

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

The Rev. Mr. Butler has been appointed chaplain of the senate. The name is appropriate. He has a soft job.

The latest case develops the peculiar trait in human nature that people can forget a good deal in a short space of time.

MINNEAPOLIS is now talking about a two-story hotel. By the way what has become of Omaha's six-story million dollar hotel project?

The question now arises whether all the property purchased in this city by the railroads for speculative purposes is to be exempted from local taxation.

SECRETARY LAMAR has again overruled Commissioner Sparks. Settlers on the frontier are beginning to look upon Mr. Lamar as an overruling providence.

It was thought the new election and registration law in Chicago would prevent frauds, but we see that crooked registration work has already been perpetrated.

A BARBER of Farmington, Illinois, shaved a customer with one hand and stole \$80 from his pocket with the other. It is to be hoped that such ambidexterity will not become a common practice.

PRISON life in Michigan has its pleasant features as well as its dark side. A few days ago an opera company gave a performance of the "Mikado" in the prison chapel at Jackson. The song "Talked from a County Jail," was rapturously applauded by the five hundred convicts.

A bankrupt road, a scheming capitalist, a railroad consolidation, heavily watered stock, reduced wages of employees and general strike. This is the history in a nutshell of dozens of labor troubles in the United States within the past ten years.

St. Louis people complain that their gas at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet is proving more expensive than it used to be at \$2.50. It is easier to regulate the price of the article than the rate of the meter. The average gas meter is a constant witness to the possibility of perpetual motion.

REAL estate continues to jump upward, but the assessors will discover in a few weeks that there is really no foundation for the present boom. Lots worth \$2,500 will as usual be assessed at \$120 or less, especially in cases where they belong to rich capitalists who take a hand in the election of the assessors.

Taxing the Land Grants.

Among the various bills introduced in congress for the taxation of the untaxed land grants of the railroads, the one reported by Senator Van Wyck from the committee on public lands is the shortest and most to the point. The favorable report accompanying it is equally brief. It states that the grave injustice of exempting the lands of large corporations from taxation has long been felt as a great wrong by the communities affected and that the statute requiring prepayment of the costs of surveying, selecting and conveying, before the issue of patents, has been of great benefit to the corporations in shielding them from taxation.

The refusal of the railroads to pay taxes on their unpatented lands was early followed by an appeal to the supreme court which sustained them on the grounds that the government had a lien on the land for costs of survey, and that the sale of the lands for non-payment of taxes would deprive the United States of its inchoate right to land involved in case the companies should never pay costs and obtain title to the same.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no lands granted to any railroad, or for any act of congress shall be exempt from local taxation by states, territories, and other municipal corporations on account of any lien of the United States upon the same for the costs of surveying the same, or because no patent has been issued therefor.

It is further enacted, That any such lands sold for taxes shall be taken by the purchaser subject to the lien for costs of surveying, selecting and conveying, to be paid in such manner as the secretary of the interior may by rule provide. Provided further, That this act shall apply only to lands situated opposite to and commencing with the right of way of said roads and in organized countries.

Sec. 2. That if any railroad corporation required by law to pay the costs of surveying, selecting or conveying any lands granted to such company by acts of congress, shall for thirty days neglect or refuse to pay any such costs after demand for payment thereof by the secretary of the interior, he shall notify the attorney general, who shall at once commence proceedings to collect the same.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not affect the right of the government to declare or enforce a lien on lands granted to such company. It is better late than never. The whole record of the land grants from their first inception by congress to the present time is one of bribery, fraud and high-water robbery of the public for the benefit of the corrupt crew of jobbers who have been engaged in wrecking the land grant roads. The Union Pacific grant was made for a specific time. At the end of five years from the completion of the road all undisposed-of lands were to revert to the government. The object of this clause in the grant was to prevent the railroads from holding the lands for speculative purposes and to stimulate or expedite sale of the vast domain lying parallel to the roads.

