THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR.

UNDER the present system of assessment the poor bear the burden of taxation and the wealthy escape.

THE Denver *Tribune* says that many people in Denver are using snow in place of the Holly water for drinking purposes and find it more digestible.

ON the third of March, 1883, the terms of twenty-six United States senators will expire, of whom fifteen are democrats and eleven republicans.

THE confirmation of Marshal Bierbower wasn't very long delayed after Paddock's return to Washington. That committee thought senatorial comity was about played out.

FORTY two railroads increased their earnings in January $829,000 over January of last year. These companies evidently paid for the grease they used in which according to Manager Touzalin, they differ from the Republican Valley railroad.

WISCONSIN is the latest claimant for a cabinet position, and Postmaster Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, is the unhappy aspirant. New York would be much pained if Henry C. should supplant Postmaster James.]

THE electoral count after all the wrangling and bitterness of the debates of the session proceeded peacefully and satisfactorily, and James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur hold an undisputed title to the the presidency and vice presidency.

"VAN WYCK'S grangers" is the latest term of reproach applied by the democracy monopoly organ of Omaha to the farmers of Nebraska. The *Herald* will find that Van Wyck's grangers constituency ar'nt of the Church Howe granger stamp.

PARNELL is coming again to America. It is to be hoped he won't miss Omaha during his trip. Omaha has as patriotic and intelligent an Irish population as any city of its size in the United States, and Mr. Parnell will receive a warm reception in our midst.

THE city comptroller of Kansas City in his report for the last six months makes the following remark: "It is my belief that the state would gain largely by assessing property at something near its value, and make a correspondingly low tax levy, and that it would do more to secure imigrants than all the immigration boards in the country." This is even more true of Omaha than Kansas City. At least one-half of the personal property of Omaha's men of wealth escapes taxation.

THE BEE is always glad to hear from country correspondents upon matters of interest, but it must insist on brevity in the most of the communications sent in for publication. Few topics are of enough interest to warrant a column space in a newspaper. The shorter and more condensed a communication the greater its chance of seeing the light in the columns of a journal.

TURKEY believes that Greece intends to fight before many weeks, and has resorted to the usual Turkish methods of increasing the imperial revenues. The already grievously taxed Mussulman must submit to new extortions; the land tax is increased, and is to be paid five years in advance; salaries, except in the war department, have been stopped, and the people of Constantinople will have to contribute to a forced loan. These measures indicate the desperate financial condition of the empire. The probabilities of war are not diminished by the interc ange of notes among the powers but there is no doubt that Greece would listen to any proposition less unjust to her and less dishonorable to the powers than the suggestion for a new arbitration, which is a plain violation of the engagements made at Berlin.

OMAHA as well as Chicago needs some active reform in the administration of its justice's courts. Not to speak of the police court which has long been a stench in the nostrils of every honorable minded citizen of Omaha the practice of the courts in the various wards need regulation and modification. It is not now too late for our legislature to take up this matter and consider the following points brought out some days ago by the Chicago *Times*, a number of which are applicable in the practice in Nebraska

A justice's court ought not to be a shop for the sale of judgments to the customer that brings most business. But they will be such if in large cities the justices of the peace are permitted to compete with each other for business, which they will do if the business of any and every part of the country can be transacted before any justice the plaintiff may select, subject to the power of the defendant to swear a change of venue to the next nearest justice. A change of venue ought not to be an invitation to universal and unpunishable perjury, but it is. A justice's writ of replevin ought not to be a means of theft, but it will be as long as no place of general storage is provided for replevied goods. A justice's judgment ought not to be a mere bagatelle, a means of beginning a suit in the circuit court, but it will be such so long as every person against whom it is rendered is entitled to a new trial of the same cause of action, in the circuit court, instead of an inquiry as to whether the justice of the peace erred in its decision, upon merely filing an appeal bond. A cause in a justices' court tried without error ought to stand on the same footing as a cause in any other court tried without error. This would relieve the circuit court calendar of hundreds of needless causes, whose presence there for re-trial, after having been once fairly tried without error, is not only a nuisance, but a contempt of the principle of justice itself. The injury, there[illegible] upon appeal from a justice cou[illegible] not be a new trial, but an[illegible] to see whether the [illegible] On this basis, [illegible]days determine [illegible]de in Chic[illegible]

