# THE DAILY BEE .. OMAHA TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1883.

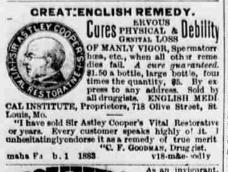
### You Cannot Buy It in the THE NATION'S FINANCES. Bar-rooms.

What an absurd idea it is to send a sick man, with an ailing stomach,

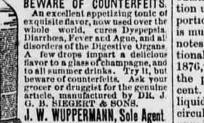
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graceful habit of tippling.

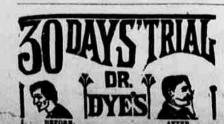
nection with Brown's Iron Bitters, suitor. nection with Brown's from Bitters, that this valuable medicine is not sold in bar-rooms, and will not be. There are propositions, the vertebral idea of which is the creation of a new torm of public debt. A plausible one is, It is not a drink. It is a remedy. for the government to offer a new bond, accomplished without increasing smug-It is not made to tickle the palate of of its own issue, at a low rate of inter- gling or withdrawing proper facilities for old topers. It is made to heal dis- est, to run a long period, in exchange for documenting vessels. case. It is not made to promote the its four per cents and four-and-a-half good-fellowship of a lot of bibulous per cents, allowing such a rate of pregood-fellowship of a lot of bibulous fellows standing around a bar and asking each other, "What will you take?" It is a true tonic; an iron the new; and to make this a security for medicine containing the only prepa-ration of iron which can safely and is feasible. In that way a holder of fours or four-and-a-halfs could capitalize the beneficially be taken into the system







51 Broadway, N. Y.



system. Then, too, is the uncertainty of some stimulating stuff, and call it medicine! An enormous amount of mischief isconstantly done by men who thus triffe with themselves. Instead of

healing their diseases, they make subject ourselves to the hazards of their two ports of entry at which not a dollar is a hindrance to our exporters. them worse. Instead of gaining intestine commotion, of the international of duties has been collected for years, at strength they only acquire the dis- conflicts, of possible hostility to this different times. There are thirty-two country, and of going before strange ports of entry in which the year's collec-It is a point worth noting in con-suitor. tribunals as, perhaps, an unwelcome tions from all our sources have not equalled the year's expenses. The con-

INTERNAL REVENUE.

From the various objects of taxation nder the internal revenue laws, as re-then expressed. The fund created by under the internal revenue laws, as reported by the commissioner of internal revenue, the receipts for the fiscal years passengers, collected at the port at which ended June 30, 1882 and 1883, were re- they land from vessel. The law makes spectively \$146,523,273.72, and \$144,- no provision for sick and disabled immi-553,344.86. The increase of revenue grants, except at the port at which they from spirits during the last fiscal year was \$4,495,367.02; from fermented liquors was \$746,695.39; the decrease from tobacco, \$5,287,739.12; and from reaching his destination sick and without premium allowed on his bond and draw interest at the new rate on that as well as on the principa', whereby there would be an inducement to exchange, rather than banks and bankers, \$1,504,463.87, The means, falls upon the local authorities to hold, or, in the present difficulty of total decrease of internal revenue from all sources up to June 20, 1883, was \$1,969,928.86. These figures differ some arrival. The oversight and care of the desirable reinvestment, to sell. I am persuaded from the official experience of the last year, that capital is ready what from the amounts actually covered government should, for a time, be over and willing to take, at a low rate of minto the treasury, as shown in the first the immigrant after he has left the place terest, all the United States bonds that part of this report. The cost of collect-ing the internal revenue for the fiscal year was \$5,113,734.88. The estimated cost for the same work for the current the officers at various ports. The collections and disbursements of can reasonably be issued, provided they sidered, details can be furnished. Yet year is \$4,999,190. The quantity of spirits produced and deposited in listil-passage of the immigrant act (August 3, lery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is less than the are as follows: Receipts, as shown by net production of 1882 by 31,839,853, and of 1881 by 43,714,842 gallons. deposits, \$231,284,50; expenditnes, \$170,910.16. Of the receipts, \$178,446 50 REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The only United States bonds whice are now payable at the pleasure of the government are the 3 per cents, bein-\$305,529,000; those which next becom redeemable are the \$250,000,000 of 4 per cents, on September 1, 1891. Th \$737,620,700 of 4 per cents and th \$325,850 of refunding certificates are re deemable July 1, 1907.

