provisions of this statute. Every section of it is framed upon the theory that these men as a class are unworthy the confidence of their neighbors, and before they can transact a necessary and lawful business they are subjected to legal restrictions unknown to any other trade and unnecessarily humiliating to every person engaged in it.

The state of Iowa owes it to herself and to those of her citizens who are required to handle alcoholic stimulants for necessary purposes to put this business upon a reputable basis before the law or abolish it at once and forever.

Among questions of local interest, none so stir the minds of our people as those which relate to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

No one underrates the consequences of intemperance. All concede the propriety of legislation to minimize, as far as practicable, its evils, but an irreconcilable difference of opinion exists whenever we undertake to determine what that legislation shall be. This naturally and almost necessarily arises from the mixed character of our population—the disparity in our education and customs, and in our views as to the legitimate exercise of legislative control over social habits that do not directly invade either public or private rights.

In considering this question we cannot rightfully shut our eyes to the fact that a considerable portion of our population have been taught from infancy to believe that the moderate use of malt and vinous liquors at least is not criminal, but instead thereof that it is actually beneficial.

It is needless to expect that a criminal statute, however armed with penalties for its violation, will change such convictions. If it were capable of controlling the habits of these people the power which would subjugate their will would be force alone, and the same force as that which awes into submission the subjects of every despotism on the face of the globe. It would be a degree of force that engenders fear—not love, not even respect for the law, nor for the government that enacted it.

Of all the means ever employed to improve the morals of men, that of excessive punishment is the least effective. No patriot ever lived that drew the inspiration of his love of country from fines or imprisonment inflicted by the government he served.

Weak almost to stupidity is the ruler who covers the land he governs with a network of criminal laws into which his subjects are constantly stumbling. We cannot think alike. For some inscrutable reason society everywhere is divided into classes. Habits which are pleasant to one are distasteful to another. Christianity itself has its votaries and its foes. Why, then, should we expect to compel uniformity of sentiment on this subject?

If practical experiment was necessary to demonstrate the workings of this law, we have had it. No statute was ever supplied with better facilities for its enforcement or armed with more excessive penalties for its violation, considering the nature of the acts prohibited, and yet with all its terrors, with every branch of the state government in the hands of its friends, it has lain limp and lifeless, ignored, discarded and despised in most of the large cities of the state from the day of its birth to the present time.

The friends of the law ignore the real situation and assume too much. They exaggerate the extent of intemperate habits among our people before its enactment and equally so the diminution of such habits since it became operative.

It is incapable of demonstration except upon naked assumption that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Iowa has diminished since the law took effect. It is a patent fact known to everyone who has taken the pains to inform themselves that in many of our cities, containing as they do a large fraction of our population, the only effect of the law has been to relieve the traffic in these liquors from legal restraint of every kind.

It is equally notorious that in the large cities of the state where the open saloon has been closed a secret traffic sufficient to supply all the wants of the trade has immediately followed.

It must be apparent to unbiased minds that in these localities at least the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has not been diminished by our prohibitory law, but instead thereof that it has been greatly increased, if want of legal restraint of any kind will produce that effect.

It is equally plain that a local option law will supply for all localities where our prohibitory law is now enforced precisely the same protection from the evils of this trade that they now enjoy, while it would give to localities where the present law is ignored a practicable method of controlling a traffic that all admit should be put under legal restraint of some kind.

I cannot agree with those who argue that it is better that this business should be conducted in violation of law than it is that it be conducted in pursuance thereof.

Through the aid of proper legislation the character of the commodities disposed of, the fitness of men who are permitted to engage in the business, and the class of persons to whom sales shall not be made can all be regulated and largely controlled, while the illicit traffic is open to the vilest of men for the sale of the most adulterated of liquids to every class of human beings that can be induced to buy.

There is not a large city in the world in which the demand for intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not supplied by a legalized or illicit traffic therein, nor has there been or will there be such a city; and we must determine for ourselves whether this traffic in our own cities shall be put under such practicable legal restraints as is within our power or be conducted outside of and in violation of all law, because we aim to accomplish more than is possible.

It is no argument in favor of this law that the courts have held it to be constitutional. Not one wrong of the British parliament or English king that led our forefathers into open rebellion against their government, and justified, in their opinion, a resort to the last and final arbitrament of arms could have been impeached in the courts of England, because it was beyond the constitutional power of the government to inflict it.

