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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Blding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebruska. (88. County of Bouglas.)
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec Pablishing Company, does solomily swear that the actual of realization of Tax Dallay Bec for the week onding Merch 29, 1890, was as fol lows: Sanday, March 23. Monday, March 24. Tuesday, March 25. Wednesday, March 25. Thursday, March 27. Friday, March 28. Saturday, March 29.

Average..... .20,920 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in m presence this 29th day of March, A. D. 1890. [Scal.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing Company, that the actual average duly circulation of The Dancy Ber for the month of March, 1880, 1885; copies; for April, 1880, 1835; copies; for May, 1880, 1835; copies; for July, 1880, 1835; copies; for August, 1880, 1836; copies; for October, 1881, 1839; copies; for November, 1889, 1830; copies; for January, 1880, 1853; copies; for February, 1880, 1836; copies; for Republic B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my his ist day of March, A. D., 1890.
N. P. Fert, Notary Public.

LOUISVILLE'S title to the cyclone belt is securely established.

OMAHA's importance as a convention city is recognized on all sides.

THE president of Mexico reports the country at peace with all the world. Even the greasers on the Rio Grande lie down with the lambs they run across the border unobserved.

Tirk enthusiastic endorsement of the McKinley tariff bill by Columbus Delano accurately measures the importance to Ohio interests of having an Ohio man at the head of the committee.

Turi annual report of the Burlington railroad system for 1889 shows a financial condition radically at vaciance with the alarming assertions recently uttered by its managers in Nebraska.

THE prospect of expeditions work held out by congress at the beginning of the session is far from being realized. The outlook for a comparatively short busiweeks glide by.

The republican anti-prohibition convention in Iowa furnishes an object lesson to that class of republicans of Nebraska who would wreck the party and rascality, and contempt of law. on its ruins rear a monument to the memory of Saint John.

THE election of the parent of Peck's bad boy as mayor of Milwaukee and the defeat of a white woman by a colored sister in Salina, Kan., throws a halo of grim humor over the returns of the municipal spring elections—but it was April fool day, you know,

THE farther Henry George plunges into the antipodes, the more enthusiastic he becomes in favor of breaking down every vestige of the protective system, and permitting the cheap labor nations to wreck the industries of the United

Weather prophets are uncommonly prolific for the season. They have spotted April with earthquakes, cyclones, tornadoes and deluges, spreading them so thick over the country that if a moderate disturbance occurs it cannot miss one of the predictions, The weather sharp should be classed with the anarchist and treated accordingly.

The municipal elections in Nebraska, besides showing a pronounced anti-prohibition sentiment, bring in strong relief the superiority of our present law governing the liquor traffic. Local option gives each community the right to suppress, restrict or license the traffic. It is the essence of home rule. By a majority vote, any city or town can refuse license and enforce prohibition without additional legislation. But the unreasoning prohibitionist would rather substitute outlawry and free whisky for license and regulation.

one of the most active and useful state organizations in the west. The reports annually issued by the board are always admirably compiled. This year's report will embody reliable data as to the actual cost of growing cora, wheat, oats, etc., and raising marketable cattle. Blanks have been furnished to progressive farmers in every county, and it is expected the result will furnish material for a standard compendium on the cost of the principal farm products.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general complaint of business depression, the actual figures of the domestic movement of products and of the export trade make what would seem to be a very satisfactory showing. The receipts of wheat at the senboard for the last three weeks of March were about thirty per cent over last year, while of corn they were more than double, and the movement of cattle and provisions was remarkably large. In exports the returns for February were ten million dollars in excess of the corresponding month last year, and this gain was doubtless maintained in March. The state of foreign trade is satisfactory evidence that commerce is not blocked this year by speculation. It is plain that the depression is not due to a reduced movement of products, but to the low prices, which leave no margin of profit to the producers.

THE REACTION IN JOWA. Strong in numbers and in character, the convention of Iowa republicans opposed to the prohibitory law, and in favor of high license and local option, was one of the most notable ever assembled in that state. It was composed very largely of men who voted for prohibition, and who have done all they could to secure an efficient enforcement of the law. They are among the most intelligent and substantial citizens of the state, who have

a strong personal as well as a patriotic interest in its progress and prosperity. They are republicans who have been and are still faithful to the principles of the party, and desire its continued success. They are men respected and honored in their respective communities, and of such trustworthiness as to justify the fullest confidence in their statements.

