

THE DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily and Sunday, One Year... \$10.00

Office, No. 1112 Broadway Building, New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

There is no excuse for a failure to get the Bee on the trains.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George H. Trachuck, being duly sworn, deposes that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

For the week ending March 1, 1890, he has published the following:

Table showing circulation for various months: Monday, Feb. 21 (22,200); Tuesday, Feb. 22 (24,400); Wednesday, Feb. 23 (24,300); Thursday, Feb. 24 (24,200); Friday, Feb. 25 (24,100); Saturday, March 1 (24,000).

Average... 24,000

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 1st day of March, 1890.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George H. Trachuck, being duly sworn, deposes that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

For the month of March 1890, he has published the following:

Table showing circulation for the month of March: For March, 1890, 18,000 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 1st day of March, 1890.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George H. Trachuck, being duly sworn, deposes that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

For the month of February 1890, he has published the following:

Table showing circulation for the month of February: For February, 1890, 18,750 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 1st day of March, 1890.

Notary Public.

MEDICAL EDUCATION REFORM.

The staff of the Johns Hopkins hospital and the faculties of some of the numerous medical schools in Baltimore, having considered the subject of reforms in medical education with a view to applying them locally, reached the conclusion that the matter was of sufficient importance to take a national form.

It is accordingly proposed to ask the medical schools of the United States to send delegates to a conference to be held in Nashville in May next, concurrently with the meeting there of the American Medical Association.

Such a programme, embracing little more than the alphabet of medical education, is certainly not promising of very extended reform, and the results of past conferences called for the purpose of improving the character of medical education in this country are not reassuring.

But there is a multitude of other so-called medical schools scattered all over the country whose mission it is to fill the ranks of the medical profession with men having only the most superficial acquaintance with the science of medicine.

These schools are not to be distinguished from their present standard without destroying their claim to confidence and for the low-class schools to attempt to emulate the higher institutions would result in killing off most of them.

While this would be beneficial to the public it is not to be supposed that the stockholders in these institutions are going to become benefactors. Still it is possible that this projected conference may do some good, and it will not be wholly useless if it shall merely call public attention to a subject of really vital importance to the public.

For few things can be of greater concern than the proper education of those into whose care all of us must at some time place our lives. Certainly those who would reform medical education in the United States need have no difficulty in prescribing what is necessary. They have only to study the methods of such education in Great Britain, Germany and France in order to enable them to formulate a system which, if it could be generally adopted here, would in a few years wipe off the disgrace that now attaches to the American medical diploma.

THE SECRET SESSION FARCE.

The newspaper correspondents in Washington were recently enabled to supply their papers with detailed information regarding certain important discussions and votes in the executive sessions of the senate, notably what transpired in connection with the confirmation of Indian Commissioner Morgan and the ratification of the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

The fullness and accuracy of the reports of these star-chamber proceedings was a source of very great annoyance to some of the senators, and the result was the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter and report a plan for securing the inviolable secrecy of executive sessions. The committee has since been devoting itself several hours each day to the task assigned it, which has ever seriously it may be regarded by senators, as viewed by the correspondents as a highly amusing proceeding.

The senate has periodical attacks of virtuous indignation because the public is kept informed through the press of what the senators do behind the closed doors of their chamber. Yet it is hardly possible that any member of the senate can be ignorant of the fact that the secrets of the executive sessions only look out through senators themselves, and that the information is imparted for public use because interested senators desire that it shall go out correctly. The press correspondents find very little difficulty in ascertaining what has transpired in executive sessions, for the reason that in spite of pledges of secrecy there are few senators who decline to furnish information upon matters which affect their constituencies, or upon which they desire to be set right before the people. There are and will always be senators who for personal or political reasons will desire that executive proceedings shall get into print, and it is doubtful if any plan that can be devised would prevent the disclosure of information in cases where individual or party interests could be advanced by giving it publicity. Never while senators differ about questions that come before them will any rule imposing secrecy upon their deliberations be as effective. Undoubtedly some of the senators who profess to be indignant at the recent disclosures have

been guilty of equally grave violations of the rule against the revelation to outsiders of what takes place in the star-chamber proceedings.