THERE are two fundamental questions involved in any discussion of the railroad issue. The first, whether the state possesses the right to regulate common carriers for the public good, and the second, whether such regulation in particular cases is feasible and expedient. Few organs of the monopolies are bold enough to day to question the power of the people to pass laws upon the subject of railway discrimination and extortion. The decision of the highest tribunal in the land has forever settled that question for all but captious monopoly attorneys like George Ticknor Curtis, and there is little likelihood that an opinion grounded upon such plain principles of equity and popular sovereignty and fortified by a chain of precedents of three hundred year's antiquity will be reversed by any succeeding bench. Legislatures have in a number of cases maintained their right to regulate their corporate creatures and shown their power in passing laws restricting charges and providing for the proper taxation of railway property and franchises, and all attempts on the part of the railroads to question or nullify such laws and constitional provisions have failed.

In Nebraska, however, there is room for neither doubt or question on this point. Our constitution distinctly avers the right and power of the people to pass laws for the regulation of railroads. It declares that the legislature, which is the representative of the people, shall deal with the railway problem and prevent oppression, extortion and discrimination by the enactment of such laws as are necessary for this purpose. With arguments upon this point, then, our legislators have nothing whatever to do. The clear, distinct and adequate declaration of the constitution takes the matter entirely out of their hands and precludes the possibility of any dispute upon the question within the confines of our state.

The only question, then, which admits of any debate whatsoever is that of the method of applying the constitutional provision to the railway corporations in Nebraska. Are the roads charging extortionate rates? Are discriminations practised upon our producers? Is the avowedly selfish policy of self aggrandisement pursued by the railroad managers in Nebraska contrary to the best interests of the public at large? Is the system of rebates and drawbacks granted to favored individuals subversive of general commercial prosperity and does such a system tend to the building up of the fortunes of the railway henchmen at the expense of the community at large? Are there minor monopolies, rings within rings, land and coal companies, grain elevator syndicates—fostered by the monopolies within their corporate existence or conducted in connection with the companies, whose operation tends to concentrate the business of the state and place it under the control of common carriers? These are a few of the questions which must be answered by an emphatic negative before the imperative necessity of laws governing and regulating the railroads can be denied by the corporation managers. That the people of Nebraska were convinced that flagrant abuses existed in the railroad managements of this state is manifest from the provision which they incorporated into the constitution of 1870, commanding the legislature to deal with the railroad question and ordering it to pass laws against discrimination and extortions. The last ten years have brought no cessation of the charges made by the producers of this state against the railroad managers. Protests and memorials have poured into the legislatures from every portion of the state reciting a long list of enormities practiced upon Nebraska producers by the monopolies. These charges have been made openly and have been confined to no one line. At no time have they been more numerous than during the past year until at the present time the demand for legislative relief has taken the form of a general up-rising of the people, and an almost unanimous demand for the redress of their grievances. The very unanimity of this movement is proof enough of the truth of the charges against the railroads, and its force cannot be broken down by the simple denials of the monopoly managers, however plausible. This being the case, no argument can be adduced strong enough to weigh against such a mass of proofs The imperative command of our constitution is enforced by the united demand of Nebraska's toilers and wealth-producers. The duty of the legislature admits of no question. Laws should and must at once be passed prohibiting discrimination and extortion on the part of the corporate monopolies within our state. If this legislature fails in its duty another will be found which will go to still further extremes and carry out to the very letter, the mandate of the constitution.

TILDEN has been elected as an honorary member of the Jeffersonian democratic association. He is already a member of the everlasting candidates and railroad wrecker's society.

THE Chicago *Tribune* in commenting upon the nomination of Stanley Matthews to the vacant seat upon the supreme bench truthfully remarks:

It has been observed everywhere that railroad attorneys who are appointed to the bench may be depended upon to sustain special privileges and monopoly practices in all cases that come before them. This remark applies with equal force to local courts, districts courts, and supreme courts. Whether it is the recollection of the large fees they have received in their former capacity, or because their previous advocacy has made so strong an impression on their line of thought that they cannot throw it off, certain it is that they always retain a veneration for "vested rights" as something sacred, and that they lean toward the corporations whenever the issue lies between them and the people. The uniformity of this rule is a lasting warning against the choice of railroad attorneys of long standing for high judicial positions.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

A new brass band has been organized in Deadwood.

A discovery of good coal has been made on Battle creek.

The Masons of Rapid City propose to erect a Masonic temple.