These men are entirely familiar with the operation of prohibition in Iowa. What is their deliberate and formally expressed judgment upon that policy? They declare it to be a fail ure. They assert that experience has conclusively shown that general prohibition, operating on all communities alike, is not adapted either to suppress intemperance or promote movads. They proclaim themselves unalterably opposed to any attempt to introduce into the constitution the doctrine of state prohibition. They demand that the experiment of general prohibition shall be abandoned and the law so modified that those communities which desire a change shall have the right to determine whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold as a beverage within their limits, the sale of liquers to be regulated through the medium of high license. And they say to the republican party of the state that the only course it can honorably and safely pursue is to abandon the position it has taken in making a party question of prohibition, and in future to rigorously exclude all reference to it from the party platform.

There is no evasion or equivocation in these declarations. They are plain, straightforward and incapable of being misconstrued. They are justified by indisputable facts. Elsewhere in our colmans will be found interviews with a number of the prominent members of the convention. These bear conclusive testimony to the general failure of the prohibitory law in the larger cities and towns, and to its damaging effect upon the material prosperity of many communities. It has retarded the growth of cities, driven out capital and industries, and necessarily depreciated property values. It has compelled higher taxation for the support of municipal government, the cost of which has been increased by the maintenance of an inquisitorial and unsecupulous constabulary and in rewarding spies and informers. Yet the liquor traffic has not been suppressed, intemperance in most of the cities and towns has not decreased, crimes due to the use of intoxicants have not diminished in number. There ness session becomes more dubious as the has been, according to the reputable witnesses whose testimony we give, no general, social or moral improvements as a result of prohibition, but on the contrary there has been a widespread growth of fraud, hypocrisy,

Nearly two years ago THE BEE, made operation of the prohibitory law in Iowa and published the facts as ascertained from personal experience and observation by its own reporters. The action of the Des Moines anti-prohibition convention, and the statements of individual members of that body are a complete vindication of the disclosures made by THE Bee. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what effect the action of the convention will have upon the republicans of the Iowa legislature, but the influence of so large and respectable a body of citizens will not be lost, though the attainment of their recommendations may not be possible at once.

A RAILWAY PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. Some weeks ago the president of the Chicago & Alton road, in discussing the railway situation, attracted a great deal of attention by advocating the government ownership of the railroads as an alternative to a continuance of the prevailing condition of affairs. His plea in effect was that if the railroads were not to be permitted to do as they please their owners would better dispose of them to the government. At the same time the Alton's condition was shown to be satisfactorily prosperous and the outlook for its business favorable. President Perkins of the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy has just submitted his annual report for 1889. It shows the net earnings of the system to have been nearly a million dollars greater than for the previous year. The company has fully recouped itself for the loss of some five million dollars from the memorable strike with its engineers and has a comfortable surplus. Yet Mr. Perkins is THE Kansas board of agriculture is not entirely satisfied with the situation. He says the long and short haul rule as interpreted, and the prohibition of pooling, have been shown to be insurmountable obstacles to the satisfactory conduct of business, and suggests that slight modifications of these provisions would enable the roads, with reasonable state laws, to so regulate themselves as to give a fair opportunity for profit. The present returns, remarks Mr. Perkins, do not encourage the investment of additional capital, and if the existing conditions should contime it is a question of time merely when his company must stop adding to or improving the property.

It is quite possible that it would be an advantage to both the public and the railroads if the interpretation of the long and short haul rule were somewhat modifled. But in view of the figures of Burlington earnings, and the general returns of the principal lines, it is not easy to see wherein the provisions of law complained of have seriously interfered with the earning capacity of the roads. The fact would seem to be that all except the coal roads have been doing about all the business they could take care of, and it is a matter of record that there have been times within the past six months when some of them were unable to meet the demands upon them. If Mr. Perkins can demonstrate that what he suggests should be done would

be in the interest of the public, that it would result in cheapening the cost of transportation and securing uniformity and stability of rates, his views will receive careful consideration, but a plea for the modification or change of the law on the ground that railroad returns are not satisfactory is not likely to make much impression in the face of the figures of earnings of the Burlington and other systems. There is no interest in the country which is at present so prosperous, as a whole, as the railroads, and none for which the outlook is more favorable.

COLONEL HENRY A. MORROW, The vacancy caused by the death of General Crook will incidentally afford an opportunity for the promotion of some field officers now holding the rank of colonel to brigadier generalship. While Colonel Grierson may justly claim the impending promotion by the right of seniority, his selection by the president for the brigadiership to be made vacant by the almost certain promotion of General Nelson B. Miles is by no means certain.

In making appointments above the rank of colonel, the presidents have always exercised their own discretion and seldom show any regard for the standing of officers on the army register. Without disparaging the claims of any officer who now stands in the line of promotion, THE BEE ventures to commend Colonel Henry A. Morrow of the Twenty-first infantry, now stationed at Sidney, promotion which he has earned by his gallant and patriotic services. Colonel Morrow can point to a most brilliant record as a volunteer soldier. He participated in four of the most desperate battles of the war-Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness-and was brevetted major general for gallant and meritorious service as commander of brigade.

