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inications relating to news and edi-should be addressed: To the Editor. DUSINESS LETTERS. siness letters and remittancer should be d to The Bee Publishing company, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to payable to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Be Publishing company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complet copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sur day Bee printed during the month of Pebruar, 1394, was as follows:

Total for the months reductions for unsold and returned .638,604 17,801 Total mold Daily average net circulation
* Sunday. Sworn to before me and subsysted in my resence this 3d day of March, 1894. N. I. FEIL, Notary Public.

When the government of Argentine is forced to economize no one need call for a further sign that the hard times have been upon us.

There is little danger that the mania for resigning cabinet portfolios will become epidemic among the cabinet ministers of the various European countries.

The few Omaha mossback money bags who cart off their bonds and securities annually at this season of the year would do well to get up and dust. The assessor begins his work within the next twenty days.

It may be true that some of Charley Mosher's fool friends are preparing to make a plea for his pardon. There are few men, however, willing to be known in the business. Some people do not know when they are well treated.

When you want to take lessons in reform just apply to Josiah Quincy. Mr. Quincy's reputation for allegiance to the reform platform reaches all the way from Boston to Washington, but in the latter city it suddenly drops to the bottom of the mire.

The Colorado courts are already engaged in hearing arguments upon the questioned constitutionality of an act passed by the legislature at its recent extra session. Laws nowadays have to pass three houses of the legislature, the courts comprising the third.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. We could name at least two dozen chronic tax shirkers in this county, who, if compelled to pay a federal income tax, will ever after vote the republican ticket. Such relics of despotism cannot thrive in Nebraska soil.

Judge Scott has now run amuck of the no longer humor his whims and accede to his whimsical demands. The time has come when a line must be drawn somewhere, and it is the duty of the commissioners to define it.

Dr. Miquel's characterization of Gladstone as the greatest financial genius of modern times emphasizes a much neglected feature of the late premier's career. His successes were chiefly on the side of financial reform. his chief failures were sustained by his plans for political reform.

Two recent real estate sales in this city clearly indicate the strength of values. They also show that investors know when to put their money into Omaha dirt. It is safe to say that real values will never be lower. The signs of the times point to an active demand and higher prices.

It would not be a bad idea for the school board attorney to get from the internal revenue collector the name of every liquor dealer in the city holding a government stamp. The county commissioners might also learn something to their advantage by getting a list of stamp holders in Douglas county.

The proper caper for local labor organizations is to arrange a fitting reception for the labor leaders who will visit Omaha soon. These visitors will represent the employes of the great Union Pacific system, selected for their capacity to serve the best interests of the men on the line, and are entitled to the hospitality of local unions.

The people of Omaha and Douglas county voted \$150,000 in bonds for the improvement of roadways. The taxpayers within the city limits will pay four-fifths of the sum. The question is, will any of the money be expended upon the boulevards and roadways in the outskirts of the city, or will it all be put upon roads outside of the city limits?

The supreme court has finally agreed that Auditor Moore must pay the bills contracted by Commissioner General Garneau. Thus the curtain is rung down on a long-drawn controversy, which might have readily been obviated had the law making the appropriation been more explicit and businesslike Now let everybody forget the whole transaction as soon as they possibly can.

The appointment of Congressman Blanch ard of Louisiana to succeed to the vacancy in the senatorial representation of that state occasioned by the elevation of Senator White to the supreme court bench, will require another special election to choose a new representative in Mr. Blanchard's place. The present lower house of congress has seen an extraordinary number of changes in its membership in the short time that it has been in session.

Ex-Speaker Grow made his return to the house memorable by an eloquent appeal in behalf of justice to the veteran who exposed his life in defense of the union. Mr. Grow could not have taken a more appropriate theme for his speech. He presided over the congress that authorized the calls for volunteers and he returns to congress to vote in favor of liberal pension appropriations to those who have become dependent by reason of their service during the war.

COMPLETED IN THE SENATE.

representatives on Thursday, February 1. Yesterday this measure, as revised and amended by the democrats of the senate finance committee, was submitted to the full committee. When the bill was sent to the senate it was promised that it would be ready to report to that body within two or three weeks at the farthest, but fully five weeks have been consumed in its consideration by the democrats of the finance committee, or rather by the three of them who were given charge of the measure -Mills of Texas, Jones of Arkansas and Vest of Missouri. The submission of the bill to the full committee is a mere matter of form, a perfunctory courtesy. The republican members of the committee, it is safe to say, will not be able to secure any changes in the measure and it will undoubtedly go to the senate in the form agreed upon by the democrats of the committee.

A great many changes have been made in the bill as it came from the house, some bettering it, because assuring more revenue, others making it more of a free trade measure than the house did. The most important amendments show that the efforts of the conservative democrats, or those who insisted that some consideration should be given the interests of their constituents, were not without effect. Thus iron ore, made free by the Wilson bill, is placed on the dutiable list at 40 cents per ton, a reduction of 35 cents from the present duty. Coal, which now pays a duty of 75 cents per ton and was made free in the Wilson bill, is placed on the dutiable list in the amended bill at 40 cents per ton. On a number of the manufactured products of iron and steel the senate bill slightly increases the duties over those of the house bill, while the same is the case on glass and china ware. On woolen goods the duties are uniformly reduced from those of the Wilson bill. The sugar schedule was the one over which the most vigorous contest was waged and the result is obviously a compromise. The proposed duty is from one cent to one cent and four-tenths per pound, according to test. This is less than the sugar interest asked, but very likely it will be disposed to accept it on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. In increasing the tax on whisky the whisky interest is given due consideration by extending the bonded period from three to eight years.

The measure will doubtless be reported to the senate without delay and an early day set for beginning the discussion on it. It fixes June 30 as the date when it shall go into effect, but it is extremely doubtful whether the bill will be ready to go to the president by that date. The disposition of the republicans is to consider the measure most thoroughly, and it is very likely that fully three months will be consumed in its consideration by the senate. If it pass that body by June 1 the house will probably take several weeks in considering the amendments, and the bill may finally have to go to a conference, thus further prolonging consideration of it. Obviously the chances are against the measure becoming law by June 30, and it is quite possible that it may not go into effect earlier than September.

THE CONDUIT BUGBEAR.

The ordinance embodying the contract with the Pardee Electric Light company and the bond filed by that company were referred at the last council meeting to the committees on judiclary and telegraph and telephone. Why they should have been so referred instead of going to the committee on gas and electric lights may be readily understood. Hascall is chairman of the judiciary committee and six of the ten memlead of Hascall and voted to abolish the office of city electrician at the same meeting.

That the joint committee has no intention of recommending the ratification of the contract by which the electric lighting monopoly would be smashed is now a foregone con clusion. As a pretext for the adverse re port which is being concocted at the in stance of Manager Wiley the conduit bugbear has been revamped and put upon the boards. We are told that in the opinion of some members of the committee who have read the Pardee ordinance as at present worded there is danger that its provisions would be construed into a subway franchise Now, the ordinance simply gives permission to Pardee & Co. to construct, maintain and operate in, on, above, along, across and upon the streets, alleys and public grounds of the city of Omaha and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto, mains, conductors, poles, wires and lamps, with all necessary appliances for the purposes of conducting and applying of electricity for the furnishing of light, heat and power.

Can anybody, by the most liberal construction of the wording of this ordinance, perceive any grant of a right of way for underground wiring, or much less a subway? "In the street" don't mean under the street. "On, above, along, across and upon streets and alleys" certainly does not mean under the streets and alleys. But even if the wording squints in the remotest degree in the direction of a subway, why cannot the council insert a provision in the ordinance that nothing therein contained shall be construed as conferring any right upon the company to construct subways? Wouldn't that dispose of the subway bugbear effectively?

But assume, if you please, that Pardee & Co. do propose to construct a subway at some time. Would that prevent the city from constructing its own subways at any time any more than the contract for lower-priced lights would prevent the city from building and operating an electric lighting plant and doing its own lighting in the future?

Has not the city the right under the charter to acquire any and all electric lighting plants at their actual value whenever it may desire to do so? Would not that take in the conduit as well as the plant if the city found

it of any value? The conduit bugbear will hardly be accepted as an excuse for sidetracking and defeating electric lighting competition. Conceding that the city must sooner or later make provisions for putting all wires under ground in a conduit constructed and controlled by the city, there is no excuse whatever for refusing a competing electric lighting company the same rights to string overhead wires of which one company now enjoys a monopoly. These privileges will all be revoked whenever the city builds its conduit or decides to acquire the electric lighting

plants. The opposition to competition can only be rationally ascribed to the peraicious influence which the electric lighting monopoly has wielded since its advent in Omaha.

Since the middle of January, when the Board of Education made its estimates for this year's receipts from the license fees. half a dozen applications have been filed by liquor dealers which, with one exception, have been granted. Two more applications are now pending. This means an increase of from \$6,000 to \$8,000 to the income of the board over and above its estimate. The half mill additional levy which the board de-

mands would only yield \$10,000. It would seem, therefore, that the board will have all The Wilson tariff bill passed the house of the funds it needs without the additional half mill. In view of that fact the board ought to recede from its demands. Taxes are high enough already and there is no excuse for piling them up needlessly.

A CHANCE FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE. The United States senate on Wednesday agreed to a resolution requesting information from the president as to "whether the government of Great Britain has occupied Bluefields or any other place on the Mosquito reservation in the state of Nicaragua with a military force, and the character and strength of such force and the claim of authority of that government to that country." According to occupy the dispatches of a few days ago the reported incident to which reference is made in the senate resolution was receiving the attention of the government at Washington, and it seemed to be regarded as an affair of some importance. The situation seems to be this: A piece of territory in Nicaragua, the autonomy of which is secured by trenty, is ocupied by the Mosquito Indians, an Ignorant, Indolent and thriftless set, who have been rapidly dying off. This territory has attracted lawless elements from the outside, just as our In dian territory does, which have caused much trouble and been a source of great annoyance to the British and American traders residing there. Not very long ago there was an incursion of negroes from Jamaica, who created a serious disturbance, the local government being unable to protect the peo ple. At this juncture the Nicaraguan gov ernment took action and sent a military force into the territory, respecting which two statements are made, one being that the purpose of the government of Nicaragua was to quell the riots and disturbances, and the other that the intention was to overthrow the Mosquito government. The Mosquito chief took the latter view of the invasion and appealed to the British consul for protection, in response to which the British naval commander sent a force of men to Bluefields with instructions to protect the cheif against any attempt on the part of the Nicaraguan government to interfere with his authority and rights. Investigation may show that the object

of the British was merely to preserve the autonomy of the Mosquito territory, without any thought of occupying it themselves which, of course, the United States would not permit. But there appears to be two reasons why this government should take serious notice of the incident, one being that it has always insisted that the British had absolutely lost all claims to a protectorate over the Mosquito country, and the other that Bluefields is only sixty miles distant from the eastern terminus of the Nicaraguan canal and occupies a position of great strategic importance toward that project. For these reasons the United States cannot tolerate any movement looking to the occupation of this territory by the British, or even the exercise of an authority there which would be in the nature of a protectorate, unless clearly warranted by treaty. The request by the senate for information regarding this matter is therefore proper and timely. Of course nothing more can arise out of it than diplomatic correspondence, and even this may be found unnecessary.

RECIPROCITY AND RETALIATION.

There was sent to the senate on Wednes day the correspondence between this government and the governments of Colombia. Venezuela and Hayti, relative to the retaliatory proclamation against those counthe last administration, as authorized in the reciprocity clause of the tariff law of 1890. This correspondence includes a vigorous protest against that action by the Colombian minister, one of whose complaints is that the act of retaliation violates the treaty between the two countries, a claim, however, which it appears was not regarded as valid by the late Secretary

Recent Washington dispatches state that the administration has been in some doubt as to the best course to take regarding the retaliatory proclamation of its predecessor and the reciprocity arrangements with the southern countries. Certainly if the president, as represented, regards the retaliatory policy provided for in the existing tariff law as an evil, he ought not to have so long remained a party to that evil by allowing the policy to be continued. There is no question as to his power to rescind it at any time. The object of that policy is well understood. It was intended to give an advantage to those countries which entered into reciprocity arrangements with the United States and were therefore entitled to consideration to the exclusion of countries which were not disposed to enter into such an arrangement. It was felt that it would be essentially unjust to countries giving us the benefits of trade reciprocity to allow countries denying such benefits equal favor in our markets, and the fairness of this view will not be questioned except by those who repudiate the principle of reciprocity.

