THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. FUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily and Sunday, Ope Year. Sunday Bee, One Year, Weekly Bee, One Year with Fremium. OFFICES.

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All husiness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bes Publishing Company, Crowsia. Drafts, checks and Postomes orders to be made payable to the order of the Company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

There is no excuse for a failure to get The Bes on the trains. All newsdealers have been not seed to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Bes and carried get it on trains where other Comaha, papers are carried are requested to Omaha teapers are carried an all cases full titles to be particular to give in all cases full liferestion as to date, railway and number information as to date, railway and number

THE DAILY BEE.

5 worn Statement of Circulation. Etate of Neigrasea, Las.
County of Douglas.
George B. Taschies, secretary of The Bre
Publishing Company, does seleminly swear that
the actual circulation of The Dati, Bre for the
week ending March 8, 1850, was as follows: Monday, March 3, Tuesday, March 4 Wednesday, March 5 Thursday, March 6 Friday, March 7 Faturday, March 8

Average GRORGE II TZSCHUCK. 20,280 Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 5th day of March, A. D. 1890. [Seal.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
Centry of Bonglas,
George B. Tzschnez, being duly aworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The BazPholishing Company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Darty Baz for the
month of March 1889, 18,654 copies; for April,
1889, 18,556 copies; for May, 1889, 18,659 copies;
for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,738
copies; for August, 1888, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,719 copies; for October, 1889,
18,237 copies; for November, 1889, 19,310 copies;
for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January,
1899, 19,555 copies; for February, 1893, 19,751
copies.

GROBER R. TESCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
orasence this lat day of March, A. D., 1880.

[Seal.; N. P. Feil, Noiszy Public. Currago packers object to national

ment inspection. Perhaps the supply

of lumpy-jaw cattle is not entirely worked off. UNLESS the owners of the Coliseum

are anxious to plunge into bankruptcy. they should promptly veto the movement to plant a saloon in the building. INTEREST is centered in the inter-

state cattlemen's convention now in session at Fort Worth. If the meeting will be able to throw any light on the causes of the depression in the cattle industry it will have met to good purpose,

THERE will be no serious objection if the millionaires' club gives the country a practical example of Senator Stanford's scheme of loaning money without interest. They can distribute their "unearned increment" without the sanction of a law.

THE collector at the port of New York is entitled to the applause of the public for deciding that members of for- on this question, half of them, as well eign orchestras are laborers within the meaning of the law. Evidently the coltector has witnessed Inhorious massacres of music from the front row.

For a lesson in the art of bringing railroads to terms and making an acceptable transportation rate, the Nebraska state board of transportation should take a day off from its arduous labors and spend it in the company of the lown state railroad commissioners.

An examination of the remains of the great Stewart estate shows that a fortune of forty millions in 1876 dwindled down to fifteen millions in 1890, a shrinkage of nearly two millions a year. Meanwhile the legacy of one million given Executor Hilton has grown amazingly.

WYOMING's territorial council refuses to confirm Governor Warren's nomination on the ground that Wyoming will soon throw off its swaddling clothes for statehood and in that event the territorial officers will be out of a job. This is an aspect of the situation not contemplated by the men eager to nurse the territorial infant a while longer.

THAT republies are not ungrateful is strikingly illustrated in the case of two postmasters, who borrowed government money and sought health and recreation in the mountains of the west. During their brief career at the public crib a strong attachment was formed, which time served to strengthen. The reunion was not strictly joyful, but the exofficials will doubtless cancel prior engagements and accept lodgings and rations from the government for a few years to come. The generosity of Uncle Sam is boundless.

THE annual report of the Missouri Pacific shows not earnings amounting to eight million dollars in round numbers. Allowing five per cent interest on the bonded debt of the company, there is a balance sufficient to pay thisteen and a half per cent on the market value of the stock, or ten per cent on its par value. If the water was squeezed out of the stock the earnings would pay twenty per cent on the actual capital invested. And yet the corporations tell the public that they could not make ex penses if rates were reduced.

THE Missouri anti-trust law has been pronounced unconstitutional by the state circuit court. The law required all corporations doing business in the state to make affidavit to the effect that they were not members of any trust or combine designed to control prices. Scores of corporations refused to comply with the law, and their charters were revoked by the secretary of state. The appeal to the courts was a test case. and therefore attracted general attention, as similar laws have been enacted in other states. The case will doubtless be taken to the supreme court, which will determine how far the state can go in regulating corporations deriving existence from the state.