His army service since the war has been chiefly on the frontier, and the people of this section justly regard him as one of the western pioneers. It is chiefly because Colonel Morrow is identified with the great west that the people of this state feel a deep interest in him and would be pleased to see him made a full brigade commander.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

The common experience of mankind in all ages has shown apostates to be the most bigoted of zealots. A man who foreswears his creed, politically or religiously, aiways outdoes everybody that is brought up in the faith. The Mosbys and Mahones are the loudest and noisiest of stalwart republicans, just as the Danas and Palmers have been the most rabid democrats.

The sudden conversion of certain politicians and newspapers to the anti-monopoly creed is to be taken with a grain of allowance. The danger to the farmer springs from the insincerity and excessive zeal of his newly converted friends. These mountebanks and shysters talk louder about the farmers' distress than any toiler who tills the soil. and they denounce monopolies more flereely than those who have battled during a whole lifetime against monopoly, extortion and misrule. Every nostrum for doctoring the currency and scattering millions among the needy people is championed with a hurral by the new born "farmers' friend." If anyt very thorough investigation of the body should propose to bridge the At lantic ocean for the benefit of the producer they would clamor for the bridge and try to make the farmer believe that relief is in sight.

But we apprehend that Nebraska farmers, at least, are not all idiots and fools. They are intelligent enough to discern the false from the true. They know a wolf in sheep's clothing when they see one, even as they would recognize the ass after he had donned a lion's hide. The ears will

The deceptive howl of the old monopoly organs in these parts about the distress of farmers will not deceive them any more than does young Hitchcock's sudden outburst of admiration for Van Wyck, whom he always berated, ridiculed and abused when Van Wyck was in the state legislature and in the United States senate. If any creature on earth is despicable and detestable it is the mercenary imposter and demagogue. Fortunately the average reader of news papers can see through a millstone when it has a hole in the center. Mr. Hitchcock's crusade on behalf of the distressed farmer and his clamor for flat money is too gauzy to deceive anybody. The only effect it can have is to show him up in his true colors as an unmitigated fraud.

THE BEE is liberally patronized by merchant, mechanic and farmer. Its sympathies in behalf of the producer and labover have always been sincere and outspoken. It does not have to masquerade as an opponent of monopoly and extortion by railroads or money kings. It will continue to advocate what it believes to be to the true interest of the industrial classes. It will in the future, as in the past, champion every reform which it honestly believes to be practicable and lawful, but it will not stoop to trickery and deception for the sake of filling its sails with every passing breeze that blows. A man had better be right than president. What the farmers most need now is advice based on good horse sense. If they desire to accomplish anything in the irrepressible conflict with monopolies, they must turn a deaf ear to the rant of flat money cranks and apostates from the monopoly camp. They must concentrate their energies and influence upon measures of relief that are within their

THE hog packing record for the past five weeks shows a large increase in the total product. The most significant feature of the table is the marked decrease in Chicago's total, and the Increase in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Lbuis and Indianapolis. Omaha's position as the third packing center of the country is firmly maintained with an increase of eleven per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Some of Denver's municipal methods might be profitably transplanted in Omaha. The cable street railway company recently built a public viaduet over

which sum the city paid only twenty-five thousand. In addition the company is required to keep the structure in repair. In Omaha paternal regard for local corporations is so great that the city builds viaducts and presents them to the street railways free of gost. Even with these liberal terms, the corporations hesitated for months before accepting them.

SHOULD the authorities of Salt Lake City depart from the prevailing custom in western cities and exact a certain percentage of the earnings of all franchises granted by the council, they will set a commendable example of municipal foresight. In the rage for improvement in new cities, valuable right-of-way privileges have been recklessly voted away, and arrogant corporations, created in a mistaken spirit of liberality, have been built up to prey upon the public and dominate the public interests. Franchises possess a great value for private corporations, and none should be granted without netting the public a permanent revenue.

IN SUBMITTING the legality of the school bonds to the supreme court, the school board has taken the surest road to an early settlement of the dispute, Every point raised by the opponents of the bonds has been submitted to the court, and if the decision is in favor of the bonds their disposal cannot be hampered by technical objections. It is of the utmost importance to the educational interests of the city that a favorable decision be rendered, so that the additional schools can be completed in time for the

CITY ATTORNEY POPPLETON has called attention to the fact that all public improvements are exempt from the operation of the lien law. In other words, no workingman employed by a contractor of public buildings, sewers and pavements has any tien upon the work for unpaid wages. It is therefore eminently proper, if not imperative, for the city council and board of education to require all contractors on buildings and public improvements to file a sufficient bond to cover, the wages of all workmen employed by them on such work.