However, there is no doubt as to the fate of this policy in its entirety under the present administration. The pending tariff bill wipes out the reciprocity section of the Mc-Kinley act and is a full and complete re pudiation of that policy, leaving no way by which this country may require of any other country concessions favorable to our trade or for preventing discrimination against us. As the measure left the house it contained provisions which would have enabled us to demand some concessions in our interest, but these have been eliminated by the senate revisers. After this action it would seem that the president need have no more doubt as to what course he should pursue in regard to the retaliatory proclamation in order to satisfy his party. The repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act will not necessarily terminate at once the existing reciprocity arrangements, but any country having such an arrangement with the United States that may desire to terminate it will undoubtedly be very promptly accommodated, and long before the term of the pres ent administration ends the policy of reciprocity will have been abandoned.

TAXING INHERITANCE AS INCOME. Just before the income tax schedule was incorporated into the Wilson bill in the lower house of congress it was amended so as to include in the computation of individual income whatever might have been received during the year in the form of bequest or inheritance. The tax of 2 per cent is to be levied upon this sum in excess of \$4,000 just as upon incomes regularly derived from other sources. The effect of this amendment, should it become law, will be to establish a federal inheritance tax corresponding in rate to the income tax, and with exemptions precisely similar. It will also do away with the necessity of considering the federal inheritance tax bill introduced into the senate by Senator Hill and

copied after the collateral inheritance tax laws of New York, thus depriving that astute politician of no inconsiderable notoriety which he has counted upon getting from his

Accepting the word income in its broad sense as comprising every addition to the wealth of an individual acquired during a certain period of plate, property secured by inheritance or beguest certainly constitutes an element in a man's income. It differs, however, so materially from the usual component parts ordinarily reckoned as income that the chief countries of the world have undertaken to tax if whether they levy income taxes or not. Inheritance is an extraordinary source of Income and offers such an easy mark for taxation that not a few of our own states have seized the opportunity to augment the resources of their state treasuries by means of this species of tax. There is no necessary connection between the income tax and the inheritance tax, and the latter is singularly free from many of the objections urged against the former, particularly with regard to its inquisitorial collection. The inheritance tax may also rest upon a different basis of theory from the income tax, and is frequently defended as a just imposition by those who see no merit whatever in the income tax system.

The point at which the federal inheritance tax, whether incorporated into the Wilson tariff bill or advanced as a separate measure is apf to encounter the greatest opposition is where it trenches upon the field already occupied by the state inheritance taxes. New York, for example, last year derived \$3,000,000 from its collateral inheritance taxes and would suffer much disadvantage in trying to collect such a sum if the United States came in with a prior claim for a specified percentage of the property. The loss of any part of their revenue from this tax would compel these states to resort to an increased rate of general state taxation, and this would scarcely be popular with either democrats or republicans. The inclusion of inheritance and bequest as one of the sources of income within the purview of the incomtax bill ought to open up this whole subject to discussion in the senate, where there will be ample time for full consideration of the numerous details without working under pressure, as was the case in the house.

The inspection of new buildings and the restrictions which the city ordinances now place upon the structures erected within the fire limits are a proper safeguard against fire-traps and man-traps, but the most destructive fires and worst accidents to life and limb by falling walls during a fire, and buildings that have collapsed in a storm do not occur in new buildings. What we want is not merely an inspection of plans and buildings in process of erection, but a thorough inspection and overhauling of old buildings. This should include hotels, office buildings, theaters, factories, store houses and tenement blocks within the fire The first step in this direction limits. should be taken by the enactment of an ordinance that will require the building inspector to keep a register of all buildings, old and new, within the fire limits, in which the condition of each building shall be described and all defects in walls, chimneys, heating and lighting plants noted. It should also be made the duty of the inspector to direct the owners of defective or dangerous buildings to make repairs, and he should be empowered to enforce his orders by fines and penalties, upon conviction in police court. Incidentally, the building inspector should co-operate with the electrician in enforcing the wiring regulations. By pursuing such a course the council can reduce the fire risks very materially and help our property owners and merchants to secur lower insurance rates.

