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County of Douglas.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the netual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the weelfuling October 21, 1893, was as follows: Sounday, October 15.
Monday, October 16.
Tuesday, October 17.
Wednesday, October 18.
Thursday, October 19.
Friday, October 19.
Saturday, October 20. GEORGE B. TESCHUCK.

Average Circulation for Sept., 1893, 24,233 Now for a vote upon the repeal bill.

WATCH the registration books and investigate any strange names that may

appear upon them. THE fact that we are in the midst of an election campaign does not justify any public officer in neglecting his

WHY impose the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues if it is to be remitted every time a banking institution renders itself liable to payment?

MR I. O. U. BACHELOR insists upon remaining upon the republican city ticket as a candidate for the city council. The voters of the city will insist that he continue his deadbeat career as a private citizen.

THE people should see to it that contractors and men interested directly or indirectly in city contracts be kept out of public office, whether it be the mayoralty, the council or the school board to which they aspire.

THE European governments which participated in the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago may now consider themselves thanked to all good intents and purposes for the kind interest which they have shown in connection with the great fair.

WE shall be pleased to have Candidate Hascall tell the workingmen of Omaha how they are to get any work this year or next year if the million and a half of bonds are voted for the purchase of the waterworks or the electric lighting plant.

THE state central committee is trying to pump up enthusiasm in this city for Judge Harrison. If the state central committee had not joined with the railroads and Lincoln boodlers to pack the convention against Maxwell there would have been no need of fabricating enthusiasm. Maxwell would have been elected without any state central committee.

How appropriate for the inhabitants of Lyons to bestow 2,500 handkerchiefs upon the visiting Russian sailors. The sailors have been wined and dined and hugged and kissed so much during their short sojourn in France that it will be with the utmost difficulty that they will succeed in drying their tears of regret when the inevitable time for departure is at hand.

THERE are hundreds of young men in this city and county who have reached their majority and will cast their first vote at the November election. To be eligible as an elector they must have resided in the state six months, in the county forty days and in the ward or precinet ten days. This vote is worth looking after. Every such young man should be requested to register.

EVERY male person 21 years old who shall have resided in the state six months, in the county forty days and in the precinct, township or ward ten days, is a qualified elector under the laws of Nebraska. Persons of foreign birth must have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States at least thirty days prior to election before they can legally vote in this state.

THE Philadelphia Times asserts that Jackson has withdrawn from the gubernatorial race in Iowa and that his republican supporters are trying to elect a ticket without a head. This will no doubt be news to Mr. Jackson and his most intimate friends, who have not yet been informed of any change in the Iowa republican ticket since it was made up by the state convention. The ticket is still complete, head, tail and

IT IS in accord with the eternal fitness of things for Peter Schwenck, whose rotten record has scandalized the party and disgraced the state, to take exceptions to THE BEE'S course in refusing to recommend him as a proper man to be entrusted with the management of municipal affairs. THE BEE does not need to justify its course to anybody who is familiar with Schwenck's disreputable career. There are, however, many people in this city who might think that our position with regard to Schwenck arises through factional fouds or purely per sonal animosity. For their information we shall, before the campaign is over, publish a summary of Mr. Schwenck's rascalities in and out of office. A STUPID SCHEME.

The most stupid thing that we have heard of in the present campaign is the attempt on the part of local democratic committees to have the county clerk print the official ballot with the name of each candidate as many times as he has been endorsed either by convention or citizens petitions. In other words it is proposed that Judge Walton's name shall appear on the ballot three times, first as a nonpartisan, second republican, third democrat, the same rule to apply in printing the names of all the other candidates, judicial, county and city. What would the outcome be if this is done? Would it not make confusion worse confounded and result in the throwing out of hundreds of ballots on the ground of irregularity?