Legal chicanery and official corruption combined clinched the corporation clutch on the land grant ten years after the Union Pacific was completed, and a decision of the supreme court fastened their unlawful grip on the unsold domain by deciding that because the road had mortgaged its lands the grant was "disposed of" under the meaning of the charter. For more than twenty years the Union Pacific has retained the lands in Nebraska and elsewhere without paying a dollar of taxes on this class of property and its course has been sustained by the supreme court on the grounds stated in the report of the senate committee as afforded. The position of the New York financial institutions of all kinds is no doubt strong as a whole, stronger than was usually the case before the small panic of May, 1873, but there is no longer the great accumulation of idle money which was so marked during nearly the whole of last year.

A NEW YORK publisher has issued in pamphlet form the "Oster Joe" poem and has the sublime cheek to ask twenty-five cents for it. He is a little late, as nearly every copy was scattered in this country as well as every "patent-inferno" weekly has published it, and if there is a man, woman, or child who has not already become tired of seeing and hearing "Oster Joe," she, he, or it ought to be exhibited in a dime museum.

The Grant family, while they have had their misfortunes, have been pretty lucky after all. Mrs. Grant receives a handsome pension, and has realized \$250,000 from Gen. Grant's memoirs, while Buck Grant will come to a fortune of about \$1,000,000, ex-Senator Chaffee. With this much money in the family it is not likely that Fred Grant or any other member will suffer much.

ARBITRATION as a means of settling labor differences is making rapid headway. Several state legislatures are considering arbitration bills, among the latest to join in the movement being the legislature of Virginia. While these proposed bills may not accomplish all that is intended or wished for, yet they will effect some good. They are at least a step in the right direction.

It has been generally supposed that the United States has more office-holders in proportion to its population than any other country. This, however, is an erroneous impression. Little Greece has a native population of only 1,250,000, with 19,000 civil officials in the public service. The annual revenue amounts to \$5,000,000, and one-half of it goes to the support of the office-holders.

The rumor that President Cleveland contemplates matrimony has been revived. This has probably been done to show that he has not been entirely overcome by innocuous desuetude.

The passenger rate to San Francisco is not more than ten dollars. Nobody but a Nebraska legislator would have the cheek to ask for a pass.

WHEN it is taken into consideration that 7,000 bills have been introduced in the present congress and that three have become laws, we can feel assured that the country is safe. What would have

become of the country if 4,997 of the bills had become laws?

NEVADA has no fear of a Mormon invasion. Its soil won't support a jack-rabbit, much less a Mormon.

POLITICAL POINTS.

There are indications that the Connecticut democrats will nominate Congressman Seymour for governor.

Hiram Atkins, editor of the Montpelier Patriot, is named as the rival of Senator Edmunds in Vermont.

The Philadelphia Times says Congressman Bingham, O'Neill and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, will be renominated without trouble.

Galsusha A. Grow hopes to succeed Mitchell as senator from Pennsylvania. He is said to regard the present generation of statesmen a poor lot.

It is reported that the Tennessee republicans will nominate for governor Gen. George Money of Nashville, an ex-confederate brigadier. Money makes the race.

Chauncey Black, son of the late Judge Black, is in the race for the democratic nomination for governor of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Beaver will probably be the republican nominee.

Chicago News: We believe if Senator Edmunds stood on a barren island 10,000 leagues from any other human being he could put his hand on a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Simon Cameron, aged 87, has lived to see an increase of about 50,000,000 in the population of this country, and he still hangs every man of them who does not pull with the Cameron clan. Only a short time ago he gave his young grandson a list of Pennsylvania politicians who worked against Don's election as senator, and told the youngster to remember them when he should get into politics.

The Rise of Wages.

Wages should be the last thing to rise, if they are the first to fall.

Capital and Labor.

The ambition of corporations and capital must be bounded, and the demands of labor must be moderate or both will suffer.

