THE DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

OFFICES. Omaba. The Ree Building.
South Omaba. curner N and 25th Streets.
Council Blaffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 3.7 t hamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 15, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washlagton, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and resoltances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Ree Publishing Company Proprietors

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Swors to before me and subscribed in my presence the sixth day of December. A. D. 1891.

SEAL.

The growth of the average daily circulation of Tirk Bre for six years is shown in the following table:

	1886	1887	1888		1899	
January	10.378	16,260	15,206	18,574	19,555	28,440
February	10,395	14,198	15,1900	19,996	18,791	25,412
March	11.537	14,400	19,680	19,854	20,815	24,065
April	12, 191	14.316	18,744	19,559	20,564	23,323
May	12,439	14.227	17,181	16,699	20,180	26,840
June	19,206	14.147	19.243	18,555	20,301	26,917
July	12.314	74,000		18.73		
August	12.464			18,651		
Eeptember	13,030			18,710		
October	12,589	14,333		18,997		
November	13,348	15.25st		19,710		
December	12,237	15.041		20.048		

A LITTLE new blood should be injected into the Board of Public Works next

YOUNG Mr. Congressman Bryan knows how to advertise himself, we must all admit.

THE Charity Christmas Fund grows, but it grows very slowly. Somebody should put a little clixir of life into it.

CHINA in her present revolution is sighing for another General Gordon to drive these latter-day Talpings out of the provinces and restore peace.

UNLESS something is done quickly for our relief by the city government we shall go into the severest portion of the winter with our streets in the worst possible condition.

ST. Louis captured the prohibition convention in spite of the gallant fight made by Lincoln. Why didn't they go to Milwaukee, where the beer has a more pungent flavor?

THE future of Council Bluffs is bright enough to warrant erecting a city hall to cost net less than \$125,000. It will be false economy to build a \$60,000 structure. It would be too small in less than

THE Mississippi constitution is not so bad after all. In attempting to completely wipe out the republican party, in which it was successful, it has also split the democratic party into two almost equal fragments.

SOUTH CAROLINA has enacted a prohibitory liquor law. South Carolina has always been a trifle erratic, but this is a surprise. What will the governor of North Carolina now say to the governor of South Carolina?

ALTHOUGH the beet sugar convention is made up largely of lawyers and politicians, there are farmers and practical men enough to keep the discussion to sugar beet culture and beet sugar factories. It is an important and a successful convention.

ONLY 217 applications for licenses to sell liquor have so far been filed. The probabilities are that there will not exceed 230 for the coming year. The Board of Education may find it necessary to cut the garment of expenses according to the cloth of probable receipts. *

THE citizen of Omaha who is not warmed with gladness by the splendid displays of Christmas goods in the city deserves the compassion of his fellow men. None but rankest pessimists and most depraved anarchists can fail to enjoy the beautiful, useful and novel holiday presents offered in our stores.

No MAN who has given the subject consideration doubts that the next few years will witness the extensive development of the beet sugar industry in this section of the union. No man interested in Omaha's future can afford to lose sight of the importance of stimulating the establishment of refineries in this city and making this the distributing depot of the product of the scores of local factories soon to be in operation in Netraska, western Iowa and South Dakota.

THE amendments proposed to the interstate commerce act will strengthen the law. It is obviously wise to provide that schedules and tariffs and agreements between railroads filed with the commission, and also the statistics, tables, etc., contained in the annual reports of railroads to the commission, shall be prima facie evidence in investigations and in all judicial proceedings. The effect of this will be to simplify such proceedings and also to induce the railroads to exercise greater care, or perhaps it would be better to say, be more honest, in the information they give to the commission. Another proposed amendment which will help to simplify judicial proceedings under the law provides that the production of testimony shall be according to the established rules of evidence obtaining on the chancery side of the circuit courts, with the exception that the answers of defendants to complaints shall have no weight as evidence.

Every proposition to improve the waterways of the country is sure to strike the popular chord. Our rivers, partial check, at least, to the rapacity of railroad companies, and during the summer season still continues to be invaluable as competitors of the railroads in the transportation of heavy commodities, such as grain, lumber, coal, salt and iron. But there is no excuse whatever for squandering millions of dollars each year on so-called civer improvements that are chiefly gotten up for the benefit of political spoilsmen and contractors. This is especially true of appropriations to make the Missouri civer pavigable between Kansas City

and Fort Benton. It is very doubtful whether all the money in the United States could make the Missouri navigable and keep it navigable. The millions already expended for improving the Missouri have done no good whatever, except so far as part of this money has been paid out to make the channel permanent in front of important towns and cities on its banks. The Missourl is not in as good a condition for navigation as it was forty years ago.

