

THE DAILY BEE.

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A BRIGHTENING OUTLOOK.

There are cheering indications of a gradual resumption of business activity. Nobody of practical judgment expected that months of distrust and depression would be succeeded in a day by a restoration of the confidence and the enterprise which prevailed before the shock came from which the country is now recovering.

It is suggested that the discouragingly low prices will inevitably tend to promote diversified farming, and it will be well if they have this effect, but the thing to be expected is that the farmers of the northwest will continue on in the course they have been pursuing. It is doubtless a sound proposition that production of low prices for any given product means substitution of other crops more promising in their returns, but it will require more than a year or two of low prices for wheat to induce any considerable number of the farmers of the northwest to give up growing that grain or to materially reduce the area given to its production.

Boodlerism is nearly as rampant and brazen in the city council now as it was when the Holly waterworks job was attempted. Dr. Cushing had no firmer grip on the council of 1890-1 than Mr. Wiley has on the council of 1893. That was shown by the defiant disregard for the unanswerable protest embodied in the mayor's veto of the Thomson-Houston lighting bill.

It is natural to ask how long a time will probably be required for the full realization of this desirable change. That cannot be definitely told, but assuming that the favorable tendencies now apparent are not disturbed the time of complete business resumption should not be remote. Of course capital is still cautious regarding investments, but it is relieved of all apprehension respecting the continued soundness and stability of the currency. In that direction, at least, there is no danger. What it now awaits is accurate information as to what changes are to be made in the tariff policy of the country, and when that is known it will again seek active employment.

Undoubtedly there is more general economy among the people as a whole than for many years. Reduced incomes quite generally, and in many thousands of cases no incomes at all, compel this. Of course this retards the resumption of business activity and will continue to do so until the movement of capital again starts the wheels of enterprise. Inasmuch as there is now but one obstacle in the way of this being done, and the promise is that that may soon be removed, there is manifestly reason for regarding the outlook hopefully.

One of the effects of the hard times has been to cause a heavy movement of wheat in the northwest, the pressure upon the farmers on the part of creditors compelling them to sell, although prices for some time past have hardly more than repaid the cost of production. The majority of estimates placed the yield of wheat for 1893 in Minnesota and the Dakotas at 100,000,000 bushels. Of this amount there was available for the market at the commencement of the season, August 1, 20,000,000 bushels, the remaining 80,000,000 bushels being needed for bread and seed.

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The State Board of Transportation received applications from the various railroads operating in this state asking to be exempted from the penalties prescribed by the transfer switch law nearly two months ago. The law calls for a prompt investigation and decision on all cases brought before the board. Two months inaction without a single decision does not betoken well for the sincere intention of the board to carry out the spirit and the letter of the law.

those of the south in support of an income tax. The Denver Republican manifests the right spirit when it declares that a state situated as Colorado is does not need condole. That paper points out that the resources of a nature to insure it continued progress and increased prosperity if they are properly developed. It not only has coal and iron in great abundance, but also oil, lead and building stone, all of which can be made to profitably employ labor and capital to a much greater extent than they have yet done.

The necessity for a radical revision of Nebraska's constitution becomes more and more apparent every year. There are but few who will maintain that the present constitution is sufficient to meet the requirements of the state. It lacks broadness and comprehension. It affords too many opportunities for disregard of the people's rights. Nebraska needs a new constitution which will give the people a more definite control of their own affairs.

Advocacy of an income tax comes almost wholly from the democratic representatives of the south. While the general sentiment in that section is opposed to any increase in the revenue taxes now imposed and there is also a considerable opposition there to the reduction of tariff duties upon certain articles, the sentiment is nearly unanimous in favor of levying a tax upon incomes. The reason for this is apparent. The number of incomes in the south exceeding a few thousand dollars is not relatively large and consequently the representatives of that section favor this method of taxation because it would draw by far the larger part of the revenue derived from it from the people of the north.

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THE IOWA LEGISLATURE HAS A DIFFICULT task before it when it meets to tackle the prohibition question. The republicans should make no mistake. The party's adherence to the prohibition error has nearly destroyed it in that state, and any mistaken policy now, when the tide has turned, will be almost fatal.