A Padlock Wanted.

The Utah legislature is detained at Salt Lake City by a deadlock. It would be more gratifying to see it detained by a padlock.

It Was Overlooked.

The Washington correspondents were curiously negligent last week. The purchase of a new door-mat for Secretary Whitney's house was entirely overlooked.

Valuable Information.

The newspapers are publishing portraits of the candidates for the several offices in Chicago are furnishing to the detective agencies of this country some valuable information for future use.

The Use of Lent.

Lent is now upon us, and the democrats may accordingly comfort themselves with the reflection that the fasting to which they are subjected by Mr. Cleveland's civil service reform theory places them for once in harmony with a prevailing religious sentiment.

What She Should Have Said.

"March did come in like a lion, didn't it?" exclaimed Amy, as she met the high school girl on the street yesterday. "That expression has fallen into innocuous desuetude," replied Mildred; "you should have said that it was a lion, with the characteristics of a decided bovine nature."

The New Orleans Execution.

It was a bad business from beginning to end, and heaven and earth were moved to defend justice. But the governor stood firm and said: "Let the law be carried out under all circumstances." Those were memorable words. They ought to be stereotyped and brought north.

Good Advice.

If the five vertices of the community in which you now live to see that you have not enough ability to throw stones at the chickens, don't come out there, owing to excessive and exorbitant freight charges, cartridges with which to practice on you cost two cents apiece.

Well Explained.

"I think you might go to church to-day. You used to go every Sunday before we married."

A French Idea of the American Stage.

Zola announces that he has authorized a dramatic agent to produce in this country a drama of his titled "Le Capitaine Corcoran," the performance of which was forbidden in France. Zola seems to entertain a very curious idea of the present condition of the American stage.

Cannot Escape Responsibility.

The Missouri Pacific company cannot escape responsibility in the premises by making it appear that the existing disturbed condition of the country is the result of industrial interests of the country is a matter which concerns and the law of the land must adjust independent of the railway company. The public will not allow Mr. Gould to unload this duty upon the commercial world as he would make watered securities upon every stock market. It is the duty of the Missouri Pacific company to furnish fuel and run its trains. Should any forcible resistance or interference be attempted, a suit at once develops on the people, through their official representatives. But until there be some such interference the company cannot divide the responsibility.

The Kind of Boys We Want.

Boys of spirit, boys of will, Boys of muscle, brain and power, Fit to cope with anything— These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones That all trouble magnify; Not the watchword of "I can't," But the nobler one, "I'll try."

Do what'er you have to do With a true and earnest zeal; Bend your sinews to the task; Put your shoulder to the wheel.

In the counting house or store, Wherever you may be, From your future efforts, boys, Comes a nation's destiny.

THE LIVE BEEF QUESTION.

Discriminations Against the Poor Farmer. For Transcendental Correctness go to a Railroad Corporation! The Lincoln Journal to the Rescue.

To the Editor:—A neighbor of mine recently had occasion to ship one car-load of cattle to Chicago on the B. & M. railroad. He went to the local agent and obtained a form of the contract he would have to sign with the company. He found by this form that he would not be furnished transportation for an attendant for the cattle unless he shipped two or more cars. As he was offered transportation for the round trip with the two cars, he naturally thought he could get half as much with one car—that is, transportation one way. On inquiry he found the shipment of a car of horses or mules was quite rare, as compared with cattle; so the company could afford to give the pass in such cases.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us look at this. First, an attendant with a car of cattle shipped to so remote a point as Chicago is an absolute necessity. The contract, if valid, relieves the company of all responsibility for loss by accident, detention of trains, etc. The train man cannot and do not give stock the attention it requires. In fact, no one ships cattle without sending a man in charge.

Second, my neighbor does not have the second car load ready to ship, nor the money to buy it; consequently he was compelled to ship the single car. The result was that the freight on his man and Chicago and return amounted to a discrimination against him of over \$30 per car. He was actually compelled to pay over thirty dollars more per car than the large shippers.

