commons in the face of such a tremendous protes against the disfranchisement of Ireland th solated unionists would not venture to at tempt the work of legislation. They would have to fall back on the alternative which they naturally dread, namely, an immediate dissolution of parliament. But there is no likelihood that the unionists will have the sourage of their convictions. They would rather confess themselves illorical than commit political suicide. The report of the

commit boilties saicide. The report of the commission, conveyer adverse to the Irish party, will have no practical consequences. On the other band, the judgment rendered in the suit against the London Times, besides taxing the already weakened bank account of that newspaper, will subject its responsible representative to severe reprobation at the bar of parliament.

Iberias union is a project which, although just new freshly agitated on account of recent experiencies both in Portugal and in Spain, mas been proposed sufficiently long to develop the infinise objections to it. In earlier times the theory of the "balance of power" or of the "equilibrium of Europe" might have sufficed to arouse external opposition to such a dynastic consolidation of the sition to such a dynastic consolidation of the kingdoms on the Peninsula, but nowadays nothing would let in the way but the indissingdoms on the Fennsula, but acwardys nothing would bein the way but the indisposition of the people themselves. Fortural and Spain, however, have fought for the mastery inore than they have sought to chalesce. Three centuries ago Portugal was under the dominion of the larger noighbor for sixty years; then she broke out in revell and effectually defeated the Spaine's armies, although it was not till nearly seventy years afterward—in 1747—that Spain formally renounced all claims to sovereignty over Portugal. In Napoleon's day the two knurlems were against odds. Three years as a project was taked of for uniting them, and lately it has been said that a deputy will being up the subject of Berian union in general in the Spanish cortes. Still it is confidently declared that his own party will only countenance a friendly alljance, without any attempt at political analgamation.

Conflicting reports are published concerning the projected construction of a railroad in China from Petin to the Russian frontier. In one account it is said that provision for this road was made in the plan of the itussian government for a system of railways in Eastern Siberia, and that the consent of the Chinese government for the consent of the Chinese government for the construction the Chinese government for the construction of it from Kirls, in Manchura, to the Chinese capitol has been obtained. In another it is stated that the itussian government has been made upeasy by the getermination of the Chinese government to build a road between the same points. It is probable that Chin: will adopt positively a railway policy of some kind before reaching any decision as to the building of a line from Pekin northward, or before permitting Russia to build a road in her territory. When such a policy shall have been fixed, the first action under it will doubtless relate to the projected road southward from Pekin to Kow, a road for the construction of, which preparations were recently made. But the extension of the Russian railway system in the region adjoining the northern boundary of China will eventually compel China to inquire as to the necessity for making sim-liar roads on her side of the line, and the refrom Lake Haikal to Sivelinsk, on the Chi-nese frontier, may hasten the development of Chinese plans in the north.

The campaign in Germany is accompanied by all manner of accastional narratives anout persons high in sutherity. The failure of Prince Bismarck to appear in the reichs about persons high in authority. The failure of Prince Bismarck to appear in the relicusing and defond the socialist bill, taken in connection with his surreader of a small office and the sprointment of ron thereleged, the minor's friends a cabinet position force the basis of a runor that the chancellor and the emperor are not on coruni terms. That the emperor is his speech at the close of the session was singularly gracious toward the laboring classes is proof positive of his determination to bid for the support of men maturally open to socialistic propaganta, but that this was done against the wish of Bismarck is simply an inference. The young emperor is having a fine time summoning to his council room the leaders of the various groups and talking over election counting in matters. He evidently believes that there is the making of a politician in him. The socialists cause upon winning twenty-five government terms at the elections.

A matter which is new engaging the attention of the French and German war departments is the question of the examption of the coal miners from service in the field during war time. Of the 130,000 mon sargaged in this branch of industry in France, more than \$0,000 would under present circumstances be obliged by law to cast saids their picks and showels and to join the colors in the event of the mobilization of the saide their picks and shovels and to join the colors in the event of the mobilization of the army upon a war footing. In Germany the struation is even still more serious. For of that country, almost 150,000 would be withdrawn for regimental service at the first outbreak of hostilities. The problem is one somewhat difficult to solve. For, while on the one hand the war departments are reluctant to liberate such uninexes bodies of men from active service in the army, yet on

ely belongs to the gas in- the other it is obvious that their withdrawal from the mines will cripple if not en suspend the supply of coal needed both industrial and military purposes.