TARIFF DIFFICULTIES.

The ways and means committee is inderstood to have the tariff bill completed with the exception of a few senadules, but these happen to be the most important sad the committee is having much trouble in arranging them. A bill was first promised in Februsey and again early in March, while the prospect now is that it will not be ready for presentation before April, and a later postponement is not improbable. In the event that no unusual restriction is put upon its discussion a measure may not be passed in time to take effect at the beginning of the government's next fiscal year, July 1, if it be desirable that it should go into effect at that time.

One of the difficulties with which the committee has been battling relates to the duty on steel rails. It was proposed to reduce this to ten dollars a ton, and as soon as the fact became known to the manufacturers they repaired to Washington in force to convince the committee that if this were done the steel rail business would be destroyed. It is easily demonstrable that a duty of ten dollars would afford ample protection to this industry, particularly in the present conditions of the market, but it would somewhat reduce the excessive profits of the manufacturers, unless they could west the difference from labor, which by Implication they threatened would be done. The decision of the committee on the steel-rail schedule has not vet been reached, but the duty will unquestionably be reduced to the extent of four or Eve dollars a ton. The wool schedule has been another

source of difficulty, and is still being discussed as to some of the minor details. The majority of the committee is disposed to accede to the demands of the Ohio wool interest for high duties and severe restrictions on the importation of carpet as well as clothing woots. The New England manufacturars are making strong protests against the proposed restrictions on importations particularly, but it is not expected that their remonstrances will have any influence in the house. They may, however, receive more favorable consideration from the sonate when the bill goes to that body. The recent expressions of Senators Allison and Aldrich regarding tariff revision warrant the expectation that their influence will be exerted at the proper time for a material modification of certain duties which it now appears probable will be maintained by the house A great pressure has been brought to bear on the New England senators and representatives by the iron and woolen manufacturers of that section in behalf of reduced duties and free raw materials, and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is reported to have announced his purpose to espouse their cause. Senotor Allison is keeping silent, since the announcement of a modification of his tariff views has deluged him with letters inquiring as to his position, but it is not doubted that he will be found when the opportune occasion arrives demanding material tariff reductions on many of the necessaries.

The most troublesome question before the ways and means committee is that of the sugar duties. The republicans of the committee are widely separated as can be ascertained, favoring free sugar, and the other half urging a re duction of the duty of only fifty per cent. A compromise of views would therefore seem to be reasonably assured. One important concession reported to have been agreed on by the majority of the committee is to exempt from duty materials necessary for the construction of iron and steel steamers for the foreign trade. This is necessary if any encouragement is to be given American ship builders to compete with those of England, and if it should be followed by the removal of the restrictions embodied in the navigation laws which hamper the steamship owner a long step would be taken toward stimulating enterprise for the restoration of our merchant marine. Such reform would accomplish far more in this direction than the granting of subventions.

CORPORATION OBJECTIONS.

The objections which the corpora tions of the country are making to the provisions of the census law which require census enumerators to ascertain facts which the corporations regard as of a private nature are not likely to lead to any material change in the law, and there is no good reason why they should, from the point of view of the public interest. The purpose is to obtain information regarding the volume of business in the country, the amount of money invested, the number of workers employed, the wages paid, the annual receipts and disbursements for raw material, and so on, all of which are legitimate matters of information, the knowledge of which is obviously essential to the accuracy and value of the

If it was intended that any part of this information should be made public -that is, given out so that its source would be known-there would be reasonable ground of complaint. It is quite possible that some of the corporations could be injured in their business if certain matters were disclosed which it is directed the census takers shall inquire into. But the law provides a safeguard against this, as far as it is possible to do so, in requiring that all information imparted to enumerators shail be confidential and that the titles only witi be published. So far as possible the law provides precautions against the disclosure of facts given to those acting under it, except to the proper officials. But it appears the corporations are not satisfied with this and are demanding such a modification of the law as will allow them to give such information as they think proper and to withhold whatever they may doesn it unsafe to their business to dis-

The census law was carefully framed and thoroughly discussed, and provision was made for the information it calls for because a complete and satisfactory census of the ma'erial condition of the country cannot be had without it, and for the reason that details of business have come

to be regarded as more essential than ever before, and especially of the business of corporations. The enumerators have been instructed in their duties, and the time is close at hand for them to begin work. It is not probable under the circumstances that congress will listen to the appeal of the corporations for a change of the law, and there are excellent reasons why it should not

REACHING RESULTS.