A convention composed of politicians,

impracticables and river pirates that hope to make fortunes in pulling snags out of Missouri and dumping in willows and worthless rock, has resoived that congress shall appropriate \$5,000,000 more for making the Missouri navigable above Kansas City. Now \$5,000,000 would not insure a permanent channel for the Missouri fifty miles above the mouth of the Kaw, and five times five millions would not begin to make it navigable between Kansas City and Omaha. Five millions of dollars, however, would very nearly pay for the construction of a double track railroad from Sioux City to Kansas City. Such a road would be navigable all the year round and you would not have to tie up your freight trains in the night time to a cottonwood tree on the banks as they would have to do with the Missouri river steamboats. The whole scheme of making the Missouri navigable is visionary and never will materialize. All that will come out of it will be more tomfoolery by wildcat engineers and more jobbing by contractors and political hucksters. The only thing that congress should be asked to do in connection with the Missouri river is to make appropriations for permanently protecting the banks of the river adjacent to cities and towns from the inroads of periodic overflows.

THE VANKTON ROAD.

The Yankton & Omaha railway project has drawn the following significant comment from a South Dakota paper: At present Omaha is retting very little of the trade of this state, it being pretty well divided among the other cities above mentioned and Sionx City.

It is quite probable that the year 1892 will see lively times in railroad building in the northwest, and if Omaha wants any share in the trade of the Missouri valley above Sioux Ity she must get a move on pretty early in

With the building of either a line from Sioux City to Pierre or the Lilmois Central from Le Mars into this country the hope of Omaha is cut off.

The jealousy of Sioux City and Omaha will the leadousy of Sioux City and Omaha will be seen that the country the seen of this seen of the seen o The jealousy of Sionx City and Omaha will undoubtedly be to the advantage of this section, as one or the other must see to it that a river road is built, and the one that does this so as to command the trade of Bon Homme, Charles Mix and the river counties above will, when this country is thoroughly developed, secure trade enough thereby to alone supply a pretty fair sized city.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our capitalists and manufacturers the importance of reaching out into South Dakota. It is a grain and cattle raising region which promises in no distant future to be as thickly settled as eastern Nebraska. Dakota is naturally tributary to Omaha. The construction of twenty-five miles of railroad between Hartington and Yankton would give us access to the whole of South Dakota east of the river. If the Northwestern persists in its policy of fencing Omaha out of South Dakota, Omaha must stimulate the building of a rival line, even if it is not as direct as the Northwestern would be with the gap between Hartington and Yankton closed. It will take something more than newspaper and Board of Trade talk to bring it about. We have been talking and writing and thinking of a northern connection these fifteen years. It is high time the talking, thinking and writing should materialize in action.

MR. BLAINE'S POSITION.

The nearest approach to an authoritative statement regarding the position of Mr. Blaine relative to the presidentiai nomination next year comes from the new secretary of war, Stephen B. Elkins. It seems that when Mr. Elkins was considering whether he should accept the position he went to Mr. Blaine to ask him regarding the effect his appointment might have upon the presidential possibilities affecting President Harrison and Mr. Blaine. In this interview the secretary of state is reported to have very clearly defined his position in relation to the nomina-

According to the report Mr. Blaine is not unwilling to be a candidate. He recognizes that there may be a call from the party which he could not refuse, and says that the names of Harrison and Blaine will not be placed in conflict before the next nominating convention, which implies that there is a perfect understanding between the president and secretary of state. Accepting as authentic the reported remarks of Mr. Blaine, they show that he is wholly in the hands of the party, and there will be no expression from him as to what course it shall take. He will make no effort to secure the nomination. He will do nothing to influence the convention in opposition to President Harrison, and if the latter should be renominated | 11,000 miles. Yokohama, the most imwould of course give him hearty and zealous support. But if the convention demand that Blaine shall be the candidate he will accept the call. No other

inference can be drawn from what he is reported to have said. This ought to dispose of all doubt and conjecture as to Mr. Blaine's position, and doubtless will do so. It may be expected to also invigorate the movement for his nomination. Those who have insisted that he must be the candidate of the party in 1892 have been met with the question, which they were unable to North and the west coasts of South answer, whether under any conditions | America between our eastern seaports