Go through their whole system of classification and tariffs and the same injustice prevails. It is unadmitted and unexplained. There is no just reaction in any view that can be taken of it, and is in violation of every fair business principle. But you can find in the Lincoln Journal a sheet said to be mainly devoted to the interests of the railroad, a piece of the fraudulent railroad commission, arguments every day sustaining and defending this system.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us see if this state of affairs is just. It is the right of every citizen to know this thing, and how long will it submit to see this railroad power war upon men like Van Wyck, who are in favor of controlling this system? Yours truly, J. Brunows.

Swift, the Dressed Beef Man.

Chicago Mail: Swift, the dressed beef man, who sings on an average 3,000 dressed beefs a day, has made his money within the last four years, the great bulk of it within the last three. Because the great trunk railroads, with their billion dollars in cash and capital, have pounded on him and his business, Swift's name is now in the minds of everybody. His half is widely known as P. D. Armour. Swift is a Yankee and looks it. His frame is big and his carriage shambles. His eyes are bright and clear, but his thin and straggling beard make him look an easy man to confidence. He is an appearance just the kind of a man whom sharp confidence follows in its wake. I am told that he seldom puts up at the Fifth avenue hotel, that some dapper fellow does it for him, and begins by saying: "Why, hello Smith. Bless my soul, how are all the folks at home?" They snore a disapproval when Swift turns his sharp eyes on them. His whiskers are so long that they have a world of their own in them. "Why, what's Swift got for a millionnaire competitor?" said a millionaire competitor of his down at the chute. "Nothing but some wheels and traps," Swift, was the reply to the self-confident millionaire, "but if you got something up there, He's got something up here," touching the forehead.

Swift is not so very rich. He cannot be compared with Armour, and is nowhere near as rich as E. Frank or Alton or Nels Morris or Iko Waikel. He has probably invested in his business \$2,000,000. His equipment is so vast and his extension so rapid that his working capital is said to be comparatively small, for so vast an establishment. He is a man of amazing facility for business. He is a Yankee and full-blooded. He has an eye for an eye, a nose for a nose and a member of the "eveners" pool. He was a shipper on a very small scale, and was assigned the Grand Trunk road for his first business. He had a roundabout road which had no facilities for carrying cattle. He began shipping dressed beef in a very small way. It is said that he had the backing of the Grand Trunk, and that he succeeded in bringing it to the forehand.

American Register: Gilbert, the author of the libretto of the Mikado, met Burdand, the editor of Punch, at a dinner they had just conversed on the subject of the journal in question.

"I suppose you have lots of funny things sent to you by the outside public," inquired Gilbert, with innumerable of man, Burdand, of his guard, replied, "Yes, great quantities." Gilbert pulled his moustache, and with a twinkle of his cynical eye said: "Then why the deuce don't you put some of them in?"

Too Much Counting in the Choir.

Philadelphia Call: "Mamma," said a Philadelphia girl, "I'm not going to sing in our choir any more."

"Have you had any trouble with any of the girls?"

"No, ma, but the other three girls have been that sing in the choir, and when they are counting during the sermon it makes me feel lonesome. I'll resign if they don't allow Charlie to sit with me."

It has been the custom of the German press for the past nine years to present golden crosses, each with an autograph of a noble or illustrious servant who could show that he had remained forty years uninterruptedly in the same family.

The Cherry-Valle Girls.

