OFFICES. Omaha, Fee Building, Chicago Odice, 567 Rookery Building, New York, Rooms 11 and 15 Tribuna Building, Washington, No. 513 Fourteenth Street, Council Bluffs, No. 12 Pearl Street, South Omaha, Corner N an 1 23th Streets,

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be sedressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Company, The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. REE Ruilding Farnam and Seventeenth Streets

THE BEE ON THE TRAINS There is no excuse for a failure to get Tar Berr on the trains. All newsdealers have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Bar and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to notife Tar Ber. office the particular to give in all cases full formation as to date, railway and number

THE DAILY BEE.

Fworn Statement of Circulation

State of Nebrasks, County of Douglas. Secretary of The Ber Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Damy Ber for the week ending March 15, 1850, was as follows: Sunday, March 9 Monday, March 10. Tuesday, March 11 Wednesday, March 12 Thursday, March 13 Saturday, March 15

Average..... 21,076 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in juy
presence this 15th day of March, A. D. 1880.
[Seal.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County or Douglas.
George B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bez Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Datay Ber for the month of March 1889, 18,851 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,718 copies; for Juny, 189, 18,718 copies; for Agris, 1884, 18,631 copies; for Sentember, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,710 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,751 copies; GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to tefore me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of March, A. D., 1820, [Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. THE county and city combines are

flourishing amazingly these mellow March days. INSURANCE agents have no reason to

complain of the patronage of the board of education. THE eyes of the farmers of the state

are directed toward Lincoln in these days of railroad investigations.

Those in need of a first-class chancellor may address in all confidence Prince Bismarck, now open for engage-

THE thirty minute pace set by the court of Judge Lynch at Bromfield is generally conceded to be a record Emasher. THE ordinance extracting one hun-

dred dollars a year from the coal dealers has been weighed in the balance and found exact.

THE number of new buildings to be erected on Sixteenth street this year promises to fill the rookeries with vacancy and gloom. THE British lion and the Portuguese

lamb are peacefully lying together in east Africa, but the lamb is a part of the lion's internal economy.

In knocking the wind out of the indictment against John L. Sullivan the supreme court of Mississippi has proved itself a slugger second only to the champion himself.

THE oxbow railroads are becoming exceedingly useful as clubs to beat down railroad rates. Their greater distance lends enchantment to the terms offered shippers.

THE Cherokee raiders have wisely concluded to move out of the country without government assistance. The boomers possess a wholesome respect for the pointed argument of bayonets.

"TIS an ill wind thate blows nobody good." The rise and fall of the lettery confederacy in North Dakota gave the state an amount of advertising throughout the country that money could not b y.

CHICAGO has not a sufficient stock of morals on hand to justify its abuse of North Dakota. The Windy city should purge itself of the gambling mania before criticizing a community of superiors.

THE committees appointed to collect funds for the relief of the Dakota farmers should receive liberal encouragement. Omaha is too near a neighbor of Dakota not too respond quickly to an appeal for aid.

If President Adams insists on applying the knife to western freight rates, a succession of cold chilts will take possession of the railroad spine in this vicinity. The producers will not object if the malady becomes chronic.

INDIANAPOLIS furnishes a terrible holocaust by the collapse of an eggshell building whose falling walls buried a score of heroic firemen. The Buddenserks of this country have much to answer for in the erection of flimsy structures.

"FARMER" STANFORD, bailing from California, appears much more anxious nowadays to influence kind old Uncle Sam to extend his mortgage on the Central Pacific one hundred and twenty-five years at a nominal rate of interest, than to have him lend out his surplus on agricultural securities.

THE vigar and persistency of the New York Son in slaughtering available democratic presidential tumber throatens to deprive the republicans of a respectable competitor two years hence. Unless Dr. Dana sheathes his scalpel there will not be enough of the demoeratic corps toft to justify a decent

RESIGNATION OF BISMARCK. Political affairs in Germany have re-

cently been moving on strange and sensational lines, It has for some time been apparent that the great brain and strong will which created a united Germany, and for nearly twenty years have directed the destiny of the empire with a power almost absolute and a wisdom attested by magnificent material results, were in danger of being unseated from their place of authority, if they could not be bent to an imperial will more devoted to its own conceptions and caprices than the traditional policy of the empire, and determined to rule. It was widely believed that the accession of Emperor William would speedily be followed by the voluntary or enforced retirement of Bismarck, and periodically since there have been rumors of serious disagreements between the emperor and chancellor which threatened to terminate in the latter surrendering his office. On every such occasion the ruler is presumed to have yielded, as his grandfather and father uniformly did, to the will of the prime minister. It is not to be doubted, however, that the young emperor never entertained for Bismarck the same feeling of confidence and affection in which ne was held by the first Emperor William and his son Frederick, and that he was long ago settled in the purpose to permit no longer than necessary a divided power in determining the policy of Germany, with the concessions generally made by the emperor to the minister.