Rapid City is to erect a public library building to cost $1,800.

The business men of Deadwood have organized a board of trade.

Continued strikes of rich prospects are reported from French Creek.

There have been several cases of claim jumping on French creek.

A Deadwood man won $2,500 at poker from a Lead City man a few nights ago.

The Spruce gulch ice company have put up 500 tons of ice for the coming season.

The Terra 20-stamp mill at Lead has hung up 40 of its stamps for lack of water.

Central City had a close call last week in the burning of the old Langrishe theatre.

Twelve new Concord coaches will be put upon the Pierre route as soon as spring opens.

The ditch that is to bring the water from False bottom to Central will be finished by March 1st.

A rich strike of ore has been made on North Fork, Custer county. The vein is five feet wide.

The Hills are disappointed over the failure of the territorial division to pass the legislature.

The McMaken mica mining company has struck another valuable deposit of mica near Custer City.

Free gold ore has been encountered in the Badger mine shaft, five or six feet under the cement.

Whitewood creek at Deadwood has been flooding Sherman street and doing considerable damage to property.

The ladies of Deadwood are getting up a grand fair to be held for the benefit of the Deadwood fire department.

The cattle in the Black Hills are reported to be doing finely, notwithstanding the cold weather and heavy snows.

Hay is selling at $25 per ton in Deadwood, and it is believed it will run up to $90 before the winter is over.

Eight freight outfits for Custer are between Buffalo Gap and Red Cloud in the deep snow, and their stock either lost or played out.

The telephone wires are being strung around town at Lead, and in a day or two the exchange will be in working order.

There has been more snow this winter than ever known before in the Cheyenne river country, south and east of the Hills.

Twelve mules were stolen from the Fort Meade government stables last Wednesday. Ten of them were found the next day in Deadwood.

The Washington mine in the Custer district is making some fine developments and the ore body is daily growing larger and richer.

David Walzmouth was caught beneath a falling mass of ore in the Badger mine, near Deodwood, on the 31st ult. and had his left leg broken in three places.

The Homestake company is going to erect a 200-stamp mill at the Grant and Old Abe mine, and will also build a 150-stamp mill at the DeSmet mine, in the spring.

Large quantities of ore are being taken out of the mines around Custer City, preparatory to work in the spring, when the water begins to flow.

Eight freight outfits, destined for Custer City from Pierre, were reported on the 29th to be frozen up on the route. Many of the cattle of the trains had died.

A liberal league has been formed in Deadwood and a charter procured from the national organization. About sixty names have been affixed to the paper giving official organization.

An effort is being made by the Hills representatives in the legislature to pass a bill incorporating the city of Deadwood. The bill will provide for an election of city officers, and provide a means of conducting the municipal affairs.

A New Deal.

York Tribune.

The people of Nebraska are now in a fair way of getting a new deal, and surely they desire it. The people are jubilant, and well may they be. For once we can say with some degree of safety that Nebraska's tyranical king, with his army of bumming strikers; with his money and position, has been beaten in open battle. We believe that the people have gained a point and hold the cards for a new deal; but watch the game closely; relax not your dilligence lest the slick fingered enemy "stock" the cards. Money, power, promise, threats and entreaties could not save Paddock, Nance, or even Post, but be ever on the alert for "tricks that are vain," for the will is still in them to serve their master. The people are a power, once arrayed in a determined warfare cannot be cajoled by one or persuaded by the other.

We say it lies within the grasp of the farmers of Nebraska to secure a just recognition, and it is for them to determine whether such recognition shall be had. Pettifog newspapers will tell you that they cannot determine whether or not you are on the right track, because "there are some things we (they) see, and then there are some things we (they) do not see." Such pettifoggers have but one object in view and that is to gain admission and full membership to your organization and either seek office or sell you out, as it pays them best. Such men are bitterly opposed to you now, but as you gain in strength and assume proportions, you will find them with an axe to grind at your expense. Political "snobs" who oppose you now, will only sympathize with you in the future that they may rule or ruin. You may even expect a change to luke warmness since last week on the part of some, but it is unwise to receive them with open arms, for they bode you no good.

Dealing With Great Corporations.