The maximum amount of circulation issued to 286 state banks, organized either The estimates for the fiscal year ending cient to defray the expenses incidental under the safety-fund or free-banking systems of the state of New York, was June 30, 1884, show a surplus revenue of \$85,000,000 per annum. This is enough of immigration there. It is for congress \$60,754,514, and the amount of unreto pay all the 3 per cents in about three to consider whether, if the expenditures deemed circulation in 1875 was \$1,336, and one-half years, and before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. This surplus kept up for four succeeding years, up to September 1, 1891, would be in the United States during the year in the United States during the year 27, or 2.63 per cent of the highest amount issued. The greatest amount of circulation issued to 707 state banks, in twelve states, including the state of New York, was \$114,671,346; the amount more than \$350,000,000, or \$100,000,000 ended June 30, 1883, was 603,322, being more than enough to pay all bonds then a decrease of 185,670, as compared with outstanding, \$2,696,282, and the propor-tion unredeemed, 2.4 per cent. The profalling due. The same annual surplus the preceding year. until July 1, 1907, would amount, with THE PACIFIC portion of national-bank notes redeemed, the \$100,000,000 left after paying the 41 is much greater than that of state-bank per cents, to about \$1,460,000,000, while notes under the old system. Of 40 nathe whole amount of the debt then re-deemable is less than \$740,000,000. The tional banks which failed previous to 1876, having a circulation of \$6,415,934, estimated surplus of \$85,000,000 a year estimated surplus of \$85,000,000 a year would pay the whole amount of the in-terest bearing debt in about 15 years. The only authority possessed by the treasury department whereby it can re-store to business the surplus thus accu-mulated is that given to the secretary by the act of March 3, 1881, by which he may at any time anny the surplus must be secretary by the proportion unredeemed is 1.98 per Of 51 national banks in volu..tary iquidation previous to 1870, having a circulation of \$5,845,740, the percentage unredeemed was 1.42 per cent; of 38 banks that went into liquidation in 1870, 1871, 1872, having a circulation of \$4,-917,340, the proportion unredeemed was

the interest-bearing debt of the United road vs. United States, 16 Ct. Claims, 18,587,365, was 2.36 per SURPLUS REVENUES. That there is likely to be a continuing surplus in the treasury over the ordinary expenses of the government, so long as persons acting in fiduciary capacity, who have no wish to surrender these securipresent revenue laws remain, is seen by those attentive to fiscal affairs. This has called out propositions for the disposal of surplus public moneys; two of which may be noticed. One is, that the it cannot be assumed that the estimated surplus for the current and next surplus be parcelled out among the states years under existing laws, will remain of the union. This, though it has been the same rate as succeeding ingeniously argued, has not so approved years. The increasing population and itself to the common sense of the people, swelling business of the country will add as now to call for elaborate statement of to, rather than take from, the amount of the surplus as now estimated, while the reasons why it should not be adopted. The public sense is shrewd enough to see, decrease of interest on the public debt, and probably of the amount disbursed by that a debtor owing a large sum, upon interest which he must pay at short in-tervals, and some of the principle of the pension bureau, as arrears of pensions are paid off, should diminish ex- 1. For the Pacific railroads sinkwhich he may pay off whenever he pleases and thus save interest, would not be penditures. As a general principle, the good of th deemed a good manager of affairs, if he people requires that a public debt should shoule give away, or loan on terms yieldpe paid as soon as it may be without ing no income and not likely to insure greatly onerous taxation, or disturbance punctual repayment, the means which good luck or prudent conduct had put in his hands; and that it would be wiser for hum, with the cash he had, to extinguish of business interests which have been fostered, perhaps stimulated, by provisions of law once expedient. Though of the public debt resting upon us, it is to be considered that the object for which it so much as he could of the debt against was in the main incurred, was the good him. And the United States has such of coming generations, as well as of that means, and owes such debts. It owes which incurred it, and that it is not unover a billion and a quarter of dollars, just to them that, reaping a measure of the benefits it purchased, they should bear their share of the burden of paywhich is running upon interest. It has the option to pay over three millions of the debt whenever it pleases. It must ment. But as our interest-bearing pubpay the interest on the principal unpaid, at short intervals. It is not good sense, lie debt is over one billion and a quarter of dollars (\$1,312,446,060 in exact figures,) and about \$250,000,000 and about \$740,000,000 of it beyond our nor is it common prudence, to give away or loan its means, instead of using them to pay the debts against it, while, bereach for payment, for about nine years couse of its abundant prosperity, it is easy to do so. There is neither direct or consequential benefit to that body-politic, which is the United States, in the course and seventeen years, respectively, and may not be brought in by purchase, save at heavy rates of premium, even if it can by paying those rates, there is forced that is proposed. A surplus is in hand. No way to use it so well, so directly and The remedy being injected directly to the seat the cases, requires no change of diet or nauscous, mercural or poissnous medicines to be taken interna-ity When used as a preventive by either sex, it is imposentie to contract any private disease; but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted we guar-antee three boxes to cure, or we will refund the monsy. Price by mail, postage paid, \$2 per box, or shree boxes for \$5. upor, our attention the question, how shall a heaped-up surplus of public money unerringly, as with it to pay off and take up that debt. It admits of no doubt that be avoided? The discussion of this question in former reports of this department thus the people of the Union are well served, and their money so paid as to readmits of but one consistent answer from it now; the views therein expressed have not been given up. There ought to be a CUSTOMS. reduction of taxation. The revenue from the customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, was \$220,410,730.25; that of QUARANTINE OF NEAT-CATTLE department has established regulations missioner will, the last fiscal year was \$214,706,496.93; a decrease of \$5,704, 233 32. Charges of fraud and irregularity in vention of the disease known as pleurothe administration of the law enacted to carry out the treaty with Hawaii, so far as concerns the exemption of sugars stations have been established for the from duty, having been made both in ports of Portland, Me., Boston, New put the pecuniary relations of the parties on a basis satisfactory to all. A draught appointed a commission of three trustworthy persons to fully investigate the Their report, which will be duly cattle at Portland, 700 at Boston, 450 at date the amount of the debt owing natter. transmitted to congress, fails to show that such charges have any foundation. Customhouse fees began with the act of March 2, 1799. It was thought that the customs service would be practically More than 1,100 head were at one time est; and to determine what annual self-sustaining, and that the burden of its quarantined at the port of Boston, and maintainance should fall on those who the importations at Baltimore lave been arrangement of the details will be intriabout 900 head, which exceed the imad dealings with it, with nominal sal ries only, in addition to the fees, The ystem has not been self-supporting. bined. It is believed that the accommo-them when congress shall act upon it, if he aggregate amount of fees collected in dations at the ports named an sufficient it sees fit to act. This department "earbout \$600,000 per annum; the cost of for any demand that is likely to occur nestly asks the attention of congress to collecting the customs revonue is over during the next year. It is fleemed es this important subject. \$6,000,000. These fees are made up of sential to the protection of oir herds and mall and annoying exactions from im- flocks from infection with the "foot and porters and ship owners, difficult to col-lect, and involving much unprofitable ferred upon the department to enforce a clerical work in accounts. Besides that, the sum of them, in instances, is so large as to compensate the officer beyond desert. There is no law authroizing the ouaranlesert. There is no law authroizing the quaran-The advantage of fixed malaries is obvi-thing of any animals exerct neat cattle. are the places where the young ouvriers