Munneapolis Tribune: Kansas, the land of corn and contentment, is prolific also in fair women and brave men. Your Kansas girl is as plump as a partridge, as rosy as a quail, healthy, hearty, active, independent, and happy as the big sunflowers of which that state is so justly proud. And there is a spot in Kansas his female loveliness seems to have been crystallized and concentrated as it were. That Elysium is very properly named Cherry-Valle. Cherry-Valle—Valle of Cherries? Name suggestive of coral seas and cherry clucks. Name full of sweet and juicy promise. One's mouth waters when he attempts to pronounce the luscious word, and he thinks of ruby lips and cherry cheeks. Name full of delicious, but hard to get. And the maidens of this modern paradise are just as pretty and sweet and plump as the fruit whose name they bear. They are the fairest of the fairest. They are the fairest of the fairest. They are the fairest of the fairest. They are the fairest of the fairest.

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Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's Magnolia Balm will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with sallowness, redness, pimples, blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

COUNT BISMARCK'S ROMANCE.

How the Eldest Son of the Great German Chancellor Secured a Wife.

He Marries the Princess With Whom He Eloped Eight Years Ago.

All is well that ends well. This at least is the verdict of Berlin high society touching a somewhat sensational romance that terminated a few days ago by a marriage, performed quietly, indeed almost secretly, in a chateau hidden in Lower Silesia, says a Berlin letter to the Paris Figaro.

The exceptional indulgence of which the society magnates of Berlin have given such striking example in this case is explained by the position of the two principal characters in this romance, the hero being no less a person than Count Herbert de Bismarck, the eldest son of the chancellor, and the new collaborator of the emperor, who passes an hour with him every day. The heroine is a princess more famous for her beauty than for her great name, and whose portrait by Richter, the nephew of Meyerbeer, and the Carols Duran of Germany, attracted so much attention at the Berlin Salon of 1878. She is a brunette, with a dark complexion, an opulent bust and thoughtful and dreamy eyes; and her portrait, representing her standing beside a magnificent Newfoundland dog, evokes one of these fascinating visions such as are rarely to be met with in the mountains of Silesia, where the Princess C. B. belongs. These initials were the only indication given in the catalogue of the Salon; but it was soon well known that the portrait was that of the Princess Carolina, who before her marriage, was the Princess Elizabeth de Hatzfeld-Trachenberg. During the full term of the Salon Richter's canvas had no more fervent admirer than the young attaché of the embassy who later is under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and who is destined to be the future secretary of state of the German empire.

During the winter of 1878 the young count became the devoted cavalier and the preferred dancer of the princess, who left her residence in Silesia to be with her husband in Berlin, where her presence was rendered necessary by his duties as a member of the Reichstag, which he discharged with a zeal that was enough to make him forget the fact that his princess was a beauty that stood sadly in need of vigilant protection while he was devoting himself exclusively to the advocacy of free trade and the study of social questions.

But in the month of March, 1881, all Berlin, that had so often seen the princess walking with the son of the chancellor, declared that she had suddenly left for Florence to follow her dancer, who was then attached to the embassy at the quinal. Terrible was the anger of the chancellor and great was the scandal of the scandalo provoked by the sudden departure of the Princess when she had just arrived at an age when such escapades are rare and rare indeed. Her father, Count de Bismarck, who was behind her, a big girl of 18. But it was the chancellor who had interposed his authority and threatened to send his son to the count's residence. The latter to ingratiate his position as the chancellor invariably replied, "No, I will never consent to your marriage to the wife of a friend," and he sent him to his room in the Palazzo Barberini, the Hague, and London. But the passion of the count for the Princess, although the latter was somewhat older than himself, is now forty-five, did not diminish, and at last he succeeded in bending the will of the chancellor, who does not want to see his title of Prince fall to the female line. The marriage, therefore, took place in the month of August, at the Castle of Trachenberg, the residence of Prince Herman de Hatzfeld, the younger brother of the Princess Elizabeth.

And here there is a strange coincidence. This lady's mother, the Countess de Reichensbael-Groschütz was also divorced after fifteen years of wedded life, precisely the number of years that she married her present husband, the Prince de Carolath before she became the Countess and the future Princess de Bismarck.

An Ohio lady asks what she shall give her minister. "Why, my dear, a fifty cent minister."

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Most Perfect Made.

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