

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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## THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

There is no excuse for a failure to get the Bee on the train. All newspapers have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want the Bee and can't get it from trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to notify the Bee.

Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number of train.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Sole Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.  
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 1, 1890, was as follows:Sunday, Feb. 24, 1890, 12,200  
Monday, Feb. 25, 12,343  
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12,343  
Wednesday, Feb. 27, 12,343  
Thursday, Feb. 28, 12,343  
Friday, Feb. 29, 12,343  
Saturday, March 1, 12,343

Average, 12,343

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

(Seal.) N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.  
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Newsdealers, both in and out of the city, will receive their best interests by increasing orders for The Sunday Bee. Such orders will be received by telephone, mail or telegraph up to 12 o'clock tonight.

DODGE stock has gone up one point.

It is suggested that if Chicago will cultivate the farms recently annexed to the city, she will not require outside aid in making a stunning exhibit of agricultural products at the world's fair.

EX-GOVERNOR LAMAR has eschewed politics for the nonce and has retired behind his plow preparatory for spring sowing. If he raises a full crop of anti-monopoly corn he will not have returned to his farm in vain.

JOHANN MOST wants the workingmen that they must arm for the fray and be prepared to fight at a moment's notice. Fortunately for the workingmen Most will not lead them to actual battle—not while his mouth is in a healthy condition and a bedstead can be found to hide under.

THE efforts of John Chinaman to circumvent the exclusion act are well calculated to prove that Bret Harte's celestial was not a figure of fancy. The extensions of the lawyers of San Francisco force the Mongolians to seek cheaper routes into the country, and the northern and southern frontiers are dotted with singles and pairs dodging over the boundary. The capture of a bunch at Detroit serves to illustrate the extent of the traffic and the facility with which the law is evaded.

THE signs of the time can not be misread. The farmers of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and other states are awakening to the necessity of united action. They are banding themselves into granges and alliances. They are preparing themselves for the day not far off when by concerted action they will sweep class legislation from the statute books and throw off the yoke put on their necks by corporations and monopolies. The handwriting is on the wall. Let those who seek favor at their hands need well the warning.

THE huge guarantee fund prepared by Chicago a few weeks ago seems to have suddenly dwindled down to a very small sum. The balloon is in danger of collapse unless congress comes to the assistance of the Windy city with a liberal appropriation. In view of the fact that Chicago straddled around Washington bluffing all competitors for the location with a full hand, declaring that it did not want government assistance and that millions and energy to match were lying around loose on the shores of Lake Michigan, ready to make the fair a monument to western grit and gumption, it is mortifying to observe that this admirable spirit is rapidly changing to a selfish raid on the national treasury. It is barely possible the stories in circulation are the invention of the enemy. Meanwhile the country impatiently awaits a vigorous denial from Chicago.

ALTHOUGH prohibition will not go into active operation in South Dakota until the 1st of May, it has already had a depressing effect on the material interests of the state. No one pretends that the enforcement of tyrannical and vindictive laws will diminish the traffic in liquor. The experience in Iowa and Kansas is not to be forgotten. Under ordinary conditions the people of South Dakota would not resist the operations of the law, but it strikes their empty purses and imposes burdens without any corresponding benefit. The strife and contention that invariably follows, the court mills set up for the benefit of connoisseurs, petty judges and spies, and the shattering of public confidence, will impair and retard the development of the state. The increase of taxation coming on the heels of crop failure presents a gloomy outlook for the people of the state.

## LAND OFFICE REFORMS.

In a review of the work of the several departments of the government during the first year of President Harrison's administration, the New York Tribune is especially complimentary to the management of the land office under Commissioner Groff. At no time in its history has this office made a more creditable record than since it has been in charge of its present head. Confronted at the very outset of his administration with the fact that there had accumulated more than one hundred thousand cases over and above any former amount, he started in with a task of herculean proportions. This accumulation of cases was due to the order of Commissioner Sparks under which final action upon all entries of the public lands, except private cash entries and scrip locations, was not dependent upon acts of settlement and cultivation, was suspended in large sections of territory in the west, as well as upon all timber entries under the act of 1875, and upon all cases of desert land entries. Out of this grew the establishment in the land office of a division of review, which instead of helping matters threw everything into worse disorder than ever, and simply furnished the land office with a pretext for withholding patents from settlers on the public domain.