It is becoming apparent from the results being reached that the Pan-American conference has not been wholly wasting the time, as was thought to be the case from the fact that its deliberations are carried on secretly. The first important enunciation from the conference of a practical nature was its favorable consideration of a project for a continental railroad which shall extend from country to country and connect the chief cities of the respective nations represented in the congress as far to the south as Bio Janeiro or beyond. The latest announcement is that a committee of the conference has agreed to recommend a general policy of subsidies for promoting steamship connection between American coun-

The proposal of a great continental railroad is not new. Such a project was suggested several years ago, and more recently there was talk of organizing a great corporation to undertake the enterprise. The approval of the idea by the conference gives it character and the promise of ultimate realization. It is unquestionably a magnificent scheme, is held to be entirely feasible, and both politically and economically its accomplishments would unquestionably do more to cement the countries of the Americas than anything else conceivable. There is no bond so strong as that made of mutual material interests, and a great railroad of continental proportions uniting countries each of which held a material interest in it, would draw those countries together and link them in commercia! union as no other agency could. The practicability of this vast project being conceded, it would seem an entirely safe prediction that the present generation may see it entered on and a succeeding generation

witness its consummation. The full scope of the proposal for a general system of steamship subsidies has not been made public, and when it is it may appear less objectionable than such schemes generally are. This will depend upon how far it goes in encouragement of the policy urged by the advocates of subsidy in this country. In any event, however, it is likely to have an important influence upon the consideration of this subject in congress, and hence its interest and significance It is evident that the deliberations of the conference have been of a thoroughly practical nature, and it is cortain that these are not to be without some very important results.

MURDEROUS GRADE-CROSSINGS Not alone Chicago, but other cities of the west, have an interest in the struggle now going on between the people of that city and the railroads to force the latter to abolish grade crossings. The disasters which are becoming more and more frequent with the multiplication of railroads and the increase of population throughout the United States have already reached an alarming ratio. Not alone on the streets of densety populated cities, but on the cross-roads of the country, the ruthless engine strikes down its victims daily. It is true that some states, notably Massachusetts and Connecticut, and some cities, of the east, have stringent laws compelling railroads to provide suitable protection for the preservation of human tife at the intersection of railways and highways. The question has excited newspaper dis cussion without timit, and futile legis lative action in almost every corner of the union.

The people of Chicago have become tired of waiting for state regulation of the running of trains. They have at last taken the solution of the grade crossing into their own hands and propose to fight it out to the bitter end. They are not at all content to put up longer with the clumsy gates and overworked watchmen at street crossings, nor are they satisfied with a ten-mile an-hour rate of speed through that city. They insist on having rapid transit, not at the expense of the city for safeguards. or at the sacrifice of life, but at the cost

of the railroads by elevating the tracks. The request is reasonable and one which the railroads themselves would be anxious to meet were it not for the great cost entailed. There can be little question that at whatever outlay to the railroads safety can be purchased at crossings, it would be economy, in the end to provide the very best protection to human life.

THE infamous Credit Mobilier com pany and the part it took in building the Union Pacific twenty-five years ago is still tresh in memory. To those, however, unacquainted with its history it is well to say that at the time of its activity the Credit Mobilier furnished a plausible device by which certain officials, then at the head of the Union Pacific, incorporated themselves into a construction company. The contracts for building the railroad were conveniently let by Union Pacific officials to themselves, masquerading as directors of the Credit Mobilier, at enormous profits to the latter and at corresponding expense to the stockholders and bondholders outside of the ring. in other words, the Credit Mobilier of America was the parent 'construction company" of similar notorious concerns and held in its mind's eye the germs of the modern trust. The original has long since, however, outlived its usefulness. But it has evidently not yet given up the ghost from the fact that its treasurer has just applied for formal dissolution in the courts of Pennsylvania, from which state it received its charter.