The success of Italy in her East African enterprises has been due as much to fortunate circumstances as to the policy of King Humbert's government. Whatever may have been the hopes and ambitions of the Italians, the world little dreamed that there occupation of the Management of the Property of the Management of the Property of the tion of the ill-omened port of Massowah tion of the ill-comment port of massowers would develop into a protectorate over a large empire and place Italy within easy reach of the upper Nile regions. No other European power can find in its newly acquired African possessions such promises of future growth and commercial importance as quired African possessions such promises at future growth and commercial importance as exist in the territory that has fallen, almost by accident, into the lap of Italy. She has good reason for confidence that the Red Sea colony she has just organized under the Sea colony she has just organized under the name of Erithrea, and with Massowah as its port and capital, will have a prespectus de-velopment, since she has alied to it by polit-ical bonds one of the richest and most prom-ising regions in Africa.

The German emperor and empress have been busy of late in unnacking and arranging the immersable and magnificent gifts presented to them by the sultan. A correspondent at the Berlin court writes that these of the emperor include a splendid sword, valued at not less than \$73,000. The blade is an old Damascus one, of remarkable beauty, being engraved with soutenees from the koran. The nitt is studied with emerals and diamonds. There are also whole alds and diamonds. There are also whole carrieds of the finest Turkish eigarettes, which were socially made for his majesty, and a quantity of smoking accessaries, of which may be mentioned a chebook of ambur, covered with precious stones, and a amber, covered with precious stones, and a tobacce casked with the sultain's initials in Torkish. The presents of the empress include a pair of agraffes, composed of the most superb diamonds, from which hang strings of pearls and diamonds, which can be formed into a collar. The value of this gift alone is said to be \$125,000. Her majesty has also received a quantity of costly silks, fine oriental carnets, fars, shawls, embroidered slippers and other articles too numerous to meetion. Perhaps, however, the most craceful act of the suitan has been to send her majesty a portrait of her consort, painted especially for the suitan has been to send her majesty a portrait of her consort, painted especially for the suitan has been to send her majesty bearoom at Yiluiz Klosk. Finally, his majesty has sent the emperar, empress and Prince Heary of Prussia each a magnificent horse of pure Syriac breed. tobacco easket with the sultan's initials in

French ongineers are planning for an at French engineers are planning for an attack upon that hitherto viram peak of the Als, the Jangfrau. They propose to continue the present time of railroad from Interiaken to Lauterbrunnen as far as Stockelberg, at the fost of the Jangfrau, and thence to mount up by a succession of sianting cable roads, forming a signar, to a height of some twelve thousand feet, landing nearly at the summit of the mountain, where there will be a hotel for the excursionists who are expected to make the trip by thousands daily. There will have to be five steps to the great staircase, and a separate railroad for each step make changes of cars necessary to reach the summit.

Wyoming and Colorado.

Wyoming and Colorado only saloon at Manville, W

Akrou, Col., is to have a United States Paddy Mack, who was blown up in a m localent at Leadville, will lose the sight

ioth eyes.
It is reported that 100 land patents will be saided for Wyoming parties within the nex-

issued for Wroning parties within the next thirty days.

The Besman coal company has been or-ganized at Evantion, Wyo., with a capital stock of \$290,000.

The fainous racer Wanita, owned by A. C. Beckwith of Evanston, Wyo., has been seld to Count Valenatic of Italy.

La Junta, C.i., that a horse that turns of the fancet when he wants a drink, but doesn't know enough to turn it off. Rawlina, Wyo., business men have voter to bond the town for \$22,000 to secure else tric lights and waterworks.

All the gamblers at Grand Junction. Col. nave been gathered in by the authorities is pite of the fact that the grand jury failed to

spite of the fact that the grand jury failed to indict been.

Adam Adamson, a settler near Bonanza, has disappeared from his home and it is feared that he perished in the cold while hunting for cattle in the bal lanes.

hunting for cattle is the bad lasses. As the result of an unvitation to the congregation to throw their filthy lucre away the audiones at a Salvation army meeting a Greeley, Col. tossed \$40 on the stage.

The Converse county, Wyconing, pages calling upon M. Lask, county supering county and the control of the receipts and distancements of whose and statement of the receipts and distancements of which makes the stage of the county supering the county and county and county and county are a statement of the receipts and distancements of which makes the county and county and county and county and county are considered to the county and county and county are considered.

and first that the apportioners, might hage been straighter.

