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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

BISMARCK thinks the American Sabbath tyrannical. The count has never listened to an Omaha sacred concert.

SIoux Indians in Dakota predict a swelling flood for the upper Missouri country from the melting of the deep snow this spring. The lower Missouri is not likely to escape.

JIM BLAINE, in the house of representatives during the last winter, would have been worth a hundred thousand votes to the republican party.

A GIFT of \$150,000 to Cleveland university by Luther E. Holden is reported. Holden is the great Utah mining sharp who cleared a cool million by selling the old Telegraph mine to a French company.

On Monday the president, cashier and book-keeper of the Fifth Ward Savings bank, of Jersey City, which closed its doors on January 10, were sentenced to the penitentiary. Jersey justice is almost as prompt in its operation as Jersey lightning.

A MEDICAL grist mill is to be added to the state university at Lincoln, with power to grant diplomas and grind out full-fledged doctors. It was a hasty and senseless move on the part of the legislature. The country has too many medical schools and too few good ones. Large cities are the only locations where such institutions can flourish. Distinguished physicians and surgeons fit to instruct students, and large hospitals offering suitable clinical advantages cannot be found elsewhere. The score of weak and inconsequential diploma mills which drag out their existence all over the United States have done more to degrade the medical profession than any other cause. Many have been started by physicians for no other purpose than to advertise themselves as professors. None of them can bear a moment's comparison in the advantages they offer with the great medical colleges of the east. For these reasons the addition of a medical department to the state university is a mistake.

BEN BUTTERWORTH, who retires to private life after March 4th, is straining himself to force through congress the Southern Pacific consolidation bill which is a job of the most flagrant description. Its object is to revive the lapsed land grants of the Texas Pacific and transfer them over to Huntington's syndicate with all the rights which will accrue from their possession. The Texas Pacific never earned an acre of the 50,000,000 now demanded on behalf of the Central Pacific and there is no reason why this enormous slice of the public domain should pass into the hands of the Central Pacific monopoly. Another object of this job which is being urged by the railroad lobby with desperate energy is to raise the Southern Pacific and the other connecting roads above the jurisdiction of the states through which they run. It makes them a federal corporation, which will claim at once that its acts and methods of doing business cannot be supervised by any local authorities. Congress has twice refused to pass this bill under a suspension of the rules, and any representative who votes for it will lay himself open to the gravest suspicions of having been tampered with by the railroad lobby.

A citizen of Charleston happened to be in a certain office in Lincoln, Neb., last week, and noticed quite a commotion among a number of leading business men who dropped in. He discovered the cause to be their apprehensions lest the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the state capital should fail to pass the legislature. Our Charleston gentleman was let into the secret, and it was found out that an additional four thousand dollars was needed to get the bill through. A number of leading business men were then called upon with a subscription paper, the sum was raised, and the next day the bill passed by a small majority. Just think of the economy of our Nebraska neighbors! Only four thousand dollars to get an appropriation bill through, and that raised in Lincoln in a couple of hours. Why, such a bill in Iowa would have cost fifty thousand. Nebraska is the place for cheap legislation.—Chariton (La.) Democrat.

If there is a single member of the legislature at Lincoln who pretends to

doubt that the capital appropriation steal was lobbied through, he is either a wilful liar or a blind idiot.

Of course the investigating committee failed to locate the payments of money or the subscribers to the funds, but every one in Lincoln knows perfectly well that money was paid for votes, and that a corruption fund for this purpose was raised by subscription of Lincoln merchants.

The Bee did not hesitate to make the charge, and it has seen or heard nothing to make it retract it. On the contrary all the evidence adduced by Senator D.C.'s committee went to substantiate in every respect its accusations.

It appears that even the country papers in Iowa knew something of the corrupt lobbying which attempted to impose upon the people of Nebraska a tax of \$50,000 for an addition to the state capital for which there can be no demand for years to come.