Take the judicial ticket for instance? which will be headed, "Vote for three. Now what will the voter do as regards candidates whose names appear more than once? Suppose he puts his X mark opposite the same name twice or three times, will that vote be credited as one. two or three on the tally sheet? Would not the whole judicial bailot be thrown out if the voter marks the name of any one candidate more than once and also puts his mark opposite two other names? If the whole ballot is thrown out on candidates for judge, the voter is disfranchised to that extent. But the chances are it would furnish a basis for a contested election. Is that the object of the law or the law makers?

Will not the same confusion prevail as regards other candidates on the county and city tickets? Several candidates on the county ticket have been endorsed by two parties or by petition, and this is also true on the city ticket. Suppose a voter marks one of these doubly nominated candidates for the council opposite each name as it appears on the ballot and then marks eight more names. He has voted only for nine councilmen as the law requires. But he has made ten marks. Will that ballot count or will it be thrown out? If it is thrown out it robs all the other candidates whom this man voted for of one vote. Can that be the intent of the law? Is not the proposition to print the

name of any candidate more than once on the ticket pernicious and destructive of the very principle of one vote for one man and an honest count? If this practice is to be sanctioned it would bring about the worst election abuses and frauds that we have ever suffered from. Suppose a candidate whose name appears among the first letters of the alphabet wanted to make his election sure. All he would have to do is to have his friends get up twenty or thirty petitions and get his name printed on the official ballot twenty or thirty times. Common experience has shown that a large percentage of voters mark the first names on the ballot, either from ignorance or carelessness. The candidates who had their names duplicated at the head of the list would have a tremendous ad-

vantage. The whole scheme of multiple printing is idiotic and tends to confusion and fraud in the count.

FIGHTING TAMMANY.

The war against Tammany in New time than for many years past, and if these people vigorously protest against such signs of the popular discontent with that political organization could be safely counted upon to indicate the outcome it would seem that the political cabal of which Boss Tweed was once the chief would have little hope of accomplishing anything at the coming election. There has been organized in New York City what is known as the City club, composed of many of the wealthiest citizens of Gotham, and with this there is allied a number of associations under the general designation of good government clubs and distinguished from one another by alphabetical designations. These organizations have been holding numerous meetings and their power and influence are arrayed more particularly against certain nominations of Tammany, instead of fighting it as a whole. Professional and business interests are united in these clubs and their aim is to purify the city government by defeating some of the men whom Mr. Croker, as the boss of Tammany, has placed in nomination for some of the more important offices of the metropolis. The City club includes in its membership a number of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of New York, and it is said that if all the members were to pool their wealth they would be found to represent nearly a thousand million dollars worth of prop-

Meritorious as the purpose of these organizations unquestionably is, it remains to be seen whether it is practicable. The course of Tammany in the present campaign, under the leadership of Croker, has certainly been as daring and reckless as at any time in the history of that most re markable political organization. It has proceeded entirely upon the principle of rewarding the most unscrupulous of the members of that organization and its friends, a conspicuous instance of this being the nomination of Maynard for the court of appeals, the highest judicial tribunal of the state, in return for his theft of election papers in order to give the democrats control of the state senate. But this is not the only case in which Tammany has shown its utter disregard of popular sentiment by selecting for responsible public positions men of tarnished reputations. At least half a dozen such persons are on

the democratic ticket in New York. The fight against the unprincipled and unscrupulous rule of Tammany should receive the unqualified support of good citizens everywhere, for the discomfiture of that political organization would be a political benefit in which the entire country would share. The dominance of Tammany is a general injury. Its example is bad and the hold it has apon the principal city of the country, maintained by corrupt practices well known to everybody, is a reproach not only to New York, but to the nation. Hence every patriotic citizen should desire to see this power overthrown. Unfortunately, however, there is not much prospect that this will be done. Thoroughly intrenched as it is and commanding every avenue to political success,

there is reason to apprehend that this powerful and unprincipled political oligarchy will continue for many years to come to rule New York City and through that the state. The principal aim of the democrats in urging the repeal of the federal elections law is to give free and unrestricted course to Tammany, and members of that organization have boasted that without this restraint there could be rolled up in New York and Brooklyn whenever needed a democratic majority of 100,000 or more. It is to be hoped the present fight against Tammany will break, if only for the time being, the power of that organization, but past experience does not warrant much confidence in such a result.