THE March report of the department agriculture accurately reflects the depressed condition of farm products. The proportion of merchantable corn of the erop of 1889 was nearly eighty-six per cent, out of a total of two billion bushels. Notwithstanding the enormous surplus

than for the Morresponding period of the previous year and of 1886-7. The amount now in the hands of the growers is estimated at nine hundred and seventy million bushels, or forty-six

per cent of the total crop. The reason for this condition of affairs is not far to seek. Excessive railroad tolls have prevented the farmers from realizing a fair return on their labors. In all well regulated lines of trade the margin of profit is scaled to correspond with the increase in business. The reverse of the principle obtains with western corporations. With them the greater the traffic, the firmer the tolls. Since the interstate commerce law went into effect the freight rates on the products of Nebraska have been increased from forty to seventy per cent, in the face of the fact that railroad business has doubled, and is today better than at any time in the history of the state. The desperation of the corporations will recoil with deadly effect. The remedy lies with the people and they will exercise vigorously in measures of self-preservation.

The board of public works has been instructed to advertise for bids for paving a number of streets. With the experience of former years every precaution should be taken to invite active competition. There is every refison to believe that the cost of paving this year has been materially reduced. Omaha can only get the benefit of it by permitting no sleight-of-hand manipulation. For that reason the board of public works should guard against the mistakes of the past two years. The advertisements for bids should be specifically and clearly made. The required bonds of competitors should acceptable to the board and be filed before the bids are opened. Let no ambiguously worded or incomplete bid be entertained. With care the straw bidder and the paving combine can be brought to terms.

OUR great and only reform mayor has made the discovery that the city beatth department is weefully out of whack. We have a city physician drawing a salary of twenty-five hundred a year and three inspectors and pest house keeper on the pay roil, yet the condition of the city, in the mayor's opinion, is deplorable. Contagious diseases, that exist only in the mind of the mayor, should be stringently quarantined and a raft of inspectors turned loose on the taxpayers. The city has : surplus of sinecures already. Several of them could be spared if the mayor would put into force his long promised business principles. The sanitary scheme is not designed for the health of the city. It is simply a plan to enable Mr. Cushing to provide salaries for the assistant mayors and to fulfill a few of his broken pledges to his political fol-

THE coal output of Colorado increased from seventy thousand tons in 1873 to a fraction over twenty-three hundred housand tons in 1889. The output could be increased tenfold if the corporations did not pursue a dog-in-themanger policy in preventing by exorbitant tolls the exchange of food and fue products. As a consequence the local market for both is circumscribed.

THE long looked for ordinance re juiring the railroads to erect the Tenth street viaduct and approving the report of the assessors for damages has been introduced in the council. On with the good work.

THE court of last resort declares that and owners abutting the Missouri river acquire title to the accretions. Four hundred acres of land are thus acjuired through the industrious working of the river.

braska demand justice, not favors, and if it cannot be had voluntarily the law will be invoked and fearlessly applied Philadelphia Record, If speech be silver, the bullion output to

RAILROAD threats of every form have

lost their terrors. The people of Ne-

Mr. Blair's credit will be ut precedented. Wherein it Resembles Tennis. Boston Globe,

Base ball is getting to be a good dear like tennis; it is mostly played in the courts. Brothers in Misery.

St. Pand Pione ir-Press Merrity, hand in hand, prohibition and the faith cure go bumping down the back stairs of oblivion.

Danger of Internecine Strife. Chicago Tribune

This tweaking of noses is becoming too prevalent. Some thoughtless Kentuckian may take an unwarranted liberty with Sena tor Evarts' cose one of these days and plunge this country into another bloody war.

A sign of Progress.

The last reports from Brazil are very encouraging, and show that the new republic s actuated by the genuine spirit of liberty. The separation of church and state is a step in the right direction and an unmistakable sign of the times.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

This is a Possibility.

Kenrhoy Hub Perhaps the people will prefer to make Mr. Loese attorney general again. In that event it is barely possible that Judge Reese would be called from his retirement to fill the governor's chair. Stranger things have hap pened.

Questions They Can't Answer.

Broken Baie Repu Evidently the board of transportation seems to be afraid of some one. It cannot be that they fear the railroads. If they do fear them they should resign with as much rapidity as the circumstances will permit. The people will be asking these gentlemen some questions hard to answer if they pursue the course already begun.

> What Will the People Do? Photps County Herald

Let the people of Nebraska remember that freight rates are four times as high in this state as they are in lows, and that the board of transportation, with the exception of Attorney General Leese, [and Treasurer Hill; have refused to reduce them one jot or one little. Will the free and supposedly intelligent people of Nebraska submit to this

raised, the amount of corn marketed high-handed outrage and official crime, or up to the first of the month was less will they retuke it by an avalanche of ballots which will bury the perpetrators out of sight!