TAKING THE FRANCHISES

The corporations of Nebraska oppose the idea that they can be taxed for the peculiar privileges which they enjoy, and which have been granted them by legislative power. The state or the city confers on a corporation the right to do certain things not permitted the natural individual or association of individuals, by means of which large sums of money are annually made. Without this privilege the corporation might be so exposed to competition that its business would possess comparatively little value. On this account the franchise is property, and according to our constitution, is subject to taxation for what it is worth. To arrive at the value of a franchise, the market price of its stock is averaged for a period, and is regarded as the full value of the franchise and capital invested to make the franchise of practical value. From the sum of the capital stock, as thus obtained, deductions are made for all tangible property on which the corporation pays taxes. Thus a street car corporation would be taxed for horses, buildings, cars and other tangible property, but these things might not represent more than half the market value of the corporation's property. The franchise represents the remainder, for it is the franchise which has made the property worth twice as much as it cost.

The supreme court of California has settled this question in the case of the Spring Valley vs. Schottler et al. The board of supervisors had raised the assessment of the Spring Valley company from \$5,000 to \$50,000, which latter sum was the estimated value of the company's franchise. The company held that the value of their franchise should not be taxed—that their property consisted of certain flumes, reservoirs, pipes and other things the assessors could see and feel, and that the difference between the assessed value of these tangible things and the market value of the stock was a species of property which the company might enjoy without being taxed for. The supreme court decided that the board of supervisors' assessment should stand and that the value of the franchise, which was taxable, was properly arrived at by the method described.

Notwithstanding the mandate of our constitution every corporation in Nebraska has evaded the taxes upon their franchise, because the revenue law has been deficient in specifying the means by which the value of the franchises should be determined. On this account thousands of dollars every year in taxes, lost to our people, have been added to the profits of the corporations. No revenue law passed by the legislature will be complete which makes no provision for the assessment and taxation of the franchises of public corporations.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The twenty-first French Crisis since Sedan, has ended in the resignation of the Fallieres ministry and Jules Ferry has formed a new cabinet, announced his programme and assumed the duties of premier. M. Ferry's cabinet is made up for the most part of men already well tried and of proved competence in the subordinate administrative positions. His own capabilities are also well known. While he is not a man of great breadth, or a statesman from whom great reforms are to be expected, he is in every way so far superior to the obscure persons who have filled the post of president of the council for the last six months that the uneasiness growing out of the government's repeated exhibitions of incapacity will be sensibly relieved by his acceptance of office. The prime minister yields to the wishes of the chamber of deputies by announcing that the government will at once deprive princes of their military posts. This with the acceptance by the senate of the deputies' expulsion bill seems to settle for the present the excitement into which Pion Pion's manifesto plunged the country. Other portions of Ferry's programme include reforms in the magistracy and the military, and measures to facilitate the execution of public works and to retrench the expenses of the Tunisian occupation. M. Ferry closed his speech with the assurance that France would maintain her place which belonged to her among the nations of Europe as a strong government willing and able to protect

her own interests. It was noticed that no mention was made of the demand made by the deputies for constitutional revision, the object of which is to curtail the power of the senate. It is understood, however, that M. Ferry favors such a proposition, which means fresh disturbances and renewed danger to the stability of the republic.

Carey's confessions in the Phoenix park trials have spread consternation through Ireland, and paralyzed all agitation for the time being. All the conspirators of the 6th of May tragedy with one exception are now in the hands of the government and the evidence for their conviction seems conclusive. The most serious of Carey's minor confessions is that which implicitly charges that the funds of the Land League were used for assisting in the commission of crime, and that P. J. Sheridan, the man who negotiated with the English ministry for Parnell and Davitt's release was connected with the inner circle of assassins. This is earnestly denied by the officers of the Land League, but in this country it has had an unfavorable effect in checking subscriptions which are now greatly needed for famine relief. The government claim to be in possession of evidence showing the existence of a conspiracy of much wider scope and more destructive aim than that of the murder of the late prime minister. Many arrests have been made during the past week, and the terrorism which criminals have exercised over the government now seems to be turned against themselves. Scores of young men who have reason to fear arrest are said to be leaving the country.

In the absence of Mr. Gladstone parliament has begun its work languidly, and debate on the queen's speech dragged slowly through the week until the Irish question came up on Wednesday, in response to inquiries concerning the treaty of Kilmainham and the land league's responsibility for crime in Ireland. The charge that Gladstone, in his negotiations with Parnell, was made the dupe of the radical element in the cabinet, and that every return of the liberal party to power was accompanied by fresh Irish outrages, was repelled by the home secretary, who, while admitting the government had failed to check crime at first, attributed it to the inefficiency of the police. Thursday was noted in the commons for Foster's attack on the land league in a speech which is admitted to be the greatest effort of his life. He charged the land league with diverting its funds to support assassination. He accused Parnell with heading an organization that promoted outrages and incited murder. Parnell refused to respond to the loud cries calling upon him to answer Foster's speech, but it is understood that he will make an aggressive speech in rejoinder before the close of debate.