It is reported that the democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house are seriously considering the question of imposing an income tax as a method of raising revenue. Last week the committee listened to arguments in favor of an income tax, and it is understood that there is a very strong sentiment in the committee favorable to the proposition to tax incomes. The advocates of this policy, it is hardly necessary to say, are in full sympathy with the doctrine that protection is unconstitutional, and in order to put the tariff on what they call a purely revenue basis, which is getting pretty close to free trade, it is necessary to provide other means of revenue. The plan of taxing incomes above a certain amount seems a convenient way of raising a considerable revenue without exciting the hostility of a very large number of voters who would not be subject to the tax. The plausible idea is that the laboring classes would not be affected, at least directly, by an income come tax, nor would it reach a great many salaried people, so that it is assumed that a very considerable body of the electorate would approve of such a tax if at the same time there was a reduction in the price of many commodities due to a reduction of tariff duties. Plainly speaking, this is one of the methods which the democrats think of adopting to raise revenue in order to give foreign manufacturers a better opportunity in the American market than they now have.

There is undoubtedly a large element in the democratic party favorable to an income tax, but it is not at all probable that this English method of raising revenue can be adopted at this time in the United States. The British government taxes all incomes exceeding \$750 per annum, the tax rate being 6 pence on the pound sterling, and the revenue from this source amounts to about \$25,000,000 annually. This tax is perhaps as nearly equitable as any tax on incomes can be made, but it is well known that it does not operate with absolute fairness, nor is it possible that such a tax can be made to do so. It was first imposed by the British government as a war tax, was abolished at the close of the great war period in 1816, and was reimposed in 1842 in behalf of free trade. It is significant that the American advocates of an income tax at this time are the champions of free York City is more aggressive at this trade. It is also noteworthy that while this country adopting the financial system of England they are prepared to have its revenue policy copied almost

from beginning to end. There are numerous objections to an income tax. In the first place it is offensively inquisitorial, requiring, if the law be properly enforced, a searching inquiry into the private business affairs of individuals by petty officials which would be intolerable. To avoid this the sworn statements of persons believed to be subject to the tax would have to be accepted and not ten in a thousand could be depended on to make a truthful return. Thus such a law would be an incentive to perjury. An income tax cannot be made to operate equitably. The people of fixed and ascertainable incomes would have to pay their tax, while those whose incomes are not fixed and cannot be readily ascertained would pay what they please or evade the tax altogether. This was the experience when we had an income tax and there is no reason to suppose that it would not be repeated if the tax should be again imposed. Another objection to an income tax, particularly on the basis proposed of exempting incomes below \$3,000, is that it would be essentially class legislation, dividing the people into two classes, as rich and poor, which is tolerable to the sense of American fairness and justice. There are still other objections, but these should be sufficient to defeat the proposal for an income tax. The treasury is in need of more revenue, but there are other and better ways of raising it than recourse to this English method adopted in the interest of free trade.

THE resolution offered in the house Wednesday by a democratic representative from New York and referred to the ways and means committee, outlining a plan for a ta-iff bill, may be accepted as an indication that any measure of tariff revision which does not recognize the principle of protection will not have the support generally of the democrats of the manufacturing states. This resolution very distinctly recognizes the protective principle and calls upon the ways and means committee to arrange its schedules accordingly. It might be inferred that the representative who introduced this resolution had reason to believe that the tariff bill which is being prepared by the committee goes too far in the direction of carrying out the doctrine of the Chicago platform, but however this may be, the resolution is significant. The industrial interests of the country will undoubtedly take note of it as a sign that the free trade element of the democracy is not to be permitted to have its way unchallenged.