MAKING THE MISSOURI NATIGABLES or circumstances Mr. Blaine would accept a nomination, and the tendency of the doubt has naturally to restrain the enthusiasm been lakes and canals have always afforded a | of his supporters. The doubt being removed, they may be expected to push the demand for Mr. Blaine with all possible vigor, and it would appear with no danger of impairing the friendly relations subsisting between the presi dent and secretary of state, for it is clearly implied in the reported remarks of the latter that there is no unfriendliness to his candidacy on the part of President Harrison. There is to be no struggle or conflict between these distinguished republican leaders, and the one who is made the standard bearer of the party in the next national contest is assured of the earnest support of the

THE PROTECTION OF PENSIONERS.

It is only recently that THE BEE Bu reau of Claims has undertaken to handle pension cases. Its work originally was confined to Indian depredations, but it found its efforts in behalf of deserving claimants so highly appreciated that it finally undertook to comply with the requests it was constantly receiving that it should take charge of other classes of claims as well.

The pension work of the bureau has since grown enormously and now occupies the entire time of an expert pension attorney and a staff of assistants. There is nothing surprising in this when we consider the extent to which the veterans have suffered hitherto from the rapacity of pension sharks. Much of the existing pension legislation has been initiated by men who expected to make their living off the pensioners, and before each bill has been signed the country has been flooded with the circulars of scrambling claim agents. Both the soldier and the government have suffered from this state of things, and it is to the interest of both to have an absolutely trustworthy agency which refuses to handle any fraudulent claims.

Under the act of June 27, 1899, commonly but inaccurately called the dependent pension bili, every veteran of the late war who is now suffering from any disability, whether incurred in the service or not, which incapacitates him from manual labor, provided it be not the result of his own vicious habits, is entitled to a pension, and so is every widow or minor child of a deceased veteran regardless of the cause of his death. The presecution of a claim under this law does not interfere with the rights of the soldier under the old laws, although, of course, nobody can draw two pensions at once. When a case is entrusted to THE BEE Bureau of Claims, two applications are almost invariably filed in the pension office, one under the act of June 27, 1890, and the other under the general law. The former requires comparatively little evidence to establish it and is promptly allowed. Thus the veteran can be enjoying a moderate pension while per-

feeting his claim to a larger one. The bureau makes no charges whatever in advance. It does all neeeded preliminary work and correspondence entirely without cost to the applicant It offers him an absolute assurance of protection from imposition, it gives him the guarantee of three great newspapers which could not afford to be even suspected of wrong, it puts at his disposal the services of trained experts and an office equipped with all the facilities for the prompt dispatch of business, and it asks nothing in return until the draft for his pension is actually received from the government.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Mr. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal company, is not in favor of asking government aid for that enterprise. He believes that money enough can be raised for carrying the work to completion in the way that money is secured for the construction of railroads and other enterprises. There has been little favorable response to the suggestion of the president's message that the government ought to aid the canal company by guaranteeing interest on its bonds, and in view of what Mr. Miller says it is to be presumed that no one in congress will venture to make the canal company a voluntary offer of help. At any rate there is not the slightest probability, hardly a possibility, of the present congress enacting any legislation in the in-

terest of the canal financially. Meantime the enterprise appears to be making good progress. A careful and complete survey of the course of the canal has been made and the forests along the route of the canal have been cleared away. On this work between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 have been expended. The estimated cost of the canal when completed is \$100,-000,000, which is essentially what the Suez canal cost, and that work pays annually over \$12,000,000, a very handsome percentage of the cost. There is every reason to expect that the Nicaragua canal will do nearly as well, and it may do even better, especially in case the Panama canal shall be permanently abandoned, as it probably will be. Then the Nicaragua route, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, would be one of the busiest waterways of the world.