One of the earliest acts of the republican administration of the office was to abolish this re-review division, and the eighteen thousand cases then pending before it were sent back to where they had come from, examined, and promptly disposed of, resulting in the issue of a large number of patents. This course had an excellent effect in restoring popular confidence in the land office, which was rapidly growing to be regarded as hostile rather than friendly to the settlers on the public domain. Meanwhile there has been no abatement of care and vigilance for the prevention of fraud, but on the contrary, under a better system of examination there is less chance than ever before for successful fraudulent practices. The utmost thoroughness is observed in the investigation of all claims deemed illegal. An important feature of the work performed by the land office within the last twelve months is the suspension of no less than twenty-one million acres of railroad grants, pending legislation for forfeitures by congress. If legislative action should be had on these grants it would restore to the public domain absolutely and open to settlement large tracts of land now closed to the settler. In other directions the present administration of the land office has attempted to restore to the public domain grants not fairly earned, and in many cases it has succeeded.

The policy of the land office as now administered is to subvert and protect the interests of honest settlers, and all such are assured a fair and just treatment under all circumstances. The affairs of the office have not before for many years been in as good condition as at present, the work has never been carried on with better system, and there is everywhere complete public confidence in the administration of this most important branch of the public service. Commissioner Groff has made an enviable record as a public official in one of the most arduous positions under the government.

## ALLISON'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Senator Allison is constrained by a sense of propriety from making any extended public statement of his views regarding a revision of the tariff, but what he said to the Washington correspondent of THE BEE supplies a general idea of his position and the course upon this subject his influence will take. This is in a measure reassuring to those who hope for some reform of the tariff as will give relief to the great body of consumers by reducing the duties on necessities. The announcement of the senator that he believes there should be a liberal reform of the tariff, and that it should reach those articles most largely consumed by the people, puts him in line with the dominant sentiment of his party in the west, if not indeed in every section of the country. He does not propose to abandon the policy of protection, but he has evidently concluded that there are articles which no longer need the fostering support of a war tariff, and that the time has come when the people may be given relief from oppressive tariff taxation without endangering the profitable maintenance of well-established industries. The senator did not say how far he is prepared to go in this direction, but his remarks allow the inference that what he means by a liberal reform of the tariff will be found to comprehend most of the necessities.

A very significant feature of this interview is that relating to internal taxes, in which the senator says he would prefer to maintain these taxes and make a heavy reduction on articles in common use. "I do not see," said Mr. Allison, "how we can sustain any article which will give the country free tobacco and maintain the present duties on woolens, cheap clothing and sugar." Can there be a reasonable doubt that the republican party would find it extremely difficult to justify such action? There is no general demand for the abolition of the tobacco tax from those who use tobacco, because it is not felt to be oppressive, and besides there is no certainty that the consumers would be benefited in the least if the taxes were abandoned. Even if it be admitted that tobacco is a necessity to most of those who use it, which is the argument upon which the advocates of removing the tax mainly rely, and that the consumer would get the benefit in reduced price to the full amount of the tax, the relief would be insignificant compared with the whole body of the people from a reduction of duties on necessities of universal use. The proposal to do away with the excise taxes, in order to reduce the revenue of the government, is acceptable only to those who are hostile to a liberal reform of the tariff, for it is obvious if the government is deprived of the revenue from these taxes very few changes in tariff duties

will be possible. Any real relief of the people must come from lower imports, and it will be a grave mistake if the republicans in congress fail to see this as Senator Allison does.