A Silver Lining Perhaps

There is at least one favorable feature of the cattle business at present, and that is the scarcity of stock cattle for feeding. Dealers here and elsowhere report that cattle of that class are becoming hard to get at any price. The demand for feeders is undoubtedly created by the low price of corn, farmers preferring to feed up their crop rather than ship it. This may be a glimpse of the silver lining behind the cloud which rests upon the farming community.

They Are on the List. Kearney Enterprise, Cowdry, Steen and Benton.

Three doomed men now awaiting the carrying out of the sentence which has been pronounced upon them by the people of Ne-

Cowdry, Steen and Benton. Three doomed men who, in the words of a listinguished citizen of New York state, have said, "The public be d--.!

Cowdry, Steen and Benton, Three doomed men who, in their frantic struggle for official longevity, have fallen into the hands of the political hangman.

A Reckoning Day Coming.

Sidney Journ Every member of the state board of ransportation, with the exception of Atorney General Leese, has gone on record as the wearer of a corporation collar. For a while the people were inclined to believe that they might look to certain members of the hoard for assistance, but now the thing is settled. The day of reckoning is now only a few months off-and then this clever state house gang will be sat upon hard and the thud will resound in their ears for the remainder of their natural lives. And it need not be supposed that General Leese will be lost in the shuffle. Just now the prospects are celestially bright that the people will put to further use the energies and abilities which Mr. Leese has untiringly devoted to the interests of the people during the period of his office as attorney general.

THE AFTERNOON TEA

"Fweddy, I cawn't see what you find to admish in that Miss Gollinghouse. She's dweadfully pitted with the smallpox." "Bah love, Choily, she cought it, don't ye know, while she was taking cash of that wich old that died and left buh a gweat big hundwed thousand dollahs, bah Jove!

I pushed the wavy golden locks From off her forehead fair. And where a frown had lately been A kiss I printed there.

I hold the tresses shining fair As yellow buttercup, "Was that a good kiss, love?" said I,

And she replied, "Bang up." An interesting controversy is under way n the English papers as to whether ladies should ride man fashion, it having been hinted that several well known lady riders contemplated taking a bold step this season in that direction. Field, in a long editorial condemns the scheme, declaring that the side-saddle is a better seat for the woman han the cross saddle, safer and more com fortable while riding, and less dangerous in case of accident. Among other arguments it advances is the one that the natural roundness of a woman's timbs renders her unable to keep a secure seat on a cross saddle. Plump and round-limbed men, it asserts, can never be good riders.

Wickwire-You want to be careful how you trifle with the affections of that girl ou have been paying so much attention to here of late. She has already sued one man for breach of promise. Yabsley—Yes; and she got \$13,000 clear of all expenses out of eration. I know my business, and don't you forget it. Leander swam the Hellespont

To meet his lovely Hero, And many a man would swim it now To meet a keg of beer, O! ourtship is sweet when the nights are long, And the north wind is blowing tierce and And the lamp in the parlor is turned down

And the only light is the grate's red glow, And she is close to your bosom pressed. And she lays her head, with a sign, on your breast,

And you look in the depths of her lovelit That mirror the blue of the noonday skies, And you kiss her lips and her dimpled chin; But marriage—ah! that's where the hitch comes in.

I cannot see What there's in me To make you love me, love, said he; Then answered she Quite candidly, That's what my friends all say to me.

If there is ever a time when it's a blessing for a man to be blind, it is when he is in love He can't see what a fool he makes of him-A year or two ago it was

A cut-glass vinaigrette That did great execution for This thorough-paced coquette. Her dainty suiffs, her languid airs Were fetching-quite-and yet, Effective as they proved, were naught To this correct lorgnette! The empress of Brazil was a patron of

whose sign now reads: "Senora X., corset maker to the republic of Brazil." STATE AND TERRITORY.

senora X., a worthy business woman of Rio,

Nebraska Jottings. Bassett wants a flouring mill. Thirty immigrants arrived at Gordon last

The Butler county farmers have formed A division of uniformed rank Knights of Pythias will be instituted at Shelton.

The citizens of Hooper have donated two cars of corn to the Dakota sufferers. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dorsey of Kearney elebrated their silver wedding last week. There are about twelve hundred members f the farmers' alliance in Nuckolls county. The Nelson board of education has recamended the voting of bonds to build a

335 000 school house. The buildings destroyed by fire at Hooper last January will be replaced this spring by fine brick structures. Chanron will have races in June, and \$500

vili be raised to offer as prizes, together with the gate receipts. The fire bell tower at Red Cloud is being int twenty feet higher so that all the citl ens can bear an alarm.

