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#### THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation

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Etate of Natraska.

County of Bougias.

Georee R. Taschuck, secretary of Tax Birs.

Publishing Company, does selemily swear that
the actual circulation of The Data; His for the
wesk ending February 8, 180, was se follows:
Sunday. Feb. 3. 10, 166

Monday. Feb. 4. 1, 16, 166

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Saturday, Feb. 8. 19, 196

Average ..... .19,737

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

County of Douglas.

County of Douglas.

George D. Taschuck, being duly aworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bar Publishing Company that the actual awerage daily circulation of The Data: Her for the month of Janniery, 1889, was 1874 oppies; for the month of Janniery, 1889, was 1874 oppies; for Jane 1889, 1878 oppies; for Januer, 1889, 1878 oppies; for August, 1889, 1879

OMAHA'S latchstring is always out to

LIBERALITY among mon of large means is becoming one of the lost arts A Burrato jury confirms the general

opinion that as a political preacher the Rev. Ball is a howling failure.

FINANCIAL and realty transactions or the past week indicate that Omaha's pulse of prosperity is uncommonly strong for midwinter.

THE persistent zeal of Senator Blair in advocating his bill to promote men-dicaccy and thriftlessness in the southern states is deserving of a better cause

THE uprooting of Mormon power un der the shadow of the temple and within sight of Brigham Young's lion house is a fatal blow to the political power of

many, but the greatest of all is the need of an unselfish and geneross spirit in contributing to the industrial

THE raids of the dukes of New Orleans on North Dakota, and the capture of a majority of the legislature by a royal flush, furnishes valuable pointers to their namesakes in Prance.

THE project to establish water trans portation between Pittsburg and Omaha depends on floating five millions in stock. If this does not strike a snag it is certain that the boats will.

THE jobbers and contractors of South Omaha imagine that they can squeeze the municipal lemon until dry and then dump the rind with debts on Omaha. In this they are liable to be mistaken.

THE home defense clubs on the North cular mon, possess the length and breadth to balk the mercenary schemes of the contingent road agents of Hel-

THE axe and edged tool companies have formed a combination, with a capital of four million dollars. The ovident purpose is to dull the edge of competition and provoke a sharp advance.

ley road is quoted in favor of building cribs for the surplus corn in the state and holding it for a rising market, free of charge. This is very generous, but a five cent reduction in freight rate would be more acceptable.

COLORADO is about to hold a conve. tion to advocate its light airy claim and convince prospective pilgrims to settle there. The Nebraska Develop ment society should improve the oppor-tunity to dispose of its plans and surplu-projects. Colorado is sorely in need o cond-hand attractions.

THE erection of the bridge viadue on Douglas street convinced property owners in that vicinity that they have been damaged thousands of dollars, but the court and jury failed to agree with them. It is possible that the Tonth above property owners will meet a sim-ilar fate in the courts with regard to

The construction of the Winona & Southwestern railroad to Omaha this year is practically assured. As the company controls the line between Mason City and Fort Dodge, the distance to be covered is less than two hundred miles. The completion and operation of this road as a portion of the Delaware & Lackawanna system cannot fail to beneficially affect the commercial in-terests of this section. It will open a direct scaboard route for the products of Nebraska and materially shorten and mication with the pine cheapen communication with the piner-ies of the north and the coal marts of

THE RESERVATION OPENED President Harrison has issued his proclamation declaring the Sioux res-rvation lands open to homestead set-lement. Between nine and ten milion acres of agricultural and grazing

lands are thus tendered almost as a free gift to industrious home seekers. Under the act of congress providing for the reduction of the enormous area hold by the Indians, none of the land can be secured for speculative purposes. The requirements of the homestead law, so far as it relates to term of resi law, so far as it relates to term of residence, must be complied with, in addition to the payment of one dollar and a quarter per acre. All lands remaining ansold at the end of three years are to be disposed of at seventy-five cents per acre, and at the end of five years at twenty-five cents per acres. Land offices wenty-five cents per acre. Land offices have been established at Pierre and

dation of settlers.