The second shipment of one from the Queen and Ouray mase is colorado netted 200 per too. The owners have fifty tens more ready for shipment that will run in the neighborhood of \$500 per too. The surrounding country is being thoroughly preasured and great developments are expected in the early spring from this new ore zone.

The Casper Asia says that the Bothwell marty of assessment workers returned Tuo-per that one of the best oil sections in Wymning Out of four assessment boles due three indeed and great of any the complete the country and report that one of the best oil sections in Wymning Out of four assessment boles due three indeed and gas in, so much and so strong that each morning, before going to work the men ware compelled to burn the oil off the water in the holes. Some fine specimens of the oil were brought to Casper PENACOIA.

The Florida City's Deep Water Har-

bor-Negro Labor.

PENSSCOLS, Fla., Jan. 28.—To the Editor of Tun Berr. This city has been overlooked as a deep water harbor. Here is the best and safest harbor in the south. About thirty feet of water there. There are at present at feet of water there. There are at present at least one hundred ships loading and unloading here, but out of the hundred there are only two floating the American flag. Almost every nution is represented, I went to the many yard and found it almost abandoned with only two men on guard. I understand the government intends to abandon this many yard. It cost originally about \$0,000,000. The buildings are all brick and in good condition. There are all brick and in good condition. There are all brick and in good condition. There are all least a thousand unfinished canons, and a great quantity of balls of every size. I understand that the Morgan steamstip line has offered the government \$4,000,000 for the whole, navy yard, to be used for a coaling stolion. Regarding the colored man in the south I will say that Peessacola cannot do without him. Nearly atto five leading and unloading of the ships is done by the colored man. About the best lance origination in the south is that of the Shevederes and the colored man is in the majority. They receive the best wages and I am told by the ship captains that they are by far the best labor he south has got. Wages are from \$1.08 per day and there is plenty of work in loading and unloading ships. This is a quiet town, never had a boom, but the day will come when Peossacola will be as large city. Truly Yours. least one hundred ships loading and unload-

Truly Yours. Jount F. Bran.

A Hundred and Fifty Bodies.
Lanbox, Feb. 7. -The removing of the bodies of the miners who lost their lives by the explosion in the colliery at Abersychan

the explosion in the colliery at Aberaychan yesterday is carried on as raindly as possible. Already 155 bodies have been taken from the pit and it is believed about thirty remain there.

Echooner and Crew Lost.
Prayviorner, R. I., Feb. 7.—The schooner Minnehals, loaded with crude oil consigned to the Standard oil company here, with hereantian and six man is samposed to have been lost. She left Philadelphia January 17 and some of her cargo has been picked up at 180.

MUST BE MADE A PARTY ISSUE

The Rate Problem Should Be a Re publican Plank.

WHAT POLITICIANS ARE SAYING.

Attorney General Leese's Brief in the in the Elmwood Elevator Case-Matters at the Capitol—City and State Items.

Another lever.

Liscols, Nob. Feb. 7.—Beerial to The Bee. Freight rate reductions and reform is the all absorbine topic of discussion at the Capital city. The result of the conference between the members of the state board of transportation and the managers of Nebraska railroads at Chicago seems to what the spreight of extremises for share broke the appoints of extremists for sharp prods and caustic remarks, and even conservative republicans shake their heads as though a ristake had been made. Not infrequently the remark was made today, the rate ques tion must be made a party issue and the republicans of the state can no longer dedge it. Indeed, some went so far as to advise that an open letter be addressed to L. D. Rich

Indeed, some went so far as to advise that an open letter be addressed to L. D. Richards, chairman of the republican state contral committee, urging him to call the committee together for the purpose of preparing to make the rate question the issue of the romag churquin as suggested.

"Till tell you," remarked as old timer and one of the best known politicians of the state, "the idea is not a bad one. It would not the boys on record and especially Mr. Richards, who is a prisiment candidate for governor; and, moreover, believe that if the roads busance convinced that the party meant business and proposed to stand by the tell of the roads busance convinced that the party meant business and proposed to stand by the contral business and proposed to stand by the contral business and proposed to stand the property meant business and proposed to stand by the contral business and proposed to stand by the contral business and proposed to stand by the property of the oppressed of the value, be tell simply sign his own political death warrant. The time has come for such action as will insure the relief sought. The republican party must stand or fail with the people."

the relief sought. The republican party must stand or fall with the people."