In my own judgment the chief obstacle to the enforcement of this law lies in the fact that in and of itself it is a cruel violation of one of the most valued of human rights. By that act Iowa stands convicted of first making the business of the brewer and winemaker legal, of watching without warning the expansion of their business within her borders until millions upon millions of the capital of her citizens had been invested therein and then coldly wiping it out without one effort to compensate those who were ruined thereby.

We need not strive to console our consciences with the belief that this property has been turned into other and more useful channels. The naked truth is that wherever the law has been enforced its owners have been impoverished, and if anything has been saved from the wreck it is the merest mite of its former value.

Ignoring at this time the question of whether or not the moral or material welfare of the state as a whole is being advanced by this law, a question upon which its friends and enemies take precisely opposite views, conceding all that is claimed for it in certain localities where it is enforced and recognizing the evils of an unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors where it is not enforced, have we statesmen upon both sides of this controversy that can impartially consider the necessity of the situation?

If we have they will find a middle ground between the two extremes of opinion on this subject. They will leave to every locality that desires it the present prohibitory law or its equivalent. They will force it upon no city or town where public sentiment rejects it. They will recognize the self-evident truth that a law which is entirely efficient for the control of this traffic in the rural districts of the state is wholly inadequate for that purpose in the great cities.

They will concede the right of self-government to citizens capable of deciding for themselves what is better for their own localities, and to deny to people in one section of the state the power to determine what regulations shall control those of another, in whose affairs they have no rightful interest, and with whose circumstances and needs they are necessarily unacquainted.

They will look beyond mere questions of sentiment into the realms of practical business life, and observe the naked truth that a vast majority of the inhabitants of the civilized world are opposed to prohibitory laws upon principles that furnish no justification for the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants.

They will realize that states to be prosperous must be governed by laws in accord with the judgment of the masses of men and not by those who are opposed thereto.

But, beyond all theories, there is to my mind a more weighty reason still for a radical change in our prohibitory laws. The electors of the state, under circumstances that leave no room for doubt as to their meaning, have expressed their wishes in this respect.

It is impossible to read the platforms of the respective parties, the letters of acceptance of their candidates for governor, and remember the discussions that followed, without reaching the conclusion that no political issue was ever more thoroughly discussed or better understood by the masses than that relating to this question in the campaign which preceded our last election.

To shut our eyes to this glaring truth is nothing less than a denial of ordinary intelligence on the part of those who cast their ballots on that occasion.

I am the keeper of no man's conscience except my own. Others may believe they have a higher duty to perform in this matter than any they owe the majority whose clearly expressed will they are willing to ignore.

They should not, however, mislead themselves into the belief that the people of Iowa have not through the only medium known to our institutions for setting political issues passed judgment on this.

Nor do I want the scope or effect of this judgment misunderstood. They have not undertaken to deprive any locality in the state where public sentiment upholds it of our present prohibitory law or it equivalent. They have simply declared that each city, town and township shall have the right to determine for itself whether it shall be governed by prohibitory laws or by a carefully guarded license law, the minimum fee for which shall be $500, to be paid into the county treasury, with power in the municipalities to increase this fee for their own benefit. Those who believe in this decision, and believe it their duty to respect it cannot rightfully depart from the letter of that decision as it was made. The license law, if any, which is to supersede prohibition must be all that has been promised. We cannot make the fee less, or provide for one fee for the sale of one kind of alcoholic stimulants and another for others, without departing from the only plan which has received the approval of a majority of the people of the state.

We are bound in honor to furnish for localities adopting it a most carefully guarded license law.

The greatest of care should be exercised to take the traffic out of the hands of immoral and irresponsible hands. Every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who are in this respect legitimate subjects of legal control. A willful sale to a minor or drunkard should be cause for revoking a license. Proprietors should be required to furnish in some form adequate security for the payment of all judgments, either criminal or civil, that may be obtained against them for any act done in the line of their business.

Drunkenness should be punished as a crime, and the habitual drunkard should be taken in charge by the state, tried by a commission, and if found guilty sent to an asylum and kept there until cured. He has no more right to be at large than the lunatic, for he is such when intoxicated, and when it is made known to him that he is to be treated by the law as he should be, and not by a vitiated public sentiment as he never ought to be, there will be fewer homes wrecked by dissolute men than now.

What Iowa needs is practical legislation on this subject, legislation that is broad enough to meet the views of more than a single class; that is liberal enough to command the respect of all her people; that is generous enough to invite to her borders every class of respectable persons; that is just enough to protect the person and property of every one of her citizens, and wise enough to exercise a practical control over a traffic that today is unrestrained in most of her centers of population.