So far as the pending investigation is concerned it is not likely to amount to anything. The men who could tell how the executive sessions secretly are obtained and from whom the newspaper correspondents will not do so. They understand perfectly the necessity of protecting both themselves and the authors of their information, so that all efforts on the part of the senate committee to get any light on their investigation from the newspaper men are certain to fail. And the outcome will be that the executive session faces will continue to be played in the old way. It is strange that enough senators cannot be brought to see the absurdity of this practice, to say nothing of its unrepresentative and unamoral character, to go away with it. It is a custom that cannot be justified on any ground of expediency or necessity, and it is wholly at variance with the nature and spirit of our political institutions.

Its tendency is to depreciate the senate in popular respect and confidence, and such a humiliating exhibition as that body is now making of itself in virtualizing an investigation which is a virtual imputation of faithlessness against its own members, casts a grave reproach on the country. The senate would gain very greatly in popular regard by abolishing the executive session.

ONE of the marked effects of the opening of the Sioux reservation is the stimulus given to the mineral and agricultural development of the Black Hills. As long as the Indians controlled the land directly east, the country was dependent on one outlet to the south.

The removal of that embargo paves the way to railroad competition through a region rapidly filling with settlers. The result is to be seen in the activity displayed in all lines of trade and industry, and the strengthening of confidence among all classes. The Black Hills are entering upon a new era of prosperity, and are bound to become important factors in the trade and commerce of the west.

THE politicians and contractors in South Omaha lay no means unimpaired to check the sentiment for annexation and trench themselves in a permanent job. The taxpayers who most foot the extravagant debts already piled up and meet the largely increased expenses under the laws governing cities of the first class, may well tremble for the future if they permit the jobs to have their own way. They should promptly organize in self-defense, drive out the contractors, and unite with Omaha. One government and commercially South Omaha will be the gain by annexation.

THE march of electricity into all departments of human activity has been the theme of countless poems, yet it remained for Chicago to prove its use in forbidden vocations. Instead of the sandbag garrotes of the fair city have adopted electricity, and in one instance successfully used it in stunning and robbing a victim. Experiments show that a storage battery as large as a cigar case will knock a man out and leave no mark on the victim. It is silent and effective and one of the most dangerous weapons yet placed in the hands of the criminal classes.

It is a fact that within the last year or two the prices of cattle have materially declined, until they have reached a point at which the producers say there is no profit in raising cattle. Undoubtedly more than one cause has operated to produce the state of affairs of which the stockmen complain, and which has been made the subject of investigation by a committee of the United States senate, but the principal cause assigned is the manipulation of the market and the control of transportation rates by the alleged beef ring. Whatever the causes, however, it is a fact which the experience of consumers will verify that the low prices to the producer have not correspondingly benefited the consumer. But the same thing is true of other commodities than beef. A Chicago contemporary recently noted that bread made from wheat grown in the northwestern states and ground into flour by the mills of Minneapolis is sold in Chicago at five and six cents a pound, while the same flour shipped to Liverpool and there baked into bread is sold at two and two and a half cents a pound. And our contemporary observes: "While the profits of the farmers have been shored away on one side the consumer of their products has secured little or no relief. Instead of the low prices of products in first hands being reflected in the prices of the consumer the case is exactly the opposite; prices in first hands and in the hands of the man who has a family to feed are relatively wider apart than almost ever before."

The loss of the farmer brings no corresponding gain to the consumer. The gain is to the railroads and the middlemen. So it is with pretty much the whole list of necessities. Such as are not controlled by trusts or syndicates are at the mercy of speculators and railroad managers, who prosper by plundering both the producer and the consumer. Such a condition is certainly a serious reproach to the American economic system, and constitutes a very worthy subject for the consideration of statesmen. The time is certainly ripe for some manifestation of public concern in the interests of the consumer, and it is to be hoped the interstate cattlemen's convention will be successful in discovering the causes which are operating against the producers of meat without any advantage to the people who eat it, and will point out a practicable remedy.