THE ELEMNOOD ELEVATOR CASE.

Readers of The Bre, generally, remember the facts in the Elimwood elevator case. It is, therefore, enough to add that the orders given by the state board of transportation to grant the alliance the clowder site as prayed was ignored by the Missouri Facilic folks, whereupen Attorney General Leesa, representation to the control of the state beard. It appears the missouri Facilic folks, whereupen Attorney General Leesa, representation to the company to comply with the order of the present of make the Elimwood case a text case, and light it as long as there is any hope of beating it. The following is a synopsis of the attorney general's brief:

The case was heard by the board upon the meadings, evidence and arguments of counsel, and the board found:

1. That the road has all of its sidetracks within the board found:

2. That there are only two elevators at said station, having the combined capacity of 10,000 bushels, and that they are insufficient to handle the grain shipped, and that the owners and operators have entered into a combination to fix the price of grain and prevent competition, and that there are not sufficient to handle the grain shipped; and shipping grain at this station.

3. That it is necessary for the convenience of the public partness and shippers of grain of said reliveed company that singlets.

clevator be erected and operated at said station.

5. That the road has permitted two ele-vators to be created upon the grounds at said station, and that the same are now being operated, and that it has refused to grant the same privilege to the complainant,

5. That an elevator is becessary for the shipment of grain by railroad and that by reason of the sidetra-k being placed within the right of way and depot grounds the com-plainants cannot skip grain without building an elevator upon the company's grounds.

6. That there is room upon the grounds of the company at said station for unother, ele-vator.

vator.
7. The granting of the right and priving to the elevators now standing and reflect to grant the same privilegs to the complainant is an unjust and unreasonable discrimination.

S. That said company has discriminated against the complainants, and that it has unlawfully given and made a preference and alwantage to Adams & Gilbert and to Esta Brechers, owners and operators of clevators at said station. These infinings are followed by the order of the board as above states. The brefs and so the company to county with the order in question. The power of jurisdiction of the board extends to this clear of above. To hold otherwise would multify the manifest object of the act of the learning above board. It would have existing abuses as they formerly were, without a remedy. The constitution provides that the legislature small base laws to correct abuses and powent unjust descriminations, etc., and that call ways heretofore constrained or that way hereafter be constructed are public high-

A MENRAN ADDRESS TO GOV. THATEH. (Translation.)

A address delivered by Colonel Emilirur
Corolia (engineer) to General John M.
Thayer, governor of Nebrasia, at the reception which took place on the lat last, at the
American legation in the City of Mexical
"Secreely a few year-bottless well acquaintees
and Mexicans even with the people in the
next of Africa. It may seem an exageration, but it is the truth. The causes for such
militerance and isolation consist in a differ-

and Mexicans were about as well acquainted, with each other as with the people in the heart of Africa. It may seem an exaggeration, but it is the teruit. The causes for such indifference and isolation consist in a difference in race, it inarrange and in contains, the existence of an immune and and determined and the existence of an immune and and determined and in the such and the contains and the such and the first of the contains and the contains and the last of the contains and the such and the last of the contains and the blaw of good sense by both people. Mexico has entired in the school of advarsity, her experience acquired throughout a cristence of calmids has endowed her with sood ludgment. Her ester to the north is wise and just, and between the two the status quo should ever be preserved, the equilibrium ever maintained. It is not, therefore, fair to presume that in future reasons may area to provent the classer working of the relations based on recluder working in the containing the containing the containing the containing of the relations based on recluders working of the relations based on recluders working in the containing the containing

tion so empty, so absurd. Neither elements have facts can combine themselves; mee, if they combine to do evil, siriely arrive at failure, the legitumate result of their error and shortsightedness. I refer here to the carner of our emment statemen, our progressive and judicious president—the here of praces—who with energetic spirit and high orogressive tendencies and rare administrative genius has evolved from a state of chaos the miracre of our present advantageous condition.

miracte of our present than the present that a day not far distant we will have better custom house facilities operative between us and this will induce relationships and us derstandings of more perfect concord between the two most powerful republics of

us and the will induce relationships and usderstandings of more perfect concord between the two most powerful republics of
the continent.