He who strives for this is not the foe of temperance, but is the friend of a state too grand in its natural advantages; too broad in the diversity of its interests; too widely at variance in the education, habits and customs of its people to be appropriated by any single class or sect.

Referring to taxation the governor said thousands of people owned property in the state which they did not pay taxes on, and thousands paid taxes who did not own property. He favored equalization of the public burdens by legislation. The enactment of any system of taxation which took from one class to give to another was an unequal and impartial distribution of the public burdens and should be abolished. "If true to herself," said the governor in conclusion; "if liberal in her statutory enactments and just in their application, not a state in this union has a brighter future. If she fails short, of that for which nature designed her, the blame of it will rightfully descend upon those who make and administer her laws."

The Senate Committees.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.—At the close of Governor Boies' address the joint convention dissolved. The house was called to order and adjourned.

In the senate Lieutenant Governor Poyner was duly installed, and his first act was to give out a list of the senate committees, as follows:

Ways and Means—Parrott, Harsh, Price, Vale, Gatch, Davidson, Mills, Perkins, Mack, Barnett, Bayless, Kent, Kegler, Cassatt and Kelly.

Judiciary—Woolson, McCoy, Reiniger, Clyde, Harrett, Lawrence, Finn, Seeds, Dungan, Bolter, Wolfe, Deane, Schmidt, Shields and Mosnat.

Appropriations—Gatch, Funk, Brower, McCoy, Parrott, Hancsett, McVay, Smith, Weidman, Bailey, Taylor, Mattoon, Bills, Rich and Gebbie.

Suppression of Intemperance—McCoy, Reiniger, Dungan, Barrett, Caldwell, Weidman, Woolson, Taylor and Gronewer.

Railways—Meservey, Harsh, Price, Finn, McVay, Caldwell, Seeds, Bayless, Dodge, Groneweg and Cleveland.

Agriculture—Vale, Mills, Weidman, Persins, Reiniger, Smith, Barnett, Hanchett, Stewart, Kent and Rich.

Congressional and Judicial Districts—Barrett, Dungan, Lawrence, Smith, Davidson, Clyde, Hanchett, Kegler, Dodge, Ballingall and Cleveland.

Insurance—Price, Smith, Mack, Parrott, Bolter, Wolfe and Taylor.

Labor—Harsh, Davidson, Perkins, Engle, Barnett, Woolson, Smith, Wolfe and Ballingall.

Educational Institutions—Mills, Funk, Brower, Vale, McCoy, Seeds, Mosnat, Dodge and Bayless.

Schools—Finn, Funk, Clyde, Meservey, Woolson, Mack, Mattoon, Kelly and Bills.

Cities and Towns—Smith of Linn, Parrott, Lawrence, Gatch, Harsh, Groneweig, Gobble, Shields and Schmidt.

Public Health—Caldwell, McVay, Smith, Perkins, Meservey, Engle, Bayless, Bins and Mattoon.

Mines and Mining—Dungan, Davidson, McCoy, Gatch, Vale, Engle, Kelly, Cassatt and Stewart.

Charitable Institutions—McVay, Brower, Caldwell, Bailey, Seeds, Cleveland, Cassatt, Stewart and Kegler.

Compensation of Public Officers—Seeds, Gatch, Finn, Bills and Ballingall.

Highways — Weidman, Price, Perkins, Mills, Barnett, Cleveland, Gobble, Stewart and Kent.

Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage—Reiniger, McVay, Caldwell, Barrett, Seeds, Gobble and Shields.

Elections—Lawrence, Smith, Meservey, Barrett, Mattoon, Schmidt and Bolter.

Banks—Brower, Barrett, Price, Harsh, Kent, Kelly and Ballingall.

Printing—Funk, Brower, Harsh, Parrott, Bailey, Bayless and Engle.

Commerce—Smith of Wright, Reiniger, Hanchett, Bailey, Ballingall, Cleveland and Gobble.

Retrenchment and Reform—Barnett, Mills, Vale, Finn, Clyde, Taylor and Bills.

Federal Relations—Bailey, Clyde, Mack, Hanchett, Groneweg, Kegler and Taylor.

Penitentiaries and Pardons—Hanchett, Barnett, Bailey, Brower, Bolter, Mosnat and Rich.

Senatorial and Representative Districts—Mack, Weidman, Dungan, Lawrence, Engle, Smith and Shields.

Claims—Perkins, Harsh, Smith, Kegler and Mosnat.

Corporations—Clyde, McCoy, Finn, Wolfe and Mosnat.

Public Buildings—Davidson, Smith Meservey, Cleveland and Cassatt.

Manufactures—Bolter, Smith, Price, Funk and Rich.