The opening of this vast tract of land to settlement confers immediate and permanent benefits on Dakota and permanent benefits on Dakota and urrounding states. White under Inlian control the land was not only use ess, but a barrier to the development of the country. Now it will contribute to the productive wealth and swell the population of Dakota. Possessing in abundance the elements of productive-ness, it only requires to be stirred by the hands of thrift to blossom and bear fruit, and furnish comfortable homes for thousands. Towns and cities will rise where wigwams formerly clustered, and the shrill screech of the locomotive will soon reverborate through the virgin valleys descerated by the yells of savagery in peace and war. It is transformation from dark-less to light, from idleness o activity, from barbarism to civilizaion, of a rich, fertile empire, capable

of sustaining a vast population.

To Neoraska as well as Dakota the event is of vast importance, and its results will grow in value every year. The immediate effect will be to add two million acres of land lying between the Missouri and Niobrara rivers, and south of the Forty-third parallel, to the public domain in this state, besides giving to Niobrara City the island in the river for a public park. It is therefore matter of congratulation to both states that : struggle with the Sioux extending over a dozen years has reached a satisfac and beneficial settlement.

The democratic state senators of Montana are acting most unwisely. Indeed, the entire policy and course of the democrats in the new state has from the beginning been a stupid blunder. The succession of the demo-cratic members of the lower branch of the legislature and the formation of a "comp", busse, in the face of the de-"rump" house, in the face of the decision of the state board of canvassers sustaining the refusal of the local board to receive the returns of the democratic inspectors of the disputed Sitout this was a less serious blunder that the action of the democratic senators in the action of the democratic senaters in running away from the state. It was bad enough that these sonators, in order to prevent a quorum of the senate, refused to receive the oath of their office until the last day upon which they were compelled to qualify or lose their seats, but this was insignifcant compared with their desertion of their post and flight from the state after they had sworn to perform the duties for which they

The decision of the supreme court of

were elected.

Montana, that the republican repre-sentatives from Silver Bow county were entitled to their seats, and that conse quently the "rump" democratic house was illegal, should have ended all controversy. But the democratic senators seem determined to block legislation at all hazards. One of their number who was captured in his flight and brought back to Helena, and whose presence in the senate would have made a quorum, is reported to have been spirited away Sunday night. What must the intelligent, fair-minded and law-respecting people of Montana think of such a state of affairs? Is it to be supposed that they will be willing to entrust the affairs of government to men guilty of such revolutionary and men guity of such revolutionary and destructive conduct, or to commit their interests to the care of a political party that will counte-nance and defend such con-duct? The democratic course in Montana has already cost the state heavily in more deliars and in Mostana has arrowy the state heavily in mere deliars and cents, but the loss is much greater in the discredit the state has suffered and in what has been kept away from it. Doubtless the responsibility for the course of the fugitive senators is largely with their millionaire maters, whose political ambition has been disappointed and who are unscrupulous to the archive to embarrass enough to do anything to embarras enough to do anything to embarrass their political opponents, regardless of the effect upon the interests and wel-fare of the state. But this fact rather emphasizes the offense, and shows more distinctly what class of men manage the democratic machine in Montana. It is a lamentable beginning for the new state but it will not be an for the new state, but it will not be as unmixed evil if it shall so arouse the popular resentment that democratic ascendency in Montana will be impossible while that party continues under its present leadership. And this result it ought to be entirely safe to

NEW ENGLAND'S APPEAL.

The petition of New England iron and steel manufacturers to congross, asking relief from the burdons which the present tariff on raw materiats puts upon them, is so formidable as to merit the attention not only of congress, but of the country. It sets forth that the signers, of whom there are nearly two hundred, representing the most important manufacturing industries of that section, are members of all political parties, and among them is the last republican governor of Massachusetts, while the most conspicuous names in the list are those of republicans. These petitioners ask that the duties on iron petitioners ask that the duties on iron ore coal and coke be repealed, and that the duty on pig Iron, scrap iron and acrap steel which prevailed immedi-

stely before the war be restored. They urge this on the ground that in the adjustment of the tariff a careful regard should be had to the rights and interests of all sections and of all the people, and that if the existing conditions are maintained the industrial interests of