The statement of his position by the Iowa senator gives a more hopeful aspect to the outlook for tariff reform in the interest of the people. Not a great deal in this direction is to be expected of the ways and means committee of the house. The strong devotion of its chairman to the high tariff policy forbids it. But with Allison and a few republicans in the senate seeing clearly the expediency and duty of lowering the duties on necessities, and making such a general revision of the tariff as will commend itself to the intelligent judgment of the country, there is reason to expect legislation that will give the people needed relief without injury to the labor or the industries of the country.

THE record of the first legislature of South Dakota under statehood can hardly be considered a model for future bodies. Called into existence with patriotic flourishes and pledges of great reforms, it frittered away its time in fruitless measures and plunged the young state into burdensome debts. At the threshold of statehood, South Dakota was confronted with the difficult problem of making the ordinary revenue derived from taxation meet the expenses of a largely increased army of officials. A partial failure of crops increased the hardships of the people and made it impossible to collect taxes due. Under these conditions strict economy was necessary to tide the state over the financial rocks. But the legislature forgot its earlier promises in the excitement of the closing hours and not only continued but increased the extravagances of territorial times. Offices have been multiplied to such an extent that it will require a quarter of a million dollars more than the receipts to maintain the government this year. The constant presence of the corporation lobby prevented the passage of laws regulating railroads. As a whole the work of the legislature will prove a positive detriment to the state, for the few good laws enacted are counterbalanced by the mischievous extravagance which imposes increased tax burdens on a struggling people and leaves a legacy of debt for settlement in the early future.

THE announcement that the interstate commission will visit Nebraska and investigate the charges of railroad discrimination, is a sweet morsel of news for the state board of transportation. It saves the trio of Sphinxes, temporarily at least, from the disagreeable duty of enforcing the law on their friends, the corporations, and serves as an excuse to defer action on the vital question of local rate reduction. Just what can be accomplished by the commission, beyond delaying action on the rate problem, is not visible to the naked eye. Discrimination in rates can unquestionably be proven, but it is confined mainly to local rates, which are beyond the jurisdiction of the federal commission. The interstate rates are now practically the sum of the two local. It can be shown that Nebraska rates are double those of Iowa for like service, but the commission is powerless to remedy the evil. It can recommend a reduction after consuming months of time. The question must finally be settled by the state board. No amount of squirming or pretence can shift responsibility. It is a state question, involving the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the people will hold the state board responsible for failing to relieve them of the outrageous tolls levied on the products of the state by the railroads.

SUIT has just been brought in the circuit court of Ohio to compel Calvin S. Brice to pay his delinquent taxes on an assessment of two million eight hundred thousand dollars. Strange as it may seem, the late chairman of the democratic national committee, rainbow chaser and reputed millionaire swears he is a poor man. He made a sworn affidavit in the court of common pleas of Allen county, Ohio, some time in September last that the amount of his personal property taxable in that county did not exceed in value five thousand dollars. If this affidavit speaks the truth Senator Calvin Brice is to be pitied. As a financial venture rainbow chasing turns out to have been an unfortunate speculation. The unfeeling tax collector, however, is firmly of the opinion that the junior senator from Ohio is a tax shirker on a gigantic scale and will accept no plea of poverty. The stakes played for are certainly big enough to spur the tax collector on in his duty. It will be interesting to follow the proceedings through the courts which are to force this prominent democratic politician to disgorge.

It is extremely gratifying to note, on the authority of the railroad managers, that Omaha stock shippers and packers were laboring under a wrong (?) impression when they filed, with the state board of transportation, a complaint against discriminating rates. The railroads succeeded in "convincing" the aggrieved that the schedule of freight rates was misinterpreted, and therefore misunderstood. The interests involved cheerfully accepted the "explanation" and went on their way rejoicing. Harmony reigns once more, and discrimination is wiped out. The alacrity of the railroads in reaching an amicable understanding with the stockmen furnishes a valuable clue for other commercial interests, of which they should promptly avail themselves.