Military—Bayless, Mills, Caldwell, Dungan and Mattoon.

Rules—McCoy, Woolson, Gatch, Bolter and Schmidt.

Horticulture and Forestry—Engle, Weidman and Cassatt.

Fish and Game—Kent, Funk and Kelly.

Public Lands—Dodge, Lawrence and Groneweg.

Library—Woolfe, Woolson and Shields.

Engrossed Bills—Funk, Mack and Rich.

Enrolled Bills—Davidson, Meservey and Stewart.

The democrats get the chairmen of six committees and the republicans get thirty-one.

A resolution was adopted thanking Lieutenant Governor Hull for his fairness and ability in presiding over the senate.

The senate then adjourned.

Governor Boies' Reception.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.—The reception given by Governor Boies was largely attended. The evening was fine, and all the visiting delegations, as well as the Des Moines people, turned out in force to pay their respects to the new democratic governor. The senate, house, supreme judges and state officials and their wives were received first, and they, shortly after 8 o'clock, started a stream of visitors which continued over two hours. The decorations of the reception room were very fine. The toilets of the ladies were quite rich. Mrs. Larrabee wore a dress of imperial purple, while Miss Boies wore cream colored satin. The reception was the most successful held for years.

The Pioneer Law Makers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The pioneer law makers, to the number of about seventy-five, began a two days' convention in this city this morning at the Central Christian church. President John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge delivered the opening address, and Judge George G. Wright of this city the address of welcome. Hon. B. E. Richards of Dubuque spoke extempore, and ex-Senator Hibbard of Red Oak read a paper in place of the address assigned to Hon. G. W. Jones of Dubuque, who was unable to be present. Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa City was also detained at home. The convention then attended the inaugural ceremonies in a body. In the evening Judge Johnson of Keokuk was installed as the new president, and delivered an interesting address. A resolution was adopted inviting Governor Boies and members of the legislature to visit the meeting tomorrow.

Thrown Under the Wheels.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles Fagan of New Sharon, who was employed as brakeman on the yard engine in the Iowa Central railway yards in this city, was killed near Carbon Junction, about two miles north of town, this morning. The engine was returning from Carbon, and Fagan was setting the switch on the main line, when, in some way, he was caught and thrown under the wheels.

A Heavy Snow Storm.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—A heavy snow storm has prevailed all day. Tonight a heavy wind is drifting the snow, and blockades are imminent. It is growing colder rapidly.

Omaha Gets There Again.

RED OAK, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Richards & Co. of Omaha, were awarded the contract today to build the court house, for $60,250.

BORN TO RULE.

Bishop Esher, Voted Out of the Chair, Refuses to Budge.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 27.—The eastern Pennsylvania Evangelical conference was opened this morning by Bishop Esher of Chicago. Charges were preferred against Bishop Esher by four elders. The committee considered a trial necessary and Reading, March 19, was fixed as the place and time. The bishop was then requested to vacate the chair, but declined to do so. The charges are:

"1. Slander and evil speaking.

"2. Falsehood.

"3. Creating dissensions by perpetuating and intensifying agitation in our church and disturbing her peace by the revival of old and previously adjusted difficulties and differences."

They are the same charges that were preferred against Bishop Esher in Chicago at the investigation last December, which resulted in his acquittal. The bishop today refused to offer any explanation to the charges, claiming that he had been tried and acquitted. After his refusal to vacate the chair a resolution was presented by Rev. Mr. Hanna declaring that Bishop Esher was an "improper person to preside over the conference," but the bishop would not recognize the motion for its adoption. Rev. Mr. Leopold then spoke, saying the dissension in the church bordered on anarchy and the organization was threatened with dissolution. Adjourned.

An Appeal From South Dakota.

FAULKTON, S. D., Feb. 27.—To the Friends of Humanity Everywhere: Owing to the long and excessive drouth in our state, and especially in our county, during the last year and a half our farmers have lost their entire crops in the year 1889—wheat not averaging one bushel to the acre, corn, oats, barley, flax and millet being absolutely nothing. Being a new county and a purely farming county, and our farmers being dependent upon their crops each year to carry them through the winter and coming season, they are thus cut off from all sources; and being unable to obtain seed to put in a crop and grain to feed their teams previous to and while putting the same in the ground, they are compelled to and do ask of their more favored friends to contribute their assistance to them in this their hour of necessity; and, hoping that others may never be in like condition, can only say that we may never be found wanting and that all aid rendered will be received with many thanks.

Dated at Faulkton, Faulk county, S. D., this 18th day of February, 1890.