WORKINGMEN in this country might profit considerably if they should pay heed to the sentiment expressed by the socialist congress at Cologne that May day should be celebrated in those places only where the laborers can afford to spend an idle day. American workingmen are propably as well situated

their fellows abroad, but they are too often called upon to participate in dem-onstrations when they can ill afford the loss of wages which such idleness entails. Labor demonstrations pay the workingman only where the benefits derived excood the sacrifices which be must make

MR. BEDFORD is still running on his shape. There is podoubt he would make a good figurehead on occasion. But the people of Omaha, want a man who will give his time and, his whole time to the business of the mayor's office. They want a man who has backbone enough to say no when a job or fraudulent claim is presented for his approval. Is Mr. Bedford such a man? Mr. Bedford served in the council two years and seven months. During that time he is recorded absent from pinety-nine meetings out of 226, and when he was present he wobbled badly on almost every measure of importance. He never could be depended on to take a positive stand for or against a measure, and most of the time he did not know how he would vote until the very last minute. Would he be any more positive if he was elected mayor? We do not believe that a man fully matured can change his nature. The old adage is true: A leopard cannot change his spots, although you may try to change them for him with a paint

ACCORDING to Mr. Wiley there is no likelihood that the city would buy out his electric lighting plant with the proceeds of the bonds. Mr. Wiley thinks the city would not be willing to invest the large sum at which the company values its plant. Just so, Mr. Wiley. The planth as grown in value enormously of late, but 'way down deep wouldn't you be willing to take \$1,000,000 and give the city a warranty deed for all the lands, buildings and machinery? Would \$1,500,000 tempt you to part with the works? It strikes us you would not get such a chance again in a lifetime.

TAMMANY heelers have been again detected in illegally registering colonized voters. Men are induced to register under different names from several places, in none of which they have gained a legal residence. The parties implicated have been threatened with arrest, but it is doubtful whether any action will be taken. These are the regular Tammany exposures that recur each year when election time approaches. The fact that they are so brazenly repeated only goes to show the hold which Tammany has secured upon the machinery of government in New York.

IT IS not the fault of the four populist senators that fillbustering against the repeal bill is to cease. If they had their way they would continue their obstructionist tactics until the crack of doom. Alas! they are impotent to carry out their designs without the aid of the free silver democrats. We see then that the protracted debate has only been possible up to this time by reason of the adherence of these democrats to the populist program. Upon them must rest the blame for the weeks wasted in idle debate on the floor of the senate.

LACK of quorum at the meeting of the excuse offered for not reporting upon the nomination of Mr. Hornblower to the vacancy upon the bench of the supreme court. In the meanwhile the work of disposing of an overloaded docket is hampered by the inadequate number of justices. Let Mr. Hornblower be either confirmed or rejected, so that the vacancy may be filled without subjecting litigants to unnecessary delay in securing justice.

MR. WILEY'S assurance that the Thomson-Houston works are not for sale should be taken with a grain of allowance. When the canal proposition was before the county commissioners Mr. Wiley declared that he was willing to transfer the works to the city at a reasonable price. Has he changed his mind since then?

Keeping Within the Limit.

Philadelphia Inqui er. It is faintly suspected that Congressman Bryan's \$5,000 limit for an income tax is based upon the fact that Congressman Bryan's present salary is exactly \$5,000.

Going Ahead Anyhow. It makes mighty little difference what the

democratic senate does, the people have concluded to resume business and go ahead and do business the best way they can and change things at the very first opportunity. Bring on Your Finsh.

Globe-Democrat.

All the conditions which would start a business boom are present except one, and that is repeal. If we get repeal the country will soon see greater activity in all branches of trade than it has known since the flush days of 1879 and 1880.

The Export Movement in Hay.