ous. An objectionable feature of the In one case, at least, the foot and mouth and ouvrieres enter the downward path of present system is the temptation at small disease was brought in, but, the quaran-On fetes, and especially during that of

ports to obtain "additional compensation for storage" under the bonded warehouse effectually prevented. the republic, which, though nominally confined to the fourteenth of July, con-It is believed that the knowledge that a torpid liver, and impoverished blood, to a bar-room to swallow some stimulating stuff, and call it tinues for several Sundays afterwards, there is much dancing and all the ordi-

Britain. Perseverance in it, is likely to induce Great Britain to rescind her order many of the main the greasy pole invade

IMMIGRATION. The administration of the "act to regbilliards or cards during the day. form ulate immigration," approved August 3,

1882, with the general supervision of nics on Sunday. which this department is charged, has The first day of the week is, however, been attended with a reasonable measure as we have said, only a holiday once a month for the majority of workmen. On of success. There are certain restrictive features of the law which hinder the full the afternoon of pay-Sunday the "ou-vreir" takes his family outside the barrier accomplishment of its purpose. Some of these were noted in my last report, acfor a walk into the country. They have a simple dinner at one of the numerous companied by recommendations of legislation for their removal. The experience restaurants in the neighborhood, and flowers, or find a quiet nook where one the act is derived from a tax on alien of the party reads aloud. These happy afternoons fill the workman's heart with joy, and he begins to recall his childhood and to talk of his old home in some distant province. He takes his "allumette de campagne", is joyously excited, but nothing more; the whole family return by train or tram-car, laden with lilacs or wild-flowers, and are safe in bed by eleven o'clock.

Saturday evening is the favorite time for the theatre. The ouvrier prefers the drama, and if the scene is pathetic, is easily moved to tears.

On Sunday afternoon a few visit the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and the Salon, and other picture galleries when open. They are observed to pass the nude subjects characteristic of French art with indifference, and to fix their attention mostly on historical scenes, or pictures which touch the teelings; a scene from the Inquisition, a mother weeping over her children, or an inundation, or a famine were collected at New York, and \$162,-

To judge from the way the ouvriers 288.71 were expended at that port. In gather round bookstalls, and the avidity with which the young among them may addition to the expenditures from the immigrant fund made at New York by be seen devouring a book while waiting the commissioners of immigration, somefor the tram reading must be a real enjoywhat more than \$50,000 was received by ment to the more intelligent. I have them from the state of New York and seen a young fellow in a blouse reading a expended for like purposes. It will thus be seen that the receipts of head money book as he sat astride on the back of a heavy cart-horse. A friend, a lady who at New York have not alone been suffihas made friends with an ouvrier family at Belleville, finds them not only to possess a good library but to be well acquainted with French literature. When workman is a reader his taste will be good. .He will despise novels, especially of the vicious order; his favorite books are histories of the revolution, such as Lamartine's "Girondins;" Louis Blanc's "Dix Aus;" "Histoire de Deux Decembre," etc.; and for classics, Voltaire, Rousseau, and perhaps Corneille.