The farmers of Nebraska are not so forgetful as their new-found supporters imagine. The history of their struggles against corporate domination is stamped with the name of Hitchcock as an inveterate enemy. The same name attached to a journalistic kite is not likely to inspire contidence in its sincerity or increase the subscription list.

IN ASSESSING viaduct benefits the equalization board is liable to overdo the job and vitiate the levy. It is a mistake to suppose that every taxpayer, in addition to paying a share of the bonds voted, is willing to go still further into his pocket to make up a purse for the owners of property directly benefitted.

THE vote of the members of the state board of transportation on the reduction of local freight rates enables the producers of the state to separate their friends from their enemies.

Major Deweese and Captain Phillips are reported to be at Washington on a pleasure trip. The junkets of these gentlemen of leisure are always sig-

Some Satisfaction in This.

Detroit Free Press.

It is a comfort to know that some of the dishonest men of New York are in jail even if they are only there as attendants.

Tired of the Monopoly.

Kansas City Journal The democratic newspapers are burning with impatience for some republican state treasurer to turn defaulter.

Something of a Vindication.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

corruption are calculated to vindicate those congressmen who voted against the location

of the world's fair in New York. A Poem With a Moral Chleago Herald Two merchants dealing side by side, For getting trade the first relied

On advertising for and wide.

The while the second trusted To other methods to obtain The golden prize he sought to gain. Upon the first the dollars rain. The other merchant busted.

Pious Mr. Rockefeller on Trusts. Philadelphia Ledger.

John D. Rockefeller, being asked by a World reporter for his opinion on the subject, remarked of trasts: "I can see nothing but the advancement of the public interest in a combination of capital to promote a great national industry and to secure to our own country, in that particular article, the control of the markets of the world." Mr. Rockefelter is president of the Standard oil combination of capital, which has secured to this country in general, and itself in particular, a large business in petroleum.

Prohibition Has Failed.

Des Moines Lember.
The Jown legislature has a bill before it which extends to cities and towns the right to licens the traffic in intoxicating liquous, under carefully guarded restrictions, if such towns and cities so desire. If this bill should become a law, prohibition will still remain the rule in Iowa where the people desire it It is not proposed to force a saloon upon any ommunity. It is designed to allow the citi zens of any town to vote out and keep out the truffic in liquor where they can, and where they cannot it is alssigned to lay strong bands upon the dives and filleit doggery holes that now back in the alloys, barns and cellars and drug them out into the light of day where regulation and law will reach them. It is not the design of the bill to increase the drinking places in the state, but to reach those drinking places and tax them heavily, and besides that, to put them under restrictions which will decrease their number.

Several years ago Iowa tried the experiment of prohibition. For six years the state has had the most stringent prohibitory laws that the friends of the system could devise and write. We state what nine men out el every ten in Iowa know to be true when we say those laws have proven a failure and that they are universally disregarded, violated, and in very many places openly defied with out the fear of punishment. A traffic that had formerly brought hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue to the various treasuries of the state has run [scott free from tax and has piled up expense upon the state. Express cars and freight cars have hourly come into the state and unbottled a torrest of prohibited liquids which has flowed into every county and seventy-one thousand dollars, of fixed to no channels by any system of General Locse.

Respectfully submitted by an absirer of General Locse.

A. J. Gustin.

had plugged the mouths of the city's sewers so that the drainage and filth and poison which had been carried off by these chaunels had been thrown back until they

regulation. It has been like a mang of menhad deluged the whole surface of the earth. Such is the course the traffic has run since

the days of prohibition. Now, from the standpoint of decency and morality, there is a demand for reform. The bill now pending imposes upon no community an institution which it does not declare for, and at the same time it brings relief in a system of tax and regulation to those communities in which the present law is openly defied. Real friends of temperance are working to very poor purpose when they oppose a reform of this kind.