The October report of the statistician, is-sued by the Department of Agriculture, shows that during July there were 6,606 tons of hay imported by Great Britain from the United States against 723 tons last year. The imports for August reached 11 362 tons this year against 160 tons last year, and for eight months this year the total is 54.319 tons compared with 7,375 tons a year ago. The short hay crop abroad is the direct cause of this large, export demand for American hay, as in previous years the hay crop appears to have been of little inter-national importance.

The Man for the Emergency.

Philadelphia Press. Senator Hill is proving himself in several important respects the man for the emer-gency at Washington. He is not overloaded with an awful respect for the courtesy and traditions of the senate. He has very clear and sensible views as to what ought to be done, and he is the case democratic repealer who appears to have a fair share of courage and a willingness to make a real fight for repeal. We have not heretofore seen much to commend in Senator Hill, but he is just the man to put a curb on the nonsense and insolence of Harris, Morgan and other belli-cose and threatening themselves particularly of-fensive of late.

THE OSCEOLA REGULATORS.

Buffalo Express: Those women's Christian temperance unions in the west will presently have to be disbanded as common nuisances. One of them in Polk county. Nebraska, formed itself into a white cap whose morals it did not approve. It is a pleasure to record that all of these persons who put themselves above the law have been

Chicago Times: The peculiar brand of Christianity dealt out by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Osceola, Neb., to certain young women of that town, and which found its expression in cudgels and tarand feathers, has involved the spiteful "Christian" women in criminal and civil suits without end. If stern justice is meted out the Osceola Woman's Christian Temperance union's labors seem in a fair way to be performed under the tutelage of the warden of the Nebraska penitentiary or some time to come.

Minneapolis Times: It is possible that the victims of the whipping administered so summarily have been indiscreet—most Am-erican villages contain indiscreet young women, but it is hard to see how forgery and inhumanity are to combine to produce good manners and good morals. The prom-inent ladies have disgraced themselves and their town and fixed a stain on the girls they have exposed that in all probability did not belong to them. If the lovers are the men they should be they will forthwith marry their sweethearts and then prosecute the lady white caps to the full extent of the

Chicago Inter Ocean: Except that their lawiess vengeance did not proceed to the extremity of taking life, the outrage of the Nebraska women was more heinous than that of a southern mob. To scourge a young white girl, to coat her body with tar and feathers, as was contemplated by the women who formed the mob—for a mob was what the assembly in the grove was—was to doom her to a living death. Such a punish-ment would be more cruel than the old-time forever unjustly stain the reputation of the indiscreet but quite possibly virtuous vic

Boston Globe: For the sake of the reputa tion of that widespread organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance union, we hope the lawless and outrageous white cap proceedings recently carried through in Nebraska town will receive from those it authority prompt and emphatic condemna-tion. It is bad enough for men to indulge in midnight assaults upon defenseless house holds. But when a mob of women engages in the cruel work of beating and whipping those of their own sex, one might easily believe that the evil spirit which animated the furies of the French reign of terror had been re incarnated in these fierce would-be reformers in the prairie country.

Philadelphia North American: Probably the girls needed a switching, but they needed the discipline at the hands of their mothers. Not even the most respectable society of woman can be privileged to apply the rod outside of their own households. And an organization like the Woman's Chrisprescriptive right to flog right and left Judge Lynch is petticents is still Judge Lynch, neither more nor less, and any excuse for the Woman's Christian Temperance union in Osceola will serve as an equally good excuse for the white caps who go riding about o' nights with red flanuel shirts and trousers, ostensibly to correct the morals of other people. Perhaps the Osceola female regulators may escape the major penalty, because we forgive women for every offense but one. But it would be a grave error to overlook the offenders in this instance, who had to forge decoy letters and lead their victims into temptation before they applied the corrective punishment.

A GOOD WORD FOR HILL.