The course taken by Emperor William regarding the question of ameliorating the condition of the working classes was a radical departure from the Bismarckian policy, and it undoubtedly encountered a more vigorous opposition from the chancellor than the public has obtained knowledge of. It is well understood, however, that Bismarck has not the least sympathy with the international labor conference and no faith that it can be productive of any good results. When a similar expedient was proposed some years ago he opposed it as utterly impracticable, and his opinion of it is the same now. The result of the elections, in which the socialists made large gains and the government party lost ground, with the effect of materially complicating the political situation, gave Bismarck an opportunity to assert the correctness of his position, and it is not to be doubted that the emperor has been made to feel with emphatic. and perhaps somewhat exasperating, force the dissatisfaction of the chancellor with the effects of the imperial scheme of labor amelioration. It has been reported that Bismarck was assidnously laboring to bring about a political combination that would give the government a chance of carrying out some of its projects in parliament, but with little promise of success, it may be, n consequence of the interference of the emperor, or for the reason that parties no longer fear the "man of blood and iron," a state of feeling quite natural under existing circumstances. An incident much talked of as indicating the decline of Bismarck in the imperial confidence was the recent bestowal by the emperor of the order of the Black Eagle on Herr von Boetticher, vice president of the Prussian cabinet. This action, nearly all Berlin agreed, forcordained the fortunate recipient as Bismark's successor. Other causes of disagreement between the emperor and chancellor are suggested, but owing to the censor-

ship of the press by the government the

only definite fact is that Prince Bis-

marck has resigned. Some days may

elapse before the world will know the

full reasons for this action. It is obvi-

ous, however, that a combination of

causes has produced it, and it is quite

credible that the difference between the

emperor and Bismarck is irreconcilable.

The event opens the way to endless

conjectures as to what may be the possi-

ble effect upon the political affairs of Germany and upon her relations with the rest of Europe. The less to the government of the wisdom, the experience, and the resources of statesmanship of Bismarck may well be regarded as almost rreparable. It will not be pretended that there is any other man in Germany who can bring to the task he has laid aside the wonderful ability, the far reaching judgment, the personal force, and the commanding influence with the powers of Europe which he possesses, and certainly there is none among those unfriendly to his policy, from whom it is to be presumed his successor will be chosen. Will there not now be opportunities for the introduction of principles and policies that will eventually impair the foundations of the strong and imposing imperial structure which Bismarck erected? When the master mind is no longer occupied with the affairs of government, when the vigilant eye that saw every detail is withdrawn and the indomitable will is powerless, may not the demagogue and the courtier, playing upon the caprice and the vanity and the ambition of the young emperor, lead Germany into paths tending to the final destruction of the imperial state and its domination of European affairs? Possibly, and perhaps providentially. Who shall say that the departure of Emperor William from the traditional policy of the empire, which has driven from power the greatest monarchial statesman of modern times, may not eventually prove a powerful aid to the growth of republicanism on the continent of Europe? Ali that monarchy loses when such men as Bismarck surrender power is the gain of the people. No one will deny him whatever praise of great ability may justly belong to his performance of the task he set himself to do. The unification of Germany was a policy of the highest statesmanship, and perhapsalso of patriotism, and its accomplishment placed Bismarck among the foremost men of all time as a master of

statecraft. But he has never been a

friend of the reopie in any just sense,

and at the age of seventy-five, after a

third of a century of power employed

largely in crushing the popular will,

he lays down his authority to an em-

peror who refuses to be guided by his

life-long repressive and despotic policy. All men who believe in the rule of the people, and in its ultimate triumph everywhere, will welcome the end, if such his resignation shall prove to be, of the public career of Prince Blamarck.

THE PARAMOUNT DUTY. The resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Voorhees declaring it to be the highest duty of congress to lay aside all discussion and consideration of mere party issues and give its attention to the preparation and adoption of measures for the relief of the farmers and others who are in need of relief, was timely and commendable. Congress has been in session between three and four months, but not a single measure has been acted upon designed to relieve the depression that is widely prevalent, and is especially severe in the agricultural districts of the country. The greater part of this time has been taken up with partisan discussion and conflicts in which the great majority of the people have no interest, and from the results of which they can derive no advantage. This unfortunately is the usual practice of congress, but there are times when it is peculiarly disastrous to the public interests, and the present is such a time.