A majority of the voters of Iowa declared for this change at the election of last fall, The democratic party stand as a unit for the change. At the time of this writing a large convention of representative republicans from all over Iowa is in session demanding the change. Of the republican papers of Iowa, all the able and leading ones demand the change. Among them are the Keokuk Gate City, the Sioux City Journal, the Des Moines Register, the Cedar Rapids Gazette, the Council Bluffs Nonparell and many others. With all this sentiment of Iowa calling for a change in the present cast iron prohibitory system, will it be possible that a majority of the members of the legislature will stubbornly refuse the concessions demanded! It will be a sad day for the republican party in Iowa if they refuse this measure and adhere to the despised method of prohi-

"NEBRASKA" ANSWERED. KEARNEY, Neb., April 2, 1890 -To the Edito of The Bee: If the attorney general will pardon me I would like the privilege through your columns to accommodate a creature at Lincoln signing himself "Nebraska" who

seems to be seeking knowledge. He asks through the State Journal the folowing questions which I will do him the favor of answering in order as asked:

Question-Don't you know that neither you or the state board of transportation have any power to interfere with interstate business; Answer-The attorney general or any citien of Nebraska has a right to communicate with and consult the powers governing interstate business regarding either state or interstate business. The interstate commission gets its foundation in part for action from facts regarding state local rates, and if local rates are high, through rates will be also. Q.-If so, why don't you admit this to the

farmer who is making such requests! A.—The farmer is making requests for local rates to be lowered so that the through rate may be shown to be too high relatively, and Mr. Leese is getting cursed by such creatures as you because he won't lie to the farmer as

-Don't you know that the market for orn, wheat, oats, and farm products gener ally is outside the state—that lumber, coal, salt and merchadise for Nebraska is all inter-

A .- Partly yes and partly no. If local rates were low on corn it would be stored in Omaha and Lincoln and held for favorable export, as it is in Chicago, Baltimore and St. Louis. Wheat is largely local, as it finds a market in home mills. Low local rates would make Omaha and Lincoln the great depots for the distribution for lumber, coal, sult and merchandise of all kinds, because of the short time in transit from those points to

Q.—Don't you know that the local business only about 10 per cent of the railroad traffic in Nebraska: A.—No, sir, it is nearer 30 per cent. You

ave simply been misinformed on this point. Q.—Don't you know that Nebraska, situated in the center of the country, is interboard more than local rates? A.—No, sir. Nebraska is interested in local rates, and when they are made low she can

consistently call for low through rates of the interstate commission and get what she is en-titled to, namely, low local rates and low Q.—When you had an opportunity why did you not present your case, if you had one, to

the United States commissioners while they were in Lincoln a few days ago? A .- The case was presented as fully as it ary at this tim sleep but what you will be informed more

ally on this point later on. Q.—Don't you know you are doing the state a great intury by advertizing it in the east as a place that all persons seeking homes in the west should shein for the reason that there is no profit in doing business as we are situated:

A.—Your question implies that I have done something which I have never done. I never advertised in the east or elsewhere that the west was a place that every one should shun. (If the writer were answering this question t his own name he would say that so ately insulting and false a question as this should be answered by taking the asker of the question by the nape of the neck and kicking the seat of his pants clear up into his neck But the attorney general is more polite and being a dancing master will let it go by unno-The late revelations concerning Tammany ticed.) I made statements of fact and truth to the attorney general of the United States regarding the attempt to fasten the Union

Pacific swindling upon this state and if refer to that as against the state, make the -Don't you know that there is no state in the union that can show greater prosperity and progress than Nebruska has in the past

A .- As to prosperity, no; as to progress, Q.—Don't you know that you can go back to the poor hills of West Virginia if you don't like it out here!

-Yes; I can go wherever I ever lived A.—Yes; I can go wherever and be received with smiling welcome. Q.—Don't you know that you cannot force capital to come to Nebraska, and that it will not come so long as you and others are pound-ing the investments that have already been made in the state?

A.-I know that capital cannot be made to come anywhere by force. A little of it may be fooled into coming to invest in watered stock and schemes, but not a great deal of it. I also know that you claim investments hav been made to an extent in railroads which is not true by from 50 to 75 per cent, and I can-not be a party to the consummation of your fraudulent and blackmailing schemes and confidence deals. I know that wealth looks to build itself up on labor, and if labor is infairly dealt with the highest good of any ported or attracted by hope of unfair and disonest gain, is always disappointing to all

Don't you know that those who have Q.—Don't you know that those who have settled in the western part of the state in an ticipation of railroads being constructed aw catitled to some consideration, and the baild-ing of new lines should be encouraged rather than discouraged?

than discouraged?

A.—Yes, the western people should have consideration, and I have been trying to enable them to get freight rates on the roads they have, so they could live until more people settled alongside of them to justify more oads to be built at reasonable rates. raincads to be built at reasonable rates.
Building of new lines should be encouraged after the building of farms has begun and business has begun to grow—which latter condition will of itself furnish all necessary encouragement to railway building, italinous do not want encouragement at the discouragement of the ladistries they subsist

Q.—In conclusion, don't you know that you have not the real interests of the state at heart, selfishly trying to keep your-self in office, believing a soft job of writing silly letters on an absurd salary is etter than taking chances with the rest of usworking for a living!

