THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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FWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION,

Itate of Nebraska

County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Trachuck, secretary of The BER
Juliashing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber
for the week ending March 12, 1892, was as
follows:
Funday, March 6.

Monday, March 7.

Tuesday, March 8.

Wednesday, March 9.

Thursday, March 10.

Filday, March 11

Esturday, March 12

Sanson

Filday, March 11

Sanson

Sanso

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

LITTLE RHODY'S loyalty to Cleveland is almost romantic, it is so lonesome.

NEW YORK local elections are giving the democracy a taste of political malaria which doses of Hill and Tammany make increasingly depressing.

THE fact that Brilliant Billy Bryan has said nothing to the country at large since Colonel Springer was stricken with illness is occasioning remark.

THE tariff and free coinage are the upper and nether millstones between which what is left of Grover Cleveland's following are being ground to powder.

HEREAFTER Kentucky funerals will have no attractions to congressmen. Frozen pickles, ham sandwiches and hard boiled eggs are hard on the congressional digestion.

WHY didn't the Omaha club decide to buy a lot ten blocks back of the high school? That could have been secured very much cheaper than the lot at the corner of Twentieth and Douglas.

FRANCE has accepted a reciprocity convention with the United States, France, it will be remembered, is the most presperous nation on the continent of Europe. She knows a good thing at

Some idea of the area of Nebraska may be obtained from the Orange Judd Farmer's statement that all the corr fields of the eight corn states would occupy only seven-eighths of the state of Nebraska.

THE curious phase of the controversy of the police commissioners is the fact that neither side has thus far cited the other to appear in court. So far the "ins" have the best of it. Possession is nine points of the law.

LOOKING back over the experience of the past three years and recalling the diplomatic complications adjusted by this administration leaves no ground for any fear that serious trouble will come of the Bering sea controversy.

THE generous democrats of Missouri have so gerrymandered the state as to make fourteen democratic and one republican district. While they were in the swine business they might just as well have taken the whole hog.

THE population of New South Wales has grown from 742,000 in 1880 to 1,132,-234 in 1891, and Sidney, the metropolis, has 383,386 inhabitants. This points to the conclusion that the tendency to gather in cities is as pronounced in Australia as in America or Europe.

JAY GOULD is said to have offered \$7,000,000 for the castle of Chapultepec, Mexico. This is probably a canard. Gould will not buy an institution which cannot be stocked and bonded for more than it is worth. Castles are not in his line and the Mexicans can rest easy.

A DISCUSSION of the tariff for three weeks can do the republican party no harm. It will afford the minority in the house of representatives some amusement and burden the government printing office and the United States mails with tedious speeches. It is a sad waste of time, energy and money.

THE cattle associations of Texas are demanding a reduced differential rate on cattle shipped to Omaha. The railways can offer no good reason for discriminating against Omaha in favor of Kansas City by exacting a tribute of \$20 per car more on Omaha than on Kansas City shipments of live stock.

CAPTAIN JOHN SAXON has been in comparative obscurity ever since the greenback party went into involuntary bankruptcy many years ago. The earthquake of 1890 has shaken him into life again, however, and the Fairbury Sun proposes him as the people's party candidate for congress in the Fourth district.

THE Texas legislature defeated a resolution to invite Senator Hill to visit Austin on his southern trip. This means two things: First, Roger Q. Mills is the Texas favorite for United States senator and Cleveland for president Nevertheless if Hill is nominated the cowboys and greasers will roll up a majority of 20,000 for him and elect all the democrats nominated for state offices. Texas is hopelessly democratic.

UNLAWFUL TAX EXEMPTIONS.

The most flagrant abuse in our system of taxation under existing methods is the wholesale exemption from taxation of property which under the most liberal construction of our constitution should be listed for taxation. The fundamental principle at the basis of our system of taxation as laid down in the constitution is that all property by whomsoever owned shall pay a tax in proportion to its value. The only exceptions which the constitution makes

1. State, county and city property. But even the improvements on such property, while under lease, are to be isted and taxed as personal property.