If congress could have promptly addressed itself to practical business the country would now be getting the benefit of an addition to the currency in the form of a larger issue of silver notes, and there is no more pressing requirement than this. A tariff bill was promised more than a month ago, and had one been passed it would have removed one of the uncertainties which exert an unfavorable effect on business. Other matters touching the interests of the people might have been considered and acted on since congress assembled which would have improved the situation generally. But the politicians in congress seem to get wholly unmindful of the people and waste precious time in controversies that have no value for anybody. Senator Voorhees has done well in calling attention to this matter. and he will merit a public testimonial if he shall induce congress to see its duty and act accordingly.

INDIANS IN DISTRESS. Reports of the condition of the Chippewa Indians present a picture of suffering and destitution that is a disgrace to the nation. Were it not for the reliable character of the source the truth of the reports might well be challenged. for it is almost incredible that the government should, through neglect, subject its wards to the horrors of starvation. Bishop Shandler of North Dakota, having made a personai examination, declares that their condition is a disgrace to a civilized country. Their reservation is described as the Siberia of America, the coldest and bleakest spot in the country, filled with bad timber, forests and lakes, swamps and rocks, from which nineteen hundred Indians are expected to make a living. They were never supplied with proper agricultural implements by the government, and what tools they possess were donated by charitable organizations.

The bishop found the unfortunates occupying wretched mud hovels, with the thermometer forty degrees below zero-men, women and children almost naked; the old lying on frozen ground the young rolling in warm ashes to keep from freezing, others in the last stages of starvation, and no food or nourishment to be had. Gaunt misery was visible everywhere, and unless prompt assistance is secured the tribe will be wiped out of existence.

The government is in honor bound to render prompt assistance to these unfortunates. It is indebted to them for lands taken under recent treaties, and the money should be immediately applied to alleviate their wants. It is a shame that private assistance should be asked to wrest from starvation a people for whose condition the government is primarily responsible, and to whom it owes large sums of money.

THE COUNTY COMBINE. The conduct of a majority of the county board is not calculated to strengthen public regard. On the contrary, the action of the members tends to confirm the suspicion that there is a large sized African in the county coal pile, which the combine is determined to cover up.

Commissioner O'Keeffe has repeatedly asserted that the coal furnished the county is not the article contracted for, and that the price charged is higher than the terms of the contract. In other words, the contractors have furnished the county inferior coal and demanded pay for a better article. It is also charged that the contractors delivered tons of coal to several parties on telephone orders from the county building, without the authority of the commissioners or their agent, and that the county has no protection against fraud while such reckless metnods are permitted by the board. Mr. O'Keeffe declares his readiness to prove his assertions. The contractors also demand an investigation. It is due to the taxpayers as well as to the contractors that the truth or falsity of the charges be determined. Instead of facilitating the inquiry however, a majority of the board profess their readiness to accept the unsupported word of the contractors as to the honesty of their bills and virtually rebuke the minority for protecting the people from what they believe to be ex-

tortionate charges. Notwithstanding the professions of reform and the promises of business methods in county affairs, the county combine has fallen into the disgraceful methods of the past. No amount of assertion or explanation can wipe out the ugly fact that the combine openly opposes an overhauling of the coal bills. If everything is as straight and smooth as they profess, why are they afraid to show the truth? Why is it that important bills have suddenly disappeared, and why did the combine reject the motion to turn over all papers in the dispute to

the county attorney? The aspect of the case does not reflect credit on the members from whom the people had reason to expect better things. It is a disgrace to the county | be called gufair. The ability of a line to | THE INVESTIGATION BEGUN. and an outrage on taxpayers that recklessly indifferent methods should be permitted, and that the old ring should become so cutrenched as to block inquiry and cover up transactions of a suspicious character.

Russia has liferally played the mischief with the United States in the exportation of wheat to England. In 1887 Russia sent into Great Britain wheat to the value of two million pounds sterling. The eastern scaboard of the United States, for the same period sent to England wheat to the value of eight million pounds sterling. Since then the tables have been turned. Russia for 1889 changed places with the United States and disposed of wheat in the English market to the value of eight million pounds sterling to two million pounds sterling from this country. This, however, must be counterbalanced by a slight increase of shipments from California during 1889. Russia, moreover, threatens to cut deeply into our pork trade abroad. The imperial government is encouraging the pork packing industry and has built a packing plant in the center of an extensive bog and agricultural district. These are conditions in our foreign food trade which should receive earliest attention.