THE opinion of Attorney General Leese, printed elsewhere, effectually disposes of the attempt of certain irresponsible to twist the law so as to deprive the police of power to enforce the city ordinances regulating the liquor traffic. The attorney general clearly points out that the laws governing cities of the metropolitan class, as well as the provisions of the Stocumb law, confer on the mayor and city council the power to regulate or suppress tippling shops, and that power was not affected by the law empowering the board of police and fire commissioners

to issue licenses. All laws passed by the city are considered valid, and can be repealed or amended at will.

LEADING citizens of Council Bluffs have united for the purpose of driving out the lawless elements that have scandalized the city. Since the enforcement of the anti-gambling law in Omaha, that city has become the haven of toughs and low-necked sports, and the authorities have permitted them to hold a prolonged carnival of out-lawry. Notice has been served on the gamblers to move before the 15th of March, or suffer the consequences. It is to be hoped the citizens will not falter in carrying out their resolves, with the co-operation of the newly elected city officials.

THE presence of an agent of the interstate commerce commission in Omaha will give shippers, merchants and producers of the state a chance to bring before the commission definite charges of discrimination and violations of the interstate law by the railroads. This is an opportunity to seek redress from many of the abuses which oppress the people and to put to shame the members of the state board of transportation.

PERHAPS the ambitious architects who are already struggling to boss the job, will subscribe that deficit of thirty-five hundred dollars to give the government title to the postoffice site. If they cannot personally put up the cash, they might pass the hat among the charitable. Some steps should be taken to relieve the oppressed property owners in the neighborhood of this irritating deficiency.

OXBOW and rainbow railroads are being built on paper on all sides of Omaha. The example of the city in building air lines is becoming contagious in the country.

SINCE the acceptance of the report of the "smelling committee" of the council a painful silence has come over the mouth organ of the council combine.

THE railroad lion and the stockyards lamb have patched up a truce, but care should be taken to keep the animals in separate pens.

If the soda water business is to be absorbed by the barstard, Britishers it is high time to look about for a new summer drink.

THE plans for new Fort Omaha are evidently keeping shady company with the plans of the new postoffice.

THE fire on block 86 clearly indicates that Providence is with the supervising architects.

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

THE affair that led to Labouchere's suspension from the house of commons may be the beginning of the end of a series leading ultimately to the defeat or the dissolution of the Salisbury-Balfour-Hartington-Chamberlain-liberal union combination against the Gladstone-Parnell liberal and home rule alliance. If it can be made reasonably clear that the Salisbury government is in any way implicated in the effort to shelter low criminals in high life and in connivance with their escape, that may rouse the indignation of fair-minded Englishmen to a higher heat than the narrative of Irish wrongs or the cruel scenes at Irish evictions. There is a natural disposition besides at this time to look with suspicion and hostile eye upon everything with which Attorney General Richard Webster is connected, and it is, therefore, unfortunate that he has been selected as Lord Salisbury's spokesman in the house of commons as to those Lord Somerset scandals. If Labouchere can make good his attack, there's trouble ahead for the British ministry.

THE rumors of the retirement of Prince Bismarck have been natural enough, since it is plain that the emperor has taken very important steps either in disregard of his advice or without asking for it. In spite of the affectedly obsequious way in which the chancellor has always spoken about his "masters," he is quite aware of his own importance in Germany, and is as little as any man disposed to submit to a personal humiliation. It is in consequence of this that he is considerably more necessary to the emperor than the emperor is to him, not so much by reason of the value of his counsel as by the irresistible weight he carries in the national legislature, where it is more than ever needed in view of the results of the recent elections. It is not to be supposed that the emperor is unaware of this fact or indifferent to it, however hot-headed he may be, and on the other hand, there is no doubt that Bismarck himself sincerely believes in the doctrines he has so long been advocating as necessary to the welfare and greatness of Germany. In these circumstances it would be very strange if an arrangement were not reached, even at a considerable sacrifice on the part of the emperor, by which the services of the emperor would be secured, and he is actually forced by his infirmity to withdraw them, and there is no sign that such a necessity is imminent.

THE center party in Germany, which has been able to dictate terms to the imperial government, is recruited mainly from the southern states, which therefore acquire in parliament a preponderance heretofore denied them. Composed chiefly of landed proprietors, imbued with feudal ideas, their alliance with the government cannot fail to exercise an exceedingly reactionary influence upon the latter. With regard to state and church intervention on behalf of the working classes, they hold much the same views as those to which, with slight differences in detail and phrasing, both the pope and the emperor have given public expression. The question as to whether it is feasible to give a practical application to this combination of church and state socialism will constitute one of the principal subjects of discussion at the forthcoming labor conference which is to meet at Berlin at the end of the present month. The modification of the programme thereof, and the decision to limit the discussion to the question of remedies for tariffs with which labor is afflicted, instead of attempting to enact or enforce legislation on the subject, has removed every hesitation on the part of the governments invited, and they have all promised to attend. France's courteous acceptance in particular was a source of great satisfaction at Berlin.

It is reported that Secretary Balfour will shortly introduce a bill to place Ireland on the same footing in the matter of local government as England or Scotland. The mere circumstance that such legislation should at this late day be necessary shows what vivid discriminations against Ireland have for years been made and persisted in by the people who would declare that the chief cause of the trouble of Ireland is theoretically a component part of the United Kingdom,

just as Scotland or England, but it has never been treated as such. Its treatment has been that of a subjugated province, and the idea of change being made in this by a Tory government is regarded as so preposterous that Balfour's bill is promptly set down as necessarily being some kind of a fraud. Yet it may not be. The Tories have before now "dished the whips" by stealing their thunder and they are likely enough to do it again whenever it suits their purpose.

Statistics recently published in Berlin show in a striking way what a burden the great armaments of European nations are to their people, and are the most powerful argument in favor of peace as well as the best proof that the present state of affairs in Europe cannot long continue. During the last three years, according to these statistics, France has expended \$1,219,600,000 upon her army and navy, a sum more than one-third larger than the whole interest-bearing debt of the United States. Russia comes next with a war expenditure of \$780,900,000 in three years, or \$260,300,000 a year, more than the total expenditures of this country for 1888. Great Britain is third with \$198,000,000 a year. Germany follows close with an annual war budget of \$194,400,000, and Austria-Hungary and Italy come next with an expenditure of \$138,100,000 and \$180,320,000 a year respectively. In other words, these six principal nations of Europe have poured out annually for the past three years a total expenditure on armies, navies and general military expenses of \$1,425,000,000.

If the conflict going on between his majesty of Dahomey and the French colonial authorities in West Africa ends in the permanent overthrow of the despot who holds the lives of all his subjects at his mercy or his whim, it will be a gain for civilization. The horrible sacrifices of human beings to the political and religious celebrations, called "grand customs," have long been known, and within the last few years instances of this savage practice have been recorded. The superstition of the Dahomians, who regard their sovereign as divine, makes it hopeless to expect an end of these and other atrocities save through the application of some exterior force. France, which has steadily pushed its interests in Upper Senegal and on the Upper Niger, might do good work by annexing Dahomey, but it is not certain that England and Germany would consent. They might even, perhaps, prefer letting the ceremonies of immolation go on to allowing anybody to annex Dahomey but themselves. The number of victims sacrificed on peculiarly grave, impressive occasions, such as the ascending of a new monarch to the throne, may have been sometimes exaggerated in the accounts, but it is known that they mount into the hundreds. If France can reasonably interfere with the performance of one horrible festival of this sort, which is said to be down upon this year's programme for Dahomey, she will do a good act.

Venezuela treats herself to a presidential election every other year, and what with the intrigues which lead up to the event and the disturbance which occasionally follows it, she is deeply immersed in politics much of the time. Two years ago the election of Dr. Juan Pablo Rojas Paul was followed by an insurrection, headed by General Joaquin Crespo, one of the unsuccessful aspirants to the presidency, which lasted through the year. When it failed on the battlefield Dr. Paul, with wise generosity, pardoned Crespo and invited him to return to the country, from which he had fled. Crespo did so and made common cause with Paul against the redoubtable Guzman Blanco, who, although long absent on a special mission in Paris, still possessed no little influence in Venezuela, and desired to "run" its politics. The determination of President Paul to be the real, as well as the nominal ruler of the republic, although he had been accused of being Blanco's nominee, took the form of arts which aroused Blanco's resentment. It was also reported that Crespo had the opportunity of Blanco's alliance when he chose that of Paul. Now wirepulling has again been going on for the next term of the presidency, and it is said that Crespo, who formerly held a term of it, as a condition, when Dr. Paul, a prominent and popular man, is also in the field, Venezuela should at least dispense with a revolution this year on the part of the defeated aspirant.

The success of the movement for federation among the English colonies in Australia, following upon the similar movement in British America, points unmistakably to one of two conclusions—either imperial federation and a proper voice in the affairs of the British empire, or independence. It is hard to say at this time whether the drift of colonial sentiment is more centrifugal than centrifugal; but in any event, the federal government established in Australia will soon be the most powerful of Pacific states, destined before many years to outrank in importance any other part of the British empire, and entitled to control the policy of the empire with reference to its own immediate internal and external affairs.

Very little has been said of the remarkable expansion of French influence in west Africa, though it is one of the most striking phases of recent history. Five years ago the only notable possession of France, north of the Gulf of Guinea, was the colony of Senegal. That colony, in area, is only an insignificant part of France's dominions, for the policy inaugurated by General Faidherbe in Senegambia has advanced France's boundaries to the Niger, has overthrown the large empire of Samory on the south and added it to the French possessions, and finally, through the remarkable journey of Captain Binger from the upper Niger to the Ivory coast, it has extended the French influence to the Gulf of Guinea.

Emir Pasha has declined the offer of Egypt to make him governor of the Suakin district on the Red sea. This would seem to be rather a brilliant opportunity for Emin in view of the renewed talk of building the railroad to the Nile and trying to develop that rich source. But Emin's goal is Wadai or nothing. His heart is among the scenes where he has spent the past twelve years, and thither he proposes to return if he secures the means of re-asserting his authority there. The world will certainly appreciate and sympathize with his intense disinclination to abandon forever the field where he had toiled so long and contended so many hopes.

## Civilized Bribe-taking.

It is said that bribe-taking is a thing of the past in Greece. But in this country the number of professional politicians is increasing.

## Want the Juice Only.

New York suers at the prompt offer of Sioux City to build a corn palace at the Chicago world's fair. The corn palace is really a notable and interesting attraction, but New York's interest in corn is limited solely to its juice.

## The Burlington and Its Coal.

The coal mining interests of Kansas demand an amicable adjustment of the difficulties that now exist between the Burlington and the North-western. The Burlington has manifested a bad spirit in refusing to

take Kansas coal because it has mines of its own in Iowa, and the sooner it comes down off its high horse the better it will be all around.

## Omaha Has One Too.

One of the chiefest ready-made advantages possessed by Chicago for handling the business incident to the world's fair is a belt line of railroad, which connects with every other railroad line penetrating the city, and makes the interchange of traffic at once possible and convenient without delay or disorder.

## Distinction Without Difference.

To gamble in a bucket-shop is wicked trafficking; To gamble on the board of trade is quite another thing.

And here's the difference, plain to see, 'Twixt tweekedleum and tweekledee.

## Grangers in Sight.

There is not a particle of room for doubt that railroad charges in Nebraska are oppressive and exorbitant, or that they should be forthwith scaled down. There is no justification, especially, for the terrific charges which are levied on local hauls in the state of Nebraska.