2. Agricultural fair grounds, used exclusively as such and not for other pur-

3. Grounds used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes. This includes all public schools, colleges, semifaries-whether sectarian or non-sectarian, providing that the grounds and buildings are exclusively used for educational purposes. All churches and grounds occupied by churches with a liberal allowance for church yards come within the exemption clauses. Hospitals, orphan asylums, homes for the destitute, aged and infirm,

reformatories, and institutions main-

tained exclusively out of public or pri-

vate charitable contributions are ex-

empt.

These exemptions have within the past few years been extended lawlessly to property from which revenues are derived, property held for speculation, and unoccupied lands reserved for future use. It is proper and legal to exempt from taxation churches, hospitals, convents, colleges and seminaries, but it is a flagrant abuse of the taxation powers to exempt the Masonic building which yields a large rental; the Odd Fellows' building, which is rented in part; the Danish society building, the Germania hall building which are occupied by social clubs. It is equally illegal to exempt any lands not actually covered by structures in use for religious worship or benevolent institutions. While religious and benevolent institutions and societies designed for the moral elevation and mutual protection of their members are entitled to protection at the hands of the state, they have no right to shift the burden of taxation. In other words, while the state is very liberal toward educational, religious and charitable institutions it is not contemplated that a forced contribution shall be levied upon all property owning citizens for their

maintenance and support. Why should anybody outside of the Masonic order be compelled to support that order indirectly by paying his proportion of the tax on property which the order owns and from which it derives a revenue from rents?

Why should any property owner be compelled to contribute to the Young Men's Christian association by indirection in making good the taxes which by rights should be levied upon its building which derives a revenue from rentals?

The same reasoning applies with equal force to the unoccupied lots and acre property held in reserve by religious societies and orders.

is owned by speculators and was formerly used as a driving park, be exempt from taxation just because an agricultural society holds a pumpkin and cabbage show for a week on the premises once a year. It seems to us the time has come to draw the line where the constitution has defined it. The exemptions under all sorts of pretexts are becoming more burdensome every year to all classes of taxpayers. Every club that can swing political influence, every society that has a religious or benevolent tendency wants its buildings and grounds exempted from taxation. Add to this the vast domain of the railroads, which contributes little or nothing to the maintenance of municipal and county government, and we can readily account for the high city and county taxes that are almost equal to confiscation.

APPREHENSIVE OF RETALIATION.

It appears that the suggestion of some members of congress, that this government should retaliate against Canada on account of the attitude of the dominion government in the Bering sea matter, has caused some apprehension among the Canadian people, and there is a report that Lord Salisbury has been advised of the danger. The proposed retaliation, which undoubtedly has a very strong support at Washington, would be aimed at the privileges now enjoyed by the railroads of Canada in the transportation of merchandise through the United States. A resolution for this purpose was introduced in the senate last week, and it is highly probable that if the British government persists in its refusal to renew the arrangement for the protection of the seal fisheries during the progress of the arbitration of the Bering sea controversy the policy of retaliation will be adopted with the hearty support of both parties in congress.

If this should be done the Canadian people would not, of course, suffer all the ill effects, but very much the greater share would fall upon them. The privileges enjoyed by the railroads of Canada, which enable them to successfully compete for a large traffic that would otherwise go to American roads, are of great value, and of course nearly the entire benefits are distributed among the Canadian people. That country is not in such a condition of prosperity that it can afford to have an attack of this kind made upon a most important part of its commerce, for the policy having been once inaugurated would be maintained until the United States should obtain whatever concessions it might demand from the Canadian goverament. The loss to the owners of sealing vessels, whose operations would be prevented by a renewal of the modus vivendi, would be insignificant in comparison with what the whole people of

The Canadian government has an easy remedy if it can induce Lord Salisbury to reconsider his decision, and if it be the fact that it was the influence of that government which led him to re- But the advantage they secure in the

Canada would lose from commercial re-

taliation on the part of the United

year the same agency ought to be competent to set him right. There is an opinion that Lord Salisbury would not be unwilling to change his attitude if he could do so without offending Canada, and it is not impossible that he may do so in any event. In the meantime there is no necessity for exaggerating the gravity of the situation, or of aggravating the difficulty by threats or unfriendly