In Germany attention is directed to the efforts which are being made by the government to renew friendly relations with the Vatican. The pope's speech dragged slowly through the week until the Irish question came up on Wednesday, in response to inquiries concerning the treaty of Kilmainham and the land league's responsibility for crime in Ireland. The charge that Gladstone, in his negotiations with Parnell, was made the dupe of the radical element in the cabinet, and that every return of the liberal party to power was accompanied by fresh Irish outrages, was repelled by the home secretary, who, while admitting the government had failed to check crime at first, attributed it to the inefficiency of the police. Thursday was noted in the commons for Foster's attack on the land league in a speech which is admitted to be the greatest effort of his life. He charged the land league with diverting its funds to support assassination. He accused Parnell with heading an organization that promoted outrages and incited murder. Parnell refused to respond to the loud cries calling upon him to answer Foster's speech, but it is understood that he will make an aggressive speech in rejoinder before the close of debate.

Real estate in Jerusalem is booming. The American consul in that city reports the issue of sixty-five new building permits and for adding to sixty-three others. The population has increased considerably during the past year, as has also that of the city of Jaffa and Hebron, the chief gain being an influx of Russian Jews, and Jaffa now contains nearly 20,000 people. It is by no means impossible that "Judea for the Jews" may become the rallying cry and that it will be made very unpleasant for anyone not of that race dwelling among them.

The taxes paid per capita for war and educational purposes in the various countries of Europe are as follows: In England war taxes amount to \$4.45, educational to 75 cents; in France the respective amounts are \$5.17 and 33 cents; in Prussia \$2.83 and 58 cents; in Russia \$2.45 and 8 cents; in Italy \$1.85 and 16 cents; in Austria \$1.60 and 39 cents; in Switzerland \$1.16 and \$1; in Holland \$4.26 and 76 cents; in Denmark \$2.08 and \$1.10 and in Belgium \$1.62 and 55 cents.

A PALACE OF THE DEVIL.

An Effort for the Suppression of Monte Carlo—George Sand's Description.

The injury sustained by Marseilles, Nice, Genoa and especially Monte Carlo, from the neighborhood of Monte Carlo and its gaming tables, is the subject of an earnest article by Edmond Planchet in the current number of the Revue des deux Mondes. These cities, he says, will not cease their protests until France, for the sake of moral cleanliness, and Italy, for the sake of the sake, exact that the last public gambling establishment in Europe be abolished. Petitions signed by a great number of persons were sent to the French chambers last April. De Freycinet would not entertain the subject, and the motion was laid on the table. In spite of the ministers' opposition the senate sent him the petitions a month later. In that short time the relations between France and Italy had changed. "If it was true," Planchet goes on to say, "that gambling establishments have the power to enrich the people instead of making fortunes for industrial associations, the principle of Monaco would long ago have been white with marble palaces and luxury and prosperity. Not so. Sadness shows in the faces of the miserable inhabitants and more wretched soldiery. Sadder still is the contrast between the beauty of nature and the ugliness of vice. The gambling fever has extended from Monaco to the 'Massons' and 'Mediter-

to be a total disgust on the part of the Chilians with the Piorolista party, from whom more or less hope of a peaceful settlement has been continually held out. Now according to the latest Panama advices the only lingering shred of peace prospect comes from Inglesals in the north. Inglesals is personally more of a man than any of the other Peruvian leaders. He is wealthy and has his property so situated that he could easily live in retirement without taking any part in public affairs. He declares that the country has been defeated, and he believes its safety lies in making an early peace with Chile. This he makes the openly professed platform of his movement. The Chilians favor him for the present, but it is said Inglesals has but an ex-crescent meagre following and no real power whatever, while on the other hand Chile appears to have entirely failed to detach Bolivia from her Peruvian alliance.