THE assertions of Attorney Thurston that the Union Pacific was indifferent to the fate of the debt extension bill, and that the company was in doubt whether to accept its provisions, if it should become a law, do not dovetail with the movements of the managers of the road in and about Washington. The appearance of President Adams at the national capital just as Jay Gould and his Wall street associates are antagonizing the bill, clearly shows that the Union Pacific is not only anxious to accept the lavish terms proposed, but will rally all its forces to secure its pas-

A COMBINE of leading republicans of the house has been formed to check the wholesale raid on the surplus. The movement is necessary owing to the concerted action of the high protectionists, who sanction and support every appropriation bill, with a view of exhausting the revenue, and thus prevent the passage of a tariff reduction bill. The house members propose to head off the extravagance of the senate and hold back all but the regular appropriation bills until the tariff bill is disposed of. Retrenchment is now the order of the day.

THE Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad combination has already become as great a thorn in the side of western railroads as the Burlington & Northern. The fact that it has captured the bulk of the grain trade of Omaha shows that the managers consider the advantages of the long haul when they go after a good thing.

THE determination of the interested property owners to reconstruct the grade of St. Mary savenue will involve a large expenditure of money, but as long as they are willing and able to pay liberally for their shortsightedness in the past, the public at large has no reason to complain.

COMMUNITIES desiring railroad extensions in Nebraska can have everything they ask for if they turn out en masse and assault the state board of transportation from the railroad trenches. There is nothing too good for those who rally under the corporation banner these trying hours.

GOVERNOR HILL announces that the democracy will sweep the country in 1892. Doubtless David presumes that the scrap between himself and Grover will spread over forty-four states. But after the fracas is over, the republicans will mop the country with the remains.

Coffee and the Kings. Chicago News,

Possibly the shortage in the Brazilian coffee crop will cause a flurry in the Canadian pease market. The most striking effect, however, will be the increased complacency of European monarchs, who will insist in believing that the divine institution of kingcraft has been vindicated by the short harvest in the ex-empire of Dom Pedro.

A Result of Good Teatning. Boston Globe.

One tory member of parliament has been found honest and brave enough to separate himself from his party and condemn its malignant course toward Parnell. His name is Mr. Louis J. Jennings, and his finer sense of justice is possibly due to his long residence in this land of freedom. He was formerly the editor of the New York Times.

> How Not to Do It. San Francisco Bulletin.

Our army and navy authorities are experimenting at Washington with a smokeless powder, and the results are said to be creating a sensation in Europe, where an entirely satisfactory article is still being sought. The usual routine would be for our government to decline it, and then after the right had been sold in Europe pay a double price for it.

Its Own Worst Enemy. Philadelphia Telegraph,

The correspondents cannot burt the senate. It can only injure itself. It is high time this fact was deeply impressed-as deeply as possible, that is under the peculiar circumstances upon the superficial senatorial mind. Let the senate reform itself, inside and outside; in open session and executive session. During the last few months it has been making itself an object of painful public, auspicion and criticism. Like the famous Hilinois "court," it is "an object of contempt wherever she be." Let the senate come to order.

Nebraska Corn Rates.

Chicago Tribune. Governor Thayer has addressed a letter to "the Chicago roads" renewing his demand for a reduction in freight rates on corn from points in Nebraska to Chicago. He insists on a radical concession of 10 cents per 100 pounds, says he is convinced the railroads can afford to grant such reduction, and warns them of the disastrous consequences that would follow a refusal to comply with the request. Apparently he and his constituents have come to the conclusion that corn can be carried at as cheap rates on east and west lines as on those trending further north ward, and is determined to leave no stone unturned to secure the equalization which the farmers of his state believe would materially benefit them without real damage to the carrying companies.

Morrison and Veasey Commence yield a moderate profit to the companies per Their Inquiry at Lincoln. forming the service. Taking this for granted,