CLEVELAND WILL RUN-IF PERMITTED. The letter of Mr. Cleveland to General Bragg is adroit. The latter asked the ex-president for a direct and unequivocal announcement that he would allow his name to be presented to the national democratic convention as a candidate for its nomination to the presidency, and that he would accept the nomination if given to him. There was no necessity for beating about the bush in responding to this request. It could have been answered in half a dozen lines. But Mr. Cleveland saw an opportunity to deal out to his admirers an assortment of platitudes, which they are wont to accept as evidence of exceptional political wisdom and virtue, and as usual he improved it. Not in an open and candid way, but rather by indirection, Mr. Cleveland avows himself a candidate for the presidential nomination. As a matter of duty to the country and the democratic party, since he may not consider only his personal desires and his individual case and comfort, Mr. Cleveland is willing to again

make the race for the presidency. In other words, Mr. Cleveland is rendy to sacrifice all the enjoyments of private life—its quiet, its repose, its sacred privileges-and assume the arduous and exacting duties of chief executive of the republic. He is prepared to surrender the peaceful life of the plain citizen and the congenial company of unselfish friends and return to the laborious struggle which is inseparable from the presidential office and to association with hungry and designing politicians. He would prefer not to make the sacrifice, but if the welfare of the country and the democratic party demand it he will yield. The inference must be that there has taken place a great change in the feelings of Mr. Cleveland since 1888. No president who was ever a candidate for renomination manifested a more eager desire to secure it than he did at that time. Every influence and expedient of his administration was brought to bear to promote his candidacy.

The requirements of civil service re form were disregarded and every branch of the public service was used to help Mr. Cleveland to the nomination for a second term. He says in his letter to General Bragg, and the remark was doubtless intended as a thrust at Hill, that he cannot bring himself to regard a candidacy for the presidency as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion, yet four years ago he exhibited the latter quality in the most obtrusive way and on every possible occasion. Will anybody believe that he has since experienced a change of feeling regarding the presidency or lost the desire to again occupy that exalted position? If so, why is it that during the last four years he has taken advantage of every chance that presented itelf to keep his name prominently be fore the country, and as far as there was any call upon him to do so has exerted his influence in politics? Mr. Cleveland will deceive very few with the pretense that he is making a sacrifice of his personal desires in being a candidate for the nomination of his party. He is as anxious to secure the nomina tion now as he was four years ago, and he could suffer no more bitter disap-

pointment than a failure to do so. The avowal of his candidacy by Mr. Cleveland will put some prominent democrats, who have declared that it would be fatal to the party to nominate him, in a ratner embarrassing position. It will very likely infuse a great deal of activity and enthusiasm into the admirers of the ex-president, and it must be admitted that the number of these is still very large, and some of the leaders who have announced opinions unfavorable to the candidacy of Mr. Cieveland may have trouble with their constituents. However, it is by no means certain that his letter will materially improve his chances for a nomination. It will not benefit him in New York, whatever effect it may have elsewhere. The probabilities are still in favor of the selection of a western candidate.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The army officer has no politics. It matters little to him what party is in power. He draws upon the support of republicans when the president is a republican and upon democrats when they have been successful in electing the chief executive.

Just now there is a vacant brigadier generalship, and the president is expected soon to appoint a judge advocate general. The aspirants for the first are, of course, limited to the officers next in rank, as it is conceded the president will not ignore their prior claims, though he may not make the promotion depend upon the length of service of the several colonels who are waiting for the verdict. In the other case, however, the question of rank is not a paramount consideration. Any captain or lieutenant or any civilian for that matter, is eligible, and the place is eagerly sought for, because it is a promotion and increased pay and leads to rapid promo-

tion in the future. Theoretically the officer on active duty at the front is first considered, but practically a great many other considerations are likely to influence the appointment to an agreeable place, especially in Washington. Unfortunately for the efficiency of the service the officers on detached duty at the capital have a great advantage over meritorius gentlemen on the frontier. There are about 203 officers, including those at Fort Meyer, now residing in Washington. Of these ninety-two are retired, and sixty are on special duty, which in some cases means no duty at