GEORGE J. JAVIS,
Late County Commissioner, Fifth Dist.

Formed a Historical Society.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The State Historical Society was organized in this city this evening by the election of the following officers: Hon. George H. Hand of Yankton, president; vice presidents, Hon. N. H. Taloiman of Parker, Hon. W. W. Brookings of Sioux Falls, Rev. Edward Brown of Deadwood, Hon. J. Foster of Mitchell, Lieutenant Governor J. H. Fletcher of Santa Clara, Hon. P. F. McClure of Pierre, Hon. F. J. Washabaugh of Deadwood, Hon. A. S. Stewart of Hot Springs; Hon. O. H. Parker of Bennemed secretary; Eugene Stere of Pierre, treasurer. A great deal of work was done in placing the society on a firm footing and many of the best known men of the state were present and promised to take a lively interest in the matter hereafter. The permanent place of meeting will be at the capitol. Annual meetings will be on the third Tuesdays in January, but specials will be called at the order of the president.

Severe on the War Office.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The report of the Marquis of Hartington's commission on the army and navy is severe on the war office system, which it finds extravagant, cumbrous and inefficient. It proposes to abolish the position of commander-in-chief, now held by the duke of Cambridge, and to substitute a military chief of staff to be assisted by an advisory board. It declares the navy well organized and admirably managed.

Business Troubles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The assignee for the C. J. L. Meyer & Sons company, whose failure created a sensation a short time ago, took out an attachment today against Julius Meyer, a member of the company, for $37,000, alleging that Julius' personal account had been overdrawn this amount in cash and materials, most of which went into elegant apartment houses built by Meyer in this city.

Forger Furman Caught.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 27.—A telegram from New Orleans says W. T. Fursman, the Pontiac, Ill., defaulter and forger, was arrested today; no further particulars yet obtainable. Fursman skipped out of Pontiac last November, having defrauded Hudson, Burr & Co. of this city and eastern loan agents out of $200,000 by forged mortgages.

A Rear End Collision.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Chicago limited dashed into the rear end of a Lehigh valley train tonight at a street crossing. The passengers were badly shaken up but no one was hurt.

The Death Roll.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Commodore George H. White, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, died at his residence in this city this morning from an attack of apoplexy.

THE VETERANS BREAK RANKS

Plattsmouth the Unanimous Choice for the Next Gathering.

BANQUETTED BY THE LADIES.

H. H. Shedd of Hastings Drops Dead—Dodge County Teachers' Association—Other News About the State.

The Veterans Disperse.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The reunion of the First and Second regiments of Nebraska volunteers closed tonight. During the afternoon the two regiments formed in companies and marched to a photographer's and had their pictures taken, one of which will be presented to each soldier present as a memento of the occasion. A temporary organization of the Nebraska association was effected this morning at the opera house, with H. C. McMacken in the chair. The committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws reported and the report was adopted after debate with an amendment. The next reunion will occur on the third Tuesday in November next and in view of the hospitality that Plattsmouth has displayed it was located in this city, and to be without expense to the city or citizens.

The following were elected officers of the association: President, H. C. McMacken; vice president, J. Q. Goss; chaplain, Fred Harris; secretary, George V. Hall; treasurer, Christ Hartman. This evening they held another campfire, with Major Thomas Majors in the chair. The following made short speeches and related anecdotes: Colonel Greusel of the Thirty-second Illinois, Major Hearman of the Second Nebraska, Commissary J. Q. Goss of the Second Nebraska and several others. These were interspersed with music and songs. After the campfire they adjourned to the Grand Army of the Republic hall, where a bounteous repast had been prepared for them by the patriotic ladies of the city. There was about one hundred and thirty old veterans seated. The reunion was a decided success, and much of this is due to the untiring efforts of H. C. McMacken of this city, chairman of the state reunion committee.

Death of Henry H. Shedd.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mayor Henry H. Shedd, one of the first settlers in the county, dropped dead at his home this morning at 8 o'clock of heart disease. Mr. Shedd has been a representative business man, having been prominently identified in the upbuilding of the city, owner of the large Shedd building, secretary and extensive stockholder of the Citizens' street railway company and also owner of a large cattle ranch. Mr. Shedd was an officer of the Adams county bank until recently, when he established one of the most extensive furniture houses in the west. Mr. Shedd came to Nebraska from New York state and was fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Teachers' Associations.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Dodge county teachers have just organized five district associations which will be subordinate to the county association, in order to afford opportunity for all the teachers to participate in the benefits which accrue from such organization. The presidents of these sections are as follows: E. A. Hyde, Scribner; T. H. Dabney, Hooper; W. H. Clemmons, Fremont; Frank Fox, Dodge; Miss Minnie Johnson, North Bend. These district associations meet once a month and unite in the county convention, which meets quarterly.