After giving the matter a fair and impartial trial, an Omaha woman has come to the conclusion that suicide does not present the attractions which she had been led to expect. Most of our people will be quite willing to profit by the experience of another in this instance without venturing to try the experiment themselves. There are probably very strong arguments to be presented upon the other side of the question, but we shall have to defer listening to them until we reach the banks of the river Styx and meet with those who have been more suc cessful in their suicidal attempts.

It is a matter of regret that the illegality of the Burlington volunteer relief system could not have been tested in the suprem court long ere this. There are now case pending in the courts of this state attacking the validity of the relief contract which em ployes are practically forced to sign. Why cannot these cases be forced to an issue so that justice may be guaranteed to the rail way employes, who dare not appear in cour against the railroad in behalf of their own

The Pollard-Breckinridge trial is now upor the boards. It is said that the colonel is anxious to have it determined so that he may go before his constituents next fall with a verdict of acquittal. No matter what the verdict may be, it is not at all likely that Colonel Breckinridge will dare face his constituency again. He might better take a voyage to the South Sea islands or some other seaport.

An annual appropriation of \$150,000,000 for pensions ought to be a convincing argument against the oft asserted charge about the ingratitude of republics.

Prospective Music. Denver Jiepublican.

There will be music by the full band in the senate when Senator Hill's tariff resolution comes up for consideration. It seems to be loaded.

Theoretical Agriculture. Kansas cfly Star.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has just established a bureau to study, in the interest of intelligent farming, heat and moisture conditions of the soil in their relation to crops. By such acts as these will he prove that he is a practical, not a political, agriculturist.

Premature Prophesying. Minneapolis Journal.

The Hill proposition will scarcely get support enough to pass! But it will dertainly accomplish this much, it will defeat the Wilson bill. The democrats in the senate have a majority of dily three, and the off split of the Hill coalition blocks further progress on the part of the Wilson bill supporters. ONE YEAR OF GROFER.

Indianapolis Journal: One year of Cieveland; but the worst of it is there are three

Springfield Republican: The first year of President Cleveland's second term began in a howling March storm—truly prophetic of the political twelvementh ahead. The second year began in one of the most mellow and balmy of March days. We predict a better year for the administration. Cincinnati Enquirer: The country has now

entered upon the second year of Mr. Cleve-land's administration. Mr. Cleveland was elected as a democrat, and, having passes through the "experimental" stage of demo democrats expected to be elevated to place and the republicans were getting ready to turn their attention to private pursuits. When is this expectation to be realized? Cincinnati Commercial: It is now sixteen months since the democratic party was restored to power in this country, and it is twelve months since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated president, replacing Mr. Harrison. What has been done for the country? What has been the result? Ask the propriwhat has been the result! Ask the properties of factories, ask the unemployed workingmen, and ask those who have work but are in receipt of reduced wages. In prosecuting those inquiries it is not necessary to go outside of Cincinnati. In this municipality the whole business, which has reipality the whole business, which I sulted in distress, is fairly illustrated. New York Sun: The three hundred and sixty-sixth day of Mr. Cleveland's second term finds the president in the Dismai Swamp and the democracy in the indigo depths of discouragement, if not of despair.

That is the balance sheet of the year's usiness. It has been a sorry year for isiness. It has been a sorry year for smocracy. Well, it is the duty of honesty to tell the exact truth about a bad situation; but it is not the less the duty of courage to go ahead and make the best of it.

years is to save the pieces. In this melan-choly but indispensable undertaking Mr Cleveland can contribute valuable assis ance, if he is disposed to do so. But the sunshine age shall light the sky,

The democracy's task for the next three

As 'round and 'round we run;
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done."

NEDRASKA AND NERRASKANS

The Tecumseh Journal has closed its fifteenth year. A three weeks' revival at Wallace re sulted in 163 conversions.