"You can say to our brothers of the north
that Mexico knows how to respect the rights
of others and knows how to respect the rights
of others and knows how to respect the rights
of others and knows how to respect the rights
of others and knows also how to preserve
her own dignity; that she has her doors
wide opon to the honorable and laborious
foreigner; that the same of Mignitestums are
ond intimed to their brothers on the more
and delight to yield them frame honorable
and delight to yield them frame honorable
we admit their genus and great, without
and he paraphrase one of come fears for the
finites are actively engaged, intelligently and perseveringly, in the labor of
evolving the high olice Mexico is to compy
as the country of the werld by the close of
the universent century."

STATE HOLES MATTERS.

Gus E. Hocher, treasurer of Platte county,
settled with the number of, public accounts
today and paid into the state depository the
amount and nad into the state depository the
arrance company of San Francisco. Cal.,
filed a statement in the insurance department showing the amount of business transacted in the state during the past year: Life
risks, \$111,000, premiums, \$1,002.88, Accident risks, \$2,010, 250; premiums, \$19,107.43;
losses, \$18,335.90.

The Bank of Ognialis filed articles of incorporation today and is now a legally suthorized institution. Authorized and paid
up capital stock, \$2,000, incorporators:
Lee Love, F.G. Hoxie, D. A. Brandoefor
and John Huiligans.

The case of the Nebraska railway company vs fielen Cuivae et al, on appeas from
the district court of Lameaster county, was
field for trial in the supreme court today,
The records of this case are probably the
nest voluminous of any ever fiel for coasideration before the highest judicial tribuon and Commenciner Stoon, members of the
state board of transportation who went to
Chicago to co

ical and helpful frequit reductions produces it an unwarranted compromise.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Adventists have decided to ideate their university buildings on the May farm, southeast of town.

It is understood here that Captain Teeter is to be made receiver of the Lincoln land office. He received congratulations of many friends tode of the their congratulations of many friends tode of 180 who go to Grand. Island to wrested for the Grand Army of the itematic reduction of the their congratulations of the townstee for the Grand Army of the literature from North Adams, Mass., has moved to Lincoln and a congration has been organized to put in a \$50,000 plant in Barra's addition to the western part of the city. Work the following commence on the building sarry in the spinor.

will commence on the billioning early in the spring.

The receipts show that 400 hogs were at the West Lincoln stock yards today. Market steady, ranging from \$1.70 to \$1.70 \times 600 hogs were at the West Lincoln, and at Sutton yeared and the Lincoln, died at Sutton yeared and the Lincoln, died at Sutton yeared and the Lincoln, died at Sutton yeared and the function of Louis Helmer's ten year-old daughter, who died Wednesday afternoon, will take place Saturday morning from the Church of the Holy Trinty.

Hon. 6; M. Lambertson will leave for Washington, Monday, to make application for a writ of haboas corpus in the Grandpa Harras case. Councilman Louis Moyer will accompany him.

for a writ of haboas corpus in the Janaqua Barrus case. Conneitman Louis Moyer will accompany bind.

The deposits of the pupils of the public schools in the school savings, bank of this city amounted to 8100 M for this week.

Ex-Governor Albinus Names massed through Lincoln today, on roue to Kansas City, where he went on business. He attributes the depression in the price of corn to the machinations of the elevator trust.

SICK HEADACHE

ess. Bad Tast Mouth, Coate COUPID LIVER.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

BOYDS OPERA HOUSE

THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE umencing Thursday, February 6th

MAGGIE MITCHELL Supported by Mr. Charles Abbott

And a Company of Artists presently Thursday Evening "RAY"

Friday Evening and "FANCHON." Saturday Evening, LITTLE BAREFOOT

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE

THE KIMBALL Opera Comique and Burlesque Co

* | CORINNE | *

Artists ARCADIA Artists Regular prices. Marinee 59 put on sale Saturday.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed & graranteed Capital, \$500,000 Paid in Capital \$30,000 trys and sells stocks and hondar negotiate commercial paper in coives and execute trusts act in a transfer again and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property; collects roots

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Etreets.
Paid in Caultal
Sto., CO.
Liability of stockholders, 200,000
5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Dapasits
FRANK J. LANGB, Cashier.

Oppicasis: A. U. Wyman, prachest; J.J. Brown, who president: W. T. Wyman, treasurer; Dimercone: A. I. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nach, Jobs. I. Kimbal, ideo. R. Lad. U. Nach, J. Loans in any amount made on City & Farm Property, and on Collateral Security, at Lowest Current Rates.