A.—I do not claim to be so well posted on

this subject as you will find the people of this state to be this full. That I have made every effort to get a resolution introduced in the state board tending to a reduction of the local rates, your Mr. George W. Holdrego has well said and of that you "working" people of the well-know. railroads well know. The real workers and producers of this tate know of my efforts too.

state know of my chorts too.

I know, however, and so do you, that if I had been puellanimous as some of the officers of this state have been for the past two years that the people of this state would not now know nearly so much about how you and your partner tools of the railroads were robbing them, and it would have been comparatively easy for me to get endorsement at the pri-maries and state conventions for office.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. A three-legged calf is a curiosity an Tren-

Arlington feeders will buy 30,000 sheep this

Loup county will hold a fair this fall at Swanton has changed from prohibition to

Peru's old town board was re-elected with

Bloomington elected a license ticket by hirty majority. Scotia is to have another bank, backed by apital from Ord.

After a hot struggle St. Paul voters decided favor of high licence After three years of prohibition Fullerton Nine families of Russians emigrated from

ansen to Montana last week. The Gage county fair will be held. September 30 and October 1, 2, 3, and 4.

An Enworth league with twenty-two mem rs has been organized at Trenton A bridge will be constructed across the

North Platte at Bayard this season. Grafton will not have saloons this year, an anti-license board having been elected. Fifty stacks of hay near Talmage were detroyed by fire started by a spark from an en-

The second session of the Indianola district conference of the M. E. church will be held at Bartley April 8. Frank Thebold, living near Seward, while rying to load a gun, discharged the weapon

ind lost a finger. The prohibition vote doubled over last year at Blue Hill, but a license ticket was elected

y seven majority. Utica has decided for license by nine ma-Last year the town went three marity the other way.

Exeter, which went dry by nine majority ist year, has decided for high license this year by thirty-one votes.

The Burnett Grand Army post is making rrangements for a grand Fourth of July elebration to last three days.

Edgar's city council is a tie on the Hecuse juestion, but the mayor believes in wet goods nd will east the deciding vote. The contract for building Callaway's new ouring mill has been let for \$6,247 and it

will be ready for business in sixty days. John Skirning of Dustin struck his pony ver the head with a rifle, causing the gun ischarge and instantly killing the animal.

The city council of Crawford has disposed f \$10,000 received from the sale of fending onds by allowing that amount of old claims Chara Carlson, a Swedish girl of Edgar, has rawn \$5,000 in a lottery and has bought a farm and sent for her family living in the old

There were four tickets in the field at Stan-on in spite of the fact that all the parties greed in issuing license so long as the Slocum There was consternation in the Presby

erian church at Scotia when it was discov cred that the congregation had been dis-missed without the contribution box having been passed, but a good deacon managed to and gave them a chance to contribute, Peter Hennegin, who disappeared from

sward ten years ago with a lot of money belonging to other people and who was sup-posed to have been murdered, has turned up in Scattle, Wash., where he is engaged in the real estate business. The wife and child be described are now living in lowa, but in spite According to the Grand Island Independent

a Sweetwater couple went over to Loup City to get spliced, but the judge being goue they had to wait. In the meantime, the intended groom went up town and got so full that he was found sleeping under a threshing ma-chine in the evening. He was taken to the hotel and put to bed, and was sober enough the next morning to go through his part of the marriage erremony. Then the happy couple departed for home.

It is reported that the recent prairie fire-It is reported that the recent prairie fire north of Paxton did great damage to the German colony that recently settled in Arthur county. They were ignorant as to the rapidity of a prairie fire and were slow in making preparations to fight it, and in consequence Charles Kraft lest everything he had, his clothes catching fire and himself badly burned. His wife and two children made a purpose groups. Mrs. Kraft becoming benarrow escape, Mrs. Kraft becoming be-wildered and wandered away, but was res-cued. A German from North Platte was so seriously burned that his life is now despaired

When it is borne in mind that Lord Scully owns over three townships of land in this county, and that two years ago not a thousand acres of it was broken, while planting is done it will not find five thousand vated, some idea can be obtained of the agrivated, some idea can be obtained of the agri-cultural progress that is being made in Nuck-olls county, says the Superior Journal. Of course it would be infinitely better if this 40,000 acres were owned and occupied by 500 or 1,000 good families, but it is infinitely better than to be lying out as an open pasture.

The Two Dakotas.

A female rifle club flourishes at Marion. Spink county has an equal suffrage society Work has commenced on the Rapid City In-

The Catholics of Lead City will hold a grand fair May 20 to 25.