it is difficult to see any good reason why

the subtraction of such a charge from the

selling price at the head of Lake Michigan

leaves to the farmers at the other end of the

route scarcely enough to pay for the labor

of raising the crop and hauling it to the

depot, with no allowance for seed or in-

terest on the value of the land. Yet this

is the position today. It is is stated on

good authority that the present average

selling price in Nebraska is only about 13

cents per bushel, while it has recently been

claimed that twice that (26.3 cents) for

the corn crop of Illinois involved a total loss

of about \$10,000,000 to the farmers of this

state. There is room for supposing this esti-

mate to be widely exaggerated, and yet

leave no doubt that the Nebraska farmer

does not realize net cost for the corn he has

to sell. The 13 cents now current is so ruin-

ously low that not only the Nebraska farmer

but all the people of the United States are

interested in seeing the loss abated if possi

ble, since it is a well-recognized axiom in

political economy that no large class in a

community can suffer without injury to all

The railroads appealed to have a direct in-

terest in the matter, and a sense of this will

probably lead them to make the concersion

asked for. They can only hope to do a profit-

able business when the country that is

served by them prospers. It may be said

that most of the corn now pressing for a

market would be moved out if present

rates be insisted on. But if so the men who

have it to seil would be left too poor to buy

the merchandise which constitutes a scarcely

count, and perhaps so many of them would

be so thoroughly disheartened as to abandon the attempt to continue what they feel to

be an unequal contest in which they have to

sell their own produce at stravation rates and pay unnecessarily high prices for at

least a part of what they want to buy with

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Edward Smelt, one of the old settlers of

Neison, died last week and was buried Sun-day from the Baptist church.

now in the doctor's care with a broken leg.

board of trade with thirty-two members.

It is the intention to incorporate with a paid

Prof. Benderson, for several years princi

accept a position in the Central City college

more counties is going bodily into the alli-

ance, and that paper takes pleasure in noti-

were the weapons used. Hoback got the

worst of it and upon his recovery had Beck-ner arrested. The trial was held at Platts-

mouth Tuesday and resulted in the discharge

of the prisoner, as he had acted in self-de

The Coast and Northwest.

manipulate the politics of those counties.

city counci

up capital of \$2,500.

nuisance is abated.

death.

made earlier in the season.

his year than ever before.

teporter, issued at Roseland

less important item in the transportation ac-

twice as much should be insisted on when

GENERAL DENIER HOLDREGE.

The B. & M. Manager Repels All Insinuations of Unjust Rates with Virtuous Vigor-The City in Brief.

Looking for Facts. LINCOLN, Neb., March 18 .- [Special to The BEE, |-Messrs, Morrison and Veasey, representatives of the interstate commerce commission, are at the Windsor. They arrived in the city last night. At 10 o'cleck this morning they commenced their inquiry into the alleged extortions of the railroads on long haur freight rates. They took occasion, however, to state to The Hee representative that they were only here to collect information to spread before the full board on their return to Washington. They stated, further, that their investigation would cover all of the points raised by Attorney General Leese in the Nebraska complaint, but that it would in no sense be a trial of its specific allegations. Representatives from every city or town in the state having grievans against any of the operating roads are earnestly invited to be present at the investiga tion, which will probably continue during the next three days. It may be well to state here that it will have to do solely with the rates on food products. The commission is after bottom facts and its representatives give it out that they are here to hear both sides of the controversy.

Among the prominent railroad officials in the city may be mentioned General Manager Holdrege, General Freight Agent Crosby, Assistant Freight Agent Smith and Attorneys Green and Deweese of the Bur-Assistant Traffic Manager Monroe and Attorney Thurston of the Union Pacific; C. K. Morehouse and Attorney Hawley of the Elkhorn, and J. D. Phillippi and Church Howe of the Missouri Pacific.

A. F. Walker, chairman of the "gentlemens' " association, Chicago, came in this morning and is an attentive listener.
At 11 o'clock J. A. Monroe of the Union

the proceeds of toil. The ratiroads cannot afford to see such a large element of their constituency reduced to this desperate stage, and only need to be convinced that a refusal Pacific road was put upon the stand. He was exceedingly smooth and in the language of railroad men "never runs by a station." involves impalement on this horn of the dilemma in order to agree to the terms named. And it is worth while for the peti-He answered the pertinent part of questions relative to the interests of the roads and quit talking. He stated that he had been connected with the Union Paculic since 1882; that a portion of his duty was to assist in tioners to remember that such concession will do them much more good now than if making rates on eastern as well as western connections; that the maximum rate on corn to Chicago was 25 cents and the minimum 2 cents; that the rates to the Mississippi river were 20 and 15 cents, and the rates from Chicago to New York 20 cents. He stated West Point expects more improvements also that the through rates to the seaboard Adams county has another newspaper, the are 38 cents, and that when supped through Chicago they were 43 cents; that oats, corn, rye and barley go as one class and that ilax The Fresbyterian church of Republican City has decided to call Rev. M. M. Travis and wheat are 5 cents higher; that cornmea was 5 cents higher than core, and that the through rate to the seaboard is based on the rate to the Mississippi river. He further stated that on seaboard itev. J. P. Preston has resigned the pas-torate of the Congregational church at Creighton afer a service of three years. Union Pacific got 47 per cent of the rate to the Mississippi, and on Chicago shipments 40 per cent of the rate to that city; that the Union Pacific quoted its Nebraska rates on Fred Dickinson of Ashland ventured too the meridian principle. For instance, points north or south of Schuyler, Columbus and near the hind legs of a fractious mule and is other division points secured the same rate cast, no matter whether the distance to Chicago and Omaha were the same or not: that the Columbus meridian extended as far south as Cortland on the Omaha & Republican Revival meetings are being held at the Christian church in Ashland under the di-rection of Evangelist Monroe of Kansas West Point business men have organized