Meetings are being held at West Union to irge division of Custer county and to secure he building of a railroad. W. W. Earle, a prominent farmer living near Crete, deal suddenly of inflammation of the bowels, aged fifty-three years. The membership of the Congregational hurch at York has been increased thirty-

two as a result of the recent revival meet-The society of the King's Daughters of Sidney will petition congress for a tract of land from the military reservation to be used

as a public cometery. Norfolk has an opportunity to secure a starch factory from the east by the extension of a little aid. The proposed plant would consume from 500 to 700 bushels of

taken stens to secure the payment of taxes on 750 head of cattle which the proprietors of a large feeding ranch failed to make a return on in the last spring assessment Governor Thayer attended the last nouthly camp fire of the Grand Army post at Lexington and delivered an address. The meeting was a great success and the opera-

The Burt county commissioners have

A Fremont man has received a letter from us son in Oregon describing the destruction of stock in that country as dreadful some whole bands have been wiped others have not saved 300 head out of \$3,000 and everybody has lost at least 50 per cent.

Iowa Items. The Davenport Pair and Exposition asse-

cuation has been organized with a capital stock of \$59,000.

There were 1,433 arrests made in Des

A carload of sugar which was wrecked at

Eagle Grove was sold the other day at the rate of thirty-two pounds for \$1.

Cedar Rapids, was one of the early pioneers

of lows, coming to the state with her hus-band in 1843. She taught the first school in

A queer case was tried before Justice Lovejoy at Jefferson the other day. Billy McCormick had Dick West arrested for as-

sault and battery, and West was fined \$1 and costs, which he paid. He then had Mc-

Cormick arrested for being the aggressor in

the affair, and the latter was fined \$10 and costs. County Attorney Church prosecuted

both cases, using the same justice and wit-

In the circuit court at Nevada Theodore

Ham was sentenced to jail for one year and to pay a fine of \$300 for the crime of adui-

tery, and Ernest Lacore, convicted of as-

sault with intent to commit rape, was given

five years in the Fort Madison penitentiary. G. R. Harris, a witness from Des Moines,

while giving testimony was recognized as a burglar wanted in Tama City and was imme-

The trustees of Scott township, Powesbier

county, are preparing to make a raid on Harry Haines, the miser who killed the rob-

Haines is worth \$10,000 and lives alone in a

him as a nuisance they will probably do it.

duct all comes from a disappointment in love

SENATOR KECKLY PROTESTS.

State Politics.

goads was instructed by a unanimous vote

to recommend its adoption. But after

the members of the board had been heard

from, the committee was divided, a majority of its members becoming hostile, and the resolution was defeated by the argument

that it was unfair to the board and implied a want of confidence in officers respecting

duties with which as yet they had not had

time to acquaint themselves. This was charitable and would have been just, but for

the fact that the interest of the producers had so often been considered of secondary

importance by some of the members of the board where they had conflicted sharply with those of the corporations.

It is to be presumed that the different members of the board have become some-

what familiar with the duties pertaining to

their respective positions by this time, and that they will be fair with these producers,

who are republicans, and not expect a

greater degree of support in the coming cam-paign than that which will be commensurate

with the measure of fidelity with which

In the face of the most glaring inconsist

encies and injustice as disclosed by a com-parison of the local rates in force in this

state with those of states adjoining, and in

teffunce of a demand which is almost uni

versal, a majority of the poard have refused

to take effective action. Such dogged per-sistence, if exercised in behalf of the people

of Nebraska, would surely meet with a re-

least be a compensation for duties faithfully

that those representing the hard pressed in-

dustrial interests of this state should rally

as one man and insist on a reorganization of

tion of men who have character and withal

a decent respect for public opin-

ion, based on reasonable grounds, to succeed such officers as have since become members of the board shown a want of respect for such opinion. Let it be known that the republicans demand of

the central committee an early convention,

wherein honest voters of the party shall have the right through their representatives to

make an untrammeled choice of their of-ficers. Let it be known that the convention

must not fall under the sway of those who

rely on purchased proxies instead of the sup-port of their fellow citizens and principals of

ustice. Then let it be known further that

if these simple conditions are violated and the rank and file of the party potrayed and

