NAR THAT Y THE TUNNEDAY INCOME AND

tariff and the currency. The treatment

of both these subjects is disappointing.

As to the tariff, it was expected that the

president would offer some new and

strong reasons in support of the radical

change in the fiscal policy of the coun-

try which he approves. Not only is

there nothing new in his argument, but

parts of it are so distinctly contravened

by experience and well known facts that

it would seem the president either has

not taken the trouble to carefully inform

himself or he hasn't a very high opinion

of the public intelligence in this

respect. If the United States had

never had experience with such a tariff

as the democrats now propose to enact

the views of Mr. Cleveland as to the

benefits to accrue from the contemplated

change might be generally accepted,

but this country has experimented with

tariffs for revenue only, and the record

of results dogs not warrant confidence in

the professed belief of the tariff reform-

ers that another like experiment will

benefit everybody-promoting at the

same time the prosperity and welfare of

the manufacturer, the workingman, the

farmer and all classes of the population.

No such benificent results having been

attained under the revenue only tariffs of

the past, there is no sound reason for the

belief that they would come from

another trial of that policy. But

there appears to have been a

doubt in the mind of the pres-

ident as to the correctness of his

theory so far as the question of wages

is concerned and he remarks that even

if wages should be lowered "the intelli-

gence of our workingmen leads them

quickly to discover that their steady

employment, if permitted by free ma-

their relation to tariff legislation.'

The intelligence of our workingmen

will tell them that under the existing

terials, is the most important factor in

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Phil Behing company, does solemnly swear that the scinal circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the wee ending December 2, 1903, was as follows:	53.C
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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. FFAL Sworn to before me and subscribed in m FFAL presence this 2d day of December, 1893. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.	=
Average Circulation for October, 24,31	5.
CONGRESS has reconvened and the government at Washington still lives.	e
As a voluminous author Presider Cleveland can hold his own with most of his predecessors in the presidentia	of
chair.	

without delay. TEN solid columns of Grover is a rather heavy dose for the average

American newspaper reader even if he has a cast-iron digestion. WHISKY has been at the bottom of

many a man's troubles. It is still maintaining its reputation as a creator of discord in the happy ways and means family.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND might have been reminded that his right to give congress information on the state of the union is not exhausted by the message sent at the opening of the session.

THAT detailed description of the horses Mr. Van Alen had purchased for use during his residence in Italy, which was conspicuously published in eastern papers last week, must have been a little premature.

THE report of the Interstate Commerce commission repeats, as usual, its recommendations of amendments to the interstate commerce law. Congress will, as usual, omit to act upon the recommendations.

for

THE city is advertising for offers for real estate to be used for the proposed new market house. Less site and more building is what promises to benefit the workingman and to afford employment to idle artizans.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. well guarded and it would have satisfied Readers of President Cleveland's anno end of curiosity and solicitude. As soon as further advices are received the nual message will very generally give first attention to the parts of it which president says they will be sent to conrefer to the paramount questions of the

gress, together with all other information at hand and a special message. It is therefore probable that within a few days the country will be in fall possession of all that has been done under the present administration in the Hawalian matter. A fair inference from the lauguage of the message is that the restoration of the deposed government is expected.

A large part of the message is devoted to international relations, much of which will repay attentive perusal. The attitude of the government regarding the domestic conflict in Brazil the president says is that of an attentive but impartial observer. Summaries of the reports of the several heads of departments are accompavied by pertinent comment and suggestions which are generally judicious. A large number of citizens will be particularly interested in what the president says regarding pensions. Of course an attempt is made to justify the course that has been pursued, but it will not be re garded as entirely successful even by those who are not altogether friendly to the pension system.