Valley; but that south of that point they were in territory tributary to the south western gateway and that their rates to Chicago were graded accordingly. On corn shipped from points east of the Schuyler meridian the rate to Chicago was 20 cents; that of this sum the Union Pacific got 40 per Poter Doian, a wealthy farmer living nine miles west of Brady Island, was run over by ent, or 8 cents for seventy-six miles or less shipment, and their eastern connection 12 cents. In explanation of the rates to the seaboard he said that his read published no a wagon heavily loaded with corn and nearly killed. He had fallen from the waron and tariff sheet east of Chicago; that castern buyers came west and contracted for prothe wheels passed diagonally across his breast and head, inflicting terrible wounds. The women of Wymore are protesting jucts at so much per bushel on the track at that city. He explained that a larger rate per mile was allowed to his road on these against the barb wire fences which line the streets of that city. Many of them have had their dresses torn and they propose to shipments than to the eastern connection for he reasen that his road gathered up the business in car load lots and turned it over According to the Sutton Advertiser the whole farming community in Clay and Flito the eastern connection in train load lots. He stated that rates on live stock were based on a constructive mileage system. For instance, that 500 miles on the Union Pacific would be rated as 750 miles when it came to auditing fying corporation strikers that they can't Ten weeks ago two Cass county farmers named Hoback and Beckuer became involved in a quarrel, resulting in a pitched battle, in which an old sword and a club

the accounts between it and the eastern con nection. In this connection he made com parisons in rates from nearly every western city. On the matter of rebates be stated that prior to the taking effect of the interatate act the maximum was 4 cents per hun dred, but that this was when rates were 38 cents to Chicago. The maximum rebate, however, he admitted reached 6 cents during an emergency. When asked if cattle were not shipped over his road at one time for 121 cents he at first said no, but later on cor rected himself. In explanation of this disrepancy in his testimony he said that com-

comment grain dealers of the city, did the

quizzing in chief. Mr. Holdrege denied everything. He denied that rates had been

extertionate, he denied that discriminations had been shown, and stated that rates had been uniform on the lines of road

represent in this state. He said that rates

were lower today than they were prior to

the passage of the interstate act; that they

were just and reasonable; that the producers and shippers of the state had no just reason

for complaint. When asked regarding the roads granting favors to shippers for polit-ical influence he denounced the imputation

as cowardiy and untrue. He said that so far as he knows the roads were free from any charge of the kind. In this connection he stated that rates were as low as any of the roads could stand and

make any per cent worthy of consideration on investments. He scored the complaint of the attorney general and the seared of secre-

taries and put in what lawyers would call a

general denial.

Hon. Charles Hall put some pertinent

questions to him when Mr. Lowrey had exhausted his store. Some of them were so sharp that Mr. Holdrege became somewhat confused. Hall asked him regarding the justness of rates prior to the

regarding the justicess of rates prior to the 10 per cent reduction on corn rates to Chicago. He replied that he thought them reasonable and just and in this connection insisted that they were lewer than they were before the passage of the interstate commerce law; that statements to the contrary were only made by parties unaccurated.

were only made by parties unacquainted with the facts. Hall and Holdrege indulged

in some sharp passages. The witness will be recalled at the morning's session.

DEATH OF PRED FUNE.

Fred Funk, proprietor of Funk's operationse, died at Las Vega, New Mexico, today at 10 o'clock. Deceased was one of Lincoln's

most prosperous and wealthy citizens. He was a brother of General Otto Funk, also

deceased, who was quite well known throughout the state. The general died of cancer of the throat and his brother of can-

cer of the stomach. The news of Mr. Funk's death was received in Lincoln with universal

THE SUPREME COURT.

The proceedings in the supreme court were no follows today:

practice: Manford Savage of Thayer county and A. J. Burnham of Keva Paha county.