There can be no question as to the great importance of this enterprise commercially, and the greatest benefits from it will come to the United States. Consider the saving of distance it will effect, At present vessels from New York to San Francisco sail 14,840 miles; the distance by the canal will be 4,946, a saving of 9,894 miles. The distance from New Orleans to San Francisco by the canal will be 4,047, a saving of over portant of the five ports of Japan opened by treaty to foreign commerce, would be brought 6,872 miles nearer to New York. The distance to Valparaiso, Chili, from New York would be 4,688 miles instead of 9,750, as now. Another important consideration is the effect the canal will have in cheapening freights between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There can be no doubt that the canal will greatly augment trade of every kind between the east and west coasts of North America, between the east coasts of

and Japan, China and the spice islands. All these confiferations establish the importance of this enterprise and commend it to the support of the American people, but they do not create a valid reason why the government should assume any financial responsibility in connection with the project. It was started as a private enterprise, and when congress was asked for a charter it was distinctly understood that the government was not to be called upon for financial aid. All the company desired, so it was said, was simply to have the protection which governmental recognition would give. It should be continued and completed as a private enterprise.

SOUTH OMAHA does business enough in her postoffice to warrant her demand for a public building and she should have it.

> A : enate Secret. Chisa jo Tribune

The news is given out secretly that Senator Peffer snores in a most violent and terriple

A Good Thing for the Other Fellow. Washington Bost Everybody agrees with President Harrison on the gerrymandering business. All of them want the other fellows to quit it.

The Villain of a Narrative.

Rochester Democrat.

David B. Hill is of no earthly good today but to point a moral. He will never adorn a tale. He had the opportunity, but threw it away.

Sulking Outside the Breastworks. Philadelphia Press. Mills seems to be the white elephant in the democratic side show. These "sacred cows,"

turr'bl when they gits stubborn." Expert testimony. Boston Herald. There doesn't seem to be any question that Mr. Springer of Illinois is the man to lead

as the old colored weman said, are "mos"

the democrats in Congress. Mr. Springer of

Illinois intimates as much himself.

A Blaineite Draws the Line. Editor Arkell of New York writes that Mr. Blame will be nominated for president "if he lives," Of course Mr. Blaine's most enthusiastic friends are willing to draw the line on a condition of that nature.

Overspreading t e World.

New York Reforder. American trade and industrial policy now practically dominates the commercial world. The action of the German reichstag on grain duties proves this. Enforcement of the policy of "America" for Americans" gives to American enterprise its rights and opportunities the world over.

A Suns t Possibility.

Chie tan Herald. John M. Palmer was not long in Washingon before the discovery was made by many eastern observers that he is a presidential possibility of very pronounced proportions. He is a man who needs to be seen and heard to be appreciated. He does not shrink on acquaintance. He wears well. He grows upon the people. Smart politicians looking for a candidate to win with will not fail to appreciate that sort of a man.

LINES CASE IN PRESISTING METER. Blughamton Republican. Whaling in Implant is among the earliest adventures of

Lowell Conrier: In these days of chemical science the assassin has often found that blood will tell.

Billylife Banner: We took out an accident policy last Monday and had the good fortune to break two of our legs ten minutes after-wards, for which we will get \$190. Bill Nye has exhausted a last stock of lini-ment, but at last accounts had not become addicted to the phial stuff.

> THERAPEUTICAL. K te Field's Washington. Nor Homeopath nor Aliopath My house of clay can save— If truth that olden saying hath "All paths lead to the grave!"

St. Joseph News: The stage driver has a good many of the whoas of life to contend with.

New York Sun: Mr. Reed—I shall be happy, Mr. Speaker, to lend you at any time the lightning calculator that I found so valuable last session in counting a majority.
Mr. Crisp—Thanks, no. Mr. Reed; but if you have a microscope handy I may borrow it for use in d scovering a minority.

Life: He-I am sure we could get along on your income. I am not a man of expensive Any one who wants to marry me is a man of very expensive tastes.

Puck: "Does your daughter speak the languages:
"Not to any extent. She can say 'yes,'
though, in five of 'em. in case any foreign
nobleman asks her to marry."

New York Herald: Bridges-The trouble with Samson was his inability to differentiate between slan r expressions.
Brooks—How so? Bridges-Why, it was all right for him to get

gait on, but he shouldn't have minded probrious remarks about a hair cut. Yankee Blade: She-Do you often visit your He-No, only in cases of extreme necessity.

