THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 14, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, February 8	24,410
Monday, February 9	24,058
Tuesday, February 10	24,047
Wednesday, February 11	24,822
Thursday, February 12	24,508
Friday, February 13	24,534
Saturday, February 14	24,871
Average	24,371

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of February A.D. 1891.

W. H. KURTZ,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of February, 1890, 19,591 copies; for March, 1890, 20,026 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,595 copies; for June, 1890, 20,601 copies; for July, 1890, 20,661 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 20,720 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 23,611 copies; for January, 1891, 24,446 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of January, A.D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE free railroad pass is the root of all evil in western politics.

SENATOR KYLE says he is neither republican nor democrat, but "an indocrat." It is to be inferred that this is an even more vicious type of a nobody than a mugwump.

THE remarkable anxiety of the London *Times* for the political and financial welfare of Parnell proves that his past offenses have been condoned by his invaluable services as an Irish splitter.

IT IS said that Senator Aldrich will retire from the senate because he is too poor to stay there. It would be far better for the country if some of the multi-millionaires would recognize the fact that they are too rich to stay there.

OF ALL the treasury raids proposed or carried out in past legislatures, the latest proposition to pay the contest conspirators is the boldest and most scandalous. Before it the Saline grabs and the Stout hauls pale into insignificance.

THE financial oracle of Hitchcock county is not as visionary as he looks. His scheme to secure a personal loan of $3,100 from the state, without interest or collateral, is a pathetic evidence of his zeal for the financial health of Mr. Powers.

THE apostrophe of Charles Wooster to the new Messiah, the Schwienfurth of Nebraska, is what Artemus Ward would call "mighty interestin' readin'." For beauty of diction, reverential awe and photographic accuracy of delineation it is a notable contribution to the political history of the times.

MCKEIGHAN evidently enjoys the climate of Washington. He is still there, though his term does not begin until December. He has recently allowed his democracy to so far triumph over his independence as to betray him into saying that he hopes Palmer will beat the farmers' candidate in Illinois.

A BRIEF glance from the galleries shattered Jerry Simpson's lofty notion of the house. "Tain't got no dignity at all," quoth the meteor of Wichita; "'pears more like the scrambles for the red ear at a shucking match." In its crude, unfinished state the picture will be easily recognized for its truthfulness.

THE proposition to create a state loan agent to negotiate farm mortgages is unworthy of serious consideration. The loaning of money on real estate security is like a matter of business, like anything else, and can be conducted only on business principles. It would be as sensible to create a state grocer or bootblack as a loan agent. The bill represents paternalism run mad.

DR. BILLINGS has turned up again, like a bad penny. He is endeavoring to use the Breeders' association as a stepping stone to the coveted position of official pig inoculator. The scheme will hardly connect. The public knows Billings too well in his capacity of Colonel Sellers. Besides, it has some consideration for the pigs, otherwise known as the Nebraska eagles.

THE requirements of democratic partisanship lead the press of that faith to denounce the Brazilian reciprocity treaty as a failure in advance of the official action of the South American republic. They are earnestly seeking to keep the trade of Brazil out of American and in British hands. The government of Great Britain could well afford to pension the democratic editors of the United States, in consideration of services rendered and to come.

THE action of the house coinage committee, in deciding to report the senate free coinage bill adversely, with the recommendation that it do not pass, will probably bring to a speedy conclusion the silver controversy in the present congress. It is understood that the advocates of unlimited coinage have had little faith in the success of the senate measure in the house, and the action of the coinage committee will therefore cause them no surprise or disappointment.

KING CORN AND THE RAILROADS.

In 1880 Nebraska raised a corn crop of unprecedented proportions. Every barn and crib was bursting with the golden treasure, and the country was shocked at the information that, while the coal miners of Pennsylvania were starving for bread, the farmers of Nebraska were making free use of corn for fuel.

It is estimated that it costs 14 cents per bushel to raise corn. In 1880 the larger portion of the immense crop passed out of the hands of the original producers at prices ranging from 11 to 12 cents. Thus it happened that the farmers were poor in the midst of plenty, and that the bountiful harvest left them no balance of profit at the end of the year.