Special duty assignments have grown into a great abuse and they cause no end of heart burnings and dissatisfaction among those who are without influence enough to secure the easy places. fuse to renew the arrangement of last matte, of promotions is the chief occa-

sion for complaint. The social and other influences they are able to bring to their aid are not enjoyed by officers in the remain, west, while their regular promotions, up their regiments come just as surely as if they were exposed to casualities in actual military service. There are relatively more naval than military officers in Washington and between theetwo they wield a powerful

influence in social and public affairs. Some secretary of war will make himself unpopular in Washington but popular everywhere else by attacking this growing abuse, and advocating promotions from the field as against those from the list of military gentlemen who use their political friends to help them to congenial places in Washington and to promotions rightly belonging to officers who are performing the more arduous duties in the Indian country or at other stations remote from civilization.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL has said nothing thus far on his southern trip that ought to elevate him very much in the estimation of the democrats of that section. The evident pride with which he refers to the fact that there is not a republican state official in New York elected by the people at large, a result to which his thoroughly unscrupulous political methods largely contributed, may fail to commend him to the favor of all southern democrats, for there are certainly some of them who do not approve of the way in which Hill defeated the will of the people in securing for his partisans control of the senate of New York. There must be a very much larger number who do not think well of the plan by which he secured for himself the delegation to the national convention. As to Mr. Hill's opinions regarding the tariff and other economic questions, they are so crude and commonplace that they can make no impression to the advantage of their author upon thoughtful men. The popular interest that has been manifested toward Mr. Hill is very largely prompted by curiosity, and is not to be accepted as at all significant of any genuine regard for bim as a political leader.

ONE of the planks in the farmers alliance platform is a demand that aliens shall be disqualified from holding or owning lands in the United States and in this state. In principle the proposition to exclude aliens from ownership in lands may be correct, but before such a aw can go into effect in this state we will have to repeal section 25 of the bill of rights of the constitution of Nebraska, which reads as follows: "No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property."

For the good of the community it is to be hoped there is no question of the constitutionality of the amended Slocumb liquor law whereby the two-mile limit saloonkeepers are required to pay license of \$500 per year. The prohibition belt has been a menace to good order and an injustice to dealers in the city ever since the present license law was adopted. All good citizens will regret it exceedingly if through a mere technicality these out-of-town saloons shall be enabled to continue to sel liquor without regulation or license.

THE rule adopted by the Fifty-second congress, which provides that it shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules, gives over to Crisp, McMillin and Catchings the almost absolute control of house legislation. It is merely another way of arriving at the same result which the republicans achieved under the Reed rules in the Fifty-first congress. It is a triumphant vindication of the republican principle that a republican minority shall not be permitted to prevent the majority from transacting business.

WE NEVER can expect to have clean municipal government so long as city officers and members of the council accept gifts in the shape of railroad and street car passes, free telephones, free gas and electric lights, free water and other things of value from corporations that are subject to municipal control. What object can these corporations have in making presents of these valuable courtesies unless it is to exchange them for favors which can only be granted at the expense of the taxpayers and to the detriment of the city?

Shakespeare Paralyzed. State Journal.

A member of the staff of the Omaha hyphen has utterly demolished Shakespeare's reputation by writing half a page on his "in consistencies and incongruities as a play

Declined the Advice Chicago News.

A Nebraska man has sent Mr. Cleveland a etter telling him to abandon all hope of a nomination, as he cannot possibly get it. Mr. Cleveland's letter of thanks for his kindly service is still to be made public.

Losing His Nerve. New York Advertise The report that Jay Gould was seriously

il on Saturday was untrue; but it seems he had a bad spell when his party reached Pine Bluff. It is the first time Mr. Gould has ever shown the slightest change in the presence of a bluff. The Vis. Issue. New York Epoch (dem.) With Harrison and Hill pitted against one mother for the great office of president of

the United States, the question before the people will be: Shall morality and political

decency as represented by Benjamin Harri-

son win, or shall immorality and political

indecency as represented by David B. Hill?