scorned, that the great wrong will be re-

rented at the polls.
I will say in this connection that I am not

a candidate for secretary of state, as has been stated in the public press. And be-

lieve those who know me will understand

that I am not when I make this statement. In looking over this state and considering

the questions of freight reduction and purer

have become somewhat noted. I speak of William Leese and Judge Reese,

The one has shown a loyalty to duty which

is not dimmed by the reflection that his efforts have been futile, and I think it would

be a good pian to elect him governor this fall and convince the railroads that the people had concluded to enter politics. Then

if they should conclude to vindicate an un

right judge and rebuke the wrong and out

rage by which a convention was debauehod, by electing M. B. Reese attorney general, the demands of justice would be satisfied, and we will have emphasized the principles

IN THE ROTENDA.

"What's new at Fullerton?" was usued of

Hon, George O. Meiklej ohn, who was found

"Oh nothing: things are about as usual.

"Hardly. The alliances are busy with

heir organization work, however, and prom-

ise to develop quite a muscular element in

solitics. The alliance, you know, is a politi-

cal institution being organized in the inter-

ests of the farmers, and as yet there is con-

siderable speculation as to the way they will

ump when they get their affairs fully per-

Mr. Mesklejohn would not be numped on

he Third district congressional matters, but

is ambiguous remarks left good grounds for he belief that he has the congressional bee

n his own bonnet and will be a candidate

Well I hardly know about that stranger

'How's business down your way, Mr.

Picking up right along-we are all ex-

cting good times and I hope we are not t

"What is going on in Sutton!" was asked Mr. L. Fowler.

or Mr. Dorsey's shoes.
"Will you be a candidate for congress"

was the question asked several times.

hings have bappened.

"Any new movements in politics?"

at the Millard.

CHARLES KECKLY.

of circumstances surrounding

olitics, there are two men who by reason

the state board of transportation by the elec-

In short, and to speak plainly, I believe

those duties have been performed.

ittle building near Hickory Grove.

The cause of his solitude and

several years ago.

this state recently.

n some parts of the state.

Moines during the past year.

faith, a not increase of 1.995.

years of age.

Linn county.

nesses in each case.

distely placed under arrest,

body satisfied with his work in congress Sheffield's new mayor is only twenty-four

tion, as I have been up in Washington and down in Texas for some time back, and am An educational convention is to be held in Donnison early in April.

'Haven't heard anything since your re-Keokox hopes to secure a starch factory with a capital of \$500,000. A dangerous \$5 gold piece is in circulation

"I am not qualified to answer that ques-

"Well, not much. But so far as Mr. Laws' course is concerned however, I might say that while he has done nothing especial for us, by reason probably of the fact that

we have had nothing to ask at his hands I know of no cause for complaint." During 1889 the Presbyterian church in Iowa received 3,050 persons on confession of "In regard to expressions of dis-satisfation with his actions in congress I think they have pretty generally emanated from disgruntled politicians and certain to a congressman is created solely to work in Mrs. John P. Glass, who died recently in their interests. I, myself, have discovered no sufficient grounds for unfavorable com-

plaint with his appointments or anything porter met the delegation of Rapid City, Dak, bankers and business men at the Paxton yesterday, and in response to an inquiry as to what they had accomplished here in the way of obtaining rates and in inter-esting capitalists in their promising country, Mr. V. T. Gillicuddy, formerly the Red

Cloud Indian agent, said 'We have succeeded in securing the most satisfactory rates from the Elkhorn. rates are such as will permit us to ship a vast quantity of our material in here, such as pressed brick, marble, lime, etc., that will pay. We were also granted such thint rates on ores as will enable us to ship ores here for smelting which we have not been in a position to do heretofore. We have also succeeded. I am delighted to say, in interesting some of your local capitalists in some of our enterprises

'The great difficulty in all new countries, as you are probably aware, is to get capital a large measure on outside capital for open-

ber Howell a couple of years ago while the latter was trying to rob him of his money. ing up and developing our resources.
"Our rainroad business here was all accomplished through Mr. Burt, superintendgives his person no care whatever and is too ent of the Elkhorn, the only road we have at present in there. He was most favorably lithy to be tolerated if there was some way to reach him. His home is unfit for a human isposed toward us from the first in the way being to occupy. All appeals to him to f rates, and has granted us everything that change his manner of living have proved of no avail, and if the trustees can "abate" bould be reasonably asked.