Philadelphia Inquirer: In the changed nature of things Senator Hill ought to get a ront seat at the pie counter and be allowed bit of appetizing cheese with his pie. Boston Advertiser: Mr. Hill has certainly been forcible the last few days in the senate and we have hopes that he may yet show qualities worthy of leadership in that body. Indianapolis Journal: Senator David B Hill seems to be the only democrat in the senate who has won renown during the sil-ver controversy in the senate, but then he

Minneapolis Journal: It would be a singu-They are evidently turning to him as the leader of their forlorn hope, a kind of Mac-Mahon to lead the storming party into the Malakoff of the silver barons.

Philadelphia Press: Senator Hill, it may be remembered, was the man whose election to the senate was to plunge him into an oburity from which he was never to emerge For a public man whose career closed so often, according to his critics. Sen-ator Hill has had an extraordinary success. He is, as a matter of simple justice to his talents, an extremely dextrous and skillful politician, whose ability will always mak conspicuous, and whose unscrupulous methods will always render him useful to the democratic party and admired by it.

> A Veto Ready for Shinplasters. Cincinnati Commercial.

The advocates of the repeal of the state bank tax do not care about anything of that kind unless they shall be permitted to issue a shinplaster currency of the kind that ex-isted prior to 1860. In this connection we must ask permission to express the opinion that if an unconditional repeal of the state bank tax should be passed by congress. President Cleveland would veto it. He has fully demonstrated his determination to sur port sound money, and it is our impression he has made up his mind that if a minority, or even a majority, of his party in congress differ with him, the occupant of the white house will "hold the fort."

GERMS OF MIRTH.

Galveston News: An enemy is a person who applauds you when you fail. Atchison Globe: The further you are away from a fight the more certain you are that bravery is the thing.

Glens Fails Republican: You never can tell what germs of greatness may be in a prison convict, for he isn't allowed to "let himself

Buffalo Courier: When it comes to home government, with the first baby against its father and mother, it is often found that the

Washington Star: "Your husband is so magnetic a man," said the visitor.
"I know it," responded the wife. "I found a steel hairpin sticking to his coat collar the other day."

Philadelphia Times: "There's a tomato can," mused Old Soak, as he braced himself against a lamp post. "Even that might point a moral." "Yes," replied De Tanque, "and if there was a stray dog about it might adorn a tail."

Somerville Journal: "He who can conceal his joys is greater than he who can hide his griefs," said Lavater. This is the only ground we have for thinking Lavater may have been a great poker player in his time.

Life: "Say," said the regular customer of the side-street restaurant, as he stopped at the desk to pay his check, "whore did you get that beef you are serving today?" "What's the matter with it?" aggressively asked the cashier, who scented another kick. "There's nothing the matter with it; that's why I asked."

A COMMON TALE.

Kansas City Journal.
A titled lord,
A maid with cash;

A gay resort,
A gouble mash;
A nuptial day,
A foreign port;
A broken heart,

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

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Democrats Bound to Repeal the Tax on State Bank Circulation.

SOUTHERNERS INSIST ON THE CHANGE

Member Johnson of the Committee or Banking and Currency Says the Committee Will Sit During Recess to Prepare a Rill.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER. 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

Representative Henry H. Johnson of Indiana, a member of the house committee on banking and currency, and who expressed the belief last week that a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on bank circulation could not pass the house, and that it would not be reperted from the committee, has modified his opinion in view of the change of affairs in the senate on the silver repeal bill. Mr. Johnson said to THE BEE correspondent today that he believed the committee on banking and currency would report a bill unconditionally repealing the tax on state bank circulation, as pledged in the democratic platform, and that since it is de manded by nearly every democrat in the south it would be passed.

"There are a great many propositions before the committee to modify the simple repeal of the tax," said Mr. Johnson, "but do not believe that the committee will agree to my amendment. Of course all of the republican members of the committee are opposed to state bank circulation upon any basis, and Chairman Springer has heretofore looked upon it unfavorably, but there is so much pressure for it, from the south especially, that I really anticipate favorable action at the hands of the committee. Johnson Considers it Dangerous.