THE brilliant editor of London Truth, Mr. Labouchere, is not likely to suffer very greatly in popular regard by reason of his suspension from the house of commons as a punishment for his statement implicating Lord Salisbury in the efforts that have been made to shield certain persons identified with the Cleveland street scandal. Undoubtedly Mr. Labouchere understood fully the risk he was taking in thus involving the name of the premier in a matter that has stirred English society to the core, and which men high in official life have undoubtedly endeavored to keep as much as possible from the public gaze, but for this reason his courage in arraigning the highest officer in the government will command the greater admiration of Mr. Labouchere show that he did not proceed without having very thoroughly fortified his position, and the fact of his suspension will not detract in the public mind the effect of his charges, nor will Lord Salisbury be able to silence a popular demand for an explanation that will refute the charges

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AN interstate cattlemen's convention has been called to meet at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 11th of this month, to inquire into the causes which have led to the low prices of beef to the producers without any corresponding benefit to the consumer. The proposed inquiry is altogether unique, a convention to consider the interests of the consumer being a decided innovation. It is not on this account, however, the less important or commendable, and while it is not to be expected that it will result in anything to the benefit of the consumer, it may be hoped that it will impart some information, explanatory of his uniform position as a victim under all conditions of the market, that will not be wholly without interest to him. He can obtain no satisfactory information from his butcher. He may learn from the market quotations that that plausible individual is enabled to buy his beef at four or five cents a pound, and he will naturally wonder why it is that he is asked twelve to fifteen cents for a steak, according to the cut, but if he has the courage to put the question to the butcher he is as likely as anything else to go away convinced that the dealer in meat is the man to be commiserated.

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REGULATION OF ELEVATORS.

An Idea of a Member of the Transportation Board. A Receiver—Skipped with \$800—The Capital City to Be.

Lincoln, Neb., March 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The elevators of Nebraska ought to be opened to producers indiscriminately for shipment of grain. This sentiment was very emphatically expressed by a member of the state board of transportation to THE BEE representative this morning. "As they are operated today it is well known that they are at the expense of the producer. The system is wrong that puts machinery into the hands of capitalists to be operated at the expense of the producer of any state. Now, in Minnesota and Illinois elevators are open to all comers at certain fixed charges for the storing, cleaning and loading of grain, for shipment to the eastern grain markets. The rates for this service are regulated and established by a commission empowered by legislative act, and in the two states named the duties in connection with the regulation of warehouses is made additional to the duties of the railroad commissioners. The basis of rates is similar to that for transportation charges, and entitles a just return on the investment of capital.

"The operation of a system of elevators under regulation, as heretofore stated, secures for the producer, untroubled by the competition of his product to the competitive markets of the country, viz: Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, a market not compelled to accept of inferior local products, but in a much better position afforded by the alternative of selling to the local buyers at the regular market rate, or to the market, or he can, if he so desires, store his grain, and upon the through warehouse receipt which he obtains therefor is provided with an unquestionable basis for credit.

"In the case now pending before the supreme court under the caption of proceedings, instituted by the attorney general, for the obnoxiousness of an order of the state board of transportation in the case of the Kinwood Grain Elevator, the board declared that common carriers are without authority to acquire and hold lands for granting to individuals special privileges for speculative profits, then the elevators already located on the Missouri elevator grounds could be made to accept of a rental of their lands at the expiration of the year, and if the board had followed with a recommendation to the legislature for the passage of a law authorizing the board to execute contracts for the location and operation of elevators on its grounds adjacent to sidetracks, such elevators to be operated at all times, the receipt for grain and loading into cars of grain (establishing a fixed maximum price per bushel for the service, with provision allowing the power of the railroad commissioner to regulate the rates with a view of limiting the earnings to a just return on the investment of capital) would have been an easy matter.