An Important Business Change.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A change has just been made in the personnel of Fremont's heaviest business firm, the Nye-Wilson-Morehouse company, grain, coal and live stock dealers, at about thirty points on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road, with headquarters in this city. Messrs. W. R. Wilson and B. F. Morehouse have retired from the firm and it will hereafter be known as the Nye & Schneider company. The new officers are as follows: Ray Nye, president; William Fried, vice president; R. B. Schneider, L. M. Keene, Frank Fowler, G. H. Taylor, directors.

Going to Michigan.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Frank Ketchum, who has been local agent for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, for three years, has just resigned his position to accept a similar position with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road, at Sault St. Marie, Mich., under General Manager Fitch, formerly of the Elkhorn. Mr. Ketchum will take with him as chief clerk and dispatcher, Harry Evans of this city, and C. W. Thompson of Linwood. Mr. Ketchum's departure will be a matter of general regret in the social and business circles of Fremont. His successor has not yet been named.

Goes to the Supreme Court.

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The case of Clark vs the Union Pacific railway, which was tried at the last term of the district court of Madison county and a verdict of $4,835 found for the plaintiff by injuries sustained about a year since from a team which he was driving becoming frightened at the locomotive, was argued before Judge Norris at Dakota City yesterday for a new trial. The court overruled the motion and the case goes to the supreme court on error.

Acknowledged the Theft.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles H. Knapp, arrested yesterday for the robbery of Hobson, [illegible] today before Judge Vineyard. He waived bail and will be taken to Kearney tomorrow for confinement until the May term of the district court.

Burglars at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Wilhelmy & Overton's hardware store was burglarized last night of several hundred dollars worth of revolvers and guns. No clue to the robbers.

INTERVIEW WITH DOM PEDRO.

He Believes the Republicans Can Govern the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Dr. Morel, editor of La Nacion of Buenos Ayres, has written a letter to Dr. Meudonca, the Brazilian minister to Washington, giving parts of an interview with Dom Pedro. The ex-emperor said the republicans had done him a great injustice. He believed, though, that they would be able to govern the country because the Brazilians were a patriotic people. He would continue to serve them in Europe as he had done in Brazil. In case of future complications and a call from the people to return to the throne he would respond. He would not, however, do anything to cause strife among the people.

Hurley Bank Robbery Trial.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 27.—In the Hurley bank robbery trial today George Slate of Ironwood testified that Perrin, the defendant, had endeavored to prevent him from attending the trial as a state witness, and also tried to have important books withheld. The cross-examination of Cashier Reynolds developed that the books of his bank had been for two years and are now in a badly mutilated condition. He had taken Perrin's note for $10,000 and used it as credit on his bank's trial balance sheet to swell the volume of the bank's business on both sides of the ledger. Judge Cate charged that such a proceeding was intended to deceive the public.

South Dakota Legislature.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the senate today the time was consumed in a discussion of the educational bill relative to the township and district system. All but thirteen of the older counties in the state are under the township system, and a bill drawn up by the state board of education favoring the township system was at last indefinitely postponed. The bill favoring the district system introduced by Erickson was made a special order for tomorrow. This is one of the most important laws before the legislature, and attempts to straighten out the jumble in school affairs brought about by the conflict between the township and district systems.

In the house the bill to adopt the Rhines vote recording system of election came up, and after a hot discussion it was snowed under. House bill No. 81, for the expenses of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt, school institutes, and for the current expenses of all institutions of the state, was passed, being the general appropriation bill. Tomorrow the senate will consider this bill for final passage. In the house the famous prohibition bill, as amended by the senate, will come up for concurrence, when a hot time is expected.

DOLPH'S COMMITTEE.

Reporters Refuse to Tell How They Get News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Dolph investigating committee today continued its inquiry into the methods by which the proceedings of the executive sessions became public. Several newspaper men testified that they had written reports of the proceedings of certain executive sessions, but when asked to give their sources of information declined to do so upon the ground that it would be a gross betrayal of confidence. One of them stated that in all his experience he had never known an instance where the proceedings of an executive session had been divulged by the employes of the senate or where a newspaper man asked an employe for such information.