### MAJ, NICKERSON'S DEFENSE. laws for the reimbursement of the United He Denies His Wife's Charges and

917,340, the proportion unredeemed was 1.50 per cent., and of the 76 banks in liquidation during the three following years, having a circulation of \$7,823,-285, the percentage was 3.60 per cent., while the proportion unredeemed in the whole of the 165 banks above named, having a circulation of \$18,587,365, was 2.36 per cent.



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Continued from Page 1.

be at long time of payment of principal.

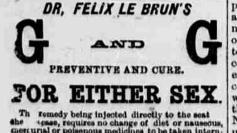
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States is held by national banks, state 360; Pacific railroad cases, 16 Ct. Claims, banks and trust companies, and much 359. The report of the first comptroller banks and trust companies, and much other of it by private trustees and other of the treasury for this year, beginning at mare 8 presents an elaborate state. at page 8, presents an elaborate statement of the existing relations of the govties, the difficulty of acting under the provision cited is manifest. Moreover, determined the corporations, and to that report I crave leave to refer. In the that report I crave leave to refer. In the meantime it has become apparent that the sinking fund provided for by the act of May 7, 1878, will be inadequate to meet the objects of that statute. Moreover, moneys invested by this depart-ment to be added to that fund may not be invested to the satisfaction of all interested, and lying idle, they yield no income, to the harm of all concerned. The treasury holds bonds in trust as

THE PACIFIC BAILBOADS.

Difficulties and differences have arisen

etween this department and the Pacific

States, for moneys directly or indirectly

follows: ing lunds-(a) Union Pacific railroad 

Miscellaneous ..... 690,000 00 It also holds cash for the Padific railoads sinking funds: For the Union Pacific ..... \$1,134,859 79

These sums have not been invested, as the department has lacked the consent of the railroad companies to the purchase of the securities proposed by it. Safe securities have been so high in market value that the companies were averse to the purchase. The whole subject of an advisable method by which the government may finally and assuredly obtain payment of the debt it holds against the corporation needs the attention of con

It is plain that there is a need of congressional intervention, and of legisla-tion to place the relations of the contracting parties in a condition to benefit hem all. The United States commissioner of railroads, in his report for 1882, made accurate statements upon this subject, and suggeitions of legislation which, in their general scope, com-mend themselves to the judgment of this department, and, as this department is nformed, are acceptable to those corporations. It is understood by The appropriatious, under which this the department that the comfor the quarantine of imported neat-cat- for this year, renew his recommendations tle, are limited in their use to the pre- and he will submit a bill for the consid ention of congress, designed to remove pneumonia, or lung plague. Quarantine differences and difficulties, to end litiga stations have been established for the gation and official embarrassment, and to been provided for about 215 full grown ment. The general aim of it is, to liquicate. It is not apprehended, however, but that there will be an agreement upon portations of the previous aix rears com-bined. It is believed that the accommo-them when congress shall act upon it, if

#### Life of the Paris Workman. iood Words.

abruptly by the drop-light. Directly afterward Mrs. Nickerson came from the moonlighted room to the front, and then she passed into the hall where she saw the defendant, who proceeded up-stairs to his room without speaking to her. The gentleman immediately left the house, and in the interview that followed between husband and wife sne attemted ustify herself by saying that she was Of Our Guarantee. teaching the gentleman to waltz. This occurrence gave rise to such unpleasant relations that she took her little daughter and went to California, where she remained until August, 1883, when the defendant took her to Fort Vancouver, W. T. In March, 1879, they came to this city, and in the fall of that year he separated from her, until the July folowing. He denies that he has lived with her

parlor a gentleman dart quickly from the

moonlighted back parlor into the front,

and, picking up a book, seated himself

since the fall of 1879. A year after his arrival in this city a disagreement arose between them. in consequence of which she said she would leave him forever and go to Germany, taking the little daugh-for a monthly compensation of not less than \$1,000 He offered to do the best he could for her, and wished to serve out his term of duty without any publicity being given to the fact of their separation. Upon that Mrs. Nickerson gave out that she was going abroad for her health and to educate her daughter, a statement to which the major assented. In the winter of 1881-82 he says he determined to spply for a divorce on the ground of desertion, one of the reasons prompting him to this being that he had received a letter from an old servant girl giving information that confirmed the statement that her marriage with him had been one of convenience, and that six