The following cases were argued and submitted: Oberlies vs Willis; Hagha vs state; Conklin vs Graham; N. & C. R. R. vs Scott

and Bailey vs state.
The following causes were continued: Gif

ford vs Wayne and Waiter Brothers vs Reid

Smith vs Kinney. Diminution of record suggested. Cornish vs Russell; argued and

Morse vs Steinrod. Opinion heretofore filed held in ateyance and oral argument

CAPITOL INTELIGENCE.

submitte:

permitted.

and made part of record.

The following gentlemen were admitted to

on the lines of read

George W. Campbell, a telegraph operator etition was such that a 1216 cent rate had o be met. Monroe was still on the stand at 4 o'clock

from San Francisco, dropped dead at Los Angeles while at work of heart disease. While Mrs. E. Bryle of Virginia City Nev., was rubbing coal oil on her breast, her clothing caught fire and she was burned to this afternoon. General Manager Holdroge of the Burington took the stand at 7 o'clock and kept throughout the evening.
Hon, T. W. Lowerey, one of the most

that

John Baptist, a Reno, Nev., man who bas already served seven menths in state prison for selling whisky to Indians, is again under George Watt, an extensive sheep fman of Lander county, Nevada, has 2,000 sheep left out of a band of 11,000. They lived twenty-one days without anything to cat.

Parties at Rocky Bar, Idaho, estimate that from 100 to 150 feet of snow has fallen at that place since Junuary 1. It has settled nto a compact mass eight feet deep.

The Chinaman who was sentenced to be hanged in Fresno on the 28th of this month

will probably have a new trial. Papers are being prepared and an order has been issued to postpone the erection of the gallows. The Grand Army encampment of Oregon has elected the following department officers: Commander, J. A. Varney of The Dalles; S. V. Commander, T. T. McMartin of Eugene; J. V. commander, T. M. Miller of Lebanon; medical director, Dr. Saylor of Portland; chaplain, J. F. Ellis of

Forest Grove, The Eagle Rock (Idaho) Register says that \$160,000 will hardly cover the expense of the work that will be done in that locality on irrigation schemes this coming season The Snake River desert is being rapid reclaimed. The time is not as far distant as some people imagine when this part of the Snake river valley will be irrigated.

Mrs. Aide Lapp, the wife of a farmer liv-ing near Austone, Asotin county, Wash., went to a well to draw a bucket of water. The rope had caught in the pulley and she climbed upon the curbing to loosen it, and while so doing she lost her footing and fell into the well. The accident was witnessed by her little ones, who ran screaming to a field where their father was at work, but before the agonized husband could render any assistance his wife had drowned. George Francis Train was booked to leave

Tacoma, Wash., on the 18th for his ten around the world. He is accompanied by Queen Angeline, daugnter of Chief Seattle, for whom Seattle was named. A movement was started by a number of public-spirited citizens to raise a purse for the purpose of defraying Queen Angeline's expenses, and \$1,300 was raised in a few minutes and as much mere will be subscribed. The dusky queen is just now turning her eightleth year. Says the Butte, Mont., Inter Mountain:— The contractors at the penitontiary nave bought a lot of olsodhounds from Sait Lake, City, and will use them in taking prisoners who attempt to escape. A trusty at the pen was sent out the other day and after he had been gone two hours the dogs were put on his trail and found without difficulty. These animals will undoubtedly add greatly to the security of the contractors, as escape of the onviets is thereby rendered impossible

C. A. Alisky, of Portland, Ore., desired to dispose of his valuable real estate property for \$175,000, and bonded the same to the real estate dealer. Several days thereafter a man claiming to hall from Montana called n Alisky and offered him \$200,000 for the property and, it is alleged, deposited a feit of \$500. The real estate man he the bond released the property upon the re-ceipt of \$5,000 from the owner, but the Mon-tana man has not been seen since he made ompanies.

The position is a bold one, but can hardly the real estate man.

carry at the rate of 714 cents over a distance of 400 miles having been demonstrated, it is not irrational to suppose that the same can be transported 500 miles for 10 cents and

Joseph Iron company, on error from the dis-trict court of Johnson county, was filed for trial in the supreme court today; also that of Victor G. Lantry et al on error from the dis-R. McClemens, treasurer of Garfield R. McClemens, treasurer of Garfield county, settled with the state today and paid into the state treasury the sum of \$872.43.

The auditor of public accounts earnestly requests the treasurer of Box Butte to fol-

IN THE ROTUNDA.