"Rapid City has a great future. It must become a very prominent ontfitting and supply point for the whole western cortion of the Sioux reservation, while Pierre and Chamberlain will attend to the wants of the eastern portion.
"There has been a great outcry over the

hard times in Dakota, but this must not in-clude the Black Hills country. We have no hard times there. There has been no short-He Makes Some Timely Remarks on are of crops, no suffering and no apprehen-sion of future disaster. Why, even now we YORK, Neb., March 10 .- To the Editor of sion of future disaster. Why, even now we have a large surplus of wheat up there. The THE BEE: I wish to make a few observamills are actually refusing to purchase the cereal. Rapid City's milling capacity is 200 tions in regard to the questions which have been engaging the aitention of the people of barrels per day, and our wheat is of the No. Dakota brand, the same as that of the far-During the last session of the legislature famed Red River valley—the best brand in the world. Our country has been under cultivation for fourteen years and a failure in there was a resolution introduced into the senate, which sought to give expression to the crops is yet to occur for the first time, the prevailing belief that railroad rates were No region in the whole United States is so too high and exorbitant. And after quoting fertile in resources as the Black Hills country, which fact is better know to no capitalists than your own. Geographically speaking it is one of the oldest regions in the from the republican platform last adopted to show that the party was piedged to such a reduction of the local rates as would be neccountry, and its treasures in mineral wealth are tremendous. It also holds an inexhaustible supply of timber, the best quality, essary to place us in as favorable position in that respect as that enjoyed by neighboring and must be respected for this alone. After you leave Minnesota and Wisconsin you enstates, it demanded of the state board of transportation that the authority with which counter no timber until you reach the the legislature had clothed it, should be extockies, outside the Black Hills region. ercised. That all seemed reasonable enough furnishes the only timber supply of the and the chairman on the committee of "railvhole plains country.

"How about the Indians?" "The Indian is settled forever. There will never be another general uprising. Of course, there will be local enmittes, but nothing of a wholesale or dangerous char-acter. The building of the Northern Pacific cut off their last hope for further resistance as it brought about the extermination of the buffalo, and the disappearance of the buffalo meant no commissary for predatory war parties. No, no alarm should be experienced on account of the Indian. I was in the Indian business for sixteen years and may "Do not forget to say a nice word or two

about the Omaha board of trade. They have entertained us most courteously, and we all feel more than grateful. We couldn't have been attended to in better form or in a more pleasant and satisfactory way. They are gentlemen, sir, every one of them. "Another thing I wish to mention, and that is our keen disappointment in not being able to meet Mr. Rosewater. He is out of the city! Too bad; for we were all espe-cially desirous of meeting him. He's our

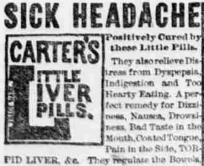
style. He comes out flat footed, irrespective of policy, and he has done a great deal for our country, and we more than appreciate THE BEE is the favorite daily Black Hills, and has a large circulation up Short talks were had with James U. Gridley, secretary of the Rapid City board of trade; R. C. Lake, president of the First National bank; H. S. Hall, cashier of the Black Hills National bank; John R. Brensponsive gratitude which would in part at

nan, proprietor of the Harney hotel; O. F. Price, a big lumber dealer, and they were ail enthusiastic over the success of their mission here, over the beauties of Omaha, the generosity and courtesy of her business men and with themselves and all the world.

The entire delegation spent an hour in Tim BEE building vesterday afternoon. "There's going to be a great awakening up in northere Nebraska this spring," said Charley Golden of Keya Paha county at the Murray yesterday. "We have a big gold find beyond a doubt at the foot of the Nio-

brara hills and an immense amount of mining will be commenced just as soon as the weather opens. Some of the owners of claims in Murphy canon, about ten miles from Springview, have been working all winter and the assays of their finds have been more than satisfactory. There is every evidence of the presence of gold in paying quantities and the substantial men of the vicinity are going to work in carnest. Six mines are now being worked in a mode-t way, but big forces will be put on as soon as the season opens."

A Thousand Dahomians Killed. Paris, March 12.-Thus far during the ampaign against the king of Dahomey by the French the former has lost a thousand of his warriors, including a female general. It is stated that the French captains taken by the Dahomians are safe at Whydah.



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Nothing out of the ordinary as I know "Politics begue to boul"
"Not yet—it is a triffe early."
"What about Congressman Laws—every"What about Congressman Laws—every-