"I believe there will be no measure before this congress of greater importance than bank issues, and the proposition to allow state banks to issue circulation upon securlties approved by state authorities I regard as the most violent of all the proposi tions which have been made in good faith within my recollection. There is a great danger in the admission to circulation of bad bills. The fact that the government prints the bills will only provide against counterfeiting of them. If it is right to allow state banks to issue circulation on private securities the same privilege should be granted to national banks. I do not think the government will undertake to assume control of the state banks. I doubt if such contract would be constitutional. Any pro vision of this sort that may be put in the bill will be of little force, and not intended for use. Mr. Springer has asked that the committee continue its slitings during the recess that we all feel certain will come after repeal. From this I feel that a bill for the repeal of the bank tax is to be drawn up and reported just after the recess." Populist Campaign Literature,

At last that long speech of Senator Allen delivered through the weary hours of the first night of the continuous session, has been published entire in the Congressional Record this morning and occupies fifty-two full pages, or 104 columns, thirty-four more than the first computation. Much of the space is taken up by large tables and a large part of the text is composed of agate space is taken up quotations from the books into senator plunged from time to time. This little brochure will soon be issued in pamph-let form for western consumption and postal authorities in populistic regions may prepare for a hard winter. The public printer has not yet fixed upon a price for the speech, but it will be over \$20,000, and as it is to be is sued as an alliance campaign document it may draw heavily on the funds af the third party. It will be seen in many sections of Nebraska. Mr. Bryan will use it as a supelement to his own silver speech.

Special Crop Bulletin Extracts. The special crop bulletin just issued from partment of Agriculture contains the following comments upon the reports from

states named, which are of interest to BEE Nebraska-The month has been characterized by unusual aridity and as a consequence corn ripened too rapidly, causing shrinkage to some extent, nevertheless there will be more than an average number of bushels of good corn for the entire state. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are light in vield, but of good quality.

lown-Wheat in yield and quality varies greatly throughout the state, ranging from extra to worthless. Rye, oats and barley are below the average. Oats is particularly are below the average. Oats is particular light in yield. Buckwheat has been retard in growth by drouth. Continued drouth lowered the condition of corn in some countries, but the increase of percentage in others gives a fine average. Potatoes show but little more than half a crop. South Dakota—Wheat will be mostly

threshed and housed in good condition. Quality in general No. 1. Oats and barley light in weight and of poor quality. Corn ripened before frost and is nearly ready to

WILD CAT MONEY CERTAIN | crib. Potatoes are a small yield, but sof

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued

The leave of absence on surgeon's certifi-cate of disability granted First Lieutenant George F. Cooke, Fifteenth infantry, is ex-

The following transfers in the Fourth infantry are made: First Lieutenant Carver Howland, from company C to company K; First Lieutenant Ernest E. V. Smith, from ompany K to company C.
The leave granted Major Jacob B. Rawles,

Fourth artillery, is extended ten days. Will Tax the Indian Lands.

The house committee on Indian affairs has reported favorably the bill introduced in the senate by Schator Manderson and which has been urgently advocated by Schator Pettigrew, providing that the government pay the taxes upon land which has taken in severalty by indians. Favorable action has also been had by the senate committee on Indian affairs, and this early and concerted action by the committee of the two houses is regarded as an indication that the bill will surely become law within a few months.
South Dakota, as well as Nebraska, is

deeply interested in this measure, as the former state has 3,500 allotments which do not now pay taxes of any description. It will be recalled that the condition of affairs in Thurston county. Nebraska, suggested this measure in the last congress. Mr. W. visited Washington and urged the adoption of this measure in justice to his city, as there is an immense body of land lying adjacent to Pender, and belonging to the Otoes and Winnebagoes, which pays no taxes, Under this proposed law Thurston county would get more taxes from Indian lands than from the farms owned by white set-

From the abstract of the combined reports of the national banks in lowa just prepared at the office of the comptroller of the currency it appears that the average reserve of all the national banks in Iowa on the 3d inst, was 31.90 percent, which is nearly 7 per cent above the legal requirements.

The Wyoming national banks had but 22.97 per cent, or over 2 per cent less than the re-

quired reserve.
Favorable reports were today made upon the Manderson bills to pay John Paimer \$1,905, the value of his improvements on government lands near Pine Ridge agency from which he was driven by an order from the Indian office, and to pay John Little and Holsart William of Omaha \$2,000, due them as reported by the court of claims.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has anpointed Special Agent Marcus D. Selby to take charge of the government school at Jenoa This relieves Superintendent William B. Backus, whose resignation takes effect at the end of this month. Agent Selby will have charge of the school the appointment of a successor to Superintendent Backus.

Postmasters appointed today: Nebraska -Odell, Gage county, Franklin Walker, vice I. H. Valentine, removed. Iowa—Wapello, Louisa county, C. I. Price, vice M. G. Hurley, removed.
South Dakota—Sedgwick, Hyde county, K.
T. Strand, vice W. H. Triplett, resigned.

Judge Conklin of Canton, S. D., is here, He has his eye upon the receivership of the land office at Chamberlain PERRY S. HEATH.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. Senator Morgan is a pretty spectacle on the cookoo perch. It is evident the president is an expert in

blowing out the gas. Wesley C. Rippey, the would-be assassin of John W. Mackey, was sentenced by a San Francisco court to pay a fine of \$250. As a measure of public safety, the cam-paign cigar ought to be included in the list of things forbidden by the smoke-nuisance

The surrender of the southern compromisers was not a severe wrench to their "honah, sah." Familiarity breeds indiffer-

The new Kansas election law prohibits the distribution of cigars, money or whisky, or the use of free carriages for voters on Silver people in Silverton, Colo., who think Senator Allen of Nebraska is a brick

are going to present him with a silver one

forty ounces in weight. The Geary law in California and Gary law in Chicago, though differ purpose, are issues of popular interest in their respective localities.

The man with the artificial leg will learn something to his advantage by calling on andidates for office. The demand for un feeling limbs exceeds the supply. The condition of A. K. McClure, editor of

the Philadelphia Times, continues precari-ous. In the opinion of the physicians the case will be a protracted and tedious one, even if it result favorably. Chicago papers emphatically deny the

story that many infants had been abandoned by their parents in the Children's building in the fair grounds. Of the hundreds cared for, not one has been deserted.

The one sad feature in the collapse of the silver fight is the wet blanket it places on the ambition of a Washington surgeon. He had made a special study of diseases of the jaw, with a view to treating the senators in job lots.

The San Francisco street railway system was recently bought by a syndicate for \$18. 000,000, the plant being worth \$3,000,000. That is, the sum of \$15,000,000 was paid the various companies for the street privileges

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In Lewis winter underwear, tomorrow, the most perfect shaped



garments made. Only one thing wrong--it's too expensive; to get a

profit the large sizes sell \$10.25 suit. Look at this table, then see what we do with it:

UNDERSHIRTS \$3.50 \$3.75 \$4.90 \$4.25 \$4.50 \$4.75 SIZES 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 DRAWERS \$3.50 \$3.75 \$4.00 \$4.25 \$4.50 \$4.75 \$5.00 \$5.25 \$5.50 Friday and Saturday we'll sell you any size for \$7 a suit, which is the price of the smallest size. Much of the underwear advertised as "full fashioned" is straight from neck to ankle, with the exception of a few needles of fashioning at the top and bottom of the inseams and knitted so loose as to fit anything by stretching, or it has pieces inserted to obtain the necessary fulness. The Lewis underwear is full fashioned in reality and not simply in name. The inseams and sleeves are knitted in perfect conformity, as are all other points of the garments, thus preserving an equal tension throughout, and retaining its original shape to the last. Colors nattural gray, gray tint and cream, any size this week

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