"Such a measure would not only meet with the hearty support, not only of the farmer, but of the elevator men, and the state would very likely favor its passage most earnestly, for this reason: At about the same time as the grain elevators producing sections of the state are two or three times more elevators built upon railroad grounds, it is perfectly natural to suppose that the elevator owners and lessees would have a fair rate of profit on the outlay for securing and under the heavy expense of renting and erecting of spur tracks to a new location.

"By many it will be conceded that such a system of elevator operation would do of greater benefit to the producers of the state than the temporary method of declaring that having allowed one person the use of its lands for the building and operation of a grain elevator, a railroad must extend the same privilege to all others desiring it.

"This would absolutely shut out monopolistic tendencies, so far as grain is concerned, and such firms as Harris, Woodman & Co., mentioned very justly a few days since in this column, would be forced to secure and gain individual control of fifty or more of the principal elevators of the state, and the great mass of producers, however poor, would be enabled to reap the benefit of the market for their products whenever circumstances compelled them to put them on the market."

The Guaranty, North America, an insurance company of Montreal, Canada, filed its annual report, today, in this city. The assets of the company are \$1,100,000. The liabilities are \$1,000,000. The net profit is \$100,000. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000. The surplus is \$100,000. The company has a net worth of \$1,100,000. The company has a net profit of \$100,000. The company has a net profit of \$100,000.

Joseph H. Webster asks the district court to appoint a receiver for the property lot 3, block 3, Irving Park addition to the city of Lincoln, formerly owned by Edward J. Starr, but now owned by the Real Estate Trust. The plaintiff alleges that he sold the lot to Starr, and allowed him to place a first mortgage on the lot for the purpose of erecting a house. He alleges further that Starr failed to pay off all of the mechanic's bills, and that he had to Starr securing him with a mortgage deed. Later on Starr died, and property to Hertram, and plaintiff therefore seeks an accounting.

A. C. Scouler was given a divorce from his wife, Lena, this morning on the ground of desertion on their wedding day. General C. H. Van Dyke is in ten city jail today. He was arrested at the city jail for a violation of the laws of the state. He was arrested at the city jail for a violation of the laws of the state. He was arrested at the city jail for a violation of the laws of the state.

Captain Hax, one of the most familiar faces at the state house, and who has been on the sick list for several days, has just recovered his usual health. West Lincoln is to have a sausage factory, to be operated by the packing company, shortly. Mrs. Ballard, aged ninety years, mother of Mrs. J. E. Richards of this city, is reported to be in failing health.

A. H. Smith, formerly of this city, has been appointed assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Burlington system of roads, and interest upon the duties of his position today. Mrs. N. H. Weaver left today for a two weeks' visit in the family of Judge Jackson at Allison, Kan. C. O. Strickland, the flour merchant, was once up for \$200 this afternoon. He gave a \$200 note to a salesman who had formerly been employed as a traveling salesman to have cashed for him, as he was too busy to go to the bank himself. The police are looking for him. Mrs. Wickwire—"Have you ever noticed how much more graceful a woman is with her hands than a man is?" Mr. Wickwire—"Well, it is no particular credit to her. She has to be. She can't get any pockets to stick them into out of sight."

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard university has just issued the annual reports of its president and treasurer for 1889. The Methodist church will have a new university in Washington, D. C., if present plans are realized. Education is an important factor in the solution of the southern problem. Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., has 400 students in all departments.

The polytechnic institute at Worcester, Mass., has introduced a new course of electrical engineering, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering. Brown hall, the new college dormitory at Princeton, is 177 feet long, while old Nassau hall, which was replaced by the new one in 1876, was the largest building in the United States.

The John L. Lincoln fund, which was started by the alumni of Brown university for the benefit of the university last month, has already reached the forty-six-thousand-dollar mark. The senior lectures on "Law" are attracting a great deal of attention at Brown university. It is not all unlikely that a law school will develop there within two or three years.

Katherine Conant is the professor of history and political economy at Wellesley college. In the February number of Education she tells how she is preparing her students for citizenship. What next? Prof. Woodrow Wilson, who has recently been elected by the board of trustees to the chair of political economy and jurisprudence, has been elected to the chair of political economy at Princeton college who has been elected to this position.