New England must ultimately be rained. The facts regarding the condition of the iron and steel industries of New England have been repeatedly pre-sented, and they show a state of affairs lief. Within the past ten years there has been a decline of fully sixty per cont in the product of these industries, and they are still losing ground. Great plants representing heavy investments are either wholly idle or but partially operated without profit. It is said that only those establishments which are engaged in the manufacture of specialties are paying anything. The competition of Ponnsaylvania and other sections better favored as to raw materials, has pro-duced the condition of affairs that ex-ists in New England, the only remedy for which, in the opinion of the manu facturers of that section, is in giving them free raw materials and reducing the duty on pig iron and scrap iron and scrap steel. If they can obtain this re-lief, enabling them to get at least a large share of the raw materials from the Canadian provinces, these New England manufacturers believe they can revive their depressed and declining industries, and if they cannot restore industries, and if they cannot restore them to their former activity and pros-perity, may at any rate save them from utter ruin. As was said some time ago by ex-Governor Ames, it is a question of life and death. Congress cannot ignore this appeal, and one effect it is certain to have is to increase the perplexities of the majority in ferming a new tariff bill. The New

in framing a new tariff bill. The New England demand will be vigorously op-posed by the iron and steel manufactur-ers of other sections, and thus political or party considerations will enter into the question. In such a contest the chances would be largely in favor of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it is doubtless safe to predict that New England manufacturers will not receive the re-lief they ask for. In that event what may be the effect upon the future political action of New England? This is a very serious question for the party in control of congress and responsible for a revision of the tariff with reference to the rights and interests of all sections and of all the people.

ALTOGETHER TOO SUSPICIOUS. The main objection to annexation raised by the men who spoke for South Omaha at the real estate exchange meeting was a suspi-tion of Omaha's good intentions. Every one of the speakers conceded that sooner or later the two cities must of necessity be amalgamated, but the people of South Omaha, they said, were suspicious of Omaha's unanimity in favor of annexation this spring. Now we should like to know what

grounds South Omaha has of suspicion of foul play. First and foremest, Omaha owns eighty-five per cent of the proper-ty of South Omaha, and therefore pays all but fifteen per cent of the South Omaha taxes. Is it reasonable to suspect that the men who practically own South Omaha will take advantage of the residents in South Omaha who of the residents in South Omaha who own the fifteen per cent of the prop-erty? Does it stand to reason that South Omaha would be deprived of her due proportion of public improvements or postal facilities, fire and water pro-tection, if the two towns were under one government? Are not all the suspicions which there. South Omaha me crosswhich these South Omaha men pro less to entertain about the effect of an-nexation really founded on the auxiety of politicians and local contractors t keep their grip on the South Omaha tax payers? Is not the opposition chiefly inspired by parties who have comparatively no concern in the future of South

Omaha? . But thee Omaha has levied a forty one-mill tax for 1890, while South Omana has only levied twenty-sever mills. This fact is trumped up as conclusive proof that city taxes are much lower in South Omaha than in Omaha. Now what are the facts? Omaha has a large what are the facts? Omains has a large surplus in her treasury and pays as she goes. Her bonded debt is still over three hundred thousand dollars less there huadred thousand dollars less than ten per cent of her assessed valua-tion. South Omaha is literally in-solvent. Her levy does not meet her running expenses, and she is therefore creating an illegal overlap that will in-volve her in absolute bankruptcy unless her levy is doubled. Judging by the mat a levy of fifty wills would not meet. past a levy of fifty mills would not meet current expenses is like a train run-ning wild, that soone or later must be

Let us examine the figures. The cor-poration of South Omaha has been running about three years. At the end of the first year an overlap amounting to thirty-live thousand dollars was paid off by the issue of bonds. On January 1, 1889, another overlap amounting to over seventy thousand dollars was paid off in bonds. But now no more bonds can be issued legally, because the bonded debt is nearly lifteen per cent of bonded debt is nearly liteen per cent of the assessed valuation when the law prohibits a debt of more than ten per cent. Before another dollar of bonds can be issued the assessment must be raised lifty per cent, and that means a

South Omaha friends are deluding themselves about the situation. They may as well face the music and let Omaha assume her cebt while she is in a humor to do it. Six months herice, after the ceusus is taken, Omaha would not touch annexation with a ten-foot pole The only benefit Omaha expects to de-rive is from the census exhibit, and she will have to pay very dearly for this advertisement by assuming a debt which is out of all proportion to her own, and she will also obligate herself to extend her police, fire and school systems over territory that must con-tinue to yield much less revenue than she will be compelled to expend.