When these results were correctly foreshadowed there went up a loud and unanimous cry for a sweeping reduction in railroad rates to enable farmers west of the Missouri to get a fair return on their crops. Even the self-satisfied board of transportation took the alarm, and went post haste to Chicago to urge the reduction. Governor Thayer issued a proclamation and told the railroad managers that if they did not heed the popular demand they would soon "hear thunder all along the sky." The result of these extraordinary efforts was a reduction of 10 per cent, which was really no reduction at all. Then came widespread disappointment, which festered in the popular mind until it precipitated political revolution.

There is today a hopeful prospect of another bountiful corn crop this year. But will the producer be in any better position to protect himself against the greed of the railroads than he was in 1889? If the crop is large and fine will not the speculators on the Chicago board of trade and the railroad managers controlling the avenues of traffic between the corn belt and the market again divide with the unwilling producer the earnings of his toil? This result is as certain in 1891 as it was in 1889 unless the legislature enacts effective legislation to prevent it.

It is necessary to accomplish two things by law in order to guard the people against a repetition of the calamity of two years ago. First, the rates west of the Missouri river should be within 15 per cent at least of what they are east of it. Second, there must be no combination among railroads or manipulation of rates to limit the market for Nebraska corn to Chicago. It should be free to seek the broadest field and the best prices, whether in the west, in the east or in the south.

It has heretofore been possible for the railroads, by the manipulation of faithless public servants, to arbitrarily fix rates and set bounds to the markets, and thereby to divert to their own coffers the profit of a year's labor of thousands of tillers of the soil. In the fall of 1889 and the spring of 1890 the people were powerless to help themselves. Today they are able to prevent the recurrence of the difficulty. The producers have a majority in the legislature. The constitution and the statutes give them ample power to provide for maximum railroad rates and to prevent discrimination of every kind.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE AT WORK.

The report from Bahia, Brazil, that the merchants at that place are not satisfied with the reciprocity agreement negotiated by their government with the United States, is not increditable, and it suggests that foreign influence is at work to create dissatisfaction among Brazilian merchants, as it has been in all South American countries, since the plan of closer commercial relations between them and the United States was first proposed, to convince the people of the southern countries that they have nothing to gain from trade reciprocity with this country. The fact that the first expression of dissatisfaction should come from Bahia is strongly suggestive of foreign influence. No other state of Brazil is so completely under the domination of European capital. The railroads were built and are controlled by English companies, the largest banks represent English capital and have their head offices in London, most of the industrial enterprises were started and are maintained by European capital, which ramifies every channel of business and is thus potential in controlling public sentiment. Another consideration is that the state of Bahia needs all the revenue it can obtain from duties on imports. These are very high, and yet with heavy taxes on almost all kinds of products and enterprises the revenues of the government are not sufficient for its support. It is easy to understand that in such circumstances there would be opposition to abandoning or reducing duties, as the reciprocity agreement requires shall be done. Besides, the trade of Bahia with the United States is insignificant in comparison with that of other portions of Brazil, the value of the exports to this country for 1889 being less than $2,000,000 and the value of the imports from the United States being a still smaller amount. In itself, therefore, the hostility of the Bahia merchants to reciprocity is not a very serious matter.

But it possesses interest as evidence that in carrying out the plan of reciprocity proposed to the countries south of us one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome is the hostile influence which European capital can bring to bear with great force. Everywhere in those countries this capital is strongly intrenched not alone in industrial enterprises of all kinds, but in all forms of securities and it is not to be expected that the advantage it thus enjoys will be given up without a very hard struggle. English, German and French merchants in Brazil and the other South American countries will insist that whatever advantages are accorded to the merchants and manufacturers of the United States shall be accorded to them, and it is not improbable that from some of those countries they will secure equal consideration with our people in the event of any change being made from existing conditions. Doubtless the advices from Bahia are not all that will be heard suggestive of the vigorous activity of foreign influence in Brazil in opposition to reciprocity and it may safely be presumed that it is being employed no less earnestly and forcefully elsewhere.

SHERMAN'S LAST MARCH.