Under the new rules, which went into effect today, when the senate went into executive session the press lobby, in which are located the capitol offices of the Associated press and the United press, as well as all committee rooms on the gallery floor, were cleared and strict watch kept over them until the senate doors were opened again. This disarranged all the press business on the senate side for some time. The doorkeepers were also required to move their chairs and persons further away from the holy of holies. What the senate expects to accomplish by this change is not clear. Reporters generally are not dull of hearing, but it was never charged that they could hear through four feet of solid wall or two heavy doors.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Henry C. Caldwell of Arkansas to be United States judge for the Eighth circuit, vice David J. Brewer, resigned. Postmasters, Iowa—Albert W. Swaim, Oskaloosa. Illinois—Nathan Welch, Farmer City. Nebraska—Albert W. Moen, Nelson.

Irregular Practices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house committee on judiciary has become convinced that irregular practices prevail to a considerable extent in the circuit courts of the country, and particularly in the southern courts. Attorney General Miller addressed the committee on the subject, and as a result Mr. Oates this morning was instructed by the committee to report a resolution providing for an investigation of the charges.

Warmouth All Right.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—By what is understood to be practically a unanimous vote the senate committee on commerce today ordered a favorable report on the nomination of ex-Governor Warmouth to be collector of customs at New Orleans.

A Railroad Reconnaisance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the house today Buckalew introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to cause a reconnaisance to be made for a line of railroad extending south through the Central American states, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, to the city of Tucre, and to detail officers in the public service to prosecute the work.

Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A bill was introduced in the house today to amend the world's fair bill so as to require at least two of the board of control to be women.

Representative Pickler reported favorably to the house the Dorsey bill to create two additional land districts in Nebraska.

Representative Wade from the committee on labor today reported to the house favorably the Gist bill requiring United States laborers, workmen and mechanics employed since June 25, 1888, to be paid on a basis of eight hours for each day's work.

FRANCHISES BY WHOLESALE.

Pittsburg Grants Right of Way to Ten Street Railways.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a special meeting of the council tonight the right of way was granted to ten street railroad companies to build and operate. The franchise is as wide as a barn door and as deep as the sea, and covers almost every street in every direction from the heart of the city to the suburbs, and will amount to some eighty miles of road in all. It is estimated that the franchises are worth as a total $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. A peculiarity of the affair is the laxity of the regulations, as any one of the roads is permitted to buy out any one or all of the other lines if it sees fit, parallel or no parallel.

Early's Assertion Refuted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—A special from Bismarck says General Early's assertion that the Louisiana company had nothing to do with the North Dakota lottery bill has been refuted by a telegram received by the editor of the Bismarck Tribune from Dauphin, president of the lottery company, saying: "If the Sandager bill becomes a law we will perfect our organization at once, incorporate under the act and pay the money into the state treasury at once." This dispatch is dated February 26, and indicates that the lottery people are still working.

Imprisoned Miners Escape.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 27.—The two men who were imprisoned in the Cameron colliery last night made their escape through an old chamber. The fire was not in the stable as at first supposed. Twenty-three mules were smothered. It is impossible to ascertain yet the extent of the damage done by the fire which is still burning.

Took French Leave.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—James C. Goldthaite of the hat manufacturing firm of Ward, Goldthaite & Co., is said by his partners to have left the city a week ago without explanation. They claim his accounts are mixed up and that he has used the money of the firm to a considerable extent.

Duke of Seville Pardoned.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The duke of Seville has been pardoned by the queen. He was condemned to banishment in 1886 for speaking of her majesty in insulting terms because she had refused him an audience. He was an adherent of ex-Queen Isabella.

Richest Man in the World.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The admission to probate yesterday of the will of the late John Jacob Astor, makes William Waldorf Astor the wealthiest man in America if not in the world. His estate is valued at $200,000,000.

Murdered and Robbed.

NEW MARKET, Ont., Feb. 27.—The body of Robert A. Smith, a merchant of this place, was found this morning in the cellar of his house with a bullet hole through the heart. He was evidently murdered and then robbed.

Virginia's Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—The senate today passed a joint resolution which it is thought will pass the house, providing for a commission to receive proposals for funding Virginia's debt on the principle of the act of February, 1882.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 27.—Thomas O'Brien was hanged about noon today for the murder of his wife March 31, 1889.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Affairs in the Western Association Cities.

BALDWIN BACK IN THE FOLD.

Mulvey, Decker and Gray Leave for Florida—The Wheel Club's Benefit—Feather-Weight Wrestlers—Other Sports.

The Wheel Club Benefit.

The benefit entertainment under the auspices of the Omaha Wheel club at the Coliseum last evening was a highly successful and interesting affair. The attendance numbered probably six hundred, a large portion of whom were ladies. The Tenth ward band enlivened the occasion with some of its choicest airs, chief of which was McGinty in his best suit of clothes.