A black eagle measuring seventeen feet from tip to tip was bagged at Parker the La Flamme, charged with the murder of

ald man Cartier near Sturgis, has been ad-nitted to ball in the sum of \$12,000. Stengim Johnson and John Johnson are

under arrest at Brookings, charged with breaking into a freight car and stealing \$400 Daniel Peice, school and township treasurer of Clear Lake township, Edmunds county, has disappeared. He is short in his accounts about \$500. worth of property.

Mrs. Dr. Reid, well known in the west as the "Cattle Queen." was married last week at Rapid City to J. B. McCloud, a runchman living near Hermosa.! Coal has been discovered on the recently opened lands north of the forks of the Chey-

Chief Bull Eagle, with a band of about thirty Indians, is encamped in that and threatens to keep settlers from locating While playing on the bluffs about two miles

above Pierre, one day hast week, some chil dren discovered a washout in the side of the hills caused by heavy rains. One of the chil dren entered it and found that the place had the appearance of being a large cave. The told some men in the neighborhood, who re paired to the spet and made an examination of the place. The save was found to be partly natural and partly artificial. Its dimensions were about one hundred feet long and twenty feet wide. A secret entrance was found concealed in a patch of bushes in a heliow and a somewhat obliterated path conow, and a semewhat obliterated path con-nected it with the road. Evidence about the vonty your ago. Colonel Joe Reed, other-ise known as "Buckskin Joe," a scout in hat section for forty years, says that twenty three years ago be suided several companies of vigilantes in a class after the gang, but that they never could be trailed further than a point somewhere near this cave. laimed several men were killed in the early days by the gang.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions. Washixoron, April 3.—(Special Telegram to The Bee. |—Pensions have been granted as follows to Nebraskans: Original-Washing ton I. Hiett, York; Sylvester H. Read Merina; John Crook, Salem. Increase—Jacob Reatty, Lincoln; William F. Moore, Emerald; Richmond V. Biack, Breck; Lewis A. Gan-son, Lodgepole, Original wildows, etc.—James B., father of James H. Goodridge, Syrucuse. D., father of James H. Goodridge, Syracu-lowa persions: Andrew Bryan, La City; Henry Landschooft, Akron; Adi-Henniger, deceased, Clarinda; John V Cheshire, deceased, Des Moines; Rufus Sparks, Jefferson; Fayette Spencer, Fu-neld; Hugh E. Carroll, Sanbern; Elias N Runyale, Dana, Justica Oliver, R. Corfield; Hawh E. Carroll, Sanbern; Elias M. Runyele, Dana. Increase—Oliver B. Cone, Marion; John Bower, Ottunwa; William Playle, Ewart; Leander Powellson, Batayia; Norman E. Deman, Allerton; Sannel W. Briggs, Ottunwa; Surreno D. Putnan, Castalla. Reissue—James N. Cettral, Sabalia. Reissue and increase—Horace C. Parsons, Irvington. Original widows, etc.—Minors of Urlah R. Swiract, Maqueketa and Clinton; Pannie, mother of Robert Reynolds, Guthrie Center. South Daksta pensions: Increase-Patrick

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The State Ex Rel. School District of Omaha vs. Benton, Auditor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE'S BRIEF.

A Warning to the Burlington-Complaint of Railroad Discrimination from Grand Lake-Capitol Notes - City Items.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 3.- Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. - Attorney General Leese has prepared his brief in the case of the state ex rel school district of Omaha vs Thomas H. Benton, auditor public accounts. In substance it states that the relators have misconstrued the law; that the school board under section 25 reports the estimates of amounts to the city council for all funds necessary to be raied by a levy, including purchase of sites, election and finishing of buildings, and that no vote is necessary for this purpose unless the amount for sites and buildings exceed \$25,000; that in this event the election must be laid to authorize the school board to report this amount to the city council, which is required to make the levy for the amount reported. This section, the brief recites, does not authorize the issuing of bonds, but the amount to be leyied and collected as other taxes. It cites further, that to vote bonds the election is held under the proclamation of the board of education and in the manner and form prescribed for elections in metropolitan effice; that stated place is unnecessary but that they must be voted at a regular election or at an election called for that purpose; that only qualified voters at school meetings can participate; that a majority of all the votes cast at such an election is necessary to authorize issuance of bonds; that at the election in question 12,288 votes were east and that of this number but 4,360 were polled for the bonds while 2,882 were cast against them This, declares the brief, is not a full!/Iment o the law, as a majority would be 6,144. It cits, further, that there was but one set of judges and clerks of election, and therefore one election. The proposition contained a proposition for the erection of an addition to the high school building at an estimated cost of \$75,000; that the site on which the school building is located is not in the school district but in the city of Omaha; that the proposition submitted does not contain any provision for levying a tax to pay the interest on the bends and none for the adoption of the amount of tax to be levied to meet the liability incurred. Sections 27 and 28 of chapter 18 are cited to emphasize this point.
A WARNING TO THE BUILLINGTON.