The presence in the city of General Manager Clark of the Missouri Pacific

should be utilized by the Dakots railroad committees to obtain a definite an-swer regarding the company's inten-tions. Much valuable time has already been wasted in fruitiess conventions, conferences and discussions. The time for action is at hand. If the Missouri Pacific seriously contemplates an ex-tension northward the fact should be ascertained. Every county along the route in Nebraska as well as in Dakota stands ready to liberally aid the con-struction of the road, and Omaha and Douglas county will lead every assistpower. It is needless the advantages of a Dakota road to the trade of Omaha. All business men are familiar with them. What is now needed is a declar-ation of intentions of the Missouri Pacific and the terms on which it will undertake the building of the line. This the committee should secure at once, so as to relieve the annoying suspense and

If the Douglas street property owners desire to have that street graded this year they will have to abandon the proposed radical grade. A cut of ten feet at Seventeenth and Douglas is entirely out of question. That would involve a cut of at least five feet at the alley adjoining the New York Life and Bent buildings, which means that each of the two buildings would be damaged not less than fifty thousand dollars.

The Correct Theory.

The rules which the reomblicans of the house have prepared are framed on the theory that a legislative body meets to legis-

Some Good Accomplished.

Philadelphia Press.

For one thing, at least, the country is under obligations to the democratic obstructionists in congress. They have united, ritalized, and solidified the republican party in the house more completely than all other influences could have done it. For which much thanks.

Recklessness in Politics.

Philadelphia Record.

With Infinite toll and trouble we gather money together and build houses and warehouses and milis and manufactories, and dig and deive and buy and soil and pay taxes. And then we elect men to haudte and spend the tax money who are incapable of properly managing their own affairs.

Joey Bagstock in Ohio.

When Governor Campbell of Ohio was asked the other day if he were not a candidate for the presidency, he replied, with a far-away look in his eyes, that he would support the proper. port the nomines. This is not quite as plain as the declaration of the Irishman that if he were nominated he would ablie by the decis ion of the convention, but it is in the same

Nebraska Jorlings.
A camp of Som of Veterans is to be organized shortly at Hebron.

tod shortly at Hebron.
The Madison fire department is to build a tower and purchase a first class boil.
The National bank of Ashland has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Huier of Milford cele-brated their silver weldding anniversary last week.

The new Methodist, Episcopal church at Ravenna will be delicated with appropriate oxerciese February its.

Four business houses at Hubbell, Thayer county, were burgiarized the other night, but ittle of value was secured.

The texts engulaters of the city schools of

county, were our action to the right, out ittle of value was selected.

The total enrollment of the city schools of Beatrice last month was 1,622, with an average cally attendance of 1,103.

Harry E. Metzger, foreman of the Aurora Sun, who was recently married, has purchased a half interest in the paper.

Ravenus has received the book and ladder outfit nurchased from Kearney, and a fire department will soon be organized.

A handsome young school teacher in Saunders county has lost her realon and has been sent to the Lincoln mylinal.

Roy, H. T. Kirschelsel has resigned the pastorate of the Christian church at Ashiand to accept a call to the church at Hastings.

and to accept a call to the church at Hastings.

The Heatrice continual company recently shipped two carloads of its product to Seattle, and Wassoon make a similar shipment to Heno. Nev

The farmers residing near Champion are discussing the advisability of erecting a still at that place, as they claim the mill there is character execution.

wheat.
The Grand Army post and Woman's Relief corps at Wiener are preparing a grand en-tertainment to be given on the evenings of February 25 and 27.

Pebruary 25 and 27.

According to the McCook Tribune, Walton, the man who robbed the express company at Dalias, Tux., of \$15,000, was formorly an express messager on the 18. & M., and is well known in local railroad circles.