Ed Lytle acted as referee, W. E. Coombs starter, W. C. Urlaw track master and William Emerson, Fred Surdam and Bobbie Mathews judges. Timer, G. C. Pullman.

After the grand entree by the members of the Omaha Wheel club, in which some very pretty movements were executed, the first event was on. This was a one-mile boys' handicap bicycle chase, with young Pixley and Wertz on the scratch, Calkins forty and Search fifty yards start. It was a fine race, Pixley winning handily in 3:18. The prize was a pair of roller skates.

The second event was a half mile heel and toe race between Tom Eck and Charlie Ashinger, which resulted in a tie.

Following this came the one mile handicap between the wheel club members, with Peabody and Francisco scratch, Holton twenty yards, Townsend sixty, Bacon seventy, Snell eighty and Head 100. Peabody won in great style. Time—3:07. The prize was a $20 gold medal.

Stein and Stockpole skated a half mile dash, Stockpole being allowed a half mile handicap. Stein won easily in 1:45.

In the professional one mile race Dingley beat Charlie Ashinger, while Will Pixley won the one mile amateur race against a field of five skaters. This was a fine race, and young Pixley demonstrated that he must no longer be classed with the kids.

The sack race was won by Lord Bacon, Walt Morris second.

There was a number of other events besides those above mentioned, and the wheel club is deserving of much commendation for the masterly way in which the whole entertainment was managed.

Minneapolis Mention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The prospects for the baseball season grow brighter and brighter here every day and Manager Morton is as busy as a nailor. He says he has the greatest team ever organized in the west, and that he will surely capture the flag. A number of changes have taken place within the past week, the least of which is not the sale of Hanrahan to Sioux City. He brought $500. Red is a great short, and the Corn Huskers are to be congratulated. Morton always considered him the equal, if not the superior, of and short field player in the Western association and would not have sold him, but Hanrahan was dissatisfied and wanted to get away. O'Day will take Red's place at short, and as he is a very promising young player, he will surely fill the bill. Jack Crooks, who was in the city yesterday, said that he considered O'Day as good as they make them, particularly on second base. McVey and Dolan have been released, as the club is loading itself up with too many players. The opening game here will be on April 6 with the St. Pauls, and we expect to wipe and clean up our diamond with them. The closing of the season in the south will be more satisfactory to the northern players than it would be if they finished the season at home, as the weather in the northwestern towns is cold and disagreeable at that time of the year. The management is going to build a regulation band ball court and dressing-room with shower baths at the ball park, as soon as the weather will permit, so as to have it in readiness when the players report. The players will not have to train at the gymnasium, but instead can put in their time at the ball park, which will be much handier than going down to the gymnasium.

Kansas City's Cowboys.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Manager Hackett will have his entire herd of Cowboys here on or before the 9th, and on the 10th they will leave for a ten days' sojourn at Hot Springs, where they will fill dates with the league and association clubs stopping there. Kansas City, as is well known, has a strong team, and the one fear is that it will decrease the interest in the championship race by reason of the extreme mellowness of the snap. But as Manager Hackett says, "baseball is very uncertain and there may be some sad surprises in store for us." Notwithstanding Elmer Smith has been assigned to the field, he will be found in the pitcher's box quite often. If his arm comes back, look out. He was a great one in his palmy days. Conway and Healy will both be sold, as we have a superabundance of twirling stock. The team will get back here March 28 and play their first exhibition game with Cleveland on the day following.

St. Paul All Right.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—President Thompson and Secretary Roche are pounding away like beavers, and notwithstanding the idea seems to have gotten circulated that the Apostles will be the weakest team in the Western association, they say they will be stronger than ever, and that a whole lot of people are going to get fooled. The management have several surprises in store for their patrons, among which is the signing of a couple of American association players, whose names they as yet refuse to reveal. The cranks need not worry, St. Paul will hold up her end in the race. The spring practice will be confined almost exclusively to gymnasium work and hand ball playing, and a series of ten or twelve games with our old rivals, the Minneapolis. In addition to these games, we have dates with Boston, Cleveland and Anson's colts.

Sioux City Scintillations.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Baseball enthusiasm is on the increase here and everybody is predicting a successful season. The game is Sioux City's greatest advertising card, not excepting the Corn palace. The question of new grounds is still absorbing public interest, but there is but little likelihood of their being secured this season. The Sunday games will all be played at Riverside park. An electric railway will be run to the groun