The president counsels great care and circumspection in allotting lands to Indians. His denunciation of speculators in public lands, who stand between the land office and those whom the government invites to settle on these lands, will be generally commended. On the subject of civil service reform the president says that he is more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally. The inferonce from Mr. Cleveland's language is that he believes in the reform earnestly and strongly, but there is a good deal in the record of his administration thus far which the friends of the

tariff policy, until it was menaged with policy could not approve. These have overthrow by the success of the democriticised the administration and it is cratic party, they had both steady emevident from the pointed thrust which ployment and good wages-wages from Mr. Cleveland gives them that the critiwhich they were enabled to live comcism hurt. fortably and save something-and they The message is long, but every citizen cannot be certain of either under the

who desircs to be well informed about change which the democratic party the affairs of the country ought to make proposes. If it was overproducit a duty to carefully read it. tion, due to the sharp competition

of our manufacturers, as Mr. Cleveland THE SOUTH FAVORS AN INCOME TAX. says, which brought about a suspension Senator Vance of North Carolina, in a of work in mills and factories, a disrecent interview, said that there is throughout the south an almost unanicharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workingmen, will the situmous sentiment in favor of an income ation be bettered by subjecting our tax, and he was of the opinion that an manufacturers to a greater foreign comincome tax of some character will be enpetion? But it is claimed by the advografted upon the tariff measure before cates of the proposed change of policy it passes congress. He could not say that it will enable American manuwhat form of tax would be adopted, but facturers to increase the exports of their had no doubt that a plan would be products. In what direction? Not in evolved which will receive "a hearty any European country, certainly, southern support." The North Carolina every manufacturing nation senator, it is perhaps unnecessary to of continental Europe gives tariff say, is not in favor of a higher protection to its industries and tax on whisky and tobacco in nobody will be absurd- enough to order to increase the revenues of the suppose that British manufacturers will government, but he approves of an allow us to obtain any foothold in income tax as a peculiarly just and their home market. An illustration in equitable method of raising public point has recently been furnished. revenue. The animus of the southern-American carpets were gaining popuers is obvious.

The south favors an income tax because nearly the entire burden of it would fall upon the north. Assuming the exemption under such a tax to be incomes of \$5,000 and less, which is the latest proposition, for every man in the south who paid the tax there would be at least an hundred in the north. continent. Nearly the entire revenue which the government would derive from this source would come from the capitalists, the manufacturers, the merthis town. chants and the recipients of large salaries in the northern states, who enjoy no more of the privileges and benefits of the government than do the people of the south. Will any fair-minded railroad. man say that there would be no inequality or injustice in a tax which operated in this way? It is possible that Senator Vance's prediction that an income tax will be engrafted upon the tariff, bill will be verified. It is announced that the democrats of the ways and means committee have decided not to increase the tax on whisky. This is a concession to southern sentiment, said to have the distinguished support of ably Secretary Carlisle. Having done this the democrats in congress may make another concession to southern sentiment in favor of an income tax. Until this is done, however, it must continue to be believed that there are enough northern democrats in congress to prevent the party from adopting this indefensible and undemocratic policy, the demand for which is distinctly sectional and is not prompted by any considerations of justice and equity. MR. VAN ALEN DECLINES.

the furtherance of President Cleveland's | sols, \$12,000,000 Oregon Short Line & Utah campaign amounting to thousands of dollars and not, imagine for an instant that such contribution went to establish an obligation" in his favor in case he should aspire to public office at the hands of the administration only goes to show his simplicity and ignorances of political methods. Granting that the extraordinary campaign gift was prompted by purely patriotic and unselfish motives, it cannot be asserted that it was received and used with the same simple innocence as to its capacity for corruption. Nothing but the fact that the circumstances can-

much coveted appointment. One thing in this connection must strike the curious spectator as particularly remarkable, and that is the delay of Mr. Van Alen in rescuing the president from the odium that has attached to this nomination. His unwillingness to bring undeserved rebuke upon the administration might have manifested itself at a much earlier stage of the proceedings. He undoubtedly heard of the movement to head off his appointment by raising a fund to reimburse him for his campaign contribution and might then have withdrawn his application for the place. During the long weeks that his nomination was pending before the senate he watched with unconcern the abuse that was being poured upon the president, but made not an effort to put an end to the onslaught. At this late day he concludes that it is inadvisable for him to invite further misrepresentations of the bargain which brought him his appointment. Whatever may be the real motive urging Mr. Van Alen to decline to accept his ambassadorship it can scarcely be said to be solely a regard for the fair name of the president and his administration.

IN RECOMMENDING the gradual abolition of the preparatory department of

the Nebraska State university the faculty of that institution has at last come around to the point of view which THE BEE has taken for years past. The theory of our educational system is that the local school districts shall afford their pupils the elementary instruction that is required for admission to the university. We are told that few of the schools throughout the state really come up to the standard set by the university and that if their pupils are not furnished with the necessary preparatory work by the state they will not, in many instances, be able to pursue their education further than the lower grammar grades. This is of course a good plea for the unfortunate pupils, but a poor reason why the state at large should assume the burdens which the delinquent school districts ought to bear. What is needed is a thorough reorganization of our elementary and high schools throughout the state so that they may supply the preparation necessary as a basis for university work. The State university has all it can do to make its funds meet the demands of its legitimate university instruction. The preparatory school has been a drag at its heels and the sooner it is shaken off the more rapid will be the university's progress.

NERRASKA AND NERRASKANS Northern 5 per cent collateral trusts and \$4,-857,000 Union Pacific, Lincoln & Columnio first 5s. In the Atchison reorganization, it will be remembered, considerable significance ap-peared to be attached to a guarantee of the branch line bouds, principal and interest, by the parent company. Whether such will be the case with the Union Pacific remains to

Union Pacific Receivership. New York Tribune

We should greatly disilke to believe that the activity displayed by Mr. Cleveland's attorney general in the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway company, now in the bands of receivers, was inspired by any other motive than genuine solicitude for the inter-ests of the government as holder of the obligations of the company to the amount, in cluding principal and interest, of some \$51, 000,000. But if this is his sole anxiety; if his interference with the receivership pro-ceedings is due entirely to his fear lest the government may be defrauded and his anxgovernment may be defrauded and his anx-lety to protect its interests, we can only say that the advantages Mr. Olney has so long enjoyed as a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for acquainting himself with the railroad situation in the west have been grossly neglected. Nor do we under-stand why the Burlington should retain as stand why the Burlington should retain as its counsel a lawyer of so little capacity and such conspicuous lack of good judgment and sound sense. There is an explanation of this circumstance which is entirely consistent with the theory of the attorney general's ability as a lawyer, and which also explain his retention as a director and as the com explains nary's attorney by that exceedingly shrewd and long-beaded corporation, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. It hardly need be said, however, that the compliment paid to the gentleman's intelligence by this explanation is at the expense of his official integrity. Whoever knows anything of the railroad

situation west of the Missouri river, or of the history for the last twenty years of the great corporations competing for the traffic of that vast area, does not need to be told that the interests of the great railroad company of which Attorney General Olney is : lirector and paid attorney would be pro moted to a greater degree by the breaking up of the Union Pacific system than by any other possible event. Indeed, a glance at a railroad map showing the two systems and their connections is sufficient to convince any person of ordinary intelligence of the truth of this statement. The rivalry between the two systems has been always a matter of public notoriety. What is not so well known, perhaps, is the fact that the failure of the Union Pacific to come to any terms with the government on the debt question and obtain relief from the onerous re-

strictions whereby it was prevented from building branch lines, except by costl costly roundabout processes, has been largely due to the opposition of the Burlington com pany. The advantage to the latter of hav ing its rival hampered and crippled in the development of the territory naturally trib utary to it, while the Burlington itself was building into it with its own branches and tapping it in all directions, is obvious.

It will not seem strange, perhaps, to per-sons familiar with the practices of railroad managers that the methods adopted to keep the Union Pacific at a disadvantage have not always been open and above board That the Burlington company kept in its pay under general retainers one or more members of congress, that these members were most active in opposing any legislation for the relief of the Union Pacific and that in one instance the passage of a funding bill for that purpose was only prevented by fillbustering proceedings, instigated by re tained counsel for the Burlington, we believe to be susceptible of proof. The implacable hostility of the Burlington for its rival was well illustrated at the time of the great strike on all the former's lines. It was the attitude of the Union Pacific, under President Adams' directions, toward the at-tempted boycott that did more than anything else to break the backbone of the strike. President Perkins of the Burlington acknowledged the obligation in a note of grateful appreciation. But when Mr. Adams suggested that the favor be reciprocated by the cessation of the reciprocated by the cessation of the Burlington's opposition to the fund-ing bill, it was refused on the ground that the Burlington could not give the Union Pacific such an advantage. Soon after the appointment of three receivers for Pacific news came from Washington that Attorney General Olney was very much exercised over the possibility of the government's interests be-

A lodge of Ancient Order of Hibernians has been instituted at Albion, with twenty six charter members

Because he loaded his gun with such a heavy charge that the breech was blown out, Jim Ralston of Stering is laid up with two badly disfigured eyes. Richardson county farmers assert that

sorghum makes valuable food for stock Two crops can be harvested from one sowing and it is proof against dry weather. Sidney is in need of a good professor of

music, one who can lead a brass band as well as give instructions on the piano and violin. There is a good opening for a man of that kind there and a sufficient salary will be guaranteed him.

James Pritchard, wife and children of Kearney were taken from their home by the officials and lodged in the county hospital because of their desperate poverty. Two of them were unconscious when removed, but they are now recovering.

There came near being a tragedy on the streets of Neligh the other day. A man and his wife and a third party came together unexpectedly and the two men drew revolvers. They didn't shoot, though, but warrants nave been issued for their arrest. William Malone of Ulysses, after an ab-

ence of twelve years, recently went over to Osceola, where a gentleman whose face he had forgetten, came up to him and paid him \$10 to settle an old \$5 account with interest. The debt was only an old harness trade

Over thirty feet of the Burtington railroad bridge just west of Newark was burned out Saturday night. The engineer saw the bridge burning in time to stop his train 16 ore reaching it and the flames were put out by the crew. A handcar was telegraphed for and sent down from Kearney, taking back the passengers, mail and express. The fire was probably set for the purpose wrecking the train, as the engineer this thinks from the looks of things if he had been fifteen minutes earlier he would have run nearly onto the bridge before realizing his danger. No other train had passed over for nearly Ive hours.

Valley county citizens have recently organized the North Loup Irrigation and Improvement compray, which proposes to place under an irrigating canal some 7,000 acres of valley land rating with the finest in the state. A competent engineer was employed to make the necessary survey and in November the North Loup precinct backed the en-terprise by voting \$10,000 bonds to the company. The canal will traverse the township liagonally and when finished will be about welve miles in length. It is believed th railroads will grant reduced rates on lum ber to be used in constructing the decessary flumes, and when secured, excavating for the canal will begin and the work will be pushed to completion.

LIGHT AND SHAD .

Chicago Times: The word Ulster brings : oyous significance to even the most pro nounced Irish nationalist these days.

Puck: Patient-Ah, doctor, I feel that I an

at death's door! Doctor (enthusiastically)—Oh, don't fear, W'll pull you through.

Philadelphia Times: "Reins has a queer habit. Whenever he is out driving and he sees a man standing on a corner, he whips up his horse and passes him in a hurry." "It's a force of habit; he used to be a street car driver." Indianapolis Journal: "Going to make your

"Yes," answered the hotel keeper. "It will be more innkeeping."

Chicago Tribune: "Just one more, Katie!" pleaded the young athlete. "Let me alone!" said Katle, pushing him away. "I don't see why they call you a half back. You're not half as backward as you ought to be, sir!"

Washington Star; Police Judge-What did you arrest this man for? He said he was doing nothing but riding his bicycle. Officer McGobb-Sure, he looked crooked; though he stands straight enough nov Judge: Mother (near-sighted)-See that dis

rracefully intoxicated brute across the street! Where can the police be? Daughter (weeping)—Oh, ma. It's brother Mother (swoonlng)—Then the saloon keepers have been drugging that poor child again!

> THEN AND NOW. Kansa (C ty Journal "The world is mine." he said, As he proudly left old Yale, With the firm belief that he Held the world fast by the tail.

He is selling tape and thread, Earning just lifteen a week.

AN ODDITY IN RHYME.

Truth.

And his spirit has grown meek; e come and gone.

Make

HAD IT IN LONDON EARLY C'eveland's Message Givan Out in Advance

on Lombard Street.

CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR

Calculations by the Secretary of the Treasury of Sums Which Will Be Ex. pended on Enterprises of Importance to Nebrasks.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTR STREET, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

It appears that the only ones who have oren or will be benefited by the president's message are British speculators. The ful contents of the message were in the hands of Lombard street speculators last night and all London took advantage of the in formation upon our markets this morning There was heavy selling on the Board of Trade in New York from London at the opening of the market this morning. Ne buying orders came from London, and it was not long before a cable inquiry brought the intelligence that London speculators were taking advantage of the president's mes sage. This is not the first time British speculators have been taken into the confidence of President Cleveland. They dis counted his call for an extraordinary session of congress and his silver message. They have the insule information upon all of his

official acts. The Nebraska republicans here find nothing in the message which affords the least encouragement to the interests of their state.

Carliste's Augual Estimates.

Secretary Carlisle's annual estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending next June were sent to congress today, and they contain much of local interest to BEE readers. Among the first recommendations is that of \$75,000 for continuation of construction of the new federal oulding at Om.ha. Other recommendations are: Survey of

public lands in Wyoming, etc., \$20,000; ex-penses of territorial courts in Utan, \$35,000; aid to Industrial home in Utah. \$1,000; sinking fund Union Pacific Railroad company, \$12,000,000; sugar bounty, \$11,000,000; to pay \$12,000,000; sugar bounty, \$11,000,000; to pay the 3,5 and 2 per cent funds to states on account of sales of lands, \$100,000, of which Nebraska gets \$9,002, South Dakota \$0,705, Wyomig n \$4,439, Idaho \$5,559, and for the civilization of the Sioux Indians, \$200,000. The estimates disclose the fact that serv-ices were rendered by those employed about public buildings in Nebraska, which were noid as follows: Heatrice \$2,000; Free.

were paid as follows: Beatrice, \$2,000; Fre-mont, \$1,839, and at Omuha as follows: Charles F. Beindorff, superintendent, \$2,032; Charles F. Beindorff, superintendent, \$2,032; Henry Voss, superintendent, \$8; John La-tenser, superintendent, \$2.80; Harry A. Overbeck, foreman, \$1,505; A. F. Wilgocki, clerk, \$1,565; D. E. Burnett, watchman, \$124; A. F. Kliese, watchman, \$426; J. W. McCabb, watchman, \$606; Harrison Wyrick, watchman, \$60; H. H. Kirby, watchman, \$044

\$244.-Estimates are made for pay of assistant custodians and janitors of public buildings as follows: Beatrice, \$1,020; Council Bluffs, \$3,370; Lincoln, \$3,090; Omaha, \$2,920

Nebraska Land Offices' Showing.

A statement of the earnings and amount paid registers and receivers of the land offices in Nebraska is appended to the estimates, and it shows that, with two or threa exceptions, the receipts of the offices were all consumed in the expenses. The earnings of the receivers and registers in Nebraska were as follows: Alliance, \$4,844.58; Bloomin Nebraska Ington, \$2,645.89; Broken Bow, \$3,387.76; Chadron, \$6,250.42; Grand Island, \$3,666.40; Lancoln, \$1,416.68; McCook, \$8,894.34; Neligh \$3,505.48; North Platte, \$9,837.64; O'Neill, \$5,751.16; Sidney, \$15,170.76; Valentine, \$4,-195.95. The total receipts for the year were \$69,627, and the total expenses were \$53,478, leaving a net revenue for the government aggregating \$16,153. The offices which had more receipts than were necessary to pay expenses were Sidney, North Platte and Mc-Cook.

For the Support of Nebraska Indians, For the support of the different tribes of Sioux and Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska, appropriations are requested as follows:

Twenty-five of thirty installments to pur-chase clothing and so forth, \$125,000; to pur-

chase such articles as may be proper at \$20

per head for 10,000 engaged in agriculture, \$160,000; pay of teachers, one musician, car-

penter, etc., \$10,400; pay of additional employes at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and South

Dakota, \$20,000; industrial schools at the Santee Sioux and Crow Creek

agencies, \$6,000; subsistence of the Sioux as

per agreement, \$1,000,000; pay of a matron of

the Santee agency, \$500; support of Sioux of different tribes, including those in Nebraska, \$1,423,500; fulfilling treaties with Yankton Sioux, \$50,000; fulfilling treaties with Sisse-

tons and Wahpetons, \$15,400. An increase of \$6,550 for the Flandreav (S. D.) Indian

school is recommended, also \$5,675 for the

Genoa (Neb.) school, \$750 for the school at Pierre, S. D., and \$34,500 is recommended as

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

not be explained away could have induced the new ismbassador to resign his

seen.

NEBRASKA manufacturing interests must close down or reduce the scale of wages paid in case the proposed tariff bill becomes a law. Cotton, hemp, beets, pearl, the raw materials used, are in no way cheapened by the new free list. But few reductions of the Wilson bill will inure to the benefit of the inhabitants of Nebraska.

FRIDAY next the railroad companies are expected to appear before the city clerk and show cause why the list of property as returned by that official should not be placed upon the assessment rolls for 1894. If they are willing to let well enough alone they will not file an appearance. The clerk has certainly dealt kindly with them.

KENTUCKY is attempting to levy a franchise tax upon all telegraph companies doing business within that state, but finds that the Western Union intends to fight it to the bitter end in the courts. Has any one discovered a tax which these giant corporations have ever paid without first resorting to every method of evasion known, to the law?

WHAT might have been a considerable disaster had the World's fair continued open has been indicated by the inability of some of the buildings to withstand the pressure of the snow upon their roofs. If a skylight should have crashed down apon the people when the attendance was greatest it could not but have been accompanied with serious results. Every day adds to the wisdom of closing the exposition at the time originally fixed.

As AMONG the contesting parties to the Lehigh strike the rights of the public to have the road continue to perform its duties as a common carrier with reasonable safety to the goods and persons entrusted to its care seems to have been entirely overlooked. Not antil the people insist upon their rights and force their representatives in congress to enact measures for their prolection will they secure relief from strikes of this kind, which might so sasily have been avoided by the exercise of some forbearance on the part of the simployes and the managers of the Lehigh road.

Some idea of the extent to which congressmen take advantage of their franking privilege may be gathered from the statement that during the last fiscal year over 87,000,000 pounds of free mail matter was transmitted through the postoffice. Little wonder that the revenues of the Postoffice department have a hard time in attempting to catch up with the expenditures. Some means ought to be devised by which public documents may be withheld from people who do not want them, notwithstanding the fact that they may contain speeches delivered by their representatives in congress. Unless limits are placed upon the abuse of the franking privilego the mass of free mail promises to swamp the posteffice.

larity in the English markets by reason of their cheapness and attractive designs. The British manufacturers reduced the price of their carpets and will at once put a greater variety of designs on the market. There is no substantial ground for the idea that American manufacturers can materially increase the exports of their products to Europe, and as to other countries we should be at just as great a disadvantage in competition with European manufacturers, under the proposed new tariff, as we are at present. It is a most fallacious view, therefore, that we can make up in the increased exports of our manufactures for what we surrender of the American market to European manufacturers. Of course Mr. Cleveland approves the Wilson bill and urges its

adoption. On the very important subject of the currency the president makes no recommendations. The country and congress are not informed as to what his views are on the questions of allowing the national banks to issue currency to the par value of their bonds deposited to secure circulation, the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank currency, and the coinage of the silver seigniorage. While recognizing the fact that the abandonment of silver purchases has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs, the president has no doubt that something satisfactory will be done by congress to meet the currency requirements of our growing population and business and simply suggests that congress need not be in a hurry to deal with this subject. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland has allowed his secretary of the treasury to speak for him regarding the currency, though in his reference to the report of that official there is no intimation of any currency recommendations. A suggestive feature of this portion of the message is the recommendation that the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue Van

bonds be made clearer by an amendment to the existing statutes. There will be very general disappointment at the brief reference which the president makes to the Hawailan issue, and especially at the fact that only a vague idea is given of the instructions under which the American minister at Honolulu is acting. The message states that the intention of the government was "to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention" and our present minister "raceived appropriate instructions to that end." It would seem that the president might with entire propriety have gone a little further and let the country know the full nature and scope of the minister's instructionswhether he was to take an ac ive part in restoring the status, which can mean nothing else than replacing the deposed queen on the throne, using the naval force at his command for this purpose, or was to maintain an attitude of nonintervention, leaving the revolutionists and the royalists to settle the matter as best they might. It is not apparent that any harm could come from letting the American people into the secret which the administration has so

In declining to accept the position of ambassador to Italy. after having done everything in his power to secure it and

fter having persistently refused to give up the race while the nomination was pending in the senate, Mr. Alen finally defers to the irresistible demands of an outraged public opinion. No nomination in recent times has raised such a storm of indignation from men and newspapers of every political faith as did that in question. The appointment was characterized as the consummation of a corrupt political bargain. It was pointed to as being substantially the sale of a high diplomatic office for so much money paid for the purpose of securing it. The new ambassador was held up as having no other qualification entitling him to the position than his possession of great wealth, which had been shared with the democratic national committee and which gave promise of further financial assistance to the party

LONDON policemen are not in high favor with the British anarchists, whose meeting was spoiled by the interference of the police authorities. The anarchists are evidently not to be allowed to have their own way in England as on the

Here Too. Pilts'ury Commercial. A public franchise is a private snap in

> Daoger Ahead. Globe-Democrat.

A tax on corporations will probably re-duce Attorney General Olney's pay as counsel of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

Are They Not Raw Material? Washington Star. The ways and means committee favors an increased tax on cigarettes. No suggestion has as yet been offered in the direction of a

heavy tax on monodes. Different Points of View.

Philadelphia Ledger. A careful assimilation of published argu-ments on the Wilson bill shows conclusively that the projected tariff would unquestion-

Boom { the country. A Judicial Opportun ty. St. Louis Republ

The numerous wrecks on the Lehigh road ince the nonunion men went to work on it may make it necessary to take that Lake Shore federal judge down into Pennsylvania to order the strikers back to work.

Improving Judgment.

Indianapolis Journal. By removing a democratic civil service commissioner in order to retain a republican advocate, the president has displayed a de gree of excellent judgment which he might make a frequent example to his great ad-

Receivership Luxuries. springfield Republican

That poor old government mortgage on the Union Pacific is having a hard time of it. No sooner does the road fall out of the clutches of the Gould managers than it falls clutches of the Gould managers than it falls into the hands of receivers, who now de-mand pay of \$1,500 a month per man. To protect the government the number of re-ceivers was increased to five. This would impose a cost of \$60,000 a year for this luxury of a receivership alone. And of course the governments interests in the road will help new the bill pay the bill.

Fraud, InTamy, Insult. New York Sun.

But there is no chemistry that can erase the record of 1892...Tested by the first prin-ciples of political rectitude and party honor, the protectionist thriff, proposed to congress by Mr. Wilson and the democratic majority St. Paul Globe: A couple of young rowdies engaged in a fight in the vestibule of an in-dianapolis church the other evening, where-upon the preacher suspended his sermon and gave one of the young men a sound thrash-ing. That preacher deserves an increase of of the committee on ways and means is a fraud, an infamy and an insult. As the years go by wonder will increase that democrats could be found willing to sign their names to this confession of "imposture and false pre-tenses, this acceptance of the tokens of a de-grading humiliation 12.

Union Pacific Reorganization, United States Investor.

Of course certain securities of the system must necessarily suffer severely in a reorgan-ization based upon comparative merit. The in future campaigns. And finally it was denounced as subversive of the princi-ple upon which a democratic govern-ment must be founded, namely, the se-lection of public servants on account of their fitness for the place, and for that alone. Mr. Van Alen denies none of the sub-stantial facts in the case, although he takes exception to the conclusions that have been drawn from them. That he should give to the democratic national committee a contribution to be used in cago the repeated:

There was a proposition to in property. crease the number of government directors to ten, leaving five for the stockholders, so that the government would be practically in control of the road. This was quite in line with the wisdom which has characterized every government interference with the affairs of the corporation. For whatever may its management by the be said of stockholders who have a personal interest in its success, nothing is more certain than that the transferrence of responsibility and power to ter persons, appointed, not because of special fitness, but on political grounds, as such ap pointments always have been made, would end in disaster to the interests both of the government and the stockholders. A com-promise, it seems, has been agreed upon by which two additional receivers representing the government have been appointed, which gives the government a majority. We do not know that there is any serious objection to either of the gentlemen named other than that it largely increases the expense of the receivership by adding two re ceivers, neither of whom is a practical rail road man. The active interference of Mr. Oiney is hardly to be explained upon the ground of his solicitude for the interests of the government. And yet we repeat that we should dislike to believe that he is acting as attorney for a railroad corporation and using his official position to crush a rival. Small Farms and Prosperity. Philadelphia Times.

The ideal farm of the future will doubtless be the forty-acre farm. There comes a state-ment from California that within a few days

two land corporations have disposed of their property, amounting to 100,000 acres, and

up 40,000 acres more, with irrigation thrown

in at \$1 the acre, as an inducement to pur-

much figure who did not cultivate 1,000

tract feudal reverence was due. But settlers

in search of moderate estates went beyond him, vineyards and orchards developed in other sections, the small homestead became

more profitable than the great estate, and the attraction melted away land monop This is an object lesson in neutralizing

the popular means of prosperity. Forty

cres cast or west means many a fortune to

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Record: Rev. Dr. Briggs

many persons suspect that Dr. Briggs is something of a Jonah himself.

Chicago Tribune: The exceeding seldom-ness, so to speak, of Koresh Teed and Rev. George Jacob Schweinfurth of late tends to

confirm the alarming rumor provalent some months ago that these alarming personages

have been compelled to go to work for a

ing. That preacher deserves an increase of salary or else an extra donation visit from

the members of his flock.

latest bit of higher criticism is to character ize the biblical story of Jonah and the whale as a flight of the imagination. A great

The settler

effects of a bad land system.

lictates terms and the small farm bee

cres, and to the holder of a 10,000-acre

that

the farmers.

another in Merced county is dividing

Mo Again, Mo Just Thiak For Once Tonight Again That I Own Backward, Time It By Flacing Thy Flight AV Jn My Hand, The Whole Land. A TANGIBLE TERROR. Washington Star.

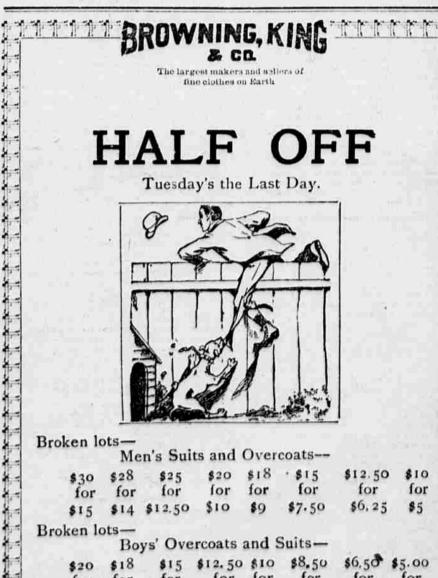
Backward

"I'm not afraid," the youngster said, "Of any bogy man, I don't believe that he exists-

So prove it if you can And then the nurse's ready wit A deal of trouble saved; "The trolley car will catch you, sir," She said. And he behaved. internal revenue collection expenses in Ne-braska. Person il Mention. Manager G. W. Megeath of the coal department of the Union Pacific at Omaha is in the city. PERRY S. HEATH.

L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L.

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the members of his nock. Springfield Republican: Rev. Dr. Rains-ford said to his brethren of the Episcopal church in New York Wednesday: "We are fast asleep—locked in the slumber of fixed opinion." W. T. Stead put the same idea much more strongly is an address to some theological students and professors in Chie other day. Stead said, and then d: "Church members are too lamued comfortable." Chicago Herald: Christians and garments. christians will be interested in reading the announced new encyclical by Leo XIII on the authenticity of the bible. Many of the documents and codexes bearing on author-ship of portions of the book have iong been in Rome. It is to be hoped that the pope may meet the arguments and allegations of skeptics about the authenticity of the gospels with evidence not open to ref-futation by the so-called "historical school." hristians will be interested in reading the