Now that the democratic press has recovered its assurance sufficiently to point to the recent republican tidal wave as an endorsement of the present administration, it is fair to presume that the bourgeois have caught their second wind.

WILLIAM T. STEAD, editor, from London, has undertaken the moral reformation of Chicago. This is the first intimation ever given to the public that the distinguished London journalist expects to live to be 1,000,000 years old.

AS LONG AS SO CORRUPT a city as New York can resolutely set its face against political vice, there is hope for the people of Nebraska. Turn which way it may there is danger for democracy. If it shall keep faith with its pledges the people have warned it of the perilous interview by the newspapers. Faith has not an issue or a principle to stand on. And thus it finds itself at the beginning of a democratic administration distrustful and abandoned and overthrown by majorities that are simply stonewalled to contemplate. Its legislation at best must be mere patchwork. Obligated to raise revenue it must raise it, but the money must be had in a series of bills, none of which will meet the approval of the people.

Chicago Post (dem.): "That is, it will be right in the spring. In the meantime the winter is coming on and the tariff must be reformed—nay, abolished, we should say." New York World (dem.): The repeal of the McKinley tariff, like the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law, is something to be done promptly. Business demands to know and has a right to know what it is to expect.

Indiana Journal (rep.): When a declaration by congress that there shall be no tariff legislation for two years could start up industries which would give employment to half the idle men and women of the country, because the country clerk sent a lot of official ballots there by mistake for samples. It will hardly work.

Chicago Herald (dem.): The only way to effect a reform worth having and to secure prolonged ascendancy to the party of reform is to adhere strictly to the doctrine of the democratic platform, and to a more or less extent to repeal the laws, and without the loss of a day when it reassembles proceed to carry into effect the promises of the Chicago platform.

THE HAWAIIAN RESTORATIVE proves a dismal failure as a democratic tonic. The saddest thing about the prospective death of Mrs. Maybrick is that it would lead to a more general revival of the party. While the administration is in the restorative it should not forget to restore the king of Comey Island to the court officers awaiting him.

Dr. Deeny will visit Pompeii while on the other side. History records that the city was destroyed by some very powerful after-dinner spouting. People possessing musty and crazed theories are leary of something to their advantage by communicating with the democratic administration.

THE DENVER REPUBLICAN is suffering from another attack of Omahaphobia. These attacks are becoming quite frequent and it would not be surprising if fatal results followed. Meanwhile the greatness which the Republican covets is anchored on the west bank of the Missouri and sheds its gracious and vivacious rays down the Mississippi in 1873. They are generally considered to have been the first Europeans to explore and great river, with the exception of De Soto, the first to look upon it.

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TARIFF TALK.

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NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Lucius T. Dailey has been sentenced at Tekamah to one year for burglary. The Norfolk sugar factory turned out its three millionth pound of sugar this week. Harry Henton, formerly station agent at Superior, has been transferred to Plainville. Judge Hayward has returned to his home in Nebraska City after an extended visit in New York.

Incendiaries set fire to Kinath's lunch house at Broken Bow, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration. There is an effort being made to throw out the vote of Harrison township, Nekeola county, because the county clerk sent a lot of official ballots there by mistake for samples. It will hardly work.

Editor Sprecher of the Schuyler Quill and county republican central committee, came to blows as the result of election hard talk, but their friends separated them before much damage was done. The elite of Table Rock turned out the other evening in force and gave an old settler a testimonial of their regard in the shape of a chair. The occasion was the marriage of William Sellers, one of the substantial residents of the city, to his son's wife's sister. The peculiar part of the service was that the happy couple were joined together in the bonds of wedlock while seated in a buggy during a downpour of rain, and the minister was forced to perform the ceremony with his only enclosed in a rubber coat. The calmness of the occasion, however, it is said, did not dampen the ardor of the participants.