Attorney General Leose received the following self-explaining petition today, which was signed by over 200 farmers and business men of the county as stated below. The atterney general will inquire into the matter, and if necessary commence suit to dissolve the corporation

the corporation:

Whereas, The B. & M. river railroad in Ne-braska some time between the dates of — 1885, and —, 1885, obtained the right-of-way for a railroad running from Arcadia, Ne-braska, to Brewster, Nebraska, through the counties of Valley, Custer, Loup and Blaine, and constructed the grade upon the above line and have allowed the same to remain without ties or rails, but by said grade keeping out competing railroad lines and depriving citi-zens along the line of this said grade of rail-road privileges; therefore, we, the undersigned citizens and freeholders in the above named counties and adjacent to the above lines, pray countries and adjacent to the above lines, pray that such action be taken as will compel the aforesaid company either to complets the aforesaid line or show reason why their char-ter should not be annulled.

AN ALLEGED DISCHMINATION.

The following letter has been handed to the state board of transportation, and an effort will be made to correct the apparent discrimi-

state board of transportation, and an effort will be made to correct the apparent discrimination:

ALLIANCE.Neb., April I.—William Leese, Esq., Lizaoln, Neb: Dear Sir—We have a matter that we wish to bring before you. First, we will say that we located in the old town of Grand Lake before Alliance was platted. Hefore the road was built into Alliance we wrote Mr. Calvert, superintendent of the R. & M. railroad in Nobraska, asking for a site for a coal shed on their side track. In reply we were informed by Mr. Calvert that when their side tracks were built they would consider our application; after tracks wershald and when the road had been completed, we hagain wrote in reference by the natter. Our reply was that two locations have already been granted at Alliance and we cannot give any more. We followed this natter up and advised them that our application was the first or second ande, and that as we had been handling coal we should have had a location on their side track in preforence to other parties. Underdate of March 19, 1889, Mr. Calvert wrote usas follows: "I have getten the consent of our freight department to assign you a coal shed location at Alliance. Please let us know where you want to locate that is, on what part of the side track. In reply we not vised him of our preference an i asked if we could erect a shed there. To this he made no reply. Some time in December o last year or lathe early part of January, 1889 we again wrote but received no reply and on the 20th of January we again wrote. In answer to this he said: "Something like a year ago we offered you a coal shed there. To this he made no reply. Some time in December o last year or lathe early part of January, 1889 we again wrote on the spin of the proposed that you had not been fairly treated. It was not intended, however, that this promise was to be held open for all indefinite length of time. Our permits are only given for thirty days. Having heard nothing from you for such a long time I naturally supposed that you had give in a location o

CAPITOL INTELLIGENCE.

The First State bank of Breming, Theyer county, filed articles of incorporation today.

Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators: Joseph Capital stock, \$10,000.

Mall and George W. Loeber, Auditor Benton received \$150,000 of Washregion county refunding bonds today for registration. But, for some reason, he with-alds his signature for a time.

The case of William Wendt vs the State of

Nebraska, on error from the district court of Platte county, was filled for trial before the upreme court today.
J. H. Culver of Minden, the seat of the home for fallen women, was at the state house today. He thinks the Milford insti-

tution a grand good thing.

Ray Leese, the attorney general's eldest is suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. NEW NOTABLE PUBLIC

The governor today made the following no-turial appointments: I. I. Goodrich, Cedar Rapids, Hoone county; Belle Finley, Omaha, Douglas county; George Osterhout, David City, Butler county; Martin H. Whitman, Strang, Fillmore county: Alartin H. Whitman, Strang, Fillmore county: Alanzo J. Hart, Omaha, Douglas county: W. T. White, D. vid-City, Butler county: E. Ross, Culbertson, Hitchcock county: Robert Kerr, Omaha, Douglas county: S. Clingman, David City, Butler county: Jacob Reciner, Lincoln, Lon-caster county: L. O. Hull, Harrison, Sioux county.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed & Guaranteed Capital \$500,000 Palif in Capital \$6,000 Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper: receives and executes rusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations; takes charge of property; col-

OmahaLoan & TrustCo SAVINGS BANK

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Paid in Capital Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital 100.000

Limbility of Stockholders, 29,000
a Per Cent Interest Paid on Repositor,
FRANK J. LANGE, Cashler,
Officers: A. U. Wyman, president J. J. Brown, wice
president; W. T. Wyman, treasurer,
Directors: A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard J. J. Brown,
Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimbell,
George B. Lake.

Loans in any amount made on City & Farm Property, and on Collateral Security, at Low-cat rates current.