The railroad companies have steadily refused to afford the reasonable concessions to the people of Nebraska, and as a result, after submitting to exorbitant charges for years, the people are instituting an agitation which is going to produce important results. There will be a granger legislature in Nebraska in all probability after the next election is held, and then the railroads will be complaining of "granger legislation."

The Lord knows that local rates are high enough in Iowa, but specific figures are cited showing that local rates in Nebraska are in many cases from two to four times as high as in Iowa. The railroad managers may contend that the situation all over the country is simply no way to convince people of common sense that there is any reason in such a state of facts. Such charges are obviously inequitable, unjust and oppressive. They are precisely the kind of stimulus which makes popular agitation potent.

And it is safe to say that when the coming granger legislature is elected in Nebraska and ready to proceed to business it will not stop anywhere near the point at which the corporations could now secure the practical satisfaction of the people by reasonable concessions. When such a legislature convenes, smarting under a sense of wrong, encouraged by consciousness of power and impelled by excited public sentiment, it will not only make reductions of rates, but it will go farther. It will make the thing more binding by straight-jacketing the corporations and providing ways and means for facilitating them on occasions. It may not put a bit in their mouths, but also jerk on that bit.

If these things happen shortly in the state of Nebraska the railroads will have no one but themselves to blame. If there shall be a granger legislature in that state, the railroads will be responsible for its election.

## INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION.

## An Immense Financial Institution.

New York, March 7.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—A big financial institution which has no counterpart in the country is soon to be organized in New York. It will have for its principal the capitalization of industrial enterprises in such shape that they will be available for general investment. In fact, it is the intention to reproduce one of the great industrial corporations which have within the last fifteen years made an enormous field for investment in England. The new institution will have a capital of \$50,000,000, and it will be a joint English and American company, with headquarters in New York and London. The plan of organization is entirely unlike that of any American corporation, is well worth studying. The capital of the company will be made up of 50,000 shares of \$50 each, and 175 so-called founders' shares, each of \$50. The founders' shares are to be divided among twenty-five subscribers, each of whom must pay in addition to \$50 per share \$500 cash per share, to be used in meeting the expense of organization. The founders' shares are to be retained in the treasury of the company, and the earnings on those shares are to constitute the entire compensation of the directors of the corporation. Each of the subscribers will be requested in addition to subscribe or guarantee a subscription of 500 ordinary shares, thus securing \$25,000 of capital. Each of the books are opened for public subscription. These arrangements apply to one-half the total capital stock, which will be placed in the hands of the public. The other half will be disposed of in precisely the same manner in England. The relations of the founders' shares to the ordinary shares will be that they will be entitled to one-half of the profits of the company after a dividend of 7 per cent has been paid on ordinary shares. The company will carry on all sorts of enterprises.

## An Oyster-Packing Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—The Sun says plans are being perfected whereby a large English syndicate is to gain control of nearly 95 per cent of the oyster and fruit packing houses of Baltimore. These represent an annual output of capital of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Competition in this business has caused a serious shrinkage of profits during the past five years.

## Bleeding Fursman Looks Tough.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 7.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—William H. Fursman, the notorious \$200,000 forger of deeds and mortgages, returned to Pontiac, Ill., his old home, last evening, in the custody of Sheriff Wilson. There was a great crowd at the Alton depot when the train arrived, but the knaves and rascals who were along to rail with downcast eyes. Fursman looks pretty much as usual, and his clothing shows marks of hard usage. He also has a bit in the back of his head. He says he will not be drunk when arrested in New Orleans, but suffering from the effects of a fall. He takes his situation very coolly and calmly, and seems wholly resigned to his fate.