Hall county farmers will hold an irrigation convention and listen to the new gospel of water on March 17. Burglars blew the safe of F. A. Matson

Co. at Monroe and secured about \$100 in cash as well as some cutlery, The "wild west" is evidently beyond Hast A wolf hunt four miles from the city

didn't stir up a single coyote. The business men of Plattsmouth have contracted with a man to ruh a free ferry eross the Missouri river. On Sunday he car

Four prisoners in the Saline county jai at Wilber were discovered in the act of sawing through the bars of their cell. They were on the verge of securing their liberty when a deputy sheriff nipped the game

The store of J. H. Prettyman at Berwyr was burglarized and about \$260 taken. The safe was blown open with such force that one side of the building was sorung several Prettyman lost \$65, Lot Morris \$120, and Miller about \$80. Deputy Sherift Hunter thinks he has a clew to the burglars The damage to the building is as great as the

Julius Drews, a Madison county farmer, is minus one eye simply because of his aversion to cats. He is the owner of a feline accord ing to the Norfolk News, which he has tried at various times to induce to seek a new location. But the cat was stuck on the Drews homestead, for after being taken three or four miles from home and dropped in the public highway, would invariably find its way back. The other day Julius went to town and as he crossed the bridge threw the cat into the river, but the next morning on aristhat cat parading on a stone wall near the house. He was mad, and resolved that the time had come for the cat to die. Entering the house he reached for his shot gun, and walking up to within ten feet of the feline, blazed away. He did not wait to see the result of the shot, but he felt it. The charge from the gun struck the stone wall, and bounding back, entered his face. He will ose the sight of his right eye

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The historian McMaster reviews in the New York Press the first year of Cleve-land's second term in the temper of a partisan rather than a historian. He makes partisan rather than a historian. He makes the interesting and generally true observa-tion that of the seven presidents who prior to Cleveland had succeeded themselves, only one "has ever closed his 'second term with anything like the success and popular re-spect with which he ended his first." The exception was Jackson.

LIGHT THOUGHTS.

Plain Dealer: It is a humanlike trait that the rooster always thinks he knows most about cackling.

Philadelphia Record: Whenever there is a liscussion of the tariff the iron founder discussion of the tari always puts his ore in.

Inter Ocean: "Mr. Scribbler is a wonder-ul man—has such a variety of talents." "I've noticed that. In society he is a lion and at home a bear."

Detroit Free Press: First Actor-What are ou doing now? Second Actor-Me friends.

Boston Traveler: "Do you believe that hing about casting your bread upon the waters and having it return?" "Well, it wouldn't work with my wife's bread. That

Washington Star: "Appearances are very deceptive." remarked the tenor. "Yes," replied the prima donna; "espe-cially farewell appearances."

Buffalo Courier: Skidds—I suppose it's all right to call a spade a spade, but— Skadds—But what? Skidds (with a sad rememberance of having tried to beat a flush with two small pairs the night before) A man is a blooming chump to call five of

St. Louis Republic: Fond Mother-Don't Father-Yes, let her string beans,

Chicago Record: "Say, how do you ac-count for this? Here's a list of 'the 400' and there are the names of over 600 people on "Oh, that's all right. They have to take

Trade Mark: Mr. Snarley-Your sex are natural born scandal-mongers. I often wonder how you manage to get hold of all the latest scanda.s of the day. The Ladies in chorus)-Gur husbands and brothers (in chorus)—Gur husbands and br bring them home from the club to us.

O WOMAN. Kansas City Journal.

O woman, when the day is done,
Man's work is o'er, his rest begun,
But you your nightly vigils keep
And work and work while he doth sleep; The buttons on his clothes you sew, And through his pockets nimbly go— His letters you investigate, And his loose change appropriate.

THE BOARDER'S WRATH.

Detroit Free Press. Detroit Free Frees.

The landlady jumped the boarder
Because he had jumped his bill,
She had done it before the others
In a manner fit to kill.

"You may call me late to breakfast,
You may call me Jones or Brown,"
He said to her in his anger,"
"But you shall not call me down."

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



TRUSTS ARE WELL CARED FOR

Mr. Voorhees' Committee Looks After the Combines with Tender Solicitude.

M'KINLEY IMPOSTS ON SUGAR INCREASED

New Schedule of Duties Adroitly Arranged to Benefit the Refiners - Whisky

Men Given All They Asked-

Wool Left in the Cold.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 8.