New York Times

The events of the past week have served to impress upon the public mind the great power of corporations holding franchises from the state and the utter inadequacy of existing laws for the protection of the rights and interests of the people The supreme court and the attorney-general of the state have plainly intimated that the consolidation of the rival telegraph companies, and the establishment of a monopoly in a business upon which the people are almost as dependent as upon the operations of the postal department of the government, was opposed to the public interest, and that they would gladly find legal ground upon which it could be restrained But they were powerless to find a remedy, because the laws had been framed in the interest of the corporations rather than that of the public. The fact is that legislation bearing upon the relations of railroad and telegraph companies to the people who have to deal with them has been shaped mainly by the agents of the companies themselves, with a view to increasing their facilities and enlarging their powers. They have known what they wanted, have employed the best talent for promoting their objects, and have been active and persistent under the spur of self-interest, while the people have failed to realize how their rights were liable to be encroached upon. The people have chosen their representatives in legislative bodies with little or no regard to their action upon measures affecting the exercise of corporate franchises, and have left them to act according to their own discretion, while the holders of these franchises have been vigilant to secure representatives of their own interests and to see that they were faithful to them.

While the great railroad and telegraph systems of the country were growing up there was a general and well-founded conviction in the community of their value and importance in promoting the development of industrial interests. There was a disposition to favor them. Not only were franchises of great value freely bestowed upon them, but state and nation lent their credit to them and gave them subsidies in money and lands; towns and counties burdened themselves with debt to help them along, and whatever privileges they desired were allowed on the plea of public benefit. When they began to combine and consolidate it was accepted as a movement in favor of efficiency and economy of management and service, giving great through lines and uniformity of policy. Much that was anticipated as a matter of public benefit was really so, but along with the unrestrained opportunities allowed for growth and expansion came watering of stock, combinations for the throttling of competition and the development of the gigantic power of railroad and telegraph magnates, who were able to tax the community upon its entire business almost at will. The tendency to monopoly and consequent rapacity was not foreseen and provided against. Safeguards that might easily have been raised for the protection of the public were neglected until the power to be restrained and held under control had become well-nigh uncontrollable. It not only had the public at its mercy, but it dominated legislatures, shaped the character of statutes, and left even courts of equity without power to protect the interests of the people.

One of the worst results of past neglect has been to give the corporations a plausible plea of prescriptive right and vested interest. They have come to maintain boldly that the franchises bestowed upon them and the property acquired under these are their own, to do with as their officers and managers may deem best for their own profit, without regard to any claim of right on the part of the public. Fundamental principles of right are declared to have no validity as regards them, and the authority of courts and legislatures is openly derided. This audacious policy has produced timidity among conservative men and given confidence to the corrupt organs and agents of corporate power to contend that there is no ground either of right or expediency for bringing it under control or regulation. But there are indications that the people are waking up to the fact that they have fostered a power which threatens to defy them to put it under restraint. Governments and all their appliances are supposed to be subject to the will of the people and subservient to their interests, but corporations deriving their being and their priveleges from a governmental authority that springs from the people claim the right to conduct their operations without regard to public interest, if they choose to do so, and without being subjected to legal restraints. This attitude forebodes a struggle for the mastery. The authority of state and national government, each in its sphere, to take action for the regulation of corporate action so as to secure the just rights of the people is beyond question. The expediency of exercising it in a judicious manner can no longer be doubted. It remains for the people to exert themselves to make legislatures act in their behalf by the choice of men who will represent their interests and by insisting on their fidelity to those interests when chosen. It is desirable for all concerned that the result should be secured without a fierce agitation that would be likely to result in extreme measures, but if it cannot be obtained without an all-absorbing struggle for that sole purpose, such a struggle, with all its evils, will be sure to come.

The Bandmaster's Account.

"Yes, I seen most of the fight," responded the gentleman on the hydrant to the eager enquiries of the reporter. "You know the little fellow come dancing down the street, and waltzed right up to the big one and fetched him one in the eye. I knowed there would be a contillion so I chasseed to one side. The tall fellow balanced to corners, and tripped the little fellow across the cartrack. He jumped up and polkaed around until he see an opening and went in.

"For two minutes it was all hands around till the little fellow got a hip lock and flung the big one. Then he got up and schottisched after the little one, and got in on his ear. The little fellow forward toed and lifted him under the chin. Then they had a grand change for wind, and ladies in the center, which fetched 'em both down. Then the quadrille was lively, you bet! The big one reeled off, and caromed on his eye, and then it was gents the same for about three minutes.

