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New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribing building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relation to news and edi-terial matter should be addressed. To the Editor torial reatter should be addressed. To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.
All business letters had resultances should be addressed to The Publishing company. Omaha. Braits, checks, and nonlottice orders to be made

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. George B. Tzschook secretary of THE REN Publishing company, does seleculty swear that the crust ejeculation of THE DALLY BEE for the week nding January 27, 1894, was as follows:

Sunday, January 21 Monday, January 22 Tuesday, January 23 Wednesday, January 23 Wednesday, January 25 Felday, January 25 Friday, January 27...... Saturday, January 27..... Swern to before me and subscribed in my pres-mee this 27th day of January, 1804, [SEAL.] [N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PECKHAM is causing a peck of trouble for both his friends and his foes.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335,

Nor even in the ratio of passes to paid admissions will the Midwinter fair yield the palm to its Columbian predecessor.

THE Union Pacific receivers have no reason to find fault with the judicial cut of salaries. They still remain in condition to keep the wolf from the door.

THE proposal of the Bell Telephone company to increase its capital stock to \$30,000,000 may be taken as a pretty sure indication that that company proposes to go into politics.

IT REMAINS to be seen whether the income tax sop to the populists will serve to bring the populist support in the senate to the president's policy of making federal appointments.

No PROPOSALS for the coming issue of bonds seem to have been withdrawn as yet by the threats of injunction proceedings to restrain the secretary of the treasury from accepting them. It will not be for want of bids that the bonds will not be issued.

THERE is but little hope for serious competition in the matter of public telephone rates. The Bell company will doubtless control the telephone business in the United States for many years. Legislative action and the postal telephone alone can give the people relief from extortionate rates.

WHEN Emperor William proceeds to return the visit just made him by Prince Bismarck we may expect to see the exchancellor try, if possible, to outdo the recent lavish hospitality of the emperor. A royal reconciliation could not be properly effected without the many costly accompaniments of splendor and

THIS is the last week of the tariff agony as far as the house is concerned. It is to be hoped that the senate will waste no time in either accepting or rejecting the bill. The business interests of the country have a right to know just what they are to expect from congress, and they have the right to know as soon as possible.

Eight years seem to have brought about a marked change of sentiment in the mind of Senator Hill. Then he went on record with the statement that the president should be unhampered by senatorial interference in making appointments. The New York senator should vote to recommit the views he holds at the present time.

THE loss to the Nebraska Wesleyan university by the fire visitation yesterday morning is to be deplored, even if it will not cripple that institution. The Wesleyan university has been one of the most progressive of Nebraska's denominational colleges and it could ill afford to lose so valuable an adjunct as the Haish Manual Training school.

AN OMAHA preacher having answered the question why young men stay away from church satisfactorily to himself proposes now to find out why young women do likewise. This seems to be an altogether unnecessary inquiry. How can he expect young women to crowd into churches from which the young men continue to absent them-

THE Iowa legislature announces that it is ready to tackle the Russian thistle and to proceed to demolish it by means of radical legislation. Tackling the Russian thistle ought to be good practice preparatory to tackling the liquor problem. A strict compliance with the demands of the last republican state platform is what is needed to restore respect for the laws which the legislature

THE quick recovery of the Sugar trust from the assault of the stock brokers immediately after the action of the house in placing raw and refined sugar on the even by the prospect of free sugar. According to the oft-repeated assurance of the free trade contingent the Sugar trust ought to wither like a blighted rese. There is still some work cut out for Attorney General Olney.

UTAH's prospects of early admission to the union are daily brightening, and its years of patient waiting now promise the expected reward. Were the Utah statehood bill free from every connection with the bills for other territories there would be but an insignificant opposition to its immediate eractment. But, even tied up as it is with less worthy applicants for admission, there is every indication that it will be favorably acted upon by the present congress. The republicans having decided to interpose tirely with the democrats.

A SECTIONAL DEMAND. That veteran democrat, General

Sickles of New York, said in the house of representatives a few days ago, referring to the income tax proposition, that he regretted to see a drift in the debate toward the idea that the wealth of the north and east should be subjected to peculiar charges for the support of will be a dangerous menace to republican institutions when such a principle is tolerated in the name of democracy. Feeble attempts were made to refute the charge made by Mr. Sickles that the demand for an income tax is sectional, but they only served to justify it. There can be no doubt that the southern democratic representatives, with a few from the west, and particularly those who advocated free silver, see in the income tax an opportunity to punish the east for defeating their pet project, and with many of these the income tax will be supported mainly for the purpose of revenge. Locking upon the east as the seat of the "money power" they advocate the income tax as a means of mulcting that section. Mr. Livingston of Georgia declared that the wealth of the north had been obtained by unjust taxation in favor of that section, referring, of course, to the policy of protection, and this is the spirit and sentiment which control the men who are demanding an income tax. Their disposition is that of retaliation and it is a disposition which every fair-minded man must deplore and condemn. The southern representatives do not

fear such an income tax as the one proposed because they know it would be little felt in that section. They remember how it was during the last five years of the first income tax, when it was as applicable to the south as to the north. Then all but an insignificant fraction of it was paid by the latter section. In 1867, when all incomes over \$600 were taxed, a single one of the thirtytwo collection districts in New York paid more income tax to the national government than the eleven states of Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida. In 1869 the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and California paid 75 per cent of the income tax collected by the government, while they represented but 40 per cent of the wealth and population of the country. It is true that the south has made a great advance in material development and prosperity since the period of the first income tax, but it is questionable whether it has a larger proportion of incomes over \$4,000 as compared with the north than it had in 1867 incomes over \$600. But grant that it has and it is still true that the north will pay much the larger share of the proposed income tax and in a ratio much exceeding its wealth. It is the knowledge of this that makes the south practically solid in support of the tax. Can anybody doubt that if it were proposed to impose an income tax similar to that of 1863, which was far more just and

It was strictly appropriate from every point of view that Mr. McMillin of Tennessee should make the opening speech in advocacy of an income tax, and anybody can read his remarks, so far as reported, without finding justification for the charge of sectionalism and prejudice made against the supporters of the income tax proposition, there must be some fault in his mental processes. But the country may as well be prepared for the success of this measure, so far as the house of representatives is concerned. The southern free traders demand it and that element dominates the house. The revenue scheme as it stands will undoubtedly be passed when it comes to a vote and the majority for it will show that few democrats dare to antagonize it. What will happen in the senate is not so clearly foreseen, but there is some reason to hope for wiser action on the part of that body.

equitable in its provisions than the one

now under discussion, it would be vigor-

ously antagonized by the south?

AS TO CANADIAN TRADE

The National Board of Trade, in session at Washington last week, adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the tariff bill with a view to enlarging trade with Canada on reciprocity lines. The idea of these practical men was that the tariff bill as it is, while it proposes to open the American market to Canadian products, does not provide any plan by which American products may find their way more freely into Canada .. Of course no attention has been or will be paid to their suggestion. The statesmen who are in charge of the new tariff bill are not concerning themselves about markets for the products of this country, agricultural or manufactured. What they are seeking to accomplish is to make our home market more accessible to foreign producers. professing to believe that in this way the prosperity of our people will be enhanced. They do not believe, so far as can be judged from their course, in commercial reciprocity in any form or with anybody. The very term is offensive to them, and they propose to do away with the policy as it now exists just as soon as that can be done. They have taken a step in this direction by repealing free list proves conclusively that that | a section of the McKinley law relating great monopoly is not to be frightened | to reciprocity, the expected effect of which will be to bring about an early termination of the arrangements with various countries effected by the Harrison administration.

So far as Canada is concerned it appears that her people are very well satisfled with the dem eratic policy, and are eagerly hoping that it will be successful. They see in it a great opportunity for the agricultural interest of that country, which for years has been on the decline. Until now the Canadians eagerly desired reciprocity, but with everything they could reasonably ask and even more assured them under the proposed new tariff policy of the United States, they have no longer reason to wish for any such arrangement. If the democratic tariff policy goes into effect they will not only have a free marno obstructions its fate must rest en- ket here for nearly all of their natural products, but will be able to dispose of Relief from the telephone monopoly lies

a considerable quantity of their manufactured products. Certainly they could have no better or more satisfactory arrangement for themselves than this, and they are not called upon to make a single concession in return for the great boon of the American market. On the contrary they may, if so disposed, increase their tariff discriminathe government. He declared that it tions against the products of the United States of all kinds coming into competition with their products, and it is to be expected that they will do this as soon as the time arrives when it can be done expediently.

The practical men of the National Board of Trade could plainly see these things. They understand that the American agricultural producer, already hard pressed to make ends meet, will be placed at a still greater disadvantage when he encounters unrestricted Canadian competition in his home markets, and they reasonably thought that in return for this we ought to ask some concessions from our northern neighbors. But this is not according to democratic ideas. That was strictly and distinctly a republican policy, and, therefore, not to be tolerated by the party now in control of the government.

NO FEAST AND NO FAMINE.

The outburst of spasmodic charity which has been worked up in this city within the past few days by emotional appeals for "immediate relief" bodes no good to the multitude of destitute people. It simply results in a feast followed by a famine. The good people of Omaha have responded to the hysterical cry for immediate relief and piled up a mountain of perishable food. They are falling over each other in the mad rush to feed the hungry, and for the time being there is a glut, not only of the things needful to support life, but of luxuries and delicacies. It goes without saying that many of the destitute have received more than they can possibly consume as the natural result of indiscriminate and unsystematic distribution.

In another week the reaction will set in. The feast will be over and there is danger that many will go hungry. And if a three days blizzard should set in, which is likely to happen any time within the next six weeks, or even in the latter part of March, we may witness some terrible suffering. Now what is wanted is not spasmodic charity, but well directed, systematic relief. All charity organizations and every man and woman imbued with a desire to succor the destitute should unite their energies and act in concert to tide over the winter. Their sole aim should be to prevent suffering for want of fuel, food or clothing. There is such a thing as reckless and wasteful charity, and that is precisely what we are stimulating when we resort to excessive and promiscuous distribution of perishable food and provisions instead of supplying only what is needed and keeping up the work through the entire season.

THE POSTAL TELEPHONE NEXT. The expiration of the principal telephone patents has raised the expectations of the numerous patrons of the telephone that the monopoly will soon be broken, with beneficial results in the way of improved service and cheaper upon the exclusive privileges granted by congress for the legal term of years the people certainly have a right to demand that they be given some of the advantages which have accrued from this great invention now that its inventor has been rovally rewarded.

Yet we doubt very much whether this reduction in the cost of telephone service is to be secured through the organization of rival telephone companies and the encouragement of competition. The management of the telephone has so many points in common with that of the telegraph that we cannot afford to overlook the obvious lessons that have been taught by every experiment that has been made to establish a permanently competing telegraph system outside of the great Western Union. Every such attempt has ended in dismal failure, the smaller company being swallowed up by the greater, followed by a more than corresponding inflation of the already watered stock upon which the people are required to pay dividends in the form of exorbitant tolls. A telephone war, no matter where it may be precipitated, cannot be much different from the many elegraph wars which we have had and

which have always led to consolidation. When, for example, the Philadelphia moers cry loudly for competition in the elephone business, as they are now doing, they persistently ignore the fact that competition would be disastrous to an efficient service; that the very nature of the telephone excludes the regulating influence of competition. No one will contend that the lines already in existence are not, with their ordinary extensions, in a position to accommodate all the patrons who may apply or that the investment of large additional capitals will enable the work to be done any cheaper than is now possible. A very large part of the value of the telephone lies in the very fact that it is conducted by a unified management as a

single concern. Every patron of the telephone wants to be able to communicate with every other patron of the telephone in the same territory, and this is plainly an impossibility where there are several warring competitors. What is aimed at is a reduction in price.

not a decreased efficiency. It is useless then to expect permanent relief from the telephone monoploy through competition. The telephone must be treated as other municipal monopolies, it must be compelled to pay for all future privileges for using the public streets and its tariff of charges should be subject to legislative control. This policy will do for the present. In the near future the government will undertake to acquire the telegraphs of the country for operation as a part of the postal system, and to this system the telephone naturally belongs. The postal telephone and the postal telegraph are the ultimate goals of the latest postal development, both here and abroad.

not in the indiscriminate grant of telephone franchises to pretended competing companies, but rather in the postal telephone.

THE ONLY TRUE TEST. T. W. Blackburn, who has been appointed city prosegutor by Mayor Bemis, has resided in Omaha almost continuously for nearly eighteen years. He has always been an active republican and a good citizen. He is a man of integrity and standing in the community. Although it is less than three years since he was admitted to the bar his firm has already an established practice and there is no question as to his competency for the office. Nevertheless some self-appointed leaders of the A. P. A. say he shall not be confirmed, because he had the hardihood to state publicly in a communication to THE BEE about a year ago that he did not approve of the metheds or purposes of that organization.

Such intolerance is unamerican and unrepublican. Free speech, free press and free men were the watchwords of the founders of the republican party, and no good republican will deny the right of any man, whatever be his creed, race or nationality, to speak and write his honest sentiments concerning any public measure, public issue or political organization. If reputable men are to be proscribed and barred from official positions because, and only because, they have thecourage of their convictions and dare to express their honest sentiments about any measure or organization, what becomes of our boasted American freedom?

Republicans in and out of the council should remember that prescription for opinion's sake is a dangerous two-edged weapon. The only crucial test which republicans have a right to apply in dealing with appointees is their republicanism and reputation for integrity.

IT Is reported that the Canadian authorities have come to the conclusion that the experiment which they have been making in offering bounties to immigrants who would settle upon the lands in northwestern Canada has proven a failure and that the practice will be discontinued in another month. This does not mean that they are convinced of the failure of the bounty system, but that no bounty which they were in a position to offer would be a sufficient counter attraction to the natural advantages offered by the United States. The opportunities open to every immigrant who comes to this country are in themselves a bounty powerful enough to draw the energetic from their cramped positions in European countries. So long as America continues to harbor a laboring class better paid and better cared for than other lands the difference will constitute a practical bounty for immigrants, who ganizing a vigilance committee. will not fail to take advantage of it.

ANOTHER year must clapse before the reports of the Interstate Commerce commission will show the actual effect of the depression of the past season on the railroad interests of the country. The report just issued from Washington simply carries the operations of the railroads of the country up to June 30, 1893, and the business depression had just set in at that date. Enough is known, however, to assure investors that the six months following June 30 were extremely disastrous as far as railroad prices. After having paid the royalty operations are concerned. It is to be regretted that some method cannot be devised which will enable the commission to bring its statistics up to the times.

> POLITICAL lightning struck so close to Omaha yesterday that there is reason to hope that the next bolt will reach this side of the Missouri river. Ex-Congressman Tom Bowman becomes postmaster at Council Bluffs, as was forechadowed exclusively in THE BEE, notwithstanding the fact that he went all the way to Washington to use his influence in another candidate's behalf. Bowman's appointment is a mere streak of luck, but there are numerous democrats in waiting here who would give a great deal for a taste of Bowman's luck.

> EVEN the most flambovant imagination has as yet failed to see in the reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck the assurance of the long promised European war. The incident possesses no international significance and may be taken as an evidence that beneath all his frivolity the youthful emperor of the Germans possesses a heart that can be warmed to friendship for the man whose genius gave the empire of Germany to Europe.

> THE unexpected opposition of Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, to the income feature of the Wilson bill has a sinister significance which the democratic majority in congress will disregard to its sorrow. Your Tammany chieftain has an unpleasant manner of righting what he considers a mistaken piece of legislation. He simply overturns majorities and trusts to future campaigns for a majority more complacent to his ideas.

INTEREST in the tariff debate this week will be somewhat overshadowed by the projected contest in the United States supreme court over the legality of Secretary Carlisle's proposed bond issue. Aside from their mere legal aspects there is a well-founded doubt as to the expedience of the contest to be started by the Knights of Labor.

IF THE contest between Senator Hill and the president continues much longer it will soon be 'necessary for Nebraska laborers in the democratic vineyard to forward their petitions for place to the New York senator.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

J. M. Snyder has been elected president of the Sherman County alliance. Charles C. Page, a young man from Illi-nois, now fills the editorial chair of the Holdrege Progress. To advertise Butte and Boyd counties the

Butte Gazette urges the resurrection of the defunct board of trade. Bertrand shipped a total of 831 cars dur-ing 1893, consisting of 692 cars of grain, 119 of stock and twenty of broom corn. An irrigation convention of delegates from the four northwestern counties of the state

is to be held at Crawford February 6. Editor Barnes of the McCook Times Peterson as a partner in his journalistic

Furnas county expects a building boom as oon as spring comes, and work in the quar ries around Beaver City is even now being

Out in Custer county a jack rabbit roundup is designated a wolf hunt if the party succeeds in bagging one wolf to every fifteen of the smaller game.

A Table Rock editor records that a fellowownsman who jost a horse recently while leading the animal to water knew not that it was sick until it began to drop dead. J. F. Rosenberger, a Nebraska City barber, wagered his long auburn locks on the out come of the prize fight. He now has a severe cold in place of his handsome head of hair.

Valentine wants a city hall and opera house. It is suggested that twenty of her citizens contribute each \$100 to the enterprise and form themselves into a company. Alliance children have outgrown the accommodation of their public school. The en-rollment so far this year has reached 340 pupils. Every week, save one, since the thool opened in September new names have been added to the roll. Another teacher has ecently been engaged to aid in the grammar department.

That 2-400-pound helfer which was sold by the Tierneys of Broken Bow at South Omaha for \$141 has turned up again. She was purchased by a Jersey City man, who believes he can feed her up so that by the end of another year she will weigh 3,000 pounds. She would then be the largest cow known to American history.

The town of Maynard has a budding sen sation. When the town was started a fenale barber named Mrs. Hitt opened a barber shop, and all the male population for miles around flocked to her chair to be shaved. The female portion of the village became suspicious and neld an indignation eeting. This did no good. Saturday Mrs. Buck" Neligh called upon the barberess and notified her to leave at once. This she has not yet done.

Harry de Merritt, the bad man Custer county, with two or three shooting affrays to his credit, has started in a new line of business. Last week he pleaded guilty in court to assaulting Mrs. Shroat, a teacher in district No. 32, three miles south-east of Broken Bow. The lady drove across ing the laid out road that goes around the claim, and instead or proceeding against her in a legal way on a charge of trespass the ingallant and unmannerly man resorted to physical force.

falo county are having their lives made wearisome by a gang of cattle thieves. The bold bandits, indeed, are content with almost any kind of live animal. They take hogs of hickens or whatever comes in their reach Recently they made a raid on the hog pen of farmer near Ravenna and took twelve fat logs, leaving in their stead the same number of scrawny pigs. A note tacked on the fence read: "Get these ready for market as soon as possible and we will be back after Good night." There is talk of or-

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

If Rio is kept in hot water much longer it vi'l settle itself. Reducing the duty on cod liver oil will tend

soften the coffin next fall. Later details contradict the report that Mitchell declined to take Corbett's hand. Colonel Tom Ochiltree lost his watch in New York and is in a mood to Corbettize the

The debate on the diamond schedule of the tariff, bill shows that orators, like death, love shining mark.

The president of Hayti is elected for seven years at an annual salary of \$24,000. Hence the occasional scrimmage. Mrs. Gladstone is SI years old and she possesses that vigor and vitality which is so

Having resumed the tobacco habit after a lapse of four years, Tom Reed counts three cigars a day a working quorum. The objection of the administration to the

nude figure on the Columbian medal was not against its artistic features, but beause the nakedness mirrored prematurely the effect of the tariff bill.

The Lodge in some vast wilderness the poet sighed for has nothing in common with Henry Cabot, the Massachusetts senator, who has just completed a \$100,000 residence on Massachusetts avenue, Washington. The paramount minister sent to invite Lobenguia to come into camp is prepared to secure peace even if he is obliged to fight

for it. His supply of clive branches consists of machine guns with 500 men to pump "Increasing the duty on diamonds," exclaimed the exchange editor, "was a blow aimed at the profession, but it falls short of

the mark. Our attachment for paste survives the storms and vituperations of lowprowed statesmen.' Bourke Cockran came to this country in 871, poor and with only a fair education He worked and studied hard and it was no long before his talents were recognized.

is now regarded as one of the wealthiest lawyers in the country. Dr. Cyrus Edson's experiments with a iew to curing smallpox by the aid of red light recalls the big run Geseral Pleasanton's blue glass fad had for a time. And lots of people believed the blue light cured them

of various ills or benefited their general health. Mrs. John Braddock, a native of Hungary, who was sent to Siberia for expressing political opinions in St. Petersburg, was said to be 80 years old when she escaped from Siberia and made her way to this country forty years ago. She died in Hazleton, Pa., inst week.

Tom Reed has begun his campaign for the presidency, and in a practical way. The members of the house have a habit of bring-ing their little children in on the floor of the use occasionally. Whenever a republican child on his lap, talk to it, and tell it stories.

The late George Washington of Savannah was a great-grandson of Lawrence Washington, a brother of the great George. He was a North Carolinian by birth, a graduate of Yale and a lawyer. His age was 76 years. Before the war Mr. Washington was an oldine Whir, but when hostilities began he ast his lot with the confederacy.

Mrs. Annie S. Austin, the newly elected nayor of Pleasanton, Kan., is described as a buxom woman of 200 pounds, and quite intelligent." Her husband is a railroad employe. She was the leading speaker in the campaign which resulted in her election, and electioneered so cleverly that she weat into office with a majority of twelve votes. into office with a majority of twelve votes.

A Connecticut youth is trying to break his father's will on the ground that the old gentleman was not in his right mind when he made it. As a proof of his extreme cocentricity evidence has been produced showing that he was caught in the act of kissing a governess within a few hours after her installation. There can be no doubt that this conduct smacks of insanity, unless it can be conduct smacks of insanity, unless it can be shown that the governess was an irresisti-ble vision of animated loveliness. In that event the old man's sanity was above par.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

OLD WINE AS A PEACEMAKER.

Boston Globe: Prince Bismarck and Emperor William are to meet and kiss with a smack that will be heard all over Europe. Washington Star: The present of a bottle of wine from the emperor of Germany to Bismarck may be merely a ruse to shake his sopularity with the German temperance

Philadelphia Times: In their coming friendly meeting Bismarck will remark to the emperor: "I bow to the popular Will," and Wilhelm will answer: "I Otto say the

Chicago Journal: Hoch! The compliments of the season, and will Prince Bismarck accept the distinguished consideration of Em-Wilhelm and a bottle of rare old Chenish wein!

Chicago Times: Emperor William and Bismarck having kissed and made up, there might be hope for the reconciliation of Cleveland and Hill if the president had the German emperor's sense.

Chicago Herald: The effect will be gralous on the national spirit of Germany; and f, as reported, it was Crispi, restored to premiership at Rome, who brought it about, he motive will be found in an invisorated domestic policy in Italy and the lending of money enough by German bankers to get the finances of a tottering dynasty into at east temporary working order.

Cincinnati Commercial: The reconcilia-ion between the kaiser and Prince Bismarck does not necessarily mean that the "old man of blood and iron" is again to be in-trusted with the reins of government. It seans rather that Caprivi will stay to the bidding of the master, and that marck, as far as possible, will be used to kaiser's imperial policies. The kaiser is a

Chicago Post: William is full of surprises, but he has furnished none that com-pares in novelty with this. If the founder the German empire has drowned in wine the fires of resentment which have flamed floreely for four years against whom he styled "that presumptuous boy," then wine has at last been put to a use which even Neal Dow would not condemn. When the lying enemies of Grant sought to weaken Lincoln's confidence in that famous soldier they told him that Grant spent the greater part of his time in drinking whisky. "To will send a barrel to every officer in the rmy." It would be interesting to know the brand of wine which has reconciled the enmities of Bismarck and William II.

Prodding that Pays.

Norfolk Journal. Whatever else may be said of THE OMAHA Ber, it is a good hand at awakening the conscience of derelict public officials. Since THE BEE began stirring up the question of deposits of state funds there is a large in ing to pay interest on such deposits.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is unfortunate, we think that it has been decided by the democrats of the house to tack the income tax to the Wilson bill While it is not probable that it will defeat the Wilson bill in the house, it may endanger it, and there is no good reason for such tactics. Every tub should stand on its own bottom.

> Pushing Irrigation. Kea ney Sun-

The question of irrigation is being brought to the attention of the people of the west with a force never before equaled. In most of the western counties of this state local organizations have been perfected and public agitation of the question has been wide spread and general. The organization in this county is officered by wide awake and progressive men. If other counties are as fortunate in this respect much good may be expected when all organizations make a united pull for a single purpose.

Lincoln Herald. It is a matter of some surprise to see

Colonei Sedgwick of the York Times make the following feroclous thrust at the rail-

In fact there has been a good deal of an-In fact there has been a good deal of anarchist talk in Nebraska, and if men can be
taken at their word there are some anarchists
here who would seriously object to being
called such. When a man runs contrary to
existing coveroment, when he defies the laws,
damns the constitution, refuses to submit to
the mandates of the court and resists officers
of the law, he is an anarchist.

That's the talk. Brother Sedgwick knows

that the law is for the great as well as for the small, for the rich as well as for the poor, and he is a man who is not afraid to

Hurran for the awakening of Brother Sedgwick!

Farmers and Sugar Beets. Elkhorn Exchange.

There is being great interest manifested by the promoters of the sugar beet project, they having formed committees for the purpose of canvassing the farmers to secure required acreage. It is to be hoped that every farmer will do his part, and thus secure for Douglas county the sugar factory. which will give employment to many, and besides raise the value of every foot of real estate in this and adjoining counties. would be pleased to see some of our Elkhorn farmers get a move on them and do their hare toward securing the proposed factory Other towns, especially Valley and Millard have been making quite an effort in the way of contracting acreage of beets, but as yet our Elkhorn people have done but very little. Don't get benind; get a hustle on you and make a showing. SIZED UP IN FIGURES.

The Boe Prints the News, White Would-Be Just to show its readers how much they are getting the best of it The Bee has again made a comparison of the amount of reading matter in Tun Bug, the World-Herald and the Lincoln Journal of yesterday. The figures follow:

The best is the cheapest.

Suggests an Unholy League. Howells Journal

One year ago the Nebraska legislature passed a maximum freight rate measure. While the bill was not all that had been coped for and was no doubt faulty in some respects, yet it was a move in the right firection and the people in general rejoiced that it had become a law. The railroads used every means in their power to prevent this measure being made a law, but after it had been passed and signed by the governor they announced that they would not fight it, but would reduce their rates to comply with the bill. This statement on their part was too good to be true and the people of the several railroads doing business in Nebraska commenced proceedings in the federal court to test the constitutionality of the measure. Since that time nothing has been heard in regard to the law and the ailroads are still charging their old rates. Now the people of Nebraska would like to know how much longer it will be before the court will hand down its decision in regard to the law in question? Many think hat it would not be at all out of the way or the members of the State Board of Transportation to order a reduction in freight rates, the same to remain in effect until the court should hand down its decision in regard to the maximum freight rate measure. But perhaps in view of past events this is asking too much of a board that has done little more since its creation than make excuses for the railroads. It is fair to presume that the court will render its decision before the meeting of the next state legisla-ture, so that if the law is declared unconstitutional one may be passed that will stand the test. The way things stand at present it looks very much as though the courts are in league with the railroads.

Philadelphia Record,

The provisions of the proposed income tax of corporations, would seriously encroach the domain of the several states. Apart from the centralizing and socialistic tendencies of this proposed legislation, its effect would be to cause a conflict of laws, with both the federal and state governments tapping the same stream of revenue.

Fairbury Fairplay.

THE OMAHA BEE is walking right along in its usually industrial path and furnishing the people of Nebraska as reliable news as The plague of a fly bothereth not the busy BEE.

POINTED REMARKS.

Boston Transcript: The tattoo artist has Buffalo Courier: The outcome of a man's courtship nowadays is largely dependent upon his income.

Philadelphia Record: A Maine man smoked a cigar won from a slot machine and fell dead. Man-slot-er!

Binghamton Republican: A street car conductor knows what the wild waves are saying when he sees a woman wave her parasol. Indianapolis Journal: Watts-Do you sup

pose these meteors we see sometimes com from some other world? Potts—From the way they blaze, I should say that they must come from the next world. Harper's Bazar: Pat-Phat be that yez are dhrinkin' wid yer whisky? Mike—Apollinaris, Pat. Pat—How duz it taste? Mike—As if me fut wor aslape!

Washington Star: "Does literature pay," washington can asked the talor. "I should say so," replied the country editor. "Every time we print a poem the author comes in and buys at least twenty copies of the paper to send away."

Life: City Editor—Well, what did you learn about that accident on the P. D. & Q. R. R.? New Reporter—Oh, it was nothing. City Ed-itor—Nothing! Why, the dispatches say it was terrible! New Reporter—Well, I just came from the president of the road, and he ought to know.

Puck: Young Wife-What is baby trying to say, dear? Husband—Give it up. the seems to be trying to manufacture a word about twenty syllables Young Wife-Isn't that lovely! He'll be a great scientist some day!

Indianapolis Journal: "My dear youth," said the solemn old gentleman, "did you not know that playing marbles for keeps was gambling?" "Is that so?" asked the small boy in great astonishment. "Wy, I always thought gambling was something wicked."

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

New York Press
What hours of happiness I spent
That day behind the speedy span,
When joyfully I sleighing went
With Sarah Ann. The lovelight sparkled in her eye,
Her cheeks glowed with crimson ti
She took the reins from me, and I

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won't buy any more-can't afford to sell such fine goods and sell them at such ruinous prices for any length of time. Also some awfully low prices on broken sizes of other underwear. We will, also, give choice of a fine selection of our \$1.50 and \$1 neckties at 50c a tie. As drawing eard we have put in all our 50c four-in-hands and tecks at a quarter a- tie. You know when we say double value, it's so. No such chance again. You may be too late if you wait.

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