Judge: "Your marriage was the result of love at first sight, wasn't it?" "Yes," replied the near sighted friend. "I never will forget the day. Only time in my life I was ever known to forget my glasses." Columbus Post: That hard-hearted fellow who sent a congressman a floral lyre ought to be strung up.

She sat before me all the service through,
And looked so saintly, gentle, fair and
good
Tracelle me Twould make one better just to watch her 'Twould change the very sinner from his

I listened all enraptured to the words
The preacher spoke. I saw her eyes were
wet. The sermon was an eloquent appeal.

The text—well—really—I quite forget.

Boston Transcript: The man who borrows trouble never thinks of paying it back save by distribution among his friends and acquaint-St. Joseph News: It is not physical so much as financial aguity that enables a man to run up a long bill and jump it.

THE MAN INDO KNOWS IT ALL.

R. J. Burdelle'in Bro klyn Eagle. I love the man who knows it all,
From east to west from north to south;
Who knows all tinh a both great and small,
And tells it with a tireless mouth;
Who holds a listening world in aw e,
The while he works his iron jaw.

And zephyr freathes a peaceful psaim, This follow brings his mouth around, With its long gallop that can tire The eight-day clock's impatient ire. His good strong mouth! He wields it well! He works it just for all it's worth; Not Samson's jawbone famed could tell Such mighty deeds upon the earth. He pulls the thrott'e open wide. And works her hard on either side.

Uphill and down, through swamp and sand, It never stops, it never balks; Through air and sky, o'er soa and land. He takks and takes and talks and takes, And talks and talks, and talks and talks. And talks and talks.

Good Lord, from evils flerce and dire, Save us each day, from fear and woe; From wreck and flood, from storm and fire, From sudden death, from secret foe; From blighting rain and burning drouth, And from the man who plays his mouth. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The breaking off of relations with the Bul-

garian government by the French diptomatic

agent has caused some uneasiness in European political circles. The actual Bulgarian government is cordially hated by Russia, which country would surely take a hand in any sectors conflict arising between Prince Ferdinand and France. If the latter, in order to enforce her demand on Bulgaria, should send some vessel to blockade Bourgas or Varna, Russia would support France, and the two governments would unite in asking the sultan to grant those vessels a passage through the Dardanelles. Even if that request should not be granted, the mere fact of the pressure brought to bear upon the sultan would bring a protest from England and the triple alliance. But it is not likely that Prince Ferdinand will persist in his bostile attitude; if he should, France will be satisfied to imitate Russia, and to sever all political relations with the Sofia government, which can hardly last much longer. All Europe is resounding now with tales of "Bulgarian atrocities," which are committed not by the Turks, as in 1877, but by the Bulgarian government itseif. Prime Minister Stambouloff is the real master of the country, and he maintains a reign of terror, which he hoped to nide from the eyes of Europe. This is why he has persecuted M. Chadouine, but the latter is not the only journalist who sent veracious reports concerning the situation in Buigaria. The whole European press has related the tortures inflicted upon political prisoners in the Balkan principality, and has printed the whole or a portion of the memoir sent broadcast by Bulgarian women, who called the attention of the civilized world to the horrible treatment suffered by their relatives in Stambouloff's prisons. It is already known that the premier behaved in a most cruel and illegal manner toward Panitza and his companions, who were arbitrarily sentenced to death and were executed. But since then the Bulgarian premior has sent to jail Karaveloff, one of the political leaders of the country, and an ex-minister; and he has declared that he would not let Karaveloff out of prison as long as he himself continues in power. There are strong hopes now that Stambouloff may not remain much longer at the head of the government, and that hundreds of patriots will be delivered from the unhealthy jails in which they are slowly dying through stacvation and the application of tortures worthy of the middle ages. It is said that Prince Ferdmand, on hearing of the memoir addressed to the powers of Europe by the Bulgarian women, declared that he was totally ignorant of the atrocities revealed in it. He added that he would repress them; and it was rumored recently that he had quarreled with Stambouloff. Still, Prince Ferdinand has never shown himself especially energetic; and Europe may be compelled to enforce in Bulgaria against Stambouloff the rights of civilization, as it took action formerly against the Turks, on benalf of the same country.