"You'd think they were walking for a cake. The little man varsouvienned about like a hot wire, but the big one stood on the forward and back till he got a show, and it was seat your partners for the little man. Oh, you can bet she was a redowa from the start to the finish, only I'd like to have seen the little fellow mazourka him."

"May I ask your business?" inquired the reporter.

"I play for parties. You might publish my card and give me a lift." —[Ex.

Of Course She Failed

Detroit Free Press.

"So she's all broken up, eh?" replied a Detroit landlady when she heard of the failure of another woman in the same business in Toledo. "Well, I knew it was only a question of time. I was in her house for a week, and I saw plainly that she had no economy about her. I tell you a landlady must think and plan."

"Yes."

"Not only in great things but in small. There is philosophy in running a boarding-house."

"How?"

"Well, I can't stop to tell you more than one instance. I having buckwheat pancakes every morning for breakfast for fourteen boarders. They use butter on their cakes. I keep the butter on ice until it is as hard as a rock. The cakes are all placed on the table, not smoking hot, but mildly warm—just warm enough to soften the outside of a lump of butter. In this way I make a saving of over two pounds of butter per week over the usual way of rushing on hot pancakes. It is only one dodge of 100, but the landlady who doesn't play more or less of them must ultimately come to grief."

The royal decree dissolving the Spanish cortes was read at yesterday's sitting. It is reported the new ministry intend to change all Spanish representatives abroad.

CARL'S CAUSTIC NOTE.

Senator Dawes Severely Handled by Secretary Schurz.

An Avalanche of Cutting Sarcasm.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—10 p. m.—Secretary Schurz has addressed an open letter to Senator Dawes in reply to a speech recently delivered by that gentleman in the senate, in which he reflected on the conduct of the interior department in connection with the Poncas. The letter is very sarcastic in tone, and in it the secretary quotes from that portion of Senator Dawes speech in which he stated that he had complained of the wrongs of the Poncas to the head of the department, entreating him to endeavor to redress them. In reply to this Secretary Schurz says: "I have made inquiry into this subject and have been informed there is no man in the interior department to-day, who can remember you ever to have spoken to him upon this matter, except in questions asked in proceedings of the committee on investigation and as to myself, I wish you to understand me clearly, whatever speeches you may have made elsewhere, you never approached me personally on this subject, either by way of entreaty or otherwise. The subject of all your entreaties in the Indian department is recorded in a dozen or two of applications for office, urged by you and filed with your name during that period, of your new-born anguish about the red man. I do not mean to blame you for retailing places and favors in this department or elsewhere, but when you have come for that only, then you must not tell me and the public that you come with implorations for the poor Poncas, and that I coldly received your appeals."

In reply to Dawes' remarks that the recent methods of treating the Indians is un-American, Schurz says: "There never was an Indian unjustly killed in this country until a German-born American citizen became secretary of the interior. All has been peace, love and fraternity. The Redman has for three centuries reposed upon the gentle bosom of his white brother, and no man to make him afraid until this dangerous foreigner, in an evil hour for the republic, was clothed with authority to disturb that harmonious accord and to disgrace the American name with espionage in the Indian camps and the blood of slaughtered victims, and all this he did in his efforts to naturalize on American soil the dark and cruel methods of the imperial government of which this foreigner notoriously is, and has always been, a faithful and ardent worshiper and champion."

One Touch of Nature, Etc.

A respected and widely known lady, of Salem, N. J., Mrs. Ruth Powers, being asked her opinion of a certain popular remedy, thus rendered it: I am pleased to say that I know St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with excellent results, and can cheerfully recommend it to all persons similarly affected.

Physicians Recommend It.—Your Thomas Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale, which is richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractions and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved from pain. JOS. BRAUDIS, M. D.

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*4:00, 6:16 and 8:15 p. m.

*The 8:17 a. m. run, leaving Omaha, and the 4:00 p. m. run, leaving Fort Omaha, are usually loaded to full capacity with regular passengers.

The 6:17 a. m. run will be made from the post-office, corner of Dodge and 16th streets.

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AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Vice President.

H. W. YATES, Cashier.

A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney

JOHN A. CREIGHTON.

F. H. DAVIS, Asst Cashier.

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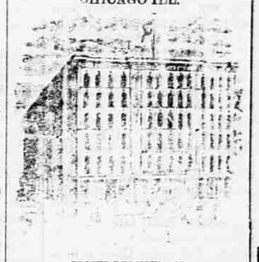

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