## A Russian Jack the Ripper.

Moscow, March 7.—A ghastly tragedy has come to light in this city. A parcel was left at the residence of Prince Dolgoroukoff containing the body of a woman. With the parcel was left a note, bearing no signature, saying: "This is our first exploit. We will soon outdo Jack the Ripper." It is believed the woman was killed for betraying a confidant.

## Embezzler Coleman Sentenced.

LEBANON, O., March 7.—Yesterday ex-Treasurer Coleman, who has been convicted of the embezzlement of \$12,500, was sentenced to pay double that amount, but in lieu of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for two and a half years.

## Big Brewers Fail.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A general assignment of the brewing firm of Eckstein &amp; Eckstein, which has been rated by the commercial agencies at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, was filed in court today. The preferences foot up to \$123,900.

## Cremated in His Home.

DENTON, Md., March 7.—The dwelling of Alexander Stokes burned today and Mr. Stokes, who is subject to epileptic fits, perished in the flames.

## Will Ask a War Credit.

PARIS, March 7.—The government will ask the chamber of deputies for a special credit for the purpose of carrying on French operations against the king of Dahomey.

## THE SUNDAY BEE.

Prospectus of the Greatest Paper in the West.

Below are outlined a few leading features of THE SUNDAY BEE. Every page will contain good, substantial and attractive matter. Read it all.

Chapters of the Senate.—Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, THE BEE's celebrated correspondent, in his letter this week presents a series of brilliant pen pictures of the great orators of the senate, their peculiarities of voice, dress, delivery and appearance, with amusing incidents in the life of each.

Received Under the Knife.—A Nebraska physician was once one of the actors in one of the most startling and romantic dissecting room incidents ever recorded. A live cat respondent gives the story and its denouement.

Echoes From the Ante-Room.—The department of THE SUNDAY BEE devoted to secret societies has long been a feature. Members of the various orders and societies to THE SUNDAY BEE for such knowledge as they may want of the doings and gossip of the many secret societies in Omaha and in the state. The leading features tomorrow will be an able criticism on the famous Bait House, of the grand master of Nebraska Masons, John J. Mercer, from the pen of Past Grand Master H. H. Anderson of Tennessee, and an account of the action of the grand lodge and the grand chapter of the state of Washington on the question now agitating the Masonic fraternity.

Cemetery and Crematory.—A continuation of John D. Burgess' able article on incineration, giving advice and illustrations of the revival of plagues and the dangers of cemeteries.

The New York Opera House.—A graphic description of the magnificent building. Some of the brilliant scenes it has witnessed and the voices it has heard.

The School of the Army.—Is the title of a special article on West Point academy, which details the hazing expedients which prospective cadets may expect to meet.

Special Telegrams.—Every important event in Nebraska, Iowa, the two Dakotas and the entire west and northwest will be covered completely by our own correspondents.

New York Herald Cable.—A complete resume of the situation of affairs in Europe, with the news and gossip of the English and continental capitals, all written in a bright and entertaining style. Write specially to THE BEE.

The Associated Press Dispatches.—News of the world gathered and prepared by the largest, most careful and efficient corps of trained journalists on the globe.

Heath's Washington Letter.—One of the noteworthy features of THE SUNDAY BEE. Our reliable and newsy Washington letter has made THE BEE sought for all over the west. It is standard goods.

In the Field of Sports.—In THE SUNDAY BEE a half page is devoted to local and miscellaneous sports, bearing a careful and up-to-date view of the week, with gossip of coming events. Attention is given especially to Western association affairs.

Our Laboring Men.—THE SUNDAY BEE is the only daily in this city which maintains as a regular feature a labor department in which is given the news of labor organizations and showing of the work done, wages paid, supply and demand, and the various striking labor organizations. This work the striking coopers of South Omaha and other current events receive attention.

The Tragedy of a Kiss.—A pathetic story of real life in this city by a great musician, Morning Remorse, the Alibi, Secrets of the boudoir and toilet room. General gossip of women and their ways.

Couldn't Beat Ben Butler.—A collection of fresh and interesting anecdotes of famous men.