Nebraska Ditto. The manner in which the railroads "work" the people would be very amusing, were it not so pitiful. In fows the people finally tired of being robbed, and its legislature passed laws for the protection of the people against the railroads. 'I he railroad men said they could not do business, but they continued to do business at a profit, and lowa people are now pointed out as models of intelligence in dealing with railroads. Kansas

needs a revolution.

Captain Bourke and the Greasers. New York World. Captain Bourke and his officers and men are charged with the commission of crucities in their effort to find Garzs. Congressman Crain of Texas asks for an investigation in the name of his constituents who are the victims of the aiteged octrages and in whose

name the appeal is made by an attorney-at-

law. United States soldiers are not habitually or needlessly cruel, and these particular soldiers have good records. Moreover, it is estimated that 5,000 of Mr. Crain's constituents sympathize with Garza. It is a case where prejudgment would be evidently most

> Municipal Growth, Philadelphia Ledger.

Probably no one who had not obtained in formation on the subject could make a reasonable guess at the number of places in the United States containing 1,000 inhabitants or more. The guesses by the uninformed are usually from 10,000 to 15,000, but the United States census discloses only 3,715. Moreover, there are only 2,552 that have a population exceeding 1,500. At the other end of the line the returns are no less remarkable, for there are only seven cities with a population excooding 400,000. There is abundant room for growth in these cities and towns, but the places with 1,000 or more population already contain 41 per cent of the total population of the United States. The larger cities, it appears from the returns, are growing more rapidly than the country at large. Thus in 1880 there were 286 places having 8,000 inhabitants or more, the combined population of such places being 22 per cent of the whole, In 1890 there were 448 such places, containing 29 per cent of the whole population.

Russian Rule in Poland.

Philadelphia Record. Advices from Poland are to the ominous effect that General Gourko has returned to Warsaw and brought with him imperial per mission to declare that city, and all Poland if necessary, in a state of stege. The full meaning of Russian rule in Poland is indicated in Gourko's avowed intention of hanging a dozen of the principal Polish citizens who are unfriendly to Russian rule. Yet the policy of repression which served its purpose t quarter of a century ago may prove a ghastly and bloody failure if attempted in the altered conditions of these times,

CACKLE OF THE COMICAL

Utica Observer: John L Sullivan, judging by his challenge to the world, writes a very

Somerville Journal: A kind heart is a foun-tain of gladness, but a fat pocketbook is a well-spring of delight.

New York Sun: Trivvet—A fore-handed man smuch better than a three-handed one. Dicer—I never heard of a three-handed man. Trivvet—Weil. Cubbage is one. He's a right and, a left hand and a little behind hand.

Washington Star: The man who wants to be the architect of his fortune usually makes the drawing of a check the first step in his plans. Chleago Herald: Berry, the official hangman of England, who has executed 200 mur-derers, is coming to America to lecture. If his lectures draw as well as his rope be will make a great hit.

A TRAGEDY. Washington Star. Not alone on the stage
Do our tragedles rage:
In true life we find them near by.
And soon will we know
One of exquisite woe—
"The baid-beaded man and the fly."

Pittsburg Chronicle: Gaswell-Some on e suggested that Illii and Hogg be the demo-cratic candidates for president and vice presilent. Dukane—You mean Hogg, the governor of Texas, I suppose? "Yes."
I think it would be better to make Hogg the candidate for president and put Governor Russell of Boston on for vice president."
"What would be particularly popular about

"It would be a pork and beans ticket." New York Herald: Mrs. Dix-These clubs must be very unhealthy places.

Mrs. Hicks—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Dix—My husband says they wouldn't
let a man in unless he had the grip.

Indianapolis Journal: A story in London Truth begins with this sentence: "Why Arthur Hisluck went to the bar was a mystery." If the gentleman's name is any indication, he went because he was invited.

New York Weekly: Street car driver (mysterious;y)—That young woman wot got in at Tenth street and the other young woman wot got in at Eleventh street is both spotters. Look out fer y'rself. Conductor (confidentially)—That's all right. I'm engaged to both of 'one

Chicago Times: Signs of spring multiply. Wild ducks have been seen flying northward and a little robbing has been detected in the council chamber.

Yonker's Statesman: Sarah Bernhardt has had a cigar named after her. It's nothing new, however, for an actress to be puffed. Columbus Post: When the old gentleman of 0 proposes to the old lady of 85 it is the

proposes to the old court" of final resort. Philadelphia Times: No man has a right to apply for a pension on the plea that he was half shot when he enlisted.

IT WASN'T THE USUAL PICNIC.

Congressman Kendali's Funeral Was Hard on the Committee. NEW YORK, March 15 .- A Washington dispatch tells of the terrible experiences of the congressmen and senators who accompanied the body of Congressman Kondall to the burial in a Kentucky mountain town, twentyfive miles from a railway station. Says oue of the party:

"In descending the mountains the tired horses could not hold the hearse back and we had to tie a strong rope to the rear axle, and hold it back by main strength. Senator Warren, who was a member of the committee, was almost frozen to death, and we were obliged to leave him at a roadside bouse un-til our return. When we arrived at Liberty, our carriages were all badly damaged and the hearse was in such a condition that we could not bring it back with us. Our only food during the two days we were enroute was a jar of pickles, a few sandwiches and hard boiled eggs. These were soon frozen, and we were unable to eat them."

THINKS HE HAS THE FIEND.

A Sedalia Detective Tracks the Negro Davis to Jail in Texas.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 15 .- Detective John kinney returned yesterday from Houston, Tex., and in reference to the man held there for the Taylor outrage, Kinney said: "The negro now in custody at Houston answers the description of the rapist more minutely than any capture yet made. I am strongly inclined to believe that we now have the right man. His name is Wash McClellan. He says ne was arrested on a charge of burglary, having robbed a clothing store on the 29th. The inscient demeanor, cutting speech and all the details of his appearance make me think he is the man Davis. When the officers went to have the fellow's picture taken he resisted desperately and said he would die first, and we got no picture." The officers will probably bring the suspect to this city for identification by the Taylors.

IRISH SONG.

The Spectator. When Carroll axed Kate for a heart and a hand That controwled just a hundred good acres of land.

land,
lier lovely brown eyes
Went wide wid surprise,
And her lips they shot scorn at his saucy demand;
"Young Carroli Maginn.
Put the beard to your chin
And the change in your purse, if a wife you
would win."

Fnen Carroll made Kate his most illegant bow And off to the diggins lampooned from the

And off to the digrins lampooned from the plough,
Till, the beard finely grown.
And the pockets full blown.
Sayshe. "Maybe Kate might be kind to me now!"
So home my lad came.
Colonel Carty by name.
To try a fresh fling at his cruel ould flame.

But when Colonel Carty in splendor steps in With all his grand airs and great beard to his chin.

"Och! lave me alone!"
Cried kate, with a groun.

"For my poor heart's in the grave wid poor Carroll Maston."

"Hush sobbin' this minute.

"Its Carroll that's in it!
I'vecaged you at last, thin, my wild little linnet."

EACH MAY FIX HIS FIGURES

County Assessors Agree on Nothing for a

Plan to Work By.

WILL LIST PROPERTY AS THEY PLEASE

nggestions Made by Clerk Sackett at the Meeting Yesterday-Fifth Warders and County Commissioners Snubbed-Church Property Discussed.

With the exception of Chicago and Ciontari precincts the assessors of all the wards and precincts of Douglas county were in session yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the county commissioners to receive their books and to discuss assessments and values for 1892. Silas B. Lake was elected chairman and H. Dietsen secretary of the meeting.

A motion to assess average horses at \$15 and cattle at \$5 met with violent opposition, and that matter was left entirely with the assessors of the various wards and precincts Mr. Franklin wanted to give the committee from the Fith Ward Rickers ctub an opportunity to be heard, but his motion was ruled out of order, and the kicking committee drifted out into the corridor. In trying to arrive at some understanding

regarding the assessment of real estate, Mr. Carpenter of the Fourth ward said that ne had never assessed improvements as high in proportion as he had vacant lots and he didn't think it should be assessed the same. He brought up the question of assessing church property, stating that some church and char-itable organizations had property that paid a

good revenue. Mr. Livesey thought all churches should be taxed, as speculators were doing alto-gether too much in the way of buying prop-erty in the name of some church society to

keep it exempt from taxation and selling it when they had a favorable opportunity.

County Clerk Sackett stated that the law provided that in order to be exempt church property must be used for church purposes and didn't mean vacant lots or preachers' residences. As to railroad assessment he said that the Belt Line would be held as assessable wholly in Douglas county, in accordance with an opinion of the county attorney. ance with an opinion of the county, in accordance with an opinion of the county attorney. He further stated that the public funds were depleted because of illegal exemptions and failure to assess personal property. He urged upon the assessors the necessity of assessing franchises as such, something that has been heretofore overlooked. He called attention to the many rumors that corporations had been favored and that many institutions that advertised a certain paid up capital paid taxes on an assessment that did not begin te compare with it. He said that if all property in the county was assessed at the same rate as the part that was assessed last year the valuation would be fully \$30,000,000.

It was decided to attach a fair valuation to

all property not actually used for church The assessor from the Second ward wanted to know what was to be done in the case of coal dealers, who do thousands of dollars of business every year, but at the time the assessment is made have scarcely any stock on hand. It was the prevailing sentiment that the coal men couldn't be taxed for property unless they could be caught with it in their

R. W. Barber of Elk City was one of the most earnest of the seekers after informa-tion, and he kept calling for instructions until he received them, but he draw the line on Commissioners Stepberg and Berlin, and insisted that Clerk Sackett should furnish

all the information that was desired.

The meeting adjourned by a close vote, and then the country assessors wanted to know what they had met for, but no one could tell them. They will do their assessing without any agreement or schedule being arranged, unless another meeting is held.

BURNED THE BOOKS.

The Beef Trust is Now Ready for a Federal Investigation. CHICAGO, March 15 .- The Daily News says: 'The beef trust has burned its books. The action was taken a few days ago in order to be prepared for the scruting of federal officials. It is charged by the Dally News that the trust had a sort of clearing house in obscure quarters in the M ntank office build-ing here, under the management of one Will-iam M. White, and that White has suddenly vanished. The plan of the trust is declared to be that the members were each entitled to a certain per cent of the total earnings of all. The members paid into the clearing house 40 cents per 100 pounds of meat sold. At the end of the week the clearing house apportioned the total payments among the members according to the percentage. Territory was carefully divided among the members, and wherever necessary to crush outside competition prices were temporarily cut mer-

Charles M. Horne, agent of the Department of Justice at Washington, who has been in Chicago presumably investigating the beef trust, expects to leave tonight for the

national capital to make his report. Trouble on the Canadian Pacific. WINNIPEG, Man., March 15 .- Conductors and brakemen planned a strike on the westorn division of the Canadian Pacific. The company got wind of it and on Sunday discharged every one who had not given alle grance to the road. A vigorous fight is now

Trying to Break the Coal Combine. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 15 .- Attorney

General Hensel filed in the Dauphin county court today his bill in equity asking the court to declare null and void and to perpetually enjoin the recent deal by which the Philadelphia & Resuling Railroad company secured a practical monopoly of the authrasecured a practical monopoly of the authra-cite coal business. The defendant companies are required to appear in court within four-teen days after service of notice.

HAD THE MINISTERS ARRESTED,

Prominent Citizens Accused of Threatening to Hang a Man for Stealing. Excuss, Ind., March 15. - One of the most sensational arrests in the history of Crawford county is the wholesale one in which A. J. Street, county commissioner and preacher, ac companied by his brother, Lindsey, and their sons, George Scott, William A. Scott, William E. Scott, along with Albert Jones and William Conda, two more ministers of the gospel, were arrested upon the charge of taking Church Mattox from his home near Ma-renge one night last week, with a rope about his neck, leading him two miles and threat ning to hang him for stealing pork, which he bought from William Globs. Church promised a sensation in the revelation of names, and has given it. Mattox's reputation is not above par, while most of the accused have always been considered gilt edged

ANOTHER RICH GOLD STRIKE.