Sir William Harcourt is complimented by British papers as being the first home secretary who has had the good sense to recognize the claims of the working classes to be represented on important commissions by members of their own community. One of his first acts was to appoint a workman to an inspectorship of factories, and he has recently given further evidence of his desire to do justice to the interests of labor by appointing two representative workmen to visit and inspect the convict prisons in the vicinity of London. The request was made by the Amalgamated Cab Drivers' society, which claimed that, in the interest of prisoners of the working class, a periodical inspection of prisons should be made by representative workmen, "cognizant of the wants, habits and failings of their class, in order that while incarcerated they should not be subjected to undue severity or unjust treatment of any description at the hands of the officials." As the prison officials for the most part are persons of military training and sympathy the suggestion was an important one, and its adoption by Sir William Harcourt is certain to be productive of some good.

The Sunday law is being strictly enforced in Saxony. The minister of the interior has ordered that in the future workmen employed by the government shall rest on Sunday and the magistrates of towns and villages are prohibited from having work done on a Sunday which can be done on any other day. The police are instructed not to allow the assessors to work on Sunday in the fields, carpenters to ply their trade, sailors to load or unload ships. Hunting and other amusements by which Divine service might be disturbed, are prohibited; and especially military shooting parties are no longer allowed to practice with muskets on Sunday morning during the time of service. Noisy amusements are interdicted and all beer saloons and dance halls are put under police surveillance Saturday night and Sunday to preserve some decorum, according to religious ideas.

There is an alarming increase of lawyers in England. One hundred years ago there were a few less than 300 and at the beginning of the present century there were between 600 and 700. Now there are nearly 7,000. The increase of solicitors is no less marked. In 1880 there were about 1,500; now they number nearly 5,000. The population of England has nearly doubled since 1800, but lawyers multiplied at a ratio nearly three times faster. And this movement has gone on notwithstanding the changes by legal reforms which have made laws less complicated than they were eighty years ago.

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nean' clubs at Nice. All classes of society are affected by it. Small tradesmen ruin themselves at play, and on gala days the roulette flourishes in the open air. Society is demoralized. Suicides are numerous. At Mentone the cottages built to accommodate the rich English and Russian invalids are empty. The doctors caution gamblers against the excitement of gambling and the chill air of the Mediterranean that pierces their lungs when they leave the overheated rooms at night. Of the many pictures that have been drawn of the beauties of the horrors of Monte Carlo there is none more touching than is given in a letter from George Sand. "Strange contrast," she writes. "We leave the magnificence of nature to find ourselves, of a sudden, amid the filth of modern civilization; from the pale rays of the new moon, the great rock sleeps in the shadow and the odor of the orange groves, to the fetid odor of fever and the rattle of the roulette. Young married women gamble while nurses suckle their children on the sofas. A pretty little girl of five drags herself to one of these and falls asleep, overcome with fatigue, heat and ennui. Does her unnatural mother hope to win her a marriage portion? An old foreign lady sits at the gambling table with a lad of twelve, who calls her mother. She seems indifferent about losing or winning. The child plays, too, with the manner of a grown person. He is used to it."

"Restless or frightened shadows wander around the cafe in the vast amphitheater formed by the mountain's steep sides. They looked chilly; perhaps they only look and long for the slight refreshment they no longer have the means to purchase. Some go off with empty pockets. Others accost you and almost beg for a seat in your carriage back to Nice. Suicides are not rare. The waiters at the hotel seem to have a profound contempt for the unlucky. When one of these complains of being badly served the waiter answers by shrugging his shoulders and saying: 'So it would not work to-night!'"

"We dine as best we can in a room full of little tables the people scramble for, deafened by the chattering of advertisements on the lookout for a dinner and a friend to pay for it. We return to the rooms to look for something dramatic. The villainous small drives me away. We rush to the beach and reach the town, situated on a little headland deliciously carved amid the waters. The poor little place seems to shrink, as I did, from the bad air of the gambling house, and to seek refuge among the beautiful trees that surround it."

"We climb the rock to the gloomy, forbidding old castle. It looks tragic in the moonlight. The palace of the prince is charming. It reminds me of the financial home of the governor of Majara. At nine o'clock in the evening the town is silent and deserted. We return by the beach, where only the splash of the waves breaks the silence. The moon has sunk below the horizon. The gaslights enable us to see the base of the great rock and throw greenish streaks across the white marble balustrades. The roulette is still going, the nightingale sings, a child is weeping."

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