The grand pageant with which the mortal remains of William Tecumseh Sherman are being conducted to their last resting place possesses not only contemporary but historical interest. It is doubtless the last scene of the kind which will be witnessed by the present generation. There can be no more grand military funerals until another war has given the country other Grants, Sheridans and Shermans.

The hero of the immortal march to the sea was borne through the streets of New York Thursday amid such scenes as only the metropolis can furnish. On all sides the cortege made its way through dense throngs of people, who bared their heads in the raw winter weather as it passed. Everywhere buildings were festooned with masses of crape, woven in with the national colors. Following the majestic caisson and the riderless horse were thousands of grizzled veterans of the war, who had followed the same leader in the Atlanta campaign a quarter of a century ago. A touch of unspeakable pathos was added to the scene by the fact that many of the old comrades hobbled on crutches, and thus gave mute testimony to their honorable wounds. The president of the United States and his cabinet formed a part of the impressive procession. It is little wonder that the onlooking crowds watched the spectacle through eyes dim with patriotic tears.

The scene in the streets of New York is having its counterfeit throughout the long journey by which the funeral train will reach its destination on the western banks of the Mississippi. In the course of it the people of seven states will pay the tribute of genuine grief to the great dead. At Harrisburg the train was received by a dense throng, who sang, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," lead by the music of a military band. The impressive scenes will reach their culmination at St. Louis today, where the honored dust will be finally laid at rest.

Such a demonstration of human emotion as has been evoked by Sherman's last sad march is well worthy of remark. If there is ever a time when all men and women forget the petty strifes of existence, is is when their common humanity runs liquid in the presence of their common sorrow, and when they unite for a moment in paying tribute to the character and fame of a great benefactor of the race.

NEBRASKA STOCK BREEDERS.

The action of the Nebraska Stock Breeders' association at Beatrice in voting to incorporate and form a permanent organization is a matter of moment to the state at large. In this new form the association can become a vigorous element in the life of the state and contribute a great deal to the development of its agricultural interests.

The object of the association is to raise the standard of Nebraska's live stock products. It is a movement which must some time vigorously engage the attention of the state if it is ever to turn out cattle, horses and dairy products equal to those of the rich central states. The association represents a movement which is dealing with an undeveloped mine of wealth for the farmers of Nebraska. The state can well afford to encourage it by every reasonable means.

Nebraska has had a wonderfully rapid settlement and remarkable prosperity in consequence. In the rush of such a development, however, it has neglected to make the most of its opportunities in many directions. It has raised poorer grades of horses and cattle and paid less attention to fine dairy products than its natural resources warranted. If the new association of breeders can bring the right influences to bear it can raise the standard of these products immeasurably and add a vast sum to the wealth of the state thereby. There is no reason why there should not be as proud a Nebraska horse as those that hail from Kentucky or Iowa, and no reason why this should not be the home of herds of noble thoroughbred cattle.

The Beatrice convention has begun well by putting its organization on the right footing.

DOUBTLESS many beneficial reforms might be instituted in the dispatch of business of the district court, but as long as the courts are the sole judges of methods of procedure the people must apply the only remedy in their power. An increase of four judges in the Third district will entail an annual expense of $10,000 in salaries. No one will contend that this sum is wasted. It is insignificant compared with the vast amount saved by the prompt transaction of business. Under the present crowded condition of the court, two years are lost in reaching a trial. This delay is an injustice to honest litigants. It places a premium on appeals to the court, because the dishonest can put off the collection of legitimate claims and take advantage of the laws to harass claimants into an unjust settlement. It is a notorious fact that hundreds of cases are appealed from the lower courts in order to stave off collections of judgments, the appellants well knowing that a trial can not be reached for years. If the business of the court is promptly transacted it will forestall scores of cases placed on the docket solely for delay, and relieve honest litigants from a large portion of the cost, annoyance and injustice of the present system. Every other department of the public service is provided with ample force to dispose of public business promptly. It is of equal if not greater importance that the business of the courts, involving vital interests, should be disposed of with the greatest possible expedition.