A thief who attempted to burglarize the depot at Stratton was somewhat surprised whon the telegraph operator, who was hidden from view, opened fire with a Winchester on the intruser, putting two big round holes through the ticket window. The burglar was not wounded, but he retreated in short order.

A farmers' institute will be held at Algons

A big water tank will be built at Sionx Rapids for fire protection.

The salaries of the teachers in the public schools of the state last year amounted to \$1,197,165.

Mrs. Peter Durfer, living near Muscatine, gave birth to triplets last week—two girls and a boy.

The Davenport Democrat Gazette has quit the hypien business and is now simply the Democrat.

On account of the jucrease in legal busi ness Jackson county lawyers are asking for a district judge.

ness Jackson county lawyers are asking for a district judge.

Over \$17,000 has already been aubscribed for the Ottumes Young Men's Christian association building;

William Alexander is under bonds at Dubunue for attoinming to seil counterfeit money in Buchasan county.

Contracts have been let for building the new Grace churches of the building the new Grace churches Codar Rapits. When completed the edition will cost \$50,000.

Large numbers of Jowa horses are shipped to eastern cities. Hermer, Hachanan and Johnson counterfield the business both premising and profits, but has lived the life of a hermit for many genrs on his farm near Little Shoux, was found ident in his bed last week by neighbors, who had become uneasy at not seeing hun for some time. He was highly chucated and apparently in good circumstances.

The Business Men's Association of Jowa

constances. The Business Men's Association of low will hold their first annual convention at Der Mounes February 15, 26 and 37. The association was organized about a year ago with headquarters at Marsaniltowa and now has annet vocal branches, with the membership constantly increasing.

The Const and Northwest.
scheme is on foot to introduce electric
s at Anscorda, bloot. The Moutana college at Deer Lodge has had extensive additions made to its labora-tory apparatus.

tory apparatus.

Tacoma is troubled with fire fields, the latest incendiaries being a dastardly attempt to born the Frie hotel.

Mrs. Byron Barlow of Tacoma was about to be buried the other day when it was dis-

covered that the body was yet warm. She was taken from the coffin, but life could not be restored and the funeral occurred the next day.

There are ever two hundred public attending the university at Joans, and the faculty is kept very basy.

Surveyor General Strauchan of Icaho has asked congress for an appropriation of \$80,000 for surveys in the territory in 1800.

An Indian buck near Pocatello, Idaho, stole two blankets, and when his squaw "told on him" he killed ber with a hatchet and then shot hunself.

While exploring the country about the londwaters of the Kasweah river in Tulare country, California, an engineer discovered a tree which is colarved to be the largest on the continent. It is a sequence grant in the continent. It is a sequence to the contended of the country in the country life feet in circumference.

The grand jury at Great Falts, Mont., criticises the past management of county affairs. They say that the survey of the county into between Cascante and Mongher was defective, and that the 6th beard allowed erroneous bills for road work. The port has created a good don! of excitement.

There are now 195 prisoners in the Montans contendiary at Horr Lodge, about sixty or soventy of whom fin queriess in the kitchen, wash house, coubless and other outhouses of the pen proper.

Surveyor wash house, coubless and other outhouses of the pen proper.

Surveyor wash house, out houses of the new present country and the instant processes and present towards a midling could be done at present towards and increase and the country owing to the lack of funds for that guerns.

purpose.

A special from Walla Walla says: "A impable incident happened at Hunt depot yesterday ovoning. Just before the train pulled out Mrs. Loftus tramped across the mud toward the depot, took a hurried look in search of some one, found Mr. Loftus, draged him out into the mud threw him down, head foremost, and sat on him until the train left. Mr. Loftus had taken her little hoarding of meney and purchased a ticket for Tacoma. He was about to leave her a grass widow when she so vigorously interrupted his plans.

## SOUTH DAKOTA AFFAIRS.

The Probibition Law and How it Will Be Enforced.

Yankton, S. D., Feb. 9.—To the Editor of The Hen: Both houses of the South Dakota legislature have passed the bill prepared by the preachers for the enforcement of the probibition clause of the constitution, and April 1 will probably be named as the day when the state constabilary will commence their nosing into other people's business. The new familied sects who prepared the bill and liablied it through have magnanimously (f) spared the communion wine (that is fermented wine for sacramental purposes), and the clause for the indiscriminate searching of private houses, was atricken out; and also the provision to compet physicians to state the particular disease whereof the applicant suffered when a certificate was given a sleek person. And yet, with these omitted, the South Dakota spiritual reform boomers claim the atrongest probibition law in the universe. In this city two brew srios and one wholesale liquor house, whose of outd up their medical twenty years to outd up the provision of twenty years on outd up the provision of the was presented up, and worse than all for the town, they will all leave the city and transfer their capital twenty evangulat to more tolerant fields. A few long-haired "evangelists" may take their places. These will be some of the "first fruits" here, and it will operate in like manner elsewhere. The revenue will case, the trailfic and drinking will go on, and conservative business men and tax-payers are alarmed, and it is but truit to say that neither the population are business of South Dakota are increasing, and what Tim Ber has noticed as taking place in sections of Kansan, as the result of prohibition is feared here. It was only yoted by connecting it with and printing it on the same build with the anotion of the capital at the October continue that would deprive him of them; and the location of the capital at the October of the continue of the capital and the former and their property by legislative enacting the property of the pro

the northeast borough of Pembins, who is reported to have said to some of his legislative chums on an important occasion, when some railroad or other bill in which there was supposed to be "business" was before them: "Wake me up when you begin to draw checks." No, no, North Dakota is not venal—North Dakota is all right.

Washington and Montana

fundumental law for a new state are no to be lightly passed as a trifling inci-dent in perennal politics, writes Froi Thorpe in the February Century. These constitutions are peculiarly in evidence in the case of the American people versus themselves. Unconsciously hav-these two new states solumity enter-upon that wear some and disappointin, course which has been already run with course which has been already run with error and regret by many of the older states. The northwestern states can-not avoid the evils of civil life by in-corporating into their fundamental law the elaborate and repeated proofs of the distrust of the people toward those who the elaborate and repeated proofs of the distrust of the people toward those who small be elected to conduct the state government. It is ploin that these conventions lost the opportunity to remedy the necknowledged evils complained of by the people of some of the older states by making a simple organic tawand putting power and responsibility in the hands of those to whom the control of civil affairs is to come. A constitution cannot make a state. Each election makes a state. Each election makes or unmakes the American common weath. One of our English critics has wisely written: "To the people we come sooner or later. It is upon their wisdom and self restraint that the stability of the most cunningly devised scheme of government will in the last resort depend."

of government will in the last resort depend."

A cursory reading of the constitutions for the northwestern states might suggest to some the vision of an ideal system of state government duly anticipating and providing against these evils which long experience in the eastern states has chronicled with shame in volumes of statutes and session laws; but upon a more mature reflection on these instruments, and on examination of the times in which we live, we are compelled to confess that the conventions in Washington and Moetans frames a legislative code rather than a body of fundamental laws for the new states.

Investigating Captain Heaty.

Wasinsoros, Feb. 10.—The secretary of the treesury has appointed the collector of customs at San Francisco, Captain White of the creenum marine service, and Dr. Hallnache of the marine hospital service a board to investigate the charges against Captain Heaty, commander of the revonus steamer liear, of credity toward salors during his recount cruise to Alaska.

# LANCASTER'S COURT HOUSE

Dedicated Yesterday With Interest ing Exercises.

REMINISCENSES OF THE BAR.

First Court in a Cabin in 1864 -Lincoln Irish National League Election.

Lancaster's Justice Temple.
Lincotx, Neb. Peb. 10.—(Special to The
Ben.—The new court house of Lancaster
county was formally dedicated today, the
exercises commencing at 10 o'clock. The occasion, as well as the beautiful spring-like morning, was unusually inviting, and the seacious court room therefore was well filled by the ber of the county and citizens

seacious court room therefore was well filled by the bar of the county and of times of the city and country.

It is not putting it toe strongly to say that the building is the finest of the kind in the state if not in the "interior west." The exterior is remainsance in style. The interior is spacious and finished with oak and cherry, beautifully feescood and very attractive to the eye. Everything is in good taste. The equily room is a handsome chamber well arranged and finished, and the room for jury causes is without exception the handsomest in the state, but the bench is its most atriking feature. On a lofty dais sit the judges and somewhat lower the deaks of the sheriff, clerk and reporter. This piece of furniture is of cherry.

Promptly at 10 cclock Deputy United States Marshal Hastings sounded the gave and in stentorian tones declared in the old time style that court was now epon for business. His effort was liberally applanded. President Wilson occupied the platform as chairman and on his felt, ludge Field.

Mr. Wilson stated that thus was an occasion when the judges that a right to talk back and introduced Judge Chapman. He indid a high compliment to the new court house, its architecture and the conveniences. Judge Field was then intreduced and he cutertained the large audience full ten minutes. He promoted after was a poches, its architecture and the conveniences. Judge Field was then intreduced and he cutertained the large audience full ten minutes. He promoted after that a special is a relation to the bench during the years of the past.

past.
Judge Webster followed with an interest ing paper on the "History of the Lancaster Judge Webster followed with an interesting paper on the "History of the Lancastor
County Court House." This he traced from
the earliest organization of the county to the
present time. Concluding, he stated that the
first court of record was held in the cabin of
Jacob Dawson, near the site of the St.
Charles hotel, by Judge Elmer Dundy in
November, 1984, and that the first cause trial
was that of Josiah Chambers vs. John S.
Gregory.

Progrey.

Hon. L. W. Hillingsley was next on the programme, and his address was listened to fore justices of the peace and in the United States land office. In this connection he also stated that a \$10 fee was very tempting. Continuing he said that twenty years are there were twenty lavyers, or one for every 150 persons in the county, while the latest here were twenty lavyers, or one for every 150 persons in the county, while the latest here are 140, or one for the latest here were twenty lavyers, or one for every 150 persons in the county, while the latest and the latest here were latest here. The latest here were latest here. The latest here were latest here were latest here were latest here were latest here. Latest here were latest here. Latest here were latest here. Latest here were latest here. Latest here were latest here. Latest here were latest here. He was followed by Jouve Fitzgerald, of St. Marys, Kan. Wen made the address of the day.

An effort will be made to celebrate the suniversary of Robert Enimet's birth, March 4, in this city

county.
Additor Henton and Secretary Cowdery are both down with the grip.
Mrs. Spooner, wife of Postofice Inspector Spooner of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyomieg, Spooner of lows, Neurasia and Neurasia is in the city.

Brad P. Cook and Victor Abrahamson, clerks in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, are both seri-

ously ill.

The Knights of Pythias of this city hold an open meeting again temorrow night. The real estate exchange and the board of trade will confer with them regarding the contemnant 250,000 building.

plated \$250,000 building.

A. W. Taylor, manager of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Times, is in the city. He met the board of the real estate exchange today and gave a very interesting tair. He spoke in flattering terms of Lincoln and the prospects for her future.

M. M. Marcy, proprietor of the Trausthotel, and Miss Minnie Richelle were married in the south perior of St. Paul's M. E. church last evening at the close of the regarder services. Pastor Stein performed the ceremony.

lar services. Pastor Stein performed the correspony.

J.M. Burks sucd. J. C. Thomas in the county court today to recover \$575 damages be claims to have sustained in the non-ful-fillment of a bailding contract on the part of the defendant. The cause will be tried on next Thursday.

Arrangements have been made to hold special google mentings at Fanke's operat bouse, commercing next Sunday at 3 5 clock in the attention. Sents free and no collection. Glospel hymns will be used. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

A Correspondent's Views on the Present Extortionate Rates.
Reserving, Nob., Feb. 10.—To the Editor of Tas Baz: We learn from the governor's letters and the editorials in Tas Baz: Baz of a very urgent and imperative existing necessity for a reduction of freight rates on confrom Nebraska to Chicago. The fact is therein made to pisinity appear that unless a "reasonate" reduction is promptly made much of Nebraska's magnificent core crop will as a consequence, rot on the ground, and the farmers will, as a result thereof, not only suffer mealculable loss but that all kinds of business in our state, of which agriculture is the primary and indispensable basis, will likewise be paralyzed and duantously affected. That such will be the

mevitable effect from the operation of segreat and powerful a came no intelligent and sober-minded person will attempt to deny. But suppose a reduction should be granted by the rainreads, how much must it be in erner to kelp the farmers out and enshis them to make a new start on the voyage of prosperity on which they have been pourneying for lo, these many years, up and to the time when this recently prayed for reduction of rates became so pressingly and fatefully necessars?

What would be a reasonable reduction years and the time when this recently prayed for reduction of rates became so pressingly and fatefully necessars?

What would be a reasonable reduction years and the time when the resemble reduction from the resemble reduction of rates became so pressingly and fatefully necessars?

What would be a reasonable reduction years and the result at Nebraska points, and the present religious for reduction. The result would reduce the frequent for continging for nothing, it would be a most generous and magnanismin connection to the poor farmers, but would seen the 14 cents beoost them into the glided realm of the poor farmers, but would seen the 14 cents about them into the glided realm of The Tream selescour association declares that the existing rates are low, and that further concessions to Nebraska farmors are impossible. Governor Thaver says the association can give the reduced rates asked for and hardly feel it. Now here is a difference, and an apparently fatal one, between the disputants, and the interesting question is Which is wrong! And in other words, which is right!

Railroad commanies are supposed to know their own turis ass, that the farmers ought by this time to have some pretty clearly defined kinns as to what their business is. The governor truly says that the farmers in the present case are helplies to get their our to market. Poor farmers: It is hard on them, to be sure, but if the railroal commanies, as they say, (and who knows better than they), cannot afford lower rates on your for the sure

due for his own ains, be they positical or otherwise.

Seeing that corporations have managed the transportation system of the United States in a manner so ominently satisfactory and profitable (to themselves), hadn't the farmies better give their powerful vote next in favor of surrendering the United States postal system into their hands to be managed in the same efficient and profitable manner. They would vote for such a proposition if the matter of pushing it by their respective party bosses is not delayed till they get their eyes open—judging by their past record.

Lus Cummina.

#### A WONDERFUL MIRAGE.

A WONDERFUL MIRAGE.

Remarkable Atmospheric Pheny menon Witnessed at Sandance, Wyo.

Often have we read and listened to accounts of peculiar atmospheric phenomenon, but never until Fricay last were we permitted to look upon the grand illusion.

At 6 o'ciock of that morning, looking from Sundance down the valley, toward Spearfish, our people were delighted to see what was first supposed to be Crow peak, arise in all its grandeur until it appeared to be several times its usual size, then gradually snother peak, inverted, appearedly above it, says the Buffale, Wyo., Echo. This, although constantly changing appearance, remained for several hours. At 11 o'clock the peak gave place to a more extended view, rossmbling a panorama, and as we looked one range of hills after another lying west of us appeared upon the scene until near the close, when the snowy range of the Big Horn mountains appeared in plain view in the background. Much of the basin was quite plainly outlined, so that for fully filteen minutes we could look upon a stretch of country at least a hundred miles nowth and full two hundred miles cast and west. The ravines and guiches were plainly visible, and it was easy to see the forests and to distinguish the heavily timbered from the sparsely timbered or scattered trees. One feature, quite marked, was a long hill up which a wagon road was cut through the pine forest. Near the bottom of the hill the timber was not se thick but the trees appeared to be of good size, while nearly half way up, the forest seemed outle done, and as you neared the top the trees grew smaller and scrubby, terminating upon a bald summit. We should judge that this road was at least a hundred miles west of this place.

The scene was constantly changing, and was the grandest sight we ever looked upon.

The scene was constantly changing, and was the grandest sight we ever

and was the grandest sight we ever looked upon.
It beggars descristion.—Sundance Republican.
The description of the mountain road in the foregoing account tallies precisely as to location and appearance with the Paint Rock road eighteen miles southwest of Buffallo, which winds up the steep slope of the Big Horn range, and there is reason to believe that it is the same one that appeared to the vision of the poople of Sundance a hundred and seventy miles to the east of us.

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