Hon, J. H. MacCall was found lounging in in easy chair enjoying a fragrant weed in

county, filed articles of incorporation today,

Capital stock, \$25,000. Incorporators: N. Bolton, G. W. Bearnard and W. E. Van-

The Nebraska Fuel company of Omaha

also filed articles of incorporation. Its pur-pose is to manufacture and sell tools and

appliances for manufacturing gas for fuel. Capital stock \$500,000. Incorporators: Even A. Edwards, Robert Laird, J. D. Cook and

J. Sterberg Morton.
The case of James Conaway vs the St.

dever.

his room at the Millard. "I think you are mistaken," blandly remarked the gentleman when apprised of the reporter's errand. "Isn't this Mr. J. H. MacCall of Lexing-

"Well, aren't you a candidate for gover-

"No sir, not much." "There is a rumor to that effect, anyhow-

people say you are. "But the people don't know anything about

t. I haven't said I was a candidate."

"But you are-" "What persistent fellows you newspaper men are. But, honest Injun, I haven't any-

thing to tell you; wish I had. I'm here strictly on business-am expecting a New York gentleman up here every moment." "They say you are the railroad candidate. How about that!"

"Just this. If I was a candidate for govrnor I truly believe every railroad in Nerassa would be against me." "Why?"

"I can't say, but that's my belief. I was and agent for the Union Pacific for some years and disposed of a good deal of their land, but after that I didn't get along with tifem very well. I never had any relations with the B. & M. and have no railroad affiliations now. Funny how these railroad corporations have their candidates for all the high offices, isn't it!" "Very."

"I hear something about Van Wyck's being candidate, and am told that he has already arranged for the Farmers' [ailiance vote. However, I think the race is between Governor Thayer and Richards. Thayer stands well with the people. To be sure there are those who do not like him and call him an old granny and other equally suphonious names, but I do not think that is nice. He is our governor and is entitled to every respect and courtesy. He made many friends by his pronunciamento against the railroads, calling them down and demanding living freight rates for the farmer, and in some sections 13 stronger than ever.

"Dorsey has many staunch friends throughout the Third district and, of course, some enemies. He is bound to encounter opposition, yet I think the election depends upon the vote of the Farmers' alliance. That is going to be a powerful organization. They claim to be non-partisan. No, I don't know who the leaders are, but they are hard at work and are accomplishing a great deal.

"If Judge M. B. Reese is a candidate in the gubernatorial chase he will surely be a strong one. But we 'grangers' don't know anything about politics, and I think you have applied to the wrong source for information. But hold on, I'll tell you one thing."

"What's that!"

"Why the city politicians are underestimating the muscularity of this Farmers' alliance and the prohibition cohorts throughout the state. These are the only two organizations that are doing any work. The antiprohibitionists seem to have passed into a state of absolute inertia. I really think the prohibitionists are going to be especially active this fall, don't you?"

The reporter didn't think much one way

r the other. "But I have not given these matters mough attention to interview very interestingly, Mr. Reporter, and you must wait until

along farther in the campaign. "A triangular fight between Thaver, Richards and Van Wyck for governor would be a parrot and a monkey time, indeed. Result, why, in the election of a democratic governor, sure. Van Wyck is a very active man, a wily politician and a good one. He's got a barrel of money-another significant

"Richards is another very able man, considerable of a wire-puller too. He will not get left in the shuffle, that is, if the cards are cut square. "No, I told you I am not a candidate."

"But there has been talk to that effect."

"Are you going to make me a candidate in spite of myself-you are not suffering any from a lack of gall, as the boys say, are you? Well, now there has been some intimation of this sort. I travel a great deal over the state, meet a great many people and have made a great many friends. Now if I should become a candidate for governor. I would be subjected to all the multiform annoyances of such a position, and instead of making new friends, would probably floso a good mary I now have, and that I do not want to do. Then, what is there in the position. If the times happened to propitious and matters rolled along harmoniously my adminimistration would be a success. But suppose drouth came, short crops, railroad wars and the devil to pay generally, who would be the front and head of all offending? Why, the governor. No, sir, I want none of it.

"Dawson county, yes, it is a good republican county, although the democrats managed to elect their treasurer at the last election, but the rest of the elected were republicans and they all had good majorities.

"Bu siness is looking up. It is a wheat country; crops were immense last year and if there was anything like a fair price for grain our farmers would all be in clover and the present year would have been an exceptionally prosperous one. The prices, however, have coerced the farmers into hoording their grain; they have had but little money and times have not been so good. Things, however, are gradually assuming a roseate hue. We raise mostly spring wheat, but what little fall wheat there is looks splendidly. Lexin ton is booming. There is a large immigration this spring and we are making some good substantial improve ments.'

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