The Elm Creek champion says: L. P. Wells, while working the highway about three miles northwest of this place last Monday, plowed up a lot of bones that, from their size and appearance, we judge to have belonged to the leg of a mastodon. The bones are only fragments from about joints, but no certainty can be ascertained as to their length, but in all probability the animal to which they belonged had a leg about twelve feet long. They were found about two feet and a half below the surface, where a hill was being cut through. The bones, which are about six inches in diameter, were brought to town Tuesday and placed in the city hall. The school children, who have excited the curiosity of all beholders.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The more the professors try to suppress fact but the more the students kick. Buffalo Courier: If you want to learn just when a man stands follow him into a crowded street. Birmingham Republican: The man who beats a brass drum should never be encouraged to try to beat the record. Boston Transcript: "Can't you wait upon me?" said the impatient customer. "Twelve o'clock, I'm sorry," said the friendly waiter who had just been dismissed. "Sorry," said the customer; "but there are two things ahead of you. Surely you would not have your liver out of order?" Rochester Democrat: "Did you know that Binley's wife wore a wig, a glass eye and had artificial limbs?" "No," said the other. "But with all her false he loves her still!" Tid-Bits: A lonely spot on a dark night—Would the gentleman be kind enough to assist a poor soul? Besides, this loaded revolver I have nothing else in the wide world to call my own. Life: Hojak—Isn't it odd that Stagers will never admit that he is drunk? "Yes," said the other. "He simply does not know that he is loaded."

Boston Transcript: Tomant (hesitatingly)—I've been reading a very good article in your issue headed "Tents Must Come Down." Landford (confidently)—All right, you just come down with the rent. Somerville Journal: It isn't always sure that a young man is religious because he goes regularly to prayer meetings. It may be the girl who is the religious one. Washington Star: "William," said the statesman's wife, "why do you spend so much time reading the newspapers?" "Because I've got common sense," he replied. "In these days, no business pays without advertising; not even one's own health."

THE ESCAPED TIEK. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Dislocate he sat beside The Midway's lonely path, Albeit his ears the wild winds plied The measure of their wail. "Och, warra, warra," moaned he loud, "Bad 'ces that in that uzur crowd 'O' sixt' six months a Turk!" TWENTY-ONE. Springfield Graphic. They were engaged. She came to him With eyes that glowed as hot as fires And said, with angry look and grin: "You're not at all like the other fellows!" "Why, darling, how do you and your race?" He, laughing, cried, "Twas but in fun: Together add both maddens' age." "Wouldst thou amount to twenty-one?" Her anger soon was laughed away: She only thought of ten and eleven. "You're not at all like the other fellows!" Reflecting there the lover's heaven. Oh, rogue! Though what you said was true, He did not know the truth between. That one of them was only two. The other twopenny—sweet nineteen.

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POLICY OF INFAMY.

Seating Review of the Administration's Treatment of Hawaii. The announcement of the Cleveland policy respecting Hawaii has come. It is not the American policy. It is not the policy of the United States government, or of the people of this republic. It is not, yet, thank God! the policy of the democratic party. It is neither more nor less than the personal determination of an executive officer, charged with temporary power, to use that power to enforce a personal conclusion, and to commit this country to his personal conclusion, regardless of consequences in infamy and blood.

Stripped of every special plea and specious pretext surrounding the essential fact, what is the purpose which Mr. Cleveland now declares through the so-called report of his too subservient secretary of state? To crush the life out of a young republic, already recognized by us as an independent and responsible government; to employ the armed power as well as the moral influence of the United States to thrust back upon a civilized people, American in their instincts and habits, an aspirant monarchy, a barbarous monarchy, in the person of a vicar and ridiculous person whom they have driven from the throne; to undo the work of a revolution which made Hawaii a republic, by means of a counter revolution by coup d'etat planned in the white house at Washington and carried through the administration ordered by a president of the United States.

That is the Cleveland policy. The American policy was settled long ago. It has never been in France this assurance of America's sympathy for every special plea and specious pretext surrounding the essential fact, what is the purpose which Mr. Cleveland now declares through the so-called report of his too subservient secretary of state? To crush the life out of a young republic, already recognized by us as an independent and responsible government; to employ the armed power as well as the moral influence of the United States to thrust back upon a civilized people, American in their instincts and habits, an aspirant monarchy, a barbarous monarchy, in the person of a vicar and ridiculous person whom they have driven from the throne; to undo the work of a revolution which made Hawaii a republic, by means of a counter revolution by coup d'etat planned in the white house at Washington and carried through the administration ordered by a president of the United States.

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