It is a melancholy illustration of the isolation of Russia from the civilized world that no effectual steps have been taken in other countries to relieve a suffering that is undoubtedly intense and widely spread. If the same thing had happened in any other European country, extensive measures of relief would before this have been taken. That they have not been taken is one of the penalties Russia pays for her baroarism. In the first place, there is no way of finding out and publishing just where and just how great is tue need for relief. Russia has no means of collecting and transmitting intelligence, such as the press supplies elsewhere. Official reports are the only substitute for unofficial reports, and they have not been allowed to see the light. In the next place, there is no local Initiative on the part of the Russian pubic. In this country the local authorities would have set forth the needs of their respective communities and these needs would have been supplied. There is no machinery for collecting and distributing relief in Russia, except the officials appointed from St Petersburg, and these do not command the confidence of the people of their districts. It is a painful but logical effect of the Russian system that the Quaker delegates who visited the country for the express purpose of inquering into the distress with the view of relieving it should have been prevented by the authorities from prosecuting their inquir ies. This prohibition, like the interference of the officials with Count Tolsoi's work of relief, and like the warning of a Moscow newspaper against English duplicity disguised as philanthropy, probably proceeds from duliness rather than from malignity.

India, for which it would seem England and Russia are about to contend, is a magnificent mpire. In area it is nearly half as large as the United States, including Alaska, and it has a population fully four times as great as that of this country. It has cost England tens of thousands of lives and many millions of dollars to conquer and nold this province. For a century past it has been considered the brightest jewel in the diadem of British greatness. If England should lose it much of her power and even more of her prestige and influence would have departed. Outside of the premiership, the post of head of the Indian government has long been one of the most important and exalted of all the executive offices in the British empire. To retain possession of its Asiatic dominions Great Britain will exert all its immense resources in war and diplomacy. Already it has been said that she has entered 1ato a secret alliance with China with this end in view. China, i is known, is also menaced by Russia, and her interests lie in an defensive and offensive treaty with England as against the Romanoff government. So far as the intelligent outsider is able to judge, the advantage in the expected conflict would be on the side of England, but whatever be the outcome of the struggle, the world will witness a mighty conflict when the lion and the bear grapple in the contest for the mastery of

It is vaguely felt at Berlin that France cannot be stranged in the meshes of the customs net woven by her enemies, so long as England, the United States and the Latin-American republics remain outside of the new commercial union. It is said that efforts have been made to induce the British government to enter the new zollverein, and that very tempting concessions have been offered. It is clear, however, from Lord Salisbury's recent declarations, that no such arrangement would be looked upon as practicable. even by a tory cabinet, while as for Mr. Gladstone, who, if he lives, will presently return to power, his sympathies are known to be enlisted on the side of France and Russia. The notion that the United States would take part in a commercial conspiracy intended to injure our best friends, France and Russia, is of course preposterous.

Political isolation is much more easily accomplished than commercial isolation. It required all Bismarck's skill to keep France in the former condition, and it is not likely that Caprivi can condemn her to the latter.

Christian missionaries arount apt to respect the religious prejudices of the heathen, and this fact may account for the furious opposition to them in China. A story which mes from India is very suggestive of the mischief that may be done and the ill-feeling that may be caused by the lack of common sense and good manners in matters of this kind. A meeting of Maharatta Hindus has just been held in Bombay to protest against the dissemination by the missionaries of

printed handbills containing what they believe to be a most libelous alur upon their God Krishna. Several prominent natives delivered addresses in which they expressed great indignation at the missionaries for interfering in their religious affairs and defaming their goas. In the end a resolution was adopted to call a mass meeting to adopt memorial to the government asking that the queen's proclamation of 1858, insuring them religious freedom, should be observed. Much earnest feeling was displayed at the meeting, which was large and influential, and it is probable that more will be heard of the affair hereafter.

The Otoe Land Bill. BEATRICE, Neb. Dec. 18. -To the Editor of THE BEE: Some ten years ago the Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, who occupied a have been ineffectual. Judge Ingraham delarge tract of land in the southwestern part cided yesterday that the summons be left with some suitable person at his house, but if erritory to a new reservation and their lands were placed upon the market. A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused in the vicinity of Beatrice, where the sale took place, in May and Docember, 1883, Several scandalous schemes were put up behind locked doors and a grand attempt was made to get possession of valuable tracts for speculative purposes.

At the time there was considerable tack about the appraisement. A great many honest people believed that there was an African concealed somewhere in the commission which placed prices on the lands. I was almost universally agreed that the tracts offered were decidedly cheap at the appraised value. It was the low appraisenent as much as the real value of the lands which brought out so many buyers on the

day of the sale. When the sale was opened, however, nearly or quite all the syndicates who ex-pected to profit by the deals made in advance were completely knocked out. The people simply went crazy and the unimproved In-dian land sold at higher prices than improved lands in the same county were offered for in the market. The time element had some-thing to do with the prices offered, but the best explanation is that the bidders were carried away by competitive enthusiasm. Men who were shut out of alleged deals but up against men believed to have been admitted to the land ring, and the latter in turn lost their heads. It is safe to say that the lands brought on an average 50 per cent nore than they were really worth.

The sequel comes now in Senator Pad-dock's bill which proposes to refund to purchasers who paid the high prices the difference between the appraised value and the purchase price and to allow those who are still in arrears upon payments a like rebate upon balances due. No doubt some of the purchasers have been badly cheated in the and deals they made in May and December, 883, when they bought at such outrageously high prices at the public sales. It seems hardly fair, however, to make the Indians suffer for this bad bargaining. The appraised value of the land is in many in-The stances as much below the real value as the purchase price is above it. If the bill under-took to adjust the claims by collecting from cerchasers only the real value today instead of the appraised value eight years ago it would seem more equitable to the parties of the first part and fair to those of the second part. It is observed, however, that the con-sent of the Indians must be obtained before the proposed readjustment takes place, and as the Indians have learned a good deal since 1883 and are now about to take their Okiahoma lands in severalty it is probably safe to rely upon them to protect themselves

Able to Defend Herself. PAWNER CITY, Neb., Dec. 16 .- To the Ettor of The Bee: The Bee of Saturday last contained an article concerning myself, written in a spirit of cowardica too low to call forth retailation. Although through the unfortunate circumstances of my life I am entitled to the name of grass widow, I am not nean enough to use the weapons of a coward, but write the following in self defense and in my own name.

The romance so graphically told is not so recent as its date would seem, but has been rehashed and enlarged upon to suit the revengeful purpose of a private individual. John Burr never represented himself to be a "physician of several years standing and practice;" and never defrauded me out of any money. What I gave him I gave of my own free will. It was my own and no one has any right to question my disosal of it, as I am amply able to support my self and owe no man or woman a cent Whatever injury he may have done me I have orgiven him, dead or alive, and no has cause to say aught against him, for he

was his own worst enemy. I am not the first or second that bave had heir faith in human nature shaken by sad shock, as upon reading the article in your paper, knowing as I did full well its author or instigator, and his purpose. There is but one besides myself who knew the contents of the letter announcing John Burr's death, as quoted. He, strange to say, is a doctor, too, and until Sunday last a grass widower. Through a pretended interest in the where-abouts and welfare of John Burr he opened a orrespondence with me some three months since, and by expressions of sympathy and hypocritical professions of Christian peni once and spiritual need, continued it several veeks, until I brought it to a sudden close receiving a request for money. He found, his surprise and chagrin, that there was a mit to woman's gullibility, and his repeated forts to continue the correspondence were

Upon receipt of the news of John Burr's death, which was two months ago, his ex-pressions of grief and sympathy were quite overflowing, "his only regret was that he could not have gone more for him;" his virnes were lauded to the skies; vices he had none, his faults were forgotten, and according to the doctor's eulogy John Burr must be an angel in heaven now. That was while he still had hopes of inducing me to let him have some money. The doctor's views have changed since then, but facts remain the ame. is not quite so heavily gaffed as he will be I might say more, but simply wish that one of these days.

not likely that England would be ready to

I those who have read the article and know me may know its author and his motive. Pawnee papers please copy.

ANOTHER SUIT AUAINST FIELD.