THE large, round democratic majority rolled up with disgusting regularity in Missouri makes the state an object of solicitude to reformers. A few sound-minded statesmen harbor the belief that reform, properly planted and nurtured, would flourish there. A measure has been introduced in the legislature providing for an experiment. The novelty of the proposition is surpassed by the unique originality of the plan. It proposes to regulate campaign expenses. For 5,000 votes a candidate's expenses are to be limited to $100; for each 100 votes over 5,000 and under 25,000, $2; from 25,000 to 50,000, $1 per 100 and 50 cents per 100 above 50,000. That the proposition was admitted into the legislature is in itself an evidence of reform. But there is no immediate danger that the democracy of Missouri will seriously entertain a measure calculated to reduce to starvation rates a current commodity. State pride revolts against a suggestion that 5,000 votes can be had for $100. Missouri has its failings, but it can not be justly accused of being a 2-cent commonwealth. Reform, to be successful, must strike a higher silver level.

ALTHOUGH there is no chance of passing a postal telegraph bill in the present congress, the action of the house committee on postoffices having dispelled all hopes of such legislation at this time, still the postmaster general and friends of postal telegraphy in congress think the subject may properly receive some discussion from this congress, and an effort will be made to bring this about. For this purpose Congressman Candler of Massachusetts introduced a measure which provides that the government may make contracts with the existing telegraph companies for the transmission of messages sent under the supervision of postal officials. In its general terms this bill is very similar to the one which was defeated in committee, and it may have a like fate, but Mr. Candler is determined to do all he can to secure for it some consideration, so that the friends of the proposed system shall be given an opportunity to state their arguments. If congress could be reached by public sentiment regarding this matter it would certainly be given consideration, at least to the extent of allowing the advocates of a postal telegraph system to be heard, but it would seem that there is an influence stronger there than public opinion. The action of the house committee in refusing to report a measure of very great importance to the interests of the people has been very widely condemned, and the dominant party in congress can do something to appease the public disappointment if it will only permit this question to receive brief consideration, so that the arguments in support of it may become of public record. This is perhaps all that can now be done, but so much ought to be conceded to a widespread popular sentiment.

THE present congress should not fail to adopt legislation for disarming the Indians on reservations and prohibiting the sale of firearms and ammunition to them in the future. Bills for this purpose have been favorably reported to both houses, and they cannot require such extended consideration as to interfere with their passage. There is probably no immediate danger of the Indians resuming a hostile attitude, although it is undoubtedly the fact that all of them are not satisfied with the outcome of the late disturbance. The spirit of revenge has not been wholly exorcised, and some of the chiefs who went to Washington are reported to have left there dissatisfied. But there is not likely to be any further demonstrations of a serious nature. Still it will be a wise precaution to disarm all Indians on the reservations and keep them disarmed. They have no proper or legitimate use for firearms, and their possession of them is simply an incentive to mischief and disturbance. The Indian with a gun is always in danger of becoming troublesome. Without one he may be controlled with comparatively little trouble. There is needed such a general law as is proposed in congress, providing adequate penalties for selling firearms to Indians, and it should be enacted without delay.

IF CONGRESSMAN RUSK of Maryland speaks by the card a mighty change has come over the spirit of Senator Gorman. The assertion that the Maryland boss is committed to the nomination of Cleveland, and that he would accept the chairmanship of the national committee in '92, is a political revelation. Gorman has consistently and persistently opposed Cleveland, not openly, it is true, and his refusal to manage the campaign of '88 was a public avowal of his feelings. Gorman is a thorough spoilsman, an enemy of civil service reform, and a vigorous opponent of mugwumpism. Cleveland's anxiety to cater to that element while in office, alienated not only Senator Gorman but thousands of democrats who think as he does, and this coolness and indifference contributed to the defeat of Cleveland. No later than last fall Gorman was quoted in favor of Hill. His change of heart gives fresh significance to the deal by which Hill was transferred to the senate and strengthens the reports of a combine by which the spoils section of the democracy is to receive proper recognition, in event of success, as the price of supporting Cleveland.