In Immense Cave of Honeycombed Quartz Struck Near Ouray, Colo. OURAY, Colo, March 15 .- A remarkable cave was broken into in the Ironclad mine, near the American-Nettle, on the gold belt, It is a vast body of honeycombed quartz, running \$60 in gold to the ton. The extent of the formation is not known, but it is six and a half feet in height, extends into the mountain an unknown depth and is similar in character to some of the very rich caves found in the American-Nettie. It is believed this gold bearing body of noneycomb quartz extends into the mountain for hundreds of

SAILED WITH HER CARGO OF FOOD. The Missouri Starts for Russia Loaded with

feet, and if so there are millions in it. With

out doubt it is the richest gold bearing forma

tion on the American continent.

Flour and Meal. NEW YORK, March 15. - Bearing her freight of food for famine-stricken Russia, the Missouri sailed at noon today. The last of the cargo was put on board just night. The snowbound carloads of flour for which Mr. W. G. Edgar, who had the matter in charge, had been waiting, did not arrive in time to go with the rest, but in its place was an equal amount furnished in exchange. In all about 210 tons of flour and corn meal, besides 200 head of cattle, are in the cargo.

FOUND A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Ruins of a Once Large Town Discovered in Old Mexico. DEMING, N. M., March 15,-An old hunter and frontiersman named George Carling yesterday arrived from Casa Grande, Mex., and reports the discovery of a long abandoned village. Several brick buildings still remain and the surroundings show that it must at one time have been a large town. The ruins are situated west of the ancient city of Temoscohe, in the midst of the Sierre Madre mountains.

New Treatment for Murderers. New York, March 15.-Dr. William A Hammond of Washington read a paper before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence tonight entitled "A New Substitute for Capital Punishment and Means for Preventing the Propagation of Criminals." He declared it his belief that murderers should undergo a surgical operation which would deter them to a greater extent than other methods from committing murder, and that owing to such operation there could be no propagation of murderers so far as the murderer who had underwent the operation was concerned. The paper was followed by an able discussion pro and con.

New York Presbytery Votes No. NEW YORK, March 15 .- The presbytery of New York has voted "no" in regard to the overture presented by the general assembly reading as follows: "Before any overture or enactments proposed by the assembly to be established as rules relating to the constitutional powers of presbyteries and synoas shall be obligatory upon the churches, it shall be necessary to transmit them to all the presbyteries and to receive the returns of at least a majority of them in writing approving thereof, and such rules, when ap-

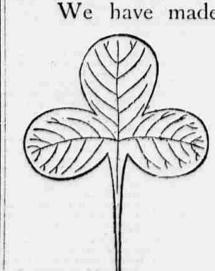
proved, shall be appended to the constitution Death of a Handsome Actress. NEW YORK, March 15 .- May Knowles, a andsome and bright young actress, whose family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Newburg, died under mysterious circumstances on Sunday. She was 19 years old and very beautiful. Official inquiry develops an aute-mortem statement she made that medicine for an illicit purpose had been given her by medical students and a room-mate, her death resulting.

United States Steamer Goes Ashore. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 15 .- At 7 clock yesterday morning the United States steamer Mohican, with the United States receiving ship Nipsic in tow, went ashere on Point Wilson. A dense fog prevailed at the time and it was impossible to take bearings Five hours later the vessel was floated with out injury.

Browning, KING

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.

Shamrocks for St. Patrick's Day---



We have made arrangements for a supply of shamrocks, the picture on the left being a lifesize representation. These beautiful shamrocks will arrive in time to be given away to those who call at our store on St. Patrick's day. It don't make any difference whether you

are a regular customer or never have or never expect to trade with us, you are welcome to one as long as we have any. The handsomest buttonieres in the city.

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