It was sugar and the scandal connected with the speculation in refinery stock which forced Chairman Voorhees and his associates to decide to report the Wilson tariff bill to the finance committee and make it public to day. It was felt to be impossible longer to defy public opinion and the growing indignation of the senate by continuing to hold the bill in the secret possession of a few men who were daily charged with using their confidential information for their personal profit This determination made necessary a final conference between the democratic senators having the bill in charge and President Havemeyer and Mr. Scarle of the Sugar trust. This consultation was held last night and at a late hour the representatives of the

Sugar trust departed for New York. The publication of the bill shows that they had every reason to be satisfied. They had originally demanded in behalf of the refining ndustries a duty in its favor in addition to whatever duty was placed upon raw sugar of ¼ cent per pound. The duty on refined sugar under the McKinley law is 1/2 cent per pound, and the refiners admitted that they could continue their business profitably with one-half of this duty. It now appears that a discriminating duty has been granted the Sugar trust even greater than was

ALL FOR THE TRUST. The Wilson bill as amended by the demo-ratic senatorial tinkers places a duty of I cent a pound on all raw sugar; on sugar above 80 degrees and not above 90 this dufy is increased by one-one-hundredth of a cent for each degree; between 90 and 96 legrees, 1.02 cents for each degree; above 96, 1.4 cents. When translated into com-parative figures this scale means an additional duty on refined sugar of on an average of thirty-five-one-hundreths of a cent. On very high grades of refined sugar this additional duty will amount to nearly one-half of a cent, while on lower grades, netween 92 and 96 degrees, the additional This extraordinary concession greatest surprise. The meaning aused the greatest surprise. The meaning of the graduated scale of duties was not at first generally understood. It was only when the tariff experts explained its meanng that the realization of how well the interests of the Sugar trust had been cared for by the democrats of the finance committee dawned upon congress.
It was at once seen that this tremendous

ictory for the Sugar trust had only been natched from the jaws of Mr. Voorhees' hreat to destroy the Sugar trust by some unusual force or bargain. A very prominent leader in the national republican organizaion, who is not a member of the but who understands the methods by which the sinews of war are secured for great political campaigns, declared today to The Bee correspondent that this concession to the trust was made not by the tariff tinkers of the finance committee, but by the po-litical leaders of the democratic party, who leaders of the democratic party, who secured in return a pledge the Sugar trust for a contribution to the democratic al campaign. This bargain is suphad secured

national campaign. This bargain is sup-posed to be a conditional one, based either upon the passage of the Wilson bill, as thus amended, or upon the defeat of that measure and the consequent continuance of the McKinley duty of one-half cent a pound on refined sugar. At any rate Messrs. Have-meyer and Searle did not leave Washington until the sugar schedule was finally settled. WHISKY AND BEER LOOKED AFTER. Another trust which has been well cared for in the democratic amendments to the bill s the Whisky trust. The tax on whisky is increased from 90 cents in the present law and from \$1 in the bill as it passed the louse to \$1.10 per gallon. This is what Chairman Voorhees championed. The Whisky trust representatives claim to have an understanding that an increase to \$1.50 a gallon by the senate will not meet serious opposition. The increase proposed by the increase of profit to the Whisky trust of \$1,000,000 for every added cent of tax. Another great concession to the whisky interest is the extension of the bonded

period to eight years.

The beer brewers have also no reason to complain. They are always heavy contri-butors to the democratic campaign fund. They wished no change in the existing rate of taxation on beer, and the democratic senators very obligingly complied. In the same way every great aggregation of in-vested capital outside of purely manufacturing industries which promises to be of any use to the democratic party has found its wishes carefully respected. WOOL SUFFERS ALONE.

The only great staple which has been utterly abandoned by the democrats is wool. The efforts of Senators Brice, Hill and Murphy, and the populists, as well as by republican senators from the northwest, to ecure a duty of even 8 cents a pound on have been unavailing. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that Me wool growing industry has developed under republican legislation, and that the National Wool Growers association is known to have republican proclivities. Representatives of the wool growers, who have been pleading in vain for justice, are naturally indignant that their product should thus be sent to the slaughter, while coal, iron ore and lead ore are cared for.

AMA DALLY SEE PRITING MARKET IN TABLE

OMAHA'S MANUFACTURES There was issued from the census office this evening a bulletin which will likely be the last of the special series governable at ties of manufacturers from cities having a population of over 20,000 in 1890. It gives population of over 20,000 in 1890. Number the following statistics on Omaha: Number of establishments reporting, 675; value of hired property, \$2,912,890; aggregate invest-ment, \$18,379,594; land occupied, \$2,787,675; ment. \$18,319,594; land occupied, \$2,101,000, buildings, \$3,803,950; machinery, tools and implements, \$3,316,038; raw material, \$2,511,-054; stock in process of finish and products on hand, \$1,874,376; assets on hand, \$4,026,-601; total expenses, \$3,673,516; rent paid for tenancy, \$271,254; taxes, \$2,504,473; insurance, \$272,254; and machinery, \$277,350; 60,887; repairs and machinery, \$207,350; mount paid contractors, \$5,100; interest paid on cash used in the business, \$227,120; ber of employes, 9,414; total wages, \$6,115,

The statistics relating to operatives, skilled and unskilled, at Omaha, in 1890, are given as follows: Females, above 15 years, 709, who received wages amounting to \$215,376; males, above 16 years, 6,911, who were paid wages aggregating \$4,440,863; children, 251, wages, \$40,890. Council Bluffs—Number of establishments,

128; value of hired property, \$260,855; aggregate investements, \$1,292,283; value of land, \$188,990; buildings, \$255,910; machinery, etc., \$214,839; raw material, \$151,832; live assets, \$191,625; stock, \$289,587, in cash and billa receivable.

Lincoln-Number of establishments, 182: value of hired property, \$681,215; aggregate investments, \$2,360,454; machinery, etc., \$641,316; raw materials, \$351,691; stock in process of finishing, \$261,550; cash and bills eccivable, \$620,790; interest paid on capital used, \$17,861; average number of employes, 1,921; total wages, \$1,161,746.

These figures are particularly valuable just at this time, as they will afford the readers of The Bee an opportunity to approximate the destruction which the Wilson bill as amended by the senate and made public today will accomplish PRESBYTERIAN MISSION GROUND.

The bill introduced by Representative Meiklejohn to have a patent issued to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for a more suitable location for their mission schools on the Omaha reservation in lieu of the land they now occupy, was favorably reported by him a short time ago from the committee on public lands. The same bill, introduced by Mr. Manderson, passed the senate and was referred in the house to the amittee on Indian affairs. The fee simple title granted in the senate bill does not eet with the approval of the secretary of the interior, and he recommends that the use and occupancy of the land only should Mr. Melklejohn discovered today that the

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treaty with the Omaha Indians in 1854, confirmed by President Pierce, specially provides that the president shall issue a patent for 640 acres on the Omaha reservation to whose mission was then estathis society, blished. He requested the committee to hold its report until he could advise with the Indian bureau. Mr. Melklejohn was advised today by the commissioner of Indian affairs that the interest money due the Omaha Indians would be placed to the credit of the agent this month and payment made. IN A GENERAL WAY.

The appointment of W. L. Murphy of Council Bluffs as a cadet to the West Point Military academy was formally promulgated today. Dr. S. M. Baker was appointed pension

examiner at Orleans, Harlan county, today. Senator Manderson introduced a bill today o pension General John M. Thayer of Nebraska at \$100 per month. The bill is accompanied by a petition recommending its passage and signed by Governor Crounse and many other prominent citizens. Ex-Governor Thayer was a brigadier-general in the late war and had a brilliant military

General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is in the city for a few days as the guest of Senator Sher-He was at the War department today and had a long conference with Secretary Lamont in regard to military affairs.

Representative Mercer succeeded this morning in having passed by the house the bill to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of John W. Wacker of Nebraska This bill has been before congress for a number of years, but until now has been unsuccessful. Mr. Bryan had charge of the bill in the Fifty-seco congress, but failed to secure favorable

A. E. Dickinson, in charge of the chemical department of the Cudahy Packing company of South Omaha, is in the city interviewing the Nebraska delegation with reference to the duty on beef extract and blo Hon. C. J. Montgomery of Omaha is in Washington for a few days enroute thouston, Tex., where he goes on business. William Haller of Blair, the young man who received the appointment to the United

States Naval academy from the Second congressional district of Nebraska, has stopped in Washington for a few days before going to Annapolis, where he will enter the Wurtz preparatory school to fit himself for the annual examinations for admission PERRY S. HEATH.

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