One More Creditor Who is Trying to Recover Money. NEW YORK, Dec. 18,-John V. Cockeroft, has begun suit in the supreme court against Cyrus W. Field, impleaded with Emil Woltmann, and the firm of Field, Weichers & Co. to recover \$7,500 on a premissory note. The note was executed by Woltmann in favor of John F. Weichers, endersed by him to the firm, by the firm of Cyrus W. Field, and by him to the plaintiff. Efforts have been made to serve Mr. Field person ally with the summons at his home, but they admission to the house is not obtained it may be attached to the outer door of the house. The counsel of Edward M. Field will en deavor to get their client out of the Ludlow street jail temorrow to take him before Judge Dickman's commission at White Plains for examination as to his sanity. Dis-

in making an examination of the books of the firm of Field, Lindsey Weichers & Co. As the investigation of the district attorney progresses the horizon darkens for Field. So far as discovered the crooked transactions of the defunct firm foot up nearly \$100,000, This involves many well known creditors of

trict Attorney Nicol was engaged vosterday

the partnership headed by Field.

The grand jury today returned an indictment against Field charging him with forgery in the second degree. The indictment is predicated on a statement made by Bankers Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, in regard to a bill of lading transaction.

WILL CONTEST FLORENCE'S WILL.

Relatives of the Dead Actor Want Some of His Property.

New York, Dec. 18,-There is to be a contest over the will of the late William J. Florence, the actor, which was filed for probate with the surrogate on Tuesday last. as certain relatives of Mr. Fiorence claim that he left a codicil which has in some manner disappeared. In the will which has been filed Mrs. Florence is named as the sole executrix and the entire estate of the dead actor is left to his wife, none of the actor's brothers or sisters getting even as much as a souvenir from among his large collection of articles which he picked up during his eventful career. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Florence, whose real name was Conlin, and who was a full brother of Inspector Con lin of this city, profess to be surprised that a codicil to this will has not been found. They say that Mr. Florence had repeatedly as-sured various members of the family including the inspector, that he had made a codicil some time be-fore he was taken ill, in which he had left his relatives properly provided for out of his large means, and had especially made provisions for the care of his paralytic brother, John Conlin of this city.

SHOT IN A QUARREL.

Fatal Row Between a Doctor and a Fish Dealer.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.-Late last evening Dr. Thomas O. Gordon, one of the wealthiest physiciaus of this city, shot and fatally wounded John H. Stegge, a large wholesale and retail fish dealer. The men had borne an ill-feeling toward each other for some time, because of reports that Dr. Gordon had performed a criminal operation upon a beautiful young daughter of Stegge. Last night the two men met in front of their residences, which adjoin, and a quarrel began, in the course of which Stegge, according to Dr. Gordon, assaulted the physician, beating him severely. Gordon, during the melec managed to draw a pistol, and firing three shots at random brought down his man with one ball. The bullet entered Stegge's back ney, passing into the abdominal cavity. Stegge was taken to his home where physicians, after an examination, pronounced the been placed under arrest, pending an official inquiry into the affair and the result of his

HIS HEROISM COST HIM HIS LIFE,

Brave Deed of a Brakeman on the Reading Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.-A Reading railroad brakeman performed an act of hero ism yesterday that will probably cost him his life. The hero is William Gruss, 26 years old, who, while in the forward car of a train that was being pushed toward the depot, observed the peril of a woman ricking coal on the adjoining track. A train was approaching and Gruss called to her, but she apparently did not hear him. As his train reached a point directly opposite her, Gruss sprang from the car and seizing the woman around the waist threw her out of harm's way. The exertion caused him to lose his footing, however, and he fell across the track. The train from which he had saved the coal picker cut off both his legs and at the hospital the physicians say he cannot

THREE OF A KIND.

New York Tribune: It is highly probable that a spanking would do Chili good, but it does not follow that the United States must assume parental obligations. Cincinnati Commercial: Evidently England would be pleased were war declared be-tween the United States and Chili, but it is

take a hand in it. Boston Globe: The Chilians are reported to be spoiling for a set-to with Uncie Sam Better not fool with the old man, even if he

Royal Baking Powder Has no Equal.

The Royal Baking Powder will make sweeter, lighter, finer-flavored and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake than any other leavening agent. It is of higher strength, and therefore goes further in work and is more economical. All government and scientific tests go to show this. Royal Baking Powder as a leavening agent is absolutely without

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO.

"As the result of my tests I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.," Prof. of Chemistry.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

"The Royal Baking Powder, which tests the highest in strength, is free from lime, alum, lime phosphates or other adulterations. Its superlative purity, the entire wholesomeness of its ingredients, the scientific manner in which they are combined, together with its much greater strength, make the Royal unquestionably superior to any other baking powder.

"H. D. GARRISON," Prof. of Chemistry