ACCORDING to Manager Wiley, the electric light company is anxious for competition. It is thirsting for the fray. But with a patriotism 40 per cent above proof, it pleads for a combatant worthy of its steel. With an investment of $700,000, nine-tenths of which does not appear on the tax-roll, Mr. Wiley asserts that it is simply ridiculous to encourage a competitor with only $20,000. If it is true, and it probably is, that the rival company cannot do business with that amount of capital, why is Wiley meddling with the council? The truth is, electric light monopoly is exerting its whole power to prevent competition, great or small, and the mutilation of the charter ordinance is strong proof of its offensive activity.

THE proposed regulation of funeral directors would garner a tidal wave of popularity if the profession will guarantee to begin operations on the mossbacks and croakers that infest the community.

THE Mason City & Fort Dodge road, which has been coquetting with Omaha for two years, threatens to bloom into active life in the spring. A revival is in progress among the stockholders, which indicates a desire to branch out and secure some return for the money invested. The construction of the road to Omaha is the first step to a union with the Winona & Southwestern, which will afford an important connection with the lumber marts of Minnesota and Wisconsin and open a new grain route to the seaboard.

IT COSTS just $100 an hour to run either one of the houses of the legislature. Those Galveston oysters are the dearest delicacy that Nebraska has ever invested in.

AFTER squandering $200 worth of time on 15 barrels of oysters the lower house of the legislature finally laid the oysters under the table. 'S'outrage.

WHY not turn the 15 barrels of Galveston oysters over to the prohibition lawyers and take their receipt in full? They are already in the soup.

THE facility with which judgments for injuries are obtained, indicates there are a few planks loose in the city sidewalks.

A FREE independent market for the stock growers of the west must and shall be preserved.

COMPETITION in electric light can be had without bartering the rights of the city.

THE butcher's cleavers have reached the vitals of the stock yards controversy.

WHEN will this cruel sugar war be over? In the sweet by-and-by?

ON with public works. Let idle means and muscle be employed.

Bound by Costly Ties.

Springfield Republican.

Grant lies buried in the north, Sheridan in the south, and Sherman will be placed in a western grave. There is a symbolism in this that is pleasing. Between them in death even they hold together the three great sections of one vast and united nation.

Always a Gentleman.

Springfield Republican.

The statement that Sherman resembled Grant in his dislike for a broad story recalls an anecdote of Grant. Some one in a company where he was began by way of preface, "I believe there are no ladies present"—"No," said Grant, "but there are gentlemen!"

Deserved All They Got.

Boston Herald.

Postmaster General Wanamaker paid out of his own pocket for the twelve gold medals which he presented as rewards of merit in the railway mail service. They were as big as $20 gold pieces, just as pure, and suspended from a bar, so that they can be worn by the recipients.

Somebody Would Like to Know.

Chicago News.

They are now trying to find out who originated the American art of newspaper interviewing. Some say 'twas James Redpath, others that it was the elder Bennett. Now, wasn't it Joseph B. McCullagh? We think we once heard the editor of the Globe-Democrat claim that distinct honor. The question is an interesting one and should be settled now.

Won on a Technicality.

Philadelphia Ledger Correspondence.

An old suit of the United States against the Union Pacific railway company and the Western Union telegraph company was decided in New York last Tuesday against the government by Judge Lacombe. The cause of action occurred in 1862, and the suit was to recover $12,495 charged for telegraphic service in excess of the sum for which the government was entitled to have the service under a contract with the Union Pacific. The wires of the railroad had passed to the Western Union, but the government contract was enforceable against the telegraph company, as it had been against the railroad company. The ground upon which Judge Lacombe decided against the government was that when the messages in question were sent the government did not specify that they were to go over the railroad wires, and, therefore, the Western Union company had the right to send them by wires not affected by the government contract, and charge usual rates.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Evidence of liberal approval of the position of Mr. Gladstone all through the attempt to reunite the Irish party was given in the result of the recent election at Northampton to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Charles Bradlaugh. The majority was nearly double that ever before given there for a liberal candidate, in spite of the existence of a Parnellite faction and unusual tory exertions. The dissensions in the liberal party, which Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain have been rejoicing over, did not appear at Northampton. Nor is it likely that any serious dissensions exist, or that there is now cause for any. There is, indeed, a disposition in some quarters to drop the Irish question for a while and substitute for it the labor question. It is argued that with Parnell stirring up strife and determined to fight for supremacy until he is defeated overwhelmingly at the general elections, and with the tories giving him aid and comfort, it may be best to allow the Irish people to decide the question of his leadership, and for Gladstone to get the verdict of the country upon his policy as an indication of how far in the direction of Irish home rule the English constituencies wish him to go. This disposition has been strengthened by the developments of the Boulogne conference, out of which Parnell has got all the advantage, and from which neither Dillon nor O'Brien emerge with much credit.

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A part of the inhuman treatment of the Jews in Poland by the Russian authorities consists in torturing those suspected of political offences to extort confession. Torture in more than one form is employed for this purpose. One plan appears to be to wake the prisoner frequently in the night, and ply him with questions when half aroused, with the hope that he may betray himself or others. This method in one case was employed so successfully as to drive the victim into insanity. But the most atrocious form of torture is that of flagellation, which is employed in order to induce the victim to disclose secrets of which it is surmised that he is possessed. During the progress of the flogging an officer of the prison is said to be seated near the victim, with writing materials. This official plies the victim with questions at intervals during the progress of torture and records the answers given. The appeals which have already been made to the world have failed of their office. It is scarcely probable then that the expression of horror which must inevitably be drawn from all civilized nations at this narration, will effect a reformation of this most terrible abuse. The world stands aghast, gazing at Russia with uplifted hands. But though public opinion may not serve to lighten the burdens of those in bonds, the evolution of human freedom must inevitably work out the destruction of tyranny in its own good time.

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In the Austrian elections next month for a new reichsrath the government looks for its majority among the moderates rather than among the nationalists, but notwithstanding the official pressure which the government will be able to bring to bear upon the electors at the polls next month, it is doubtful whether its anticipations of securing a majority among the moderates will be realized. For the present tendency of the various races constituting the empire is more strongly nationalistic than ever before. Hungary, although enjoying almost absolute autonomy, is doing her utmost to sever the few remaining bonds of administrative union between Vienna and Pesth. Bohemia demands the same degree of independence as Hungary, her views and demands concerning the same being put forward in a conflicting manner by no less than four separate factions, each of which is at war with the other. In the Tyrolese provinces the south, which is inhabited by Italians, demands separation from the north, and autonomy for each. In the eastern portion of the empire the 3,000,000 Poles are in conflict with the 3,500,000 Ruthenians, and each of the two races is clamoring for home rule. Transylvania and Croatia are likewise devoting all their energies toward the attainment of the same object. Matters are further complicated by the conflict between church and state both in Hungary and Austria, and by the extravagant and even barbarous demands of the powerful Anti-Semite party. Indeed, strife and confusion are apparent on every side, and each day renders more marked the tendency toward the final disintegration of the crazy quilt of races that constitute the Austro-Hungarian empire.

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The Belgium chamber of deputies having refused to grant the people's demand for universal suffrage a movement has been organized by the workingmen for a general strike throughout the kingdom. In December last the question of a general strike was agitated at the assembly of the Belgian trade federation in order first, to compel the chambers to grant universal suffrage and secondly, to exact better pay, especially for the coal miners, whose delegates formed the majority of the federation and represented 215,000 workmen. The agitation has been kept up in Belgium in order to obtain these two objects. It seems that the laborers are now determined to collect the funds necessary to support the strikers' families while the men are on strike. As the latter number 215,000 men in the coal mines alone, it would take many months to raise the necessary fund. But they may not wait for that, inasmuch as purely political questions have of late been mixed up with social problems in Belgium, still more than previously; and this to such an extent that liberal leaders like Messrs. Frere, Orban and Bara, who had formerly declared for universal suffrage, are now afraid that the country would be ruled exclusively by the laboring classes, and have lately pronounced themselves in favor of a qualified suffrage. The workmen hope to secure their right to the ballot through a general strike, which would cripple the whole industry of the country, and thus bring the governing middle classes to terms.

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The czar is described as one of the handsomest men in Europe. He is now approaching middle life. He is over six feet high and is one of the most powerful of men. He has the broad shoulders, muscular arms, and the tremendous thighs of an athlete. He has unusual strength, even for his great size. There is no man in the Russian army who has his physical vigor and strength. Wonderful tales are related concerning the displays of his strength which he has sometimes given. He can twist a horse shoe with his two hands with the greatest of ease, and in the full flush of his youthful vigor he has been known to bend a wrought iron poker double by exerting the full strength of his two arms. He has a large head and a dark complexion. His hair is brown and worn short. His eyes are dark. His nose is long and straight. A mustache and a broad, full imperial shade the lower part of his face. He always wears uniform. In the privacy of his library, even, he wears undress uniform. He never wears civilian dress except when traveling outside of his own country. He is a magnificent horseman and is highly educated in every branch of military tactics. He is one of the most accomplished linguists in Europe. He speaks Russian, of course, including several of its dialects, French, German, English, Italian, Spanish and Danish. He is one of the hardest worked men in Europe. The stories of his always being followed by guards and shadowed by the police to protect him from assassination are fictious. He is often seen in the streets of St. Petersburg riding from his private palace to the winter palace, which is only occupied upon occasions of ceremony, in an open air vehicle only occupied by a staff officer.

OUR KATYDID.

Chicago Tribune.

Katy was a raw recruit, from Ireland's verdant shore,
Greener than the grass that grew beside her cabin door.
Katy smashed her weight in china, broke the bank in glass;
Nearly sent us all to heaven by blowing out the gas;
Boiled the radishes for dinner (something quit unique);
Scoured the silver spoons with brick-dust, made the kettles leak—
Katy did; Katy did it; Katy did.

Katy had a raft of cousins—half a score, I think—
Always dropping in at mealtimes after food and drink;
Loud the cheerful Irish voices floated up the stairs
Just at times when callers' presence chained us to our chairs.
And such cooking! Drenched potatoes, biscuits not like flake,
And a charred and smoking ruin was our choice beefsteak—
Katy did it; Katy did; Katy did.

But a willing mind had Katy, so we tried our best,
Taught her step by step in all things, never taking rest.
Many a time we longed indeed to lay the burden down,
But kept on, for cooks are precious, in a factory town,
And in time, one task rewarded, Katy learned to bake,
Boil and fry, make soups and puddings; even fancy cake,
Katy did; Katy did it; Yes she did.

Courage then, my weary sister, with the raw recruit.
All you need is loving patience; it will bear its fruit.
We have found it so with Katy, though 'twas hard at first;
She became the best of servants who had been the worst,
And at last, when she had learned to cook and serve with grace,
Katy left us without warning for another place,
Katy did; Katy did it; Oh, she did!

THE SUNDAY BEE.

OUR LAST GREAT WARRIOR—Character, methods and manners of General William Tecumseh Sherman described by those who knew him in camp and on the field and in the social and business world. The grand review of the troops in Washington at the close of the war as recorded by General Sherman in his Memoirs.

FARCES, FADS AND FOIBLES OF SOCIETY—Funny stories and skits about the failings and shortcomings of people who pride themselves on being smart. Great opportunity to see how ridiculous you may be at times.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND STYLES—How ingenuity is being taxed to make them shine. Preparing for Easter gorgeousness.

STORIES OF SMALL PEOPLE—What the children have done to amuse and bother, perplex and enlighten those who think they are the superior of little folks. Odd sayings and doings.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS—Quips and drives, newsy notes and information about the churches, schools and home life and something about the preachers, teachers, wives and hubbies.

THE LOUNGER IN THE LOBBY.—Frank Tannehill, jr., reads a poem to THE LOUNGER, which the latter feels is too good to be lost. Under this heading the theatres are noticed and a forecast made of what is in store for theatre-goers.

SOCIETY IN THE DOLDRUMS.—Lenten restrictions curtail the movements of the smart world, but THE BEE'S society columns can always be relied upon to give all the doings of the fashionable set, whether in Lent or out.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MASS.—The second of a series of papers from the pen of Father McCarthy of St. Philomena cathedral on the meaning of the mass will appear in THE SUNDAY BEE as a feature of a department filled with interesting religious news.

TAKING OFF A LEG.—A reporter who witnessed the amputation of a patient's leg at St. Joseph's hospital, describes the operation in detail, and shows the manner in which the sisters aid a surgeon in his duties.

RUSES IN GROWLER RUSHING.—A barkeeper tells of the schemes employed by the very thirsty to get liquid refreshments on Sunday before the eyes of the vigilant policemen.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA—The concluding article of a series upon this important subject will be presented in THE SUNDAY BEE.

A SYMPOSIUM OF BRAINS—Frank G. Carpenter, the premier Washington correspondent, interviews a number of prominent statesmen on the issues of the day.

THE FIELD OF THE WAGE WORKER—All the news of the local labor organizations will be found in THE SUNDAY BEE in a more complete and reliable form than in any other publication.

IN THE LODGE ROOM—The secret society columns of THE SUNDAY BEE always contain the latest and most reliable news of the lodges and fraternal societies.

OUR SPORTING DEPARTMENT—THE SUNDAY BEE is authority on all matters pertaining to gentlemanly sports. It is replete with the latest professional and amateur base ball gossip; a budget for bykers; pugilistic information galore; shooting notes and catchy miscellaneous sports.

OUR COMMERCIAL PAGE—The excellence of THE BEE'S market page has made it essentially the business man's paper. In no other western paper is the news of the market centers so fully chronicled. Special correspondents wire the eastern markets in detail direct to THE BEE, while the local field is covered thoroughly by an experienced commercial editor. The market page is a great feature of the great SUNDAY BEE.

THE BEE'S NEWS SERVICE—An appreciative and discriminating public has learned to turn to THE BEE for the news of the world, complete and reliable. With special correspondents at every news center of the east and in every town and hamlet in the west, THE BEE has unequaled facilities for furnishing the latest news of the nation, facilities that are fully employed, to the discomfiture of would-be rivals. See the news features of the great Sunday edition.

PASSING JESTS.

Washington Post: The soda-water trust is not near so offensive as the old "fizz" joke it has called out of retirement.

Somerville Journal: Economy is a beautiful virtue, but like most virtues, people seldom practice it unless they have to.

Washington Post: A girl who objects to having a favorite slang phrase go out of existence propounds the inquiry, "Are you giving me taffy?" in the form of "Donnez vous moi less bon bons?".

Epoch: Boone—Bledsors is very economical and never wastes anything, I believe. Rowe—Yes, he always takes any cough mixture that his babies leave over.

New York Herald: George—Stella sent me a hand painted valentine. May—Indeed! That must be a new departure for her. She is very skillful at painting, but I never knew her to try her art on hands before!

Munsey's Weekly: "What weneed in this community," said the speaker, "is real live men." "I don't agree with you" retorted a bankrupt undertaker in the audience.

Boston Herald: The Prince of Wales has become almost completely bald, but the heir is still apparent.

Hard trials for them two,
Uncle Sam and his sister Sioux,
And the trouble that did brew—
Listen to my tale of woe.

"You are fond of music, are you not?" said a young woman who had just been singing. "I am, very. If I could I would have something done to stop the wholesale attempts to slaughter it."

Somerville Journal: A young woman seldom cares to hear a young man say that he would die for her. She wants a young man who will live for her instead.

New York Herald: Mr. Goodman—It is painful to consider the number of ignorant people there are in the world. Mr. Bunco—Yes, when the law prevents one from living on them.

Somerville Journal: Bell—Now, isn't that to bad! I declare, it's enough to provoke a saint! Nell (maliciously)—How do you know?

Pittsburg Press: Arsenic will whiten the complexion, but it's a deadly white.

O'Brien and Dillon are in jail;
Lord Salisbury isn't "in it;"
And he is "out" to think they'll fail,
Battling so for their cause, to win it.

New York Journal: Real Estate Dealer—Have you found out anything about that land you recently inherited